

Date: Mon Apr 10 17:36:12 2000
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions

Larry,

My brief COMMENTS.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 10 Apr 2000 3:49:43 PM Eastern Daylight Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Sun, 9 Apr 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Sun, 9 Apr 2000 15:08:53 EDT
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions
> @
> @> @
> @James,
> @
> @You failed to print out my list of 11 points about the motions and formation
> @of Arnold's objects -- only one of which matches your pelican evidence (No. 4
> @Unison Formation Motion) -- and my analysis of 12 points about pelican motion
> @ (again only one matches up with Arnold, No. 1, Unison Formation Motion).
> @
> @You attempt to dismiss the Skipping Motion (no. 1) as simply the same thing
> @as Unison Formation Motion (no. 9). But you ignore my comment under Pelican
> @Point No. 9: "Arnold's description of a "Chinese kite tail" motion, however,
> @is of "erratic" almost violent motion not the GRACEFUL UNDULATIONS of a
> @formation of birds."
> @
> @Your latest comments ignoring mine go on about the linked or unison motion of
> @a Chinese kite (or ribbons or crepe paper) but ignore the aspect of VIOLENTLY
> @ERRATIC MOTION that everyone is familiar with from seeing or flying KITES.
> @So when Arnold was struggling to explain how the objects seemed to be linked
> @in their motions but also very erratic -- two different aspects of the motions
> @ -- it is perfectly understandable how he would run down a list of
> @comparisons to try to convey a difficult concept -- saucers skipping over
> @water, speedboats on ROUGH WATER, Chinese kite tail, fish flipping and
> @flashing in the sun, etc. The only evidence you've presented for pelicans is
> @of GRACEFUL UNDULATING formations (Pelican Point No. 9, see below).
Nothing
> @about pelican formations with ERRATIC irregular motion, like speedboats going

> @over ROUGH WATER.
>
> That depends on what kind of wind the kite is flying in. I have
> seen Chinese kites in very stiff winds with their tails
> thrashing violently, and I have seen them in smooth winds with
> the tails gently undulating.

COMMENTS: Since Arnold kept using words such as "JERKING" and "ERRATIC" and "ROUGH WATER" it must be the former not the latter, which is my whole point.

> @Here are my lists once again:
>
> AAAAACKKK! Please stop repeating everything from the previous
> posts in each post, unless it is absolutely necessary.

COMMENTS: Sorry! Unfortunately it seems to be necessary much of the time in order to know what was being replied to. Here, it was the case that if I didn't repeat my lists of Pelican and Arnold-Object Flight Behaviors then James would not respond.

I want to
> keep all of it, and I am running out of disk space. It takes a
> good 15 minutes to reload the deleted ones from the backups,
> because the file format is such that all posts saved in the
> grouping are in the same file (and I have to delete another
> grouping to reload them).
>
> Kenneth Arnold is now taking up 10 percent of my disk space all
> by himself.
>
>
> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 US elections unfair if 3 or more candidates.
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
>
>
>

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> So, you just heard that you need to add how many new workstations by
> the end of next week? Check out the bundle below. It includes

> everything you need to get everyone up and running quickly.
> <http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

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So, you just heard that you need to add how many new workstations by the end of next week? Check out the bundle below. It includes everything you need to get everyone up and running quickly.
<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Thu Jun 15 15:22:14 2000
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: RE: FW: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO IncidentStatus:

In a message dated Thu, 15 Jun 2000 1:46:45 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, June 14, 2000 12:44

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: FW: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@

@

@ @

@ COMMENTS below.

@

@ In a message dated Wed, 14 Jun 2000 4:52:07 PM Eastern

@ Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@

@ << @

@ See below

@

@ ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O<

@ <-88 ----

@ Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

@ Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

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@ 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

@ Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@

@

@

@ @ -----Original Message-----

@ @ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ @ Sent: Tuesday, June 13, 2000 12:14

@ @ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ @ Subject: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident
@ @
@ @
@ @ @ @
@ @ Larry,
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@ @ I just demonstrated the fact of physical optics that it is an
@ @ impossibility for a double exposure to impose a DARKER image
@ @ (i.e., take away light) from an already exposed photographic
@ @ emulsion. You just go right on ahead and ignore what I proved.
@
@ It can be darker if automatic development compensates for the
@ added exposure.
@
@ COMMENTS: Nonsense! Developers cannot select out one
@ exposure from another superimposed on the same piece of film!
@ Nor can developers select one specific image on a picture
@ from the others immediately adjacent or surrounding it on the
@ same picture and develop it differently. Again this is utter
@ madness.

I didn't say they did. What I mean is that the automatic developer adjusts the exposure time on the PRINT to compensate for an overly dark or overly light original image. So the double exposed item can make a "shadow" where the darker parts of the second image are, because the overexposed parts are reduced down to normal exposure settings. The machines also look for certain parts of the image to adjust color correction.

A manual printing of the negative would have been done through a similar procedure, using a light meter to set the exposure and color balance.

Some systems have an operator look at each image to check for wrong settings before printing. If the operator thinks something is wrong, he then

adjusts the exposure manually. Thus the color balance of a friend's photo was "adjusted" to make the dog in the picture a light brown. The dog had been dyed kelly green for a St. Patrick's Day party.

And, yes, an experienced film developer can adjust the exposure of one part if he wants to (but in a darkroom, not on an automatic system). The process is called dodging, and involves making part of the exposure with dodging tool waved across the parts of the print to be lighter. My late uncle taught me a lot about photography, and this was one of the tricks I saw him use. Those nice portraits that fade out at the edges are dodged.

The image could also have been caused by a light leak in the developer, if it jammed during that roll of film.

MORE COMMENTS: This is tantamount to hoaxing the photo since it is highly unlikely that the UFO image would be picked out by chance. What I was talking about was normal developer equipment unguided to select parts of the film and thus unable to reverse the light-addition effect of a double exposure.

@ The photo is taken from inside the car or plane that was sold! That @ doesn't sound like madness to me.

@
@ COMMENT: Since the photo is set at infinity (see distant @ terrain) a window photographed from inside would be so out of @ focus and within the hyperfocal distance that nothing like @ the UFO image would be seen at all.

This depends on the camera, the exposure, and the distance of the photographer from the window. The focus seems about right for a person in the left rear seat taking the picture.

MORE COMMENTS: The focus is wrong and you know it. Someone taking a picture that far away from the window would either (a) obviously have the window frame in view with sky and ground below BLOCKED by the roof or cabin of the aircraft or auto, or (b) have to use a telephoto lens aimed through the distant window in order to eliminate the roof and cabin in which case the alleged "sales sticker" would comprise a large fraction of the view out the window and would be completely out of focus.

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Subject: Re: FW: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO IncidentStatus:

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See below

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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@

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@ vehicle sales sticker was removed, leaving the sticky parts

@ attached to a window?"

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@ area, be under two other vehicles (note your statement below
@ that the "object" is below the station wagon and approaching
@ car)? If the "object" is an area of car window then the size
@ of the entire vehicle must overlap and encompass the other
@ two alleged vehicles. This is madness!

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@ There is another simpler explanation than a conspiracy to
@ double expose car images: The photo James has posted appears
@ to be from a PRINTED MAGAZINE and IMAGES FROM THE OTHER SIDE
@ OF THE PAGE apparently are showing through. Whether they are
@ ads for automobiles or something else entirely I can't tell.

That makes sense! I'll buy that, if the original page has them on the other side. Do we have it? And is the shadow part of the other side, or the original image?

Which means we don't have a "virgin" copy of the photo to look at.

And the original object could still be the remains of a new plane sticker (don't laugh, they're required in this state). It's even on the correct window.

@ Brad
@

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To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
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Date: Tue Jun 13 17:13:54 2000

From: RB47Expert@aol.com

Subject: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident Status: O

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Brad

In a message dated Tue, 13 Jun 2000 3:15:24 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

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This is the second scan of a UFO photo where I have seen faint images of automobiles in the background. Look just under the wing (and with the top touching the wing), and find the back of a station wagon. To its right appears to be a another car approaching. The object is below them.

When was this taken?

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----
@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]
@ Sent: Friday, June 09, 2000 10:36
@ To: UFO Research List
@ Subject: Re: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident
@
@
@ @
@ * LIST ONLY *
@
@ A high-res scan of the photograph is now available from:
@
@ <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/pilot2.jpg>
@
@
@ James Easton.
@ E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
@ www.ufoworld.co.uk

-
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Subj: RE: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 2000 5:04:12 AM Eastern Daylight Time
From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu>

See below

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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@ -----Original Message-----
@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]
@ Sent: Saturday, June 10, 2000 12:30
@ To: UFORL@listbot.com
@ Subject: Re: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident
@
@

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@ (e.g., adding a

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@ halide grains. Once exposed to light a second exposure

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Right. But it can add more light to the other areas, causing the automatic film

processing to be offset by that amount. It reminds me of the time I took some

amateur astronomical photos, and sent the film off to be developed

commercially. The color slides that resulted appeared to have been taken in the

daytime, jiggered around by automatic color correction in the film processing.

The new expanded scan shows that the object is blurred (and is thus close to the camera), and it also shows faint images of automobiles in the sky between

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[172.18.151.202]) by air-ye03.mx.aol.com (v74.10) with ESMTP; Tue, 13 Jun 2000 05:04:12 -0400

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rly-ye05.mx.aol.com (v74.16) with ESMTP; Tue, 13 Jun 2000 05:04:09 -0400

Received: (qmail 7500 invoked by uid 7797); 13 Jun 2000 08:52:54 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

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(massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu [129.79.6.159]) by
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for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 12 Jun 2000 10:00:25 -0500 (EST)
Received: by massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu with Internet Mail
Service (5.5.2650.21) id <MFPLAXQ3>; Mon, 12 Jun 2000 10:01:37 -0500
Message-ID:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F5CA@newjersey.exchange.india
n
a.edu>

From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> Subject: RE: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine,
June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident
Date: Mon, 12 Jun 2000 10:02:18 -0500

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

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Service (5.5.2650.21) id <MFPLAXQ3>; Mon, 12 Jun 2000 10:01:37 -0500
Message-ID:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F5CA@newjersey.exchange.india
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Date: Wed Jun 28 18:47:50 2000
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little TahomaCc: <KAnder6444@aol.com>
Status: O

Kathleen,

Thanks for your observations. Can you get your pilot friend to fly Arnold's route at his 9,500-foot altitude and take pictures of Rainier and Little Tahoma? Have him start over Mineral and fly on heading to Yakima and snap away. I'd like to know exactly at what location Little Tahoma comes into view.

Regards,

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Wed, 28 Jun 2000 5:32:16 PM Eastern Daylight Time, KAnder6444@aol.com writes:

<<

To All:

In the spirit of the 53rd anniversary of Arnold's sighting I camped at Mt. Rainier last weekend (since it opened early this year). As I painfully dragged my behind up two trails (one to the base of Little Tahoma)...a 1800 ft. climb in 2 hours and another on Sunday, doing 2,000 ft in 2 hours to the top of Sunrise. I was of course in my usual awe of this volcano. No matter how many times I go there, try different trails, get on the highest logging road my Jeep will carry me to get yet another angle of her, I am always reminded of the emense size of this mountain. Little Tahoma is NOT as Bruce mentioned at the base of the mountain. I was at 4,200 feet when I started and climbed to over 6,200 according to my GPS and not anywhere near Little Tahoma's beginning. Little Tahoma is an offshoot of the lower peaks. The snow fields were blowing last weekend and I could not help but notice they could not in any way shape or form be mistaken for anything other than snow or clouds just forming.

Last night I drove up to a remote spot on Mt. Rainier's Northwest side. If you look at a map I was close to what is known as Grand Park. I was with another UFO person. I shot some video as there was steam coming out of the top last night. Even steam could not be mistaken for anything other than steam, snow or clouds. This other person who is a private pilot and I debated how objects would appear over the mountain and from what elevation. He is in agreement pelicans was a definat NO-NO. He is a native of the Pacific Northwest

by the way, pilot and has never seen a pelican in this area.

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Kathleen Andersen
MUFON State Section Director
Seattle

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Date: Wed Jun 28 15:10:49 2000
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: testStatus: O

For the next 60 seconds we will be testing the Emergency Broadcast System. This is only a test.

In a message dated Wed, 28 Jun 2000 1:20:23 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com> writes:

<<
test

—
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Date: Wed Jun 28 18:47:50 2000
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little TahomaCc: <KAnder6444@aol.com>
Status:

Kathleen,

Thanks for your observations. Can you get your pilot friend to fly Arnold's route at his 9,500-foot altitude and take pictures of Rainier and Little Tahoma? Have him start over Mineral and fly on heading to Yakima and snap away. I'd like to know exactly at what location Little Tahoma comes into view.

Regards,

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Wed, 28 Jun 2000 5:32:16 PM Eastern Daylight Time, KAnder6444@aol.com writes:

<<

To All:

In the spirit of the 53rd anniversary of Arnold's sighting I camped at Mt. Rainier last weekend (since it opened early this year). As I painfully dragged my behind up two trails (one to the base of Little Tahoma)...a 1800 ft. climb in 2 hours and another on Sunday, doing 2,000 ft in 2 hours to the top of Sunrise. I was of course in my usual awe of this volcano. No matter how many times I go there, try different trails, get on the highest logging road my Jeep will carry me to get yet another angle of her, I am always reminded of the emense size of this mountain. Little Tahoma is NOT as Bruce mentioned at the base of the mountain. I was at 4,200 feet when I started and climbed to over 6,200 according to my GPS and not anywhere near Little Tahoma's beginning. Little Tahoma is an offshoot of the lower peaks. The snow fields were blowing last weekend and I could not help but notice they could not in any way shape or form be mistaken for anything other than snow or clouds just forming.

Last night I drove up to a remote spot on Mt. Rainier's Northwest side. If you look at a map I was close to what is known as Grand Park. I was with another UFO person. I shot some video as there was steam coming out of the top last night. Even steam could not be mistaken for anything other than steam, snow or clouds. This other person who is a private pilot and I debated how objects would appear over the mountain and from what elevation. He is in agreement pelicans was a definat NO-NO. He is a native of the Pacific Northwest

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Date: Mon Jul 03 16:36:20 2000
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little TahomaStatus:

In a message dated Wed, 7 Jun 2000 11:43:11 AM Eastern Daylight Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

I wrote

>

>>My own solution to this conundrum is to place the objects lower
>>than Arnold's estimated height and have them or at least one
>>disappear momentarily behind a peak south of Rainier.

James wrote:

>Arnold does refer to the objects disappearing behind a landmark
>south of Rainier, however, he says this was a "very high plateau"
>- to quote from the account in his book:

>"Between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams there is a very high
>plateau with quite definite north and south edges. Part of this
>chain-like formation actually dipped below the near edge".>

>It seems to confirm the "jagged peak" was somewhere else.

>As your suggested solution is 'based' on a premise that would
>appear to be untenable, would you like to now offer an
>alternative?

Whadaya mean, untenable? My solution was to have the objects lower than the 9500 (or 10,000) ft that Arnold estimated. If they actually dipped below a peak of the ridge then they were as low as the height of the ridge, i.e. below 7000 ft (or whatever height is assigned to the ridge. This is clearly lower than 9500 ft. Also, this is much lower than Little Tahoma.

>Once again.

>DRAW A MAP!

>Based on which scenario - Brad's or your own?

Pick any pelican scenario you like. It could have pelicans at appoximately Arnold's altitude, but you could have them above or below as you choose to make them seen to be flying at an altitude of 7000 ft or an altitude of 11000 ft.

How far above or below depends upon the angle you assume from Arnolds plane to the peak that they supposedly disappeared behind and it also depends upon how far from the plane you

assume the pelicans were when they passed in front of Arnold.

Simple!

>With Little Tahoma being established as the almost certain 'peak'
>Arnold used as a distance marker - I did have the same doubts as
>yourself, that's why I specifically checked them out - if you
>could possibly now clarify what your scenario actually is, then
we can maybe make some further progress.

Sure. As I wrote above, draw a map showing the flight of pelicans and the flight of Arnold's plane. Make some reasonable assumptions about Arnold's speed toward the east or east northeast (if toward Rainier), then flight direction of teh geese, the speed of the geese, and the initial starting locations (Arnold at some position near Mineral and the geese no more than 5 miles from his plane in a direction somewhat to the north of the direction t Mt. Rainier). Let the geese be a bit higher than Arnold if you think the mountain peak they seemed to disappear behind was Little Tahoma. In fact, the angle upward from Arnold's plane (9500) to Little Tahoma (11,000 --rough numbers) at a distance of, say, 23 miles is about 0.8 degree. That means that if the pelicans were, say, 5 miles away when they were between Arnold and LT, they were about 70 ft higher than Arnold. If they were closer than 5 miles (hint... they were closer) then they were less than 66 ft above Arnold.

Easy to draw a map and see what happens.

.

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Date: Wed Jul 05 17:11:10 2000
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little TahomaStatus:

In a message dated Thu, 8 Jun 2000 9:32:33 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

Regarding:

>From: RB47Expert@aol.com
>Date: Thu, 8 Jun 2000 02:06:28 EDT
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

Brad wrote:

>You are completely misinterpreting Arnold when he says the
>objects were going to pass in front of him. It doesn't mean in
>FRONT OF THE MOUNTAIN but in FRONT OF HIM -- meaning crossing
>his flight direction, 12 o'clock.

Brad,

I appreciate what you're saying, however, there are simply too many references that the objects flew in front of Mt. Rainier.

There's one remaining clarification from Arnold which is crucial and comes from the UFO Symposium transcript:

"And, of course, I was very puzzled by the fact that they didn't have tails, but I got a good look at their image on the snow. Now, when they gave off this flash they would appear to be round. When they turned lengthwise or flatwise to me they were very, very thin. And actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight and since I knew approximately where I was, flying of course toward the mountain, I knew where they had passed. I thought my judgement and my clocking could be within reasonable limits as to about how fast they were going".

This "sharp projection _on_ Mt. Rainier in the snow field" is probably in hindsight the most telling confirmation that it was Little Tahoma.

By definition, Little Tahoma is a "sharp projection _on_ Mt. Rainier".

The absolute fact that Arnold also confirmed how he viewed the

objects against Mt. Rainier - which he naturally couldn't have if they travelled behind it - is clearly evident in all of his main accounts:

"but I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier..."

Source: Radio interview

"Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite plainly".

"I am making a drawing to the best of my ability, which I am including, as to the shape I observed these objects to be as they passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier".

Source: Report to the Air force

"I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of Mount Rainier, all the time thinking to myself that I was observing a whole formation of jets. In group count, such as I have used in counting cattle and game from the air, they numbered nine. They were flying diagonally in an echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the first four and the last five. What startled me most at this point was the fact that I could not find any tails on them. I felt sure that, being jets, they had tails, but figured they must be camouflaged in some way so that my eyesight could not perceive them. I knew the Air Force was very artful in the knowledge and use of camouflage. I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and flashed along against the snow and also against the sky".

Source: 'The Coming of the Saucers'

"They seemed to be in an echelon formation, however, in getting a look at them against the sky and against the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached I just couldn't discern any tails on them..."

"And, of course, I was very puzzled by the fact that they didn't have tails, but I got a good look at their image on the snow".

Source: UFO Symposium

It is overwhelmingly attested that Arnold claimed the objects flew across Mt. Rainier and also believed they briefly disappeared behind Little Tahoma, which he statedly relied on as

evidence of how far distant they were.

As we know it's an impossibility they flew in front of the mountain and also behind the further away Little Tahoma, Arnold was mistaken and the evidence confirming this is comprehensive.

Best wishes,

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Tue Jul 11 17:51:58 2000
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Status:

James,

It looks interesting and the objects look like bat-like crescents. I'm not sure exactly how this helps anything. It's hard to tell if the first image is meant to be a frontal / tail-end cross-sectional view or a side view because the bulge is in the center in either case.

Can you supply a transcript of this assertedly new Arnold testimony? Do the credits identify the producers and researchers who could be tracked down?

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 11 Jul 2000 3:12:38 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

I recent acquired from a second-hand CD and video shop, a 1993 video entitled, "The UFO Phenomenon", by Labyrinth Media Ltd.

Always curious if these older productions might contain worthwhile/little-known material, I've only got so far as the Arnold case - just after some interesting material about the 'Foo fighters' - and would you believe it...

Not only does this video feature some aerial footage of Mt. Rainier, Little Tahoma et al - and apparently taken from a comparable location to Arnold's position - the brief narrative, which is an actor's 'voice-over' and apparently supposed to be a verbatim Kenneth Arnold testimony, is an account I've never heard before.

Of even more interest and if actually drawn by Arnold, would be absolutely fundamental new evidence, is a sketch I've previously neither seen or heard about.

Using a digital camera, I've eventually managed to capture a flicker-free copy of the on-screen image and this can be seen at:

http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn_new.jpg

Can anyone identify this drawing/where and when it originated?

If a 'genuine Arnold', why hasn't it come up in discussions

before now?

Best wishes,

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Mon, 01 Jan 1990 23:10:32 +0000
From: omplumpton <omplumpton@netscapeonline.co.uk>
Organization: Netscape Online member
X-Accept-Language: en-GB,enSubject: Please remove me.
Status: O

Please remove me from your mailing list, but keep up the good work.

Kind regards,

Oliver.

—
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Date: Sun, 02 Jan 2000 10:25:26 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum CaseMessage-id: <386F6DE6.7FC90121@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en
References: <0.6ae16e8a.259fee48@aol.com>

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>
> >
> Todd,
>
> I recently located my old files on the Cash-Landrum case but then had to put
> them back. I will see what I have sometime soon I hope but it's in
> handwritten not electronic or printed form.

Beggars can't be choosy....

Todd

--

"What you believe isn't important; it's what you find out by research and investigation that's important."

George Fawcett

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Date: Mon, 03 Jan 2000 00:30:51 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum CaseMessage-id: <0.51e1a339.25a18e0b@aol.com>

In a message dated 01/01/2000 10:34:14 PM Central Standard Time, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<< It should be noted that Betty Cash was satisfied the encounter originated from a secret government operation and was not, "from outer space with little green men, that's for sure". >>

The other problem remains where, over the Christmas Holidays, one could find enough crews to fly that many helicopters. This seems to have stumped Schuessler's team as well, since all known units with such helicopters were checked and their personnel were almost all on leave during this period.

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Date: Mon, 03 Jan 2000 13:57:53 +0000
From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net>
Subject: Cash-Landrum IncidentMessage-id: <3870AAE1.1E2A@virgin.net>

1) Does anyone know why Cash/Landrum decided they had seen Chinooks as opposed to numbers of the slightly smaller but fairly similar CH-46 Vertol Helicopter which was in widespread US service at that time. Were the witnesses really that capable of determining the difference in this situation? The case appears to have hinged on this issue.

2) Could they have accurately determined just how close the nearest helicopters were to the unidentified platform?

3)Where could the flight have come from and been going to? (Allowing for local conditions and the range of the helicopters)

4)Were there any other witnesses along the flight route? This was a big formation of aircraft! Were they flying too low to be picked up by civil radar?

5)Does anyone have an opinion on what the unidentified platform was?

6)During the nuclear powered NB-36H tests in the mid-1950s, it was standard procedure to also fly a C-119 transporter which contained a unit of fully armed paratroopers who would deal with an emergency. Could we assume the accompanying helicopters also carried troops for this purpose?

Bill Rose

—
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Date: Tue, 04 Jan 2000 09:53:58 +0000
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 9

Hi All

>Burroughs describes seeing a red light above a blue light, both
>of which were "flashing on and off".

Two things occur to me.

1. Could this have been an emergency vehicle (police/fire/ambulance - or even a Coastguard Land Rover!) in the distance.
2. I saw flashing red and blue lights and a brilliant white light just before Christmas. It was the local Police helicopter hovering at about 300 feet on a pitch dark night using it's Nightsun spot light during a search of some woodland. And with the wind conditions that night I didn't hear any noise from the chopper. I noted that the police had put a large rotating blue beacon under the chopper in addition to its normal navigation lights. So it was showing red on top and blue below. I assume this is used only when its on task as I've not seen it used when it flies around on patrol.

Re Special Ops

>"They did not make a lot of sound, but they came in fast. When
>they departed, they turned their lights back on and went off in
>separate directions. We did exercises with the SAS all the time".

I bought a book over Xmas called "Chinook" and written by an ex-crew member of a Chinook used by the Special Forces flight of 7 Sqdn based at Odiham. Their primary job is to support the SAS (and other UK Special Forces). It makes interesting reading, especially the night ops when they would fly at 50 feet or lower using night vision kit and carrying SAS troopers into their exercise zones. He talks of two areas (but he does not give their exact locations for obvious reasons), one is close to the SAS HQ at Hereford and one "near Newcastle". He also mentions that they were told to get out as fast as possible after the SAS had been dropped as the Chinook would give their location away, so it was lights on and foot down. Meanwhile the SAS disappeared into the night...

Cheers

John

—

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Date: Tue, 04 Jan 2000 10:14:13 +0000
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: 'Black Aircraft' Exposed?

>Take a look at the attached frame grabbed stills and tell me what you
>think".

>

>

>I've attached the images for any comments.

>

Wow...

Not the first time the USAF has got egg on its face because of a TV show.

In the 1980's a UK TV news team was interviewing the PR guy at an USAF base in England. He was denying that the US were flying U2 / TR1 missions from the UK when one was towed out of a hanger in the distance...

Did I laugh....

Cheers

John

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Date: Tue, 04 Jan 2000 11:04:49 +0000
From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
Subject: Terry NonweilerMessage-id: <E125RmN-0006nm-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

List members with an aeronautical bent might be interested in the following.

Prof. Terence Nonweiler, advocate of the waverider and former Professor of Aeronautics at Glasgow University, died at his home in New Zealand on December 17th.

His work on waveriders as re-entry vehicles and hypersonic planforms has received much attention in recent years through NASA's Lo-Flyte programme. This followed on from his earlier work for Armstrong Whitworth and involvement with the UK's Blue Streak programme..

His most recent work included a waverider proposal for the ISS lifeboat.

A full obituary, written by Duncan Lunan, can be found in "The Herald" 28th Dec 99. (I'm not sure if The Herald website carries obits)

Chris

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Subject: Terry NonweilerMessage-id: <E125RmN-0006nm-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

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Date: Tue, 04 Jan 2000 14:35:11 +0100 (MET)
From: "J. Pharabod" <pharabod@in2p3.fr>
Subject: Re: 'Triangular' UFOs Outwith the US
X-Authentication-warning: polhp2.in2p3.fr: pharabod owned process doing -bs

List only please

On Thu, 23 Dec 1999, James Easton wrote:

> A new UK magazine called 'Destiny', is essentially a
> 'horoscope/fortune telling' etc. publication.
>
> However, the first issue also contains an article on the
> 'Bonnybridge triangle', namely 'UFO' reports from that area in
> central Scotland.
>
> The article was mentioned to myself by someone who thought it may
> be of interest. I wondered if it might contain any accounts of a
> 'triangular UFO' - having by now come to expect this in any
> contemporary 'flap'.
>
> [snip]

Hello James,

Regarding these 'triangular UFOs' in Scotland, has anybody seriously investigated the "Fife incident", which allegedly occurred on 23rd September 1996? According to a Malcolm Robinson, during this incident, several witnesses observed at close distance a 'huge black triangular object', several small 'beings' and a great 'being', and a lot of other extraordinary details, the whole report looking like a bad Sci-Fi short story. Who is Malcolm Robinson? What is the "Strange Phenomena Investigations" team which he founded in 1979? Was the "Fife incident" investigated by Malcolm Robinson himself or by somebody else? Do the witnesses "Mary", "Peter", "Jane" and "Susan" really exist?

Jean-Pierre Pharabod

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Date: Tue, 04 Jan 2000 17:24:36 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum CaseMessage-id: <38727324.15629218@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en
References: <001d01bf53eb\$42543ca0\$121486d4@voyager>
<386E1791.114130F7@home.com>
<006d01bf54d9\$3a41f220\$fa1286d4@voyager>

James Easton wrote:

>

> Todd wrote:

> [Was - Re: Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 9]

> >James Easton wrote:

<snip>

> Todd,

> Some thoughts -

> It could have been the test of an experimental vehicle which
> developed a radiation or other toxic leak and only afterwards was
> known to have effected many of those in proximity. It's unlikely
> any 'special ops' military casualties would have been
> acknowledged in the newspapers.

I remember another post comparing this to the Stephen Michalak(sp?) case. I was wondering if you were aware of any comparison between the medical histories of these 2 people? (Cash and Michalak) Also, concerning the Michalak case.....have you considered the possibility, as I've read elsewhere, that he may have encountered a testing of the "maybe still being developed" Avro Car? This would fit the shape described in the Michalak case, although not in the Cash incident.

> It should be noted that Betty Cash was satisfied the encounter
> originated from a secret government operation and was not, "from
> outer space with little green men, that's for sure".

This would seem the case also in the Michalak evidence concerning his attempts to communicate with them after hearing what sounded like human communication in a recognizable language.

Thanks for the other info within your reply it was very helpful and I have printed it for future reference.

Respectfully,
Todd Lemire

--

"What you believe isn't important; it's what you find out by research and investigation that's important."

George Fawcett

—
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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 01:11:06 +0000
From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
Subject: Re: 'Triangular' UFOs Outwith the USMessage-id:
<005001bf5719\$bea2c340\$831686d4@voyager>
References: <Pine.HPX.4.10.10001041411340.16727-100000@polhp2.in2p3.fr>

List Only Please

Jean-Pierre wrote:

>Regarding these 'triangular UFOs' in Scotland, has anybody
>seriously investigated the "Fife incident", which allegedly
>occurred on 23rd September 1996? According to a Malcolm
>Robinson, during this incident, several witnesses observed at
>close distance a 'huge black triangular object', several small
>'beings' and a great 'being', and a lot of other extraordinary
>details, the whole report looking like a bad Sci-Fi short story.

Jean-Pierre,

I don't know what happened about this case, however, last I heard
(maybe from Tim Matthews), the story didn't have any substance.
As you say, it all sounded too ridiculous from the start.

If no-one on the list knows the full story, I'll ask elsewhere.

>Who is Malcolm Robinson? What is the "Strange Phenomena
>Investigations" team which he founded in 1979?

Malcolm has been involved with UFO research for many years and I
believe he is now active in BUFORA. SPI was and maybe still is an
organisation which investigated UFO and ghost, etc. reports.

I saw something on TV last night which I wanted to ask you about.
There was a program on the Discovery channel called, 'Mysteries
of the Unexplained' and it featured some UFO related material
(Karl Pflock was interviewed about the Mogul project).

Mentioning the Belgian sightings, the program displayed a sketch
which looked to be identical to the delta-shaped object which is
evident when the Petit-Rechain photograph is 'cleaned up'.

Whilst this drawing was on screen, the background narrative
claimed that witness reports were supported by photographs and
the Petit-Rechain photograph was then shown (but not the
'cleaned-up version').

Was this sketch from another witness, or was it intended to depict the Petit-Rechain object?

Unfortunately, that didn't seem to be clear, however, my impression was that this sketch of a delta-shaped object was being shown as additional evidence, unrelated to the photograph.

If I recall correctly (this was only on screen briefly), although it had the three 'edge' lights and a central light, the central light had other features surrounding it and the angle was different from the 'overhead' Petit-Rechain perspective.

I've never been aware of any other evidence for a delta-shaped, rather than triangular object sighted during the 'flap' and certainly not the sketch of one.

Are you familiar with such a drawing?

James Easton.

E-Mail: voyager@ukonline.co.uk

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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 11:17:39 +0000
From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
Subject: Re:Cash-Landrum IncidentMessage-id: <E125oSK-0001Fn-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Bill wrote

"1) Does anyone know why Cash/Landrum decided they had seen Chinooks as opposed to numbers of the slightly smaller but fairly similar CH-46 Vertol Helicopter which was in widespread US service at that time.

Were the witnesses really that capable of determining the difference in this situation? The case appears to have hinged on this issue."

May I suggest that the differences between a Chinook and a Sea Knight are not obvious to inexperienced observer. Most people see a twin rotored helicopter as a Chinook be it a CH-46, 47, H-21, H-21 or a Belvedere. The last three are unlikely in this case, but watch any TV programme with Chinooks and there will invariable be some footage of a Sea Knight popping up.

I'd be wary of any-one saying they were definitely one or the other.

Most CH-46 are based in California, Virginia and the Carolinas, ie where the boats are. CH-47 are spread widely and i lack up to date info on their bases.

On the other hand, people in the East Texas area would be well aware of the Goodyear Blimp. There is a blimp hangar just north east of Houston. Out towards Kingwood I think. So to see it going about its business would be normal.

Chris

—
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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 11:17:43 +0000
From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
Subject: Re: Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 9Message-id: <E125oSO-0001Fn-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

John,

The exercise area near Newcastle would be Otterburn Range. A forsaken place. Near Spadeadam Waste where Blue Streak's engines were tested. Excellent place for aircraft photography.

Chris

—
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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 07:44:51 -0500
From: James Easton <pulsar@compuserve.com>
Subject: Cash-Landrum Incident

Bill Rose wrote:

>1) Does anyone know why Cash/Landrum decided they had seen
>Chinooks as opposed to numbers of the slightly smaller but
>fairly similar CH-46 Vertol Helicopter which was in widespread
>US service at that time. Were the witnesses really that capable
>of determining the difference in this situation? The case
>appears to have hinged on this issue.

Bill,

There's a lengthy discussion of this case in 'The Age of the
UFO', edited by Peter Brookesmith and it neatly summarises
explanations for some of the points you've raised.

Re the above:

"Many of the helicopters were the large double rotor type with
four wheels, and a large housing to the rear".

"The evidence of all the witnesses to the Huffman event was
consistent. all were interrogated separately, not only about the
UFO but also the helicopters. They provided consistent
descriptions and sketches that indicated they had seen a larger
number of CH-47s, plus several other helicopters of a common
type. They were also given silhouette charts and asked to
identify any helicopters that appeared to be the same as the ones
they had seen. Again, all the witnesses agreed in their
identification of CH-47s".

An unanswered question is whether the charts also contained
silhouettes of CH-46s.

>2) Could they have accurately determined just how close the
>nearest helicopters were to the unidentified platform?

I'm not aware of any reason we should doubt this. When the
helicopters and enigmatic object moved away and the witnesses
continued their journey, it was apparently some five minutes
later that they again saw the object which "was still lighting up
the surrounding area and illuminating the helicopters".

>3)Where could the flight have come from and been going to?

>(Allowing for local conditions and the range of the helicopters)

Good question.

>4)Were there any other witnesses along the flight route? This
>was a big formation of aircraft! Were they flying too low to be
>picked up by civil radar?

There were other witnesses to the helicopters -

"Bettie, Vickie and Colby were not the only witnesses to the strange happenings at Huffman. An off-duty Dayton policeman and his wife were driving home from Cleveland through the Huffman area the same night and also observed a large number of CH-47 helicopters. A man living in Crosby, directly under the flight path, also reported seeing a number of heavy helicopters flying overhead".

Re the civil radar:

"Other information provided by Houston [airport] was that outside a 15-mile (24-kilometre) radius from the airport, helicopters must stay below an altitude of 1800 feet (550 metres), and that due to technical limitations the Houston control radar is restricted to a minimum altitude of 2000 feet (600 metres) around Lake Houston (the Huffman area)".

>5)Does anyone have an opinion on what the unidentified platform
>was?

It was something that apparently could remain airborne whilst only requiring the occasional 'blast' of propulsion. It was also seemingly slow moving, even when the 'rocket jets' were in action.

We're looking for a vehicle that was white or metallic in appearance, which glowed brightly, was large and resembled a diamond shape, but wasn't 'pointed' at the top or bottom and had the above flight characteristics.

That narrows the possibilities and there's only one object I can think of which that all seems to be describing.

Needs more evidence though and some questions remain puzzling.

Maybe someone can clarify this - was there ever evidence of 'scorch marks' on the road where the object was seen to hover?

James.

E-mail: voyager@ukonline.co.uk

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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 16:40:14 +0100 (MET)
From: "J. Pharabod" <pharabod@in2p3.fr>
Subject: Re: 'Triangular' UFOs Outwith the US
X-Authentication-warning: polhp2.in2p3.fr: pharabod owned process doing -bs

List only please

On Wed, 5 Jan 2000, James Easton wrote:

> [snip]

> Mentioning the Belgian sightings, the program displayed a sketch
> which looked to be identical to the delta-shaped object which is
> evident when the Petit-Rechain photograph is 'cleaned up'.

>

> Whilst this drawing was on screen, the background narrative
> claimed that witness reports were supported by photographs and
> the Petit-Rechain photograph was then shown (but not the
> 'cleaned-up version').

>

> Was this sketch from another witness, or was it intended to
> depict the Petit-Rechain object?

>

> Unfortunately, that didn't seem to be clear, however, my
> impression was that this sketch of a delta-shaped object was
> being shown as additional evidence, unrelated to the photograph.

>

> If I recall correctly (this was only on screen briefly), although
> it had the three 'edge' lights and a central light, the central
> light had other features surrounding it and the angle was
> different from the 'overhead' Petit-Rechain perspective.

>

> I've never been aware of any other evidence for a delta-shaped,
> rather than triangular object sighted during the 'flap' and
> certainly not the sketch of one.

>

> Are you familiar with such a drawing?

Well, first I must say that, strictly speaking, "delta-shaped" is an expression coming from the (capital) fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, and should mean in fact "triangular". However, in The Concise Oxford Dictionary, it is said that a delta wing is "the triangular swept-back wing of an aircraft", and generally this kind of wing is not strictly triangular (see for example the Vulcan). If I had to define geometrically the shape of the Petit-Rechain object, I would say "a pentagon with two sides parallel and an axis of symmetry", but let's say that it is "delta-shaped".

During the evening of November 29, 1989, which saw the massive

arrival of the "Belgian wave", several witnesses saw clearly this "delta shape", probably because it was not yet complete night. Professor A. Meessen himself draw at least one sketch of a "delta-shaped" object in the SOBEPS book chapter about what happened this day, from the descriptions made by witnesses. The days after that massive arrival, there were less sightings (which means IMHO that it was not a media induced phenomenon...) and the "object" appeared generally when it was really night; people spoke then of "triangle" or "triangle with rounded corners". IMHO, this is an argument in favour of the authenticity of the Petit-Rechain photo: a hoaxter would have made a triangle, since practically nobody knew of the "delta shape" observed the first day.

Jean-Pierre Pharabod

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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 11:45:44 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Astronomers and UFOs

On Thu, 23 Dec 1999, Todd Lemire wrote:

@Date: Thu, 23 Dec 1999 13:55:46 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Astronomers and UFOs
@
@@
@RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
@
@> Todd,
@
@> In re Mach 0.8 eliminating explanations, I think Hynek must have meant birds
@> and weather balloons among others. Any phenomenon that could not keep pace
@> with the airliner would be an explanation ruled out presumably.
@
@> Season's Greetings,
@
@> Brad Sparks
@
@> In a message dated 12/23/99 6:28:21 AM, tlemire@home.com writes:
@
@> > Todd Lemire wrote:
@
@> @Did you notice the caption under between the photo's that
@> @states. "The time requirement at a speed in the vicinity of mach
@> @.8 rules out many explanations." Could you elaborate please on
@> @what explanations can be ruled out when a photo is taken from an
@> @airliner traveling at this speed.
@
@Hello Brad & List,
@
@ Thanks for your input Brad. Would you or anyone else on this
@list have any input on possible explanations for a "red orb" that
@was spotted over a nuclear power plant. It appeared to pulsate,
@implode on itself, and then disappear (vertically) at a
@tremendous rate of speed for a sighting duration of approx. 3
@mins. I would mainly like to hear what terrestrial
@explanations/objects could be given for this sighting.

Sounds like another fire balloon prank. There are two ways one of these can appear to disappear at a tremendous rate of speed:

1. When the last candle burns out, the fire balloon stays put, but dims out. With an object of small angular size at any distance farther than 30 feet, the human visual system can't tell the difference between a dimming object and an object moving directly away along the line of sight.
2. One of the candles set fire to the crossbar or envelope. The sudden increase in heat will cause the fire balloon to rise rapidly, then burn up. See the Redmond Oregon case of 9/24/59 for a classic example of this effect.

@Respectfully,

@Todd Lemire

@--

@ "Thus these beings appear to us, not in order to stay among us or

@ become allied to us, but in order for us to become able to

@ understand them."

@

@ Written during the Renaissance by Paracelsus in "Why These Beings

@ Appear to Us"

@

@

@

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 18:27:17 +0000

From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>

Subject: Re: 'Triangular' UFOs Outwith the USMessage-id: <E125vA6-00041J-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

I think the "Bonnybridge Triangle" needs clarification. As far as I am aware, the "Triangle" is as in "Bermuda", ie a region.

I'd be more likely to describe it as the "Buckfast Triangle" :)))

Chris

—
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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 23:30:28 +0000
From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
Subject: Black AircraftMessage-id: <E125ztU-0000A8-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Dear all

That model wouldn't happen to be one the Flight Dynamics Lab / Lockheed proposed shapes as shown on pages 49 and 50 of Bill Sweetman's "Aurora" book?

Talking about a 75 degree delta vehicle based on the FDL-5 shape that Lockheed and the Flight Dynamics Lab worked on in the 1960s. Sweetman says:

"This configuration used a stablization technique called "Compression sharing" to dispense with the large wing-tip fins of the X-20 and other aircraft. It also featured flip-out wings to reduce its landing speed and retractable fairings in front of the split windshield"

The photo is credited to the USAF vi David Selegan

Could it be that Lockheed were taking the piss?

Incidently, this photo is the closest I have seen to an aircraft matching what I saw in August 89.

Chris

—
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Date: Wed, 05 Jan 2000 20:53:39 -0800 (PST)
From: Rebecca Keith <rebeccask@yahoo.com>
Subject: Re:Cash-Landrum IncidentMessage-id:
<20000106045339.11946.qmail@web301.mail.yahoo.com>

> On the other hand, people in the East Texas area would be
> well aware of the Goodyear Blimp. There is a blimp hangar
> just north east of Houston. Out towards Kingwood I think. So
> to see it going about its business would be normal.

The Blimp base was located off Interstate 45, just barely north of Houston. Several years ago (after the Cash-Landrum event) the Goodyear people packed up and left town.

I think that a lot of people in the Houston area would be familiar with what the blimp looked like at night, however, it could be tricky. On several occasions it caused me to do a double take or three.

I would be surprised if John Schuessler hadn't checked the whereabouts of the blimp on that evening. Being that it was the holiday season, I imagine the blimp was out of the area at one of the many football games played all over the country.

James asked about scorch marks on the road and to the best of my knowledge there weren't scorch marks but the road was damaged. I can't swear to it, but I'm pretty sure I've seen pictures of the road. The pavement was buckled in appearance and the straight line that is painted down the center had become very wavy. Maybe I imagined that picture in my head after being told about the effects from the sighting. I know that Schuessler intended to get a sample of the road material but the damaged part had been quickly repaired. That, if true, is probably the most mysterious thing about this! Road repair just doesn't happen _that_ quickly! <G>

Rebecca

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 09:51:58 +0000
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Black Aircraft

Hi All

>That model wouldn't happen to be one the Flight Dynamics Lab / Lockheed
proposed shapes as shown on pages 49 and 50 of Bill Sweetman's "Aurora" book?
>

>Talking about a 75 degree delta vehicle based on the FDL-5 shape that
Lockheed and the Flight Dynamics Lab worked on in the 1960s. Sweetman says:
>

>"This configuration used a stablization technique called "Compression
sharing" to dispense with the large wing-tip fins of the X-20 and other
aircraft. It also featured flip-out >wings to reduce its landing speed and
retractable fairings in front of the split windshield"

I've got a book that has an artist impression of it. It says it was
designed as two man (tandem cockpit) recon vehicle. It looks like
something out of James Bond :-)

Putting my other hat I was going to make a scale model of it but never got
around to it.

Cheers

John

—
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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 09:44:30 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: 'Black Aircraft' Exposed?
Content-id: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000106093024.24845C@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
BOUNDARY="-----_NextPart_000_006C_01BF5217.11C96540"

On Wed, 29 Dec 1999, James Easton wrote:

@Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 16:09:22 -0000
@From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: 'Black Aircraft' Exposed?
@
@@
@'Black Aircraft' researcher Steve Douglass recently mentioned the following
@on his mailing list:
@
@"I was watching a TLC program today called 'Billion Dollar Secret' and
@something very interesting caught my eye.
@
@Jane's Nick Cook was interviewing the head of the Air Force when I began
@looking at the collection of models on the shelves behind his head. Notice
@anything funny? On the left side of the screen was an unidentifiable
@aircraft that looked remarkably like the stealth swing wing 'switch blade'
@that I've been chasing for the last few years.
@
@Take a look at the attached frame grabbed stills and tell me what you
@think".
@
@
@I've attached the images for any comments.

Notice that the cockpit is a lot larger on that plane than on the others on the shelf, indicating that the scale is different. It's fuzzy, but it looks somewhat like the little mid-'50s experimental jet fighter with the vee tail (patterned after the successful Beechcraft Bonanza). It might even BE a Beechcraft Bonanza model, with the propeller blades removed so it looks like it's in flight.

Nothing with a fuselage like that could be even remotely considered stealth technology. It would paint a very clear image on RADAR.

@James Easton.

@E-Mail: voyager@ukonline.co.uk

@
@
@
@
@

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---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\xplane1.jpg"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\swing1.jpg"

Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 11:24:26 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: SETI signals?

On Wed, 29 Dec 1999 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 17:32:39 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@
@Hi Larry,

@NORAD cannot and does not hide ALL spy satellites -- most DO get
@cataloged/located and there is an amateur community tracking
@such satellites and supplying orbital element sets (elsets). By
@international treaty all satellite launches must be registered
@with COSPAR and given an International Designation (such as
@1999-13C). The trick is when there are multiple satellites
@released from an unmanned mission or from a Space Shuttle. The
@"hidden" satellites are from these piggyback flights. Still,
@some of these are eventually found out from detection of signals
@or optically (there are reportedly some "sleeper" sats with no
@transmissions, painted with Stealth absorptive coatings etc. but
@then these DON'T MAKE SETI SIGNAL PROBLEMS EITHER).

@This still doesn't change the fact that SETI astronomers can
@observe telltale Doppler shifts of a satellite. If in Near
@Earth Orbit it is obvious when the Doppler shifts approach
@orbital velocity of 8 km/sec.

But there is no Doppler shift when the satellite is moving
perpendicular to the line of sight. Since the antenna is moving
on a slow, fixed tracking schedule (or just rotating with the
Earth), it would pick up the signal for the time the satellite is
crossing the line of sight of the antenna, then the signal would
just vanish.

By the way, how are you going to measure a Doppler shift if you
don't know the original frequency? It makes sense only if the
Doppler shift is changing, and that happens only if the antenna
is pointed along the satellite's orbit.

And remember, spy satellites transmit short bursts of data, not
continuously. There's not time to notice a change in Doppler

shift with these. Sometimes they scatter the frequencies subsequent bursts are sent on, to prevent unauthorized reception by those not knowing what frequency comes next.

The sleeper satellites don't transmit, they drop film capsules (which are 3-foot objects shaped like the Apollo command module).

@What cases are there of NORAD hiding spy satellites from Gemini @astronauts who saw them? This would be LIFE THREATENING and @dangerous. NORAD and NASA have an agreement whereby NORAD is @required to warn NASA of any close approaches of ANY orbiting @object to a manned NASA space mission. Since NASA can and does @handle classified information there wouldn't be a problem with @disclosing some spy satellite, especially since all NORAD needs @to do is give a NORAD Catalog Number and the close approach @parameters, not identify the satellite's classified mission. @This sounds to me like a desperate effort to explain away Gemini @UFO cases which even Jim Oberg never resorted to.

I am referring to objects seen, but not making close approaches. NORAD reported that it tracked them, but did not identify them or IDENTIFIED THEM AS SOMETHING ELSE. These are the UFO cases involving astronauts:

Mercury 3: John Glenn first reported the "firefly" effect caused by cosmic rays striking the retina of an eye, and the urine ice crystals produced by dumping wastes into space. These became routine for later astronauts, so they were not reported again.

Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing. This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered.

Gemini 1: RADAR picked up parts of the launch vehicle. No visual.

Gemini 4: An object was seen and photographed. The frame before the UFO photo was accidentally exposed, and recorded the window of the spacecraft with the sun shining on the rim. That was the photo released as the "UFO." The accidental exposure caused the records to be one frame off. The actual photo shows nothing but an extra dot of light among the stars. It was probably a small bit of debris from the Gemini itself.

Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.

Gemini 8: This visible object was the Agena for the mission,

reflecting sun that made it visible before it was expected to be seen.

Gemini 11: The objects were tentatively identified as the Proton 3 satellite and its booster, but UFO investigators found that the orbit was wrong for what was observed. NORAD did not say the object was not there, it said the object was something else that was in the general area, but farther away. This is one of the probable spy satellites.

Gemini 12: Two objects appeared in photos that were not noticed by the crew when they were taken. One was a lens flare, and the other was some trash that floated out of the hatch.

Apollo 11: An automatic camera recorded a lens flare.

Apollo 12: The S4-B doors for the LEM stayed in the vicinity of the spacecraft, and were seen through a telescope by an amateur astronomer watching the spacecraft from the ground. The crew also saw them and asked about them.

Apollo 13: An amateur astronomer on the ground saw the expanding gas cloud from the ruptured oxygen tank through his telescope and reported it.

STS-82 Shuttle: The astronauts were talking about a control they hadn't been briefed on at one point, and ice crystals reflecting the sun at another. The UFO "story" was taken out of context from the audio. I know the brother of one of the astronauts, who gave me the true story.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 12:55:30 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?

On Thu, 30 Dec 1999, Todd Lemire wrote:

@Date: Thu, 30 Dec 1999 11:23:36 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?

@
@Hello list,

@I'm looking for some information on a sighting that occurred on
@the above mentioned date over the North Pacific Ocean between
@Japan and Anchorage Alaska. Does anyone here have any info on
@sightings that occurred in this region or on this date? I've got
@a witness statement from a Pilot who witnessed this object, but
@I'd like to see if there is any correlating reports.

I don't have info on that particular case, but I do have info
that the Gemini 2 Agena came apart, and the fragments from that
were re-entering all that week and the next. The Lima Peru
sighting from an airliner (Condon case 11) and the Haynesville
Louisiana (Condon case 10) sighting, both on 12/30/66, probably
resulted from re-entries of fragments from the Agena.

@Thank You,
@Todd Lemire
@FIT Michigan MUFON
@--
@"What you believe isn't important; it's what you find out by
@research and investigation that's important."
@
@George Fawcett
@
@
@

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@

@Applying to college this year?

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/embark>

@

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 15:06:36 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Fri, 31 Dec 1999, Martin Jasek wrote:

@Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 10:24:05 -0700
@From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
@
@@
@My responses to Larry below:
@
@Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
@
@<snip>
@
@> Also, could there have been two much smaller (and much closer)
@> objects, each seen by one of the men, but too insignificant to be
@> noticed by the other?

@No, the men were able to see each other. The UFO was definitely
@bigger than a person therefore both would have seen two UFOs if
@this were the case. The smaller objects would of had to be at
@least 10 meters away from each witness for them to misperceive
@the distance.

True.

@Using the same angular sizes described by the witnesses these
@smaller objects would have to be 10s of meters in size.
@Definitely NOT insignificant to be noticed by the other?

Not quite, it depends on whether they were looking at a solid
elipsoid, a tilted disk, or a flat ellipsoid.

@> @I still don't see how it would draw attention away from areas
@> @that were hundreds or thousands of miles away. No UFOlogists
@> @that reside near those bases or express an interest in them have
@> @spent time investigating this case. Still near zero in my
@> @opinion.

@> They flocked to the Socorro NM, Wanaque NJ, Exeter NH, Dexter MI,
@> Pascagoula MS, and Snowflake AZ sightings. Even the attentions of
@> those who didn't go were diverted from other cases they had been
@> looking at.

@These have not been proven to be military diversions. Not even close.

I didn't say they were, but that they were evidence of the flocking of UFOlogists, which the military might have noted as being useful. This is just a line of thought of a possibility, not a serious attempt at explanation. I was just saying that this was a lot more probable than an alien spaceship.

@> Larry Robinson:

@> @> The probability of an ET visit is near zero too.

@> Martin Jasek:

@> @> The variables in the modified Drake Equation cannot be defined

@> @> with enough accuracy to support that the probability of an ET

@> @> visit is near zero.

@> Larry Robinson:

@> All it takes is one of the Drake probabilities to be near zero,

@> since they are multiplied together to find the final probability.

@No, all it takes is one variable to be much greater than zero to

@multiply with the one that is near zero to give a probability

@that is likely.

I used to teach probability. This is a common fallacy regarding consecutive events. It's similar to (fallaciously) saying that because of the "law of averages" the probability of a heads is more likely now that I flipped 4 tails in a row. But the probability is still .5 that I will flip a tails, no matter how many tails I got in a row.

No probability value can be greater than one (certainty) or less than zero (impossibility). A high probability of one factor can do NOTHING to undo the very low probability of another. As they multiply, the result is always a LOWER value than any of the factors, unless all factors but one have a value of one (certainty).

@<snip>

@

@> Emotional fears of scientists have nothing to do with it, because

@> there are other causes for many of the items you cite. A kaboodle

@> of marginal cases is nothing but a kaboodle of marginal cases.

@> They do not compound into the equivalent of one airtight case.

@The cases are not marginal!! I don't think the witnesses and

@hard working UFO investigators appreciate the term kaboodle!

I was saying that no matter how many million marginal cases you have, they don't add up to anything more than a huge collection

(which is what kaboodle means, according to my dictionary) of marginal cases. You can't "sum" them into more significance than they each have by themselves. However, independent sightings of the same object at the same time DO sum to more significance.

I did not intend to say that the cases were poor. Marginal cases are defined in most scientific disciplines as cases that are not yet proven to be a specific thing (such as sightings without hard evidence of a new specie of frog not yet shown to exist). We seem to be quibbling semantics here. Sorry about the confusion.

This is actually one of the best documented and best researched cases I have seen. But without proof, a report is just a report -- a marginal case in the definition I am using.

@> Here are some alternate causes for the things you cite:

@>

@> 1. Fire balloons explain many of the night cases where objects
@> are seen to do fantastic things. They rotate, wobble, swing like
@> a pendulum, and change speed, all at the mercy of the wind. The
@> reason they are not identified as such is that they are farther
@> away than the 30 foot limit on binocular vision against a uniform
@> background. Most people imagine them to be a lot larger and
@> farther away, because they assume they are piloted, controlled
@> vehicles.

@>

@> 2. How "credible" the witness is has absolutely NO effect on the
@> human inability to determine size or distance against a uniform
@> background when the object is farther away than 30 feet (and that
@> is the best case -- some people lose it at 15 feet). No amount of
@> training can fix this problem, but it can alert people that it
@> exists. A cop near here reported a fire balloon (approximately 1.5
@> feet in diameter at the base and 4 feet high) as a flying
@> transparent two-story house. Two more cops in a helicopter in
@> Kentucky chased an identical object, saying it was lens shaped,
@> extremely maneuverable, and much bigger than the helicopter.

@>

@> 3. Ground traces may or may not have anything to do with the UFO.
@> One set of traces that appeared near here a few years ago,
@> supposedly linked to a UFO seen by a child, was actually made by
@> a telephone company arm-and-bucket truck two days earlier. Pads
@> sticking out of the truck to stabilize it when the bucket is
@> raised made a triangle of three square imprints in the relatively
@> hard ground. The tires made no imprints in the same ground.

@>

@> 4. The National Enquirer prizes and other financial enticements
@> generate UFO occupant cases. A LOT of people will fake sightings
@> for a chance to collect a million dollars.

@

@Yeah right, the world is full of UFO hoax millionaires.

I didn't say they all collected, but that they tried to collect.
One try actually succeeded in collecting the prize (Delphos KS,
11/2/71).

@> 5. The Brookings Institute is a liberal think-tank for political
@> policy, not a body of true scientific inquiry. Everything they do
@> is as suspect as a 3 dollar bill with Bill Clinton's picture on
@> it. Their political belief is that "ordinary people are like
@> little children, and government must take care of them." That
@> report is typical of what they put out as "objective research."
@> The RAND Corporation is a similar entity.
@>
@> 6. The "real" reason many companies do not consider UFOs to be a
@> serious subject is that their customers tend to evaporate
@> whenever they start doing something in a UFO vein of research.
@> This is probably because bookstores and magazine racks throw UFOs
@> into the occult bins along with witchcraft, ghosts, and psychics.

@This is only a perception that they will be ridiculed or lose
@customers. The attitudes toward this are changing. I think we
@are making progress.

The problem is the all-business types who lump UFOs in with
psychics, ghosthunters, and witches.

@> 7. My big question is: Whenever someone sees an unidentified
@> object in the sky, why do they think of space aliens first???

@It is up to UFO investigators to assess possible conventional
@explanations first. I believe we have done this here and we are
@left with non-human intelligence as the "most likely" cause.

I meant, why do the WITNESSES think of space aliens first???
There are so many other possibilities! Why think aliens first???
A non-conventional explanation does not have to be an alien
explanation.

I don't think we can say that we are left with nothing but
non-human intelligence, because that means that EVERY other
possibility (no matter how remote) has been totally eliminated.
We have not even scratched the surface of other possibilities. I
could prove a time ship from the future using the same faulty
logic. It could be something else that we haven't even begun to
imagine. This is the logic error that I see time and time again
from the pro-alien people.

@> I don't care whether there are aliens or not.

@How can you possibly not care about something like that? It is
@one of the most important questions that relates to our
@existence in our Universe.

I mean that I have no personal preference one way or the other. I
will be just as delighted to find out that there are aliens as I
would to find out positively that there are not. I want to know
the truth (which DOES matter to me), but it doesn't matter to me
which outcome is true.

But I want positive proof one way or another, not just a claim
that there are aliens based on nothing but witness reports. I
remember the Piltdown man, cold fusion, and the Nandi bear (a
sighting of a live gorilla). And since it is impossible to prove
that something does not exist without making an exhaustive search
of the entire universe, the burden of proof must be on those
claiming that there are aliens, until we have the technology to
make that exhaustive search.

@> And never underestimate the power of a wager. I have several
@> cases of pranks in my files that were the results of either
@> making a bet on whether someone could pull off a fake UFO, or
@> of losing a bet with the prank as the payoff.
@>
@> A supposition: Suppose FOX2 and FOX3 were in cahoots on their
@> own stories, and also released fire balloons along the
@> highway that all of the the others saw.

@Please see my comments about the possibility of a hoax in the
@early stages of our discussion. Severely inconsistent with the
@demeanor of the witnesses!

Witness sincerity, witness composure, and witness veracity have
been shown to be independent variables in cases of strange
encounters (UFO or other). None of them can be used to
demonstrate any of the others. In many confirmed hoaxes, demeanor
was the factor that made officials believe the story.

@> There is no reason why a mirage can't be seen over a large area.
@> All it requires is that the atmospheric lens or mirror causing
@> the effect be large. And if a mirror effect can cause a
@> multiplication of images, it can also cause the image to be seen
@> in different directions at the same time.
@>
@> Also, didn't the sightings in the three locations happen at three
@> different times?

@90 degrees different observation angles at the exact same time
@for the Fox Lake sightings! Please sight horizontal bending
@cases with these sizes of angles!

Not according to the maps in the website. All of the observations at Fox lake appear to be along the same line of sight at that site.

I have seen two of these myself. In one case, a distant truck loomed in my rear window, suddenly appearing to be bearing down on me from behind as I was passing another car. Suddenly, the image contracted vertically and lifted into the air. A few miles later, the real truck came up behind me.

In the other case, again it was a truck that appeared to be approaching me, but this time it was head-on. It was on the same section of road, but I was going the other way (I was in the same lane both times -- hmmm). Again, I saw the real truck a minute later.

My parents also saw this another time on the same road (I was asleep in the back when it happened), as had many of the people who lived there. The effect disappeared when a soybean field next to the road was turned into a housing subdivision.

@> Why didn't anyone going south see it? Were there no southbound cars at all when the giant UFO hovered over Fox Lake?

@We don't know if anybody going south saw it because we have not interviewed anyone that was traveling southbound at the time of the sightings. Yes there were vehicles traveling south reported. We have not located any of these potential southbound witnesses. Some of the southbound witnesses would have likely been City of Whitehorse residents (population 22,000) All the witnesses traveling northbound had ties to the villages of Carmacks and Pelly Crossing (300-500 people each) therefore it comes as no surprise that none of the northbound witnesses could give us names of the southbound witnesses.

This could give us some hard data. If any witnesses are found that did NOT see the object where it should have been according to the theory you propose, that provides very valuable data too. This is one kind of information that UFO investigators must always strive to collect. One southbound witness, whether he saw the UFO or not, can give us a wealth of information. Go get it!

@> @> But I have not one single case in my files that was definitely an alien craft. I have unknowns, but the fact that they are Unidentified Flying Objects does not mean that they are alien craft. There are too many other possibilities.

@> @As stated above. Everybody has their own degree of proof. IMHO
@> the evidence is overwhelming.

@> But what gives the observations (other than the little men cases)
@> any degree of alien origin at all? You have observations, but no
@> indication at all of origin or cause.

@My opinion still stands, still the most likely explanation given
@all the data.

On what basis? I still don't see how that is the most likely explanation without a preconceived belief in extraterrestrial life. I see time travel, government staged events*, military secrets*, satanic activity*, pranks*, hoaxes*, advertizing stunts*, and misinterpretations* as all being more likely than visits by extraterrestrials.

* = Already proven to have caused some UFO sighting reports.

@ "Most likely explanation" is not proof, since the last skeptic
@ would have to be convinced by a live alien walking in front of
@ him (maybe). However, there are a great deal of scientific
@ theories unrelated to UFOs that are not proven but are accepted
@ by the scientific community as most likely because they fit the
@ data.

I am quite skeptical of the Darwinian model of the origin of life too, because it is only one of many possibilities. It just happens to be the possibility that NOTHING ELSE happened, so it is the default case. But the ET hypothesis is NOT the default case, because the misinterpretation case is simpler, not introducing new agents just to explain the observations.

@The same should work for ufology! It is unfair that ufolgy
@doesn't receive the same funding as other sciences. It is is
@starting to receive the respect more and more however.

Unfair? What does "fair" have to do with sources of funding for scientific research? Fair is where you show your livestock and offer it for sale.

Is there a salable product or a way to save lives that can be developed from UFOlogy? Those are the rationales (an expected return) behind all scientific funding. Maybe the air traffic control system is the place to look for funds.

@Martin
@

@

@

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@

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 15:28:29 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 9

On Fri, 31 Dec 1999, James Easton wrote:

@Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 23:56:03 -0000
@From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 9
@
@@
@Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 9
@
@
@CONTENTS
@
@1. Operation BlunderPope
@
@2. Further Thoughts on RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge
@
@3. Cash-Landrum 'Special-Ops' Unit Identified?
@
@
@000~000~000~000
@
@
@1. Operation BlunderPope
@
@2. Further Thoughts on RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge
@
@A forthcoming publication, which I hope to provide more news
@about shortly, will feature the RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge case
@and will include previously unpublished documents from the
@original witnesses statements taken in early January, 1981.
@
@Details of the contents have previously been made known and
@further information can be found on my web site at:
@
@http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/enigma.htm
@
@However, there may be one or two 'surprises' still to be
@unveiled.
@
@
@It's taken considerable time and reflection to make sense of the
@overall evidence contained in these critical, earliest

@testimonies. Setting out the sequence of events in their
@chronological order, this is a fresh look at what those accounts
@reveal.

@
@At approximately 0300 on the morning of 26th December, 1980, two
@members of the 81st Security Police Squadron (SPS), Airman First
@Class John Burroughs and Staff Sergeant Bud Steffans, were on
@duty at RAF Woodbridge's east gate.

@
@They noticed unfamiliar lights in the forest, directly east of
@the long and straight east gate road.

@
@Burroughs describes seeing a red light above a blue light, both
@of which were "flashing on and off".

@
@They decided to investigate and travelled to the end of east gate
@road, where it joined the 'main' road through Rendlesham Forest.
@Turning right, they proceeded for some 20 yards to a 'logging
@track' on their left hand side.

@
@This provided a direct view due east and Burroughs states they
@could still see the red and blue lights, plus, now a white light
@"shining onto the trees".

@This is where Orfordness lighthouse could first begin to
@complicate matters. They were now looking along a road which faced
@due east, where the lighthouse was situated on the coast.

@
@The red and blue lights couldn't conceivably have been related to
@the lighthouse. The white light may have been.

In the first account of the sighting I ever saw, a civilian
police car had been dispatched to a residence east of the woods,
because the redicent had seen something bright fall into the
forest. Could the lights have been on that police car?

@The red light and blue light are the features which remain
@consistent in all three accounts and they are the ones which we
@could hopefully find an explanation for.

@
@All evidence supports they definitely can't relate to the
@lighthouse.

@3. Cash-Landrum 'Special-Ops' Unit Identified?

@
@It's important to also bear in mind the background which the RAF

@Bentwaters/Woodbridge case was set against.

@

@This was in the midst of the Iran hostage crisis.

@

@The twin-base complex was a US facility on British soil and any
@special operations taking place, especially relating to the
@situation in Iran, may only have been known about at the highest
@level.

@

@

@I believe a military 'special ops' training exercise was at least
@in part responsible for another classic UFO encounter, a drama
@which was soon to unfold on the other side of the Atlantic.

@

@During the evening of 29th December, 1980, Betty Cash, Vickie
@Landrum and Colby Landrum were travelling along Highway FM1485 in
@eastern Texas. It was a quiet road in a sparsely populated area.

@

@They noticed a bright light above the trees and as it descended
@towards them, it hovered at tree-top level.

@

@Diamond-shaped and much larger than their car, the object
@intermittently expelled a 'cone of fire', apparently downwards.
@This caused it to rise slightly, similar to a hot-air balloon
@using a burner to keep aloft.

@

@The object also reportedly glowed brightly and something emitted
@an occasional beeping noise.

@

@With the object now above the road, the witnesses got out of
@their car, reportedly experiencing an intense heat and light from
@the object.

@

@Suddenly, a large number of helicopters appeared overhead,
@seemingly arriving from all directions. The unidentified object
@was then lost from sight behind some trees and the helicopters
@left.

@

@Driving further on, the object and helicopters were again seen in
@close proximity. The witnesses counted 23 helicopters and these
@were identified as mainly CH-47 Chinooks, plus faster single-
@rotor helicopters, similar to a Bell-Huey.

@

@The witnesses apparently all suffered from illness afterwards,
@with Betty Cash, who was closest to the object, being the most
@poorly. It's generally assumed this was directly related to the
@incident.

@

@

@Despite extensive enquiries, no trace of the helicopters' origins

@was ever found, with Houston Airport unable to assist and
@military bases in Texas and Louisiana denying any possible
@involvement.

@

@It remained a mystery.

One possibility that hasn't been explored is that a metal cable
lowered from one of the helicopters fouled a power line. I have
seen a similar event (but the cable hung from a fixed object, and
a very strong wind blew it into the lines), and the effect was
dazzling. It could also have emitted ultraviolet light, or even
X-rays, enough to have caused the sicknesses.

@James Easton,

@Editor.

@

@E-mail: voyager@ukonline.co.uk

@Voyager On-line: <http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/>

@

@(c) James Easton

@December 1999

@

@

@

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 15:35:53 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Fox News (Paula Zahn) UFO Show Dec 28

On Sat, 1 Jan 2000, Steven W. Kaeser wrote:

@Date: Sat, 01 Jan 2000 10:43:50 -0500
@From: "Steven W. Kaeser" <steve@konsulting.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Fox News (Paula Zahn) UFO Show Dec 28
@
@@
@At 10:08 AM 1/1/00 -0500, Todd wrote in response to Brad's post:
@
@>> Hi Todd,
@>
@>> Possibly some kind of chemical allergic reaction, which could explain the
@>> effectiveness of the car in partially shielding Vicki and Colby Landrum
@>> (ionizing radiation that can travel 140 feet in air wouldn't be stopped by
@>> windshield glass).

The tilt of the windshield with respect to the location of the source may have reflected some of the radiation away. Glass also does filter out some far ultraviolet and x-rays. In addition, there is the plastic layer between the glass panes in the safety glass. Also, the car body was shielding the lower parts of the bodies of those who remained in the car.

@>> Brad
@>
@>What chemical, that you are aware of, would show these type of
@>symptoms within Betty?
@>
@>Todd Lemire
@
@Brad has raised a valid point regarding the windshield glass, unless this form
@of radiation is unfamiliar to current scientific theory. On the other hand,
@if the effects were caused by a chemical, wouldn't there have been a
@residue or
@evidence of such in the area where the incident occurred.
@
@This case has received a fair amount of attention from UFO researchers and the
@medical community (or at least those who were involved in their treatment).

@The fact that we are debating the cause here would appear to show that it
@remains unknown. The "easy" answers don't appear to fit, and speculative
@answers remain . . . well, . . . just that.

@

@I don't want to sidetrack this thread, but it should be mentioned that this
@case is not the only one that the medical community is unable to resolve.
@Stephen Michalak's alleged encounter near Falcon Lake in Manitoba, Canada
@remains one of interest. Details can be found at:

@

@<<http://biophys.uwindsor.ca/ufo/falcon-lake.1967>><http://biophys.uwindsor.ca/ufo/falcon-lake.1967>

@

@This report by Chris Rutkowski was written a number of years ago in 1980,
@but I
@still find the case intriguing.

@

@Steve

@

@

@

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 15:41:56 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak

On Sat, 1 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 16:23:14 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Cash-Landrum & Michalak

@

@@

@Hi Steve,

@

@Some COMMENTS on your interesting post.

@

@Brad

@

@

@In a message dated 1/1/2000 7:47:08 AM, steve@konsulting.com writes:

@

@<< @

@

@At 10:08 AM 1/1/00 -0500, Todd wrote in response to Brad's post:

@

@

@>> Hi Todd,

@

@>

@

@>> Possibly some kind of chemical allergic reaction, which could explain the

@

@>> effectiveness of the car in partially shielding Vicki and Colby Landrum

@

@>> (ionizing radiation that can travel 140 feet in air wouldn't be stopped by

@

@>> windshield glass).

@

@>

@

@>> Brad

@

@>

@

@>What chemical, that you are aware of, would show these type of

@

@>symptoms within Betty?

@

@>

@

@>Todd Lemire

@

@

@Brad has raised a valid point regarding the windshield glass, unless this form

@

@of radiation is unfamiliar to current scientific theory.

@

@COMMENTS: I should also add that the car body and engine block would add

@very little shielding because ionizing radiation has a high incidence of

@scattering in its propagation. It's like getting sunburned on a heavily overc

@ast day -- the burn comes from all directions not just the direction of the

@sun.

That's true for gamma radiation, but not for x-radiation or ultraviolet. The car body will stop most x-rays from getting through. Ultraviolet, x, and gamma rays are all forms of ionizing radiation. An electric arc produces visible light, ultraviolet, and x-rays, but not gamma rays.

@On the other hand, if the effects were caused by a chemical, wouldn't there

@have been a residue or evidence of such in the area where the incident

@occurred.

@

@COMMENTS: Apparently there was never any testing for chemical residues,

@though it must be pointed out there are chemical warfare agents that leave no

@residues and likewise for many inorganic gases. In fact, there were

@apparently no soil samples even taken during the first year (I'm not sure

@about whether samples of the road marks were taken either). I remember Bill

@Moore in the mid-80's complaining that he was the first to secure soil

@samples from the Cash-Landrum site, but it was years after the fact, and once

@he did he couldn't find anyone interested in doing tests on the soil.

@

@If there had been a large emission of ionizing radiation at the Cash-Landrum

@site, evidence would remain in the soil that would be permanent. One does

@not need to rely on Geiger counters and radiation survey meters to detect

@fast-decaying traces of short-lived radioactive nuclides (induced

@radioactivity in the normally nonradioactive soil), which require site

@surveying soon after the incident. Neutron irradiation would also

@permanently shift ratios of stable non-radioactive isotopes into the higher

@mass numbers, which can be determined at any time by accelerator mass

@spectrometry. Gamma and beta radiation would leave residual excitation

@levels in rock crystals which can be determined at any time by

@thermoluminescence. In the Cash-Landrum case, there were strange delays in

@the start of the investigation which would have largely ruined any
@Geiger-counter-type radiation surveying. One local investigator withheld
@crucial information from his fellow colleagues for a month because of a
@strange notion of confidentiality, even as Betty Cash was talking to the
@National Enquirer!
@
@
@
@
@This case has received a fair amount of attention from UFO researchers and the
@
@medical community (or at least those who were involved in their treatment).
@
@The fact that we are debating the cause here would appear to show that it
@
@remains unknown. The "easy" answers don't appear to fit, and speculative
@
@answers remain . . . well, . . . just that.
@
@
@I don't want to sidetrack this thread, but it should be mentioned that this
@
@case is not the only one that the medical community is unable to resolve.
@
@Stephen Michalak's alleged encounter near Falcon Lake in Manitoba, Canada
@
@remains one of interest.
@
@COMMENTS: I read the report at your cited link (below) and was intrigued to
@find the similarities between the Cash-Landrum and Michalak cases. In both
@there was rapid onset of GI tract symptoms -- within minutes -- which would
@represent a fatal dose of ionizing radiation if that had been the cause
@ (rapidity of onset is roughly proportional to dose). In both cases there
@were skin burns or lesions. But in the Michalak case there were actual
@medical references to allergic reactions, urticaria (hives), suggesting
@contact dermatitis (skin damage due to chemical exposure). And there was
@testing conducted for standard acute radiation syndrome but which resulted in
@inconsistent findings, lymphocyte count drops (lymphocytopenia) but no
@platelet count drop (thrombocytopenia), etc.
@
@
@
@Details can be found at:
@
@
@<<http://biophys.uwindsor.ca/ufo/falcon-lake.1967>><http://biophys.uwindsor.ca>
@
@/ufo/falcon-lake.1967
@
@

@This report by Chris Rutkowski was written a number of years ago in 1980,

@

@but I

@

@still find the case intriguing.

@

@

@Steve

@

@

@COMMENTS: Thanks again for bringing up this fascinating report. It is well

@worth any sidetracking of the thread. Besides, that's what the list is for,

@discussion of UFO research.

@

@

@

@

@

@

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@

@

@

@

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@could win \$80,000 for tuition to the college of your dreams! Enter daily to

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@Received: from lbmail11.listbot.com (lbmail11.listbot.com [204.71.191.9]) by

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@@Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

@@Received: (qmail 17211 invoked from network); 1 Jan 2000 15:46:58 -0000

@Received: from nki001.netkonnnect.net (208.198.32.3)

@ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 1 Jan 2000 15:46:58 -0000

@Received: from kaeser_konsult (rem36132.netkonnnect.net [208.198.36.132]) by

@nki001.netkonnnect.net (8.8.8/SCO5) with SMTP id LAA29921 for

@<UFORL@listbot.com>; Sat, 1 Jan 2000 11:00:08 -0500 (EST)

@Message-Id: <200001011600.LAA29921@nki001.netkonnnect.net>

@@@Date: Sat, 01 Jan 2000 10:43:50 -0500

@To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

@From: "Steven W. Kaeser" <steve@konsulting.com>
@Subject: Re: Fox News (Paula Zahn) UFO Show Dec 28
@In-@References: <0.20976855.259ebbef@aol.com>
@Mime-Version: 1.0

@@@

@ >>

@

@

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 15:43:40 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak

On Sat, 1 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 17:31:21 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
@
@@
@Hi Jim,
@
@Excellent point! Although I don't know if the helicopters were ever
@reportedly closer than 140 feet to the UFO, the crews' exposure would have
@been over a much longer duration than the few minutes that Cash and the
@Landrums were at 140 feet, possibly hours.

That's assuming that the source was a gamma ray source. We are
forgetting x-rays and ultraviolet. The car and helicopter bodies
would protect against those.

@Brad Sparks
@
@
@In a message dated 1/1/2000 2:01:20 PM, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:
@
@<< @
@If Cash-Landrum were an ionizing radiation case, what about the crews of
@those dozen Chinook helicopters reported flying much CLOSER to the object?
@Helicopters don't fly well when lead shields are added.
@
@
@

@To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
@

@Applying to college this year?
@Apply online at Embark.com and enter the Embark.com Tuition Sweepstakes! You
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@increase your chances of winning: Sweepstakes ends 1/15/00. Click to enter:
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@Received: from imo14.mx.aol.com (152.163.225.4)

@ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 1 Jan 2000 22:01:14 -0000

@Received: from JamesOberg@aol.com

@ by imo14.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v24.6.) id j.0.8c0016dd (4234)

@ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Sat, 1 Jan 2000 17:01:00 -0500 (EST)

@From: JamesOberg@aol.com

@Message-ID: <0.8c0016dd.259fd31c@aol.com>

@Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 17:01:00 EST

@Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak

@To: UFORL@listbot.com

@@@@@

@ >>

@

@

@

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/embark>

Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 15:55:46 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: SETI signals?Message-id: <cd.cdac8cd9.25a65b52@aol.com>

Hi Larry,

You make some good points so let me respond (below) with COMMENTS.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 1:05:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Wed, 29 Dec 1999 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 17:32:39 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: SETI signals?
>
> @>
> @Hi Larry,
>
> @NORAD cannot and does not hide ALL spy satellites -- most DO get
> @cataloged/located and there is an amateur community tracking
> @such satellites and supplying orbital element sets (elsets). By
> @international treaty all satellite launches must be registered
> @with COSPAR and given an International Designation (such as
> @1999-13C). The trick is when there are multiple satellites
> @released from an unmanned mission or from a Space Shuttle. The
> @"hidden" satellites are from these piggyback flights. Still,
> @some of these are eventually found out from detection of signals
> @or optically (there are reportedly some "sleeper" sats with no
> @transmissions, painted with Stealth absorptive coatings etc. but
> @then these DON'T MAKE SETI SIGNAL PROBLEMS EITHER).
>
> @This still doesn't change the fact that SETI astronomers can
> @observe telltale Doppler shifts of a satellite. If in Near
> @Earth Orbit it is obvious when the Doppler shifts approach
> @orbital velocity of 8 km/sec.
>
>
> But there is no Doppler shift when the satellite is moving
> perpendicular to the line of sight.

COMMENTS: A perpendicular point of transmission from a satellite would be extremely rare.

Since the antenna is moving

- > on a slow, fixed tracking schedule (or just rotating with the
- > Earth), it would pick up the signal for the time the satellite is
- > crossing the line of sight of the antenna, then the signal would
- > just vanish.

COMMENTS: Many radio astronomy antennas are multiples and equipped for DOPPLER INTERFEROMETRY.

- > By the way, how are you going to measure a Doppler shift if you
- > don't know the original frequency? It makes sense only if the
- > Doppler shift is changing, and that happens only if the antenna
- > is pointed along the satellite's orbit.

COMMENTS: Using Doppler Interferometry the change of frequency as a satellite moved at some angle off of strictly perpendicular would be easily detected. And in fact the location of the radio source as Near Earth Orbit would be easily TRIANGULATED using interferometry, giving radial ranges on the order of 100's or 1,000's of km instead of light-years.

Because the angular velocity of a satellite is greatest when perpendicular and closest to the receiver it resides there for the LEAST amount of time. MOST of the time satellites are at various slant angles.

- > And remember, spy satellites transmit short bursts of data, not
- > continuously.

COMMENTS: Good point but not true for all intelligence satellites -- for some the amount of data download is so vast it cannot be sent in bursts.

There's not time to notice a change in Doppler
> shift with these.

COMMENTS: Another good point. But if a velocity vector is determined with Doppler interferometry and another burst is detected further along the same path, then the frequencies can be compared, unless (as you point out next) they are randomly shifted to make interception difficult.

Sometimes they scatter the frequencies

- > subsequent bursts are sent on, to prevent unauthorized reception

- > by those not knowing what frequency comes next.
- >
- > The sleeper satellites don't transmit, they drop film capsules
- > (which are 3-foot objects shaped like the Apollo command module).
- >
- >
- >
- > @What cases are there of NORAD hiding spy satellites from Gemini
- > @astronauts who saw them? This would be LIFE THREATENING and
- > @dangerous. NORAD and NASA have an agreement whereby NORAD is
- > @required to warn NASA of any close approaches of ANY orbiting
- > @object to a manned NASA space mission. Since NASA can and does
- > @handle classified information there wouldn't be a problem with
- > @disclosing some spy satellite, especially since all NORAD needs
- > @to do is give a NORAD Catalog Number and the close approach
- > @parameters, not identify the satellite's classified mission.
- > @This sounds to me like a desperate effort to explain away Gemini
- > @UFO cases which even Jim Oberg never resorted to.
- >
- > I am referring to objects seen, but not making close approaches.
- > NORAD reported that it tracked them, but did not identify them or
- > IDENTIFIED THEM AS SOMETHING ELSE. These are the UFO cases
- > involving astronauts:

COMMENTS: You had said NORAD had hid from the Gemini astronauts the existence of spy satellites which would have otherwise explained their space-UFO sightings. You don't give even a single bit of evidence of NORAD allegedly doing this in your long list below, making the list irrelevant insofar as supporting your claim.

You've changed your story now to say NORAD didn't "hide" the spy satellites but merely didn't "identify them or IDENTIFIED THEM AS SOMETHING ELSE," but you still haven't given ANY examples of either case in your list below.

- > Mercury 3: John Glenn first reported the "firefly" effect caused
- > by cosmic rays striking the retina of an eye, and the urine ice
- > crystals produced by dumping wastes into space. These became
- > routine for later astronauts, so they were not reported again.

COMMENTS: This has nothing to do with NORAD "hiding spy satellites" from GEMINI astronauts who sighted UFO's in space since this was a MERCURY mission -- and no mention of NORAD at all.

- > Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to
- > parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing.
- > This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It

> was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered.

COMMENTS: This has nothing to do with NORAD "hiding spy satellites" from GEMINI astronauts and you say the MERCURY astronaut saw nothing anyway.

> Gemini 1: RADAR picked up parts of the launch vehicle. No visual.

COMMENTS: This has nothing to do with NORAD "hiding spy satellites" from GEMINI astronauts as this was an UNMANNED mission.

> Gemini 4: An object was seen and photographed. The frame before
> the UFO photo was accidentally exposed, and recorded the window
> of the spacecraft with the sun shining on the rim. That was the
> photo released as the "UFO." The accidental exposure caused the
> records to be one frame off. The actual photo shows nothing but
> an extra dot of light among the stars. It was probably a small
> bit of debris from the Gemini itself.

COMMENTS: I don't understand how photos can be "a frame off" from anything. Either a photo was taken or it wasn't.

The fact of the matter is that the released "photo" was part of a MOVIE film consisting of DOZENS of frames lasting several seconds showing a bright whitish EGG-SHAPED light with an arced streamer or tail. Not some defect on one picture.

The problem with sun reflection off a window rim is that the movie camera lens was held almost right up against the window so the rim could not possibly have been in focus.

> Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but
> never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.

COMMENTS: Where is NORAD hiding anything here?

> Gemini 8: This visible object was the Agena for the mission,
> reflecting sun that made it visible before it was expected to be
> seen.

COMMENTS: Where is NORAD hiding anything here?

> Gemini 11: The objects were tentatively identified as the Proton
> 3 satellite and its booster, but UFO investigators

COMMENTS: That's me and Bruce Maccabee.

found that the

> orbit was wrong for what was observed.

COMMENTS: Bruce and I found that NORAD tracking data placed the satellite behind the earth, below the horizon, impossible to have been seen.

NORAD did not say the

> object was not there, it said the object was something else

> that was in the general area, but farther away.

COMMENTS: This is very confused. NORAD said the Proton 3 satellite was there -
- nothing about saying "something else" was there. Bruce and I found out from analyzing NORAD's tracking data on Proton 3, the elsets, that it was actually something like 3,000 km away and behind the earth.

NORAD cataloged NOTHING else in the vicinity of the Gemini 11.

This is one of

> the probable spy satellites.

COMMENTS: Based on WHAT EVIDENCE? NORAD gave NASA a complete catalog of space objects encountering the Gemini 11 and only Proton 3 came up that was even reasonably viable as a possible candidate.

> Gemini 12: Two objects appeared in photos that were not noticed

> by the crew when they were taken. One was a lens flare, and the

> other was some trash that floated out of the hatch.

COMMENTS: Nothing about NORAD hiding anything here.

> Apollo 11: An automatic camera recorded a lens flare.

COMMENTS: You missed the mysterious fluttering
"moon pigeon" videotaped after liftoff which resulted in a detailed Lockheed investigation. Jim Oberg uncovered this. It's a bit of a mystery.

> Apollo 12: The S4-B doors for the LEM stayed in the vicinity of

> the spacecraft, and were seen through a telescope by an amateur

> astronomer watching the spacecraft from the ground. The crew also

> saw them and asked about them.

COMMENTS: Nothing about NORAD here (and it's NOT Gemini program either).

Problem is that the S-IVB doors for the LM, called SLA panels (Spacecraft Lunar Adapter), were ejected BACKWARDS and away from from the Apollo 12 spacecraft. The flashing light was observed FORWARD or AHEAD of the Apollo 12.

> Apollo 13: An amateur astronomer on the ground saw the expanding
> gas cloud from the ruptured oxygen tank through his telescope and
> reported it.

COMMENTS: No NORAD. No Gemini.

You missed the Skylab 3 case with photos and optical range tracking, Aug 26, 1973.

> STS-82 Shuttle: The astronauts were talking about a control they
> hadn't been briefed on at one point, and ice crystals reflecting
> the sun at another. The UFO "story" was taken out of context from
> the audio. I know the brother of one of the astronauts, who gave
> me the true story.
>

COMMENTS: Again no NORAD. No Gemini.

>
>
> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 15:57:12 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: SETI signals?Message-id: <33.331b9cd2.25a65ba8@aol.com>

Hi Larry,

You make some good points so let me respond (below) with COMMENTS.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 1:05:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Wed, 29 Dec 1999 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 17:32:39 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: SETI signals?
>
> @>
> @Hi Larry,
>
> @NORAD cannot and does not hide ALL spy satellites -- most DO get
> @cataloged/located and there is an amateur community tracking
> @such satellites and supplying orbital element sets (elsets). By
> @international treaty all satellite launches must be registered
> @with COSPAR and given an International Designation (such as
> @1999-13C). The trick is when there are multiple satellites
> @released from an unmanned mission or from a Space Shuttle. The
> @"hidden" satellites are from these piggyback flights. Still,
> @some of these are eventually found out from detection of signals
> @or optically (there are reportedly some "sleeper" sats with no
> @transmissions, painted with Stealth absorptive coatings etc. but
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>
>
> But there is no Doppler shift when the satellite is moving
> perpendicular to the line of sight.

COMMENTS: A perpendicular point of transmission from a satellite would be extremely rare.

Since the antenna is moving

- > on a slow, fixed tracking schedule (or just rotating with the
- > Earth), it would pick up the signal for the time the satellite is
- > crossing the line of sight of the antenna, then the signal would
- > just vanish.

COMMENTS: Many radio astronomy antennas are multiples and equipped for DOPPLER INTERFEROMETRY.

- > By the way, how are you going to measure a Doppler shift if you
- > don't know the original frequency? It makes sense only if the
- > Doppler shift is changing, and that happens only if the antenna
- > is pointed along the satellite's orbit.

COMMENTS: Using Doppler Interferometry the change of frequency as a satellite moved at some angle off of strictly perpendicular would be easily detected. And in fact the location of the radio source as Near Earth Orbit would be easily TRIANGULATED using interferometry, giving radial ranges on the order of 100's or 1,000's of km instead of light-years.

Because the angular velocity of a satellite is greatest when perpendicular and closest to the receiver it resides there for the LEAST amount of time. MOST of the time satellites are at various slant angles.

- > And remember, spy satellites transmit short bursts of data, not
- > continuously.

COMMENTS: Good point but not true for all intelligence satellites -- for some the amount of data download is so vast it cannot be sent in bursts.

There's not time to notice a change in Doppler
> shift with these.

COMMENTS: Another good point. But if a velocity vector is determined with Doppler interferometry and another burst is detected further along the same path, then the frequencies can be compared, unless (as you point out next) they are randomly shifted to make interception difficult.

Sometimes they scatter the frequencies

- > subsequent bursts are sent on, to prevent unauthorized reception

- > by those not knowing what frequency comes next.
- >
- > The sleeper satellites don't transmit, they drop film capsules
- > (which are 3-foot objects shaped like the Apollo command module).
- >
- >
- >
- > @What cases are there of NORAD hiding spy satellites from Gemini
- > @astronauts who saw them? This would be LIFE THREATENING and
- > @dangerous. NORAD and NASA have an agreement whereby NORAD is
- > @required to warn NASA of any close approaches of ANY orbiting
- > @object to a manned NASA space mission. Since NASA can and does
- > @handle classified information there wouldn't be a problem with
- > @disclosing some spy satellite, especially since all NORAD needs
- > @to do is give a NORAD Catalog Number and the close approach
- > @parameters, not identify the satellite's classified mission.
- > @This sounds to me like a desperate effort to explain away Gemini
- > @UFO cases which even Jim Oberg never resorted to.
- >
- > I am referring to objects seen, but not making close approaches.
- > NORAD reported that it tracked them, but did not identify them or
- > IDENTIFIED THEM AS SOMETHING ELSE. These are the UFO cases
- > involving astronauts:

COMMENTS: You had said NORAD had hid from the Gemini astronauts the existence of spy satellites which would have otherwise explained their space-UFO sightings. You don't give even a single bit of evidence of NORAD allegedly doing this in your long list below, making the list irrelevant insofar as supporting your claim.

You've changed your story now to say NORAD didn't "hide" the spy satellites but merely didn't "identify them or IDENTIFIED THEM AS SOMETHING ELSE," but you still haven't given ANY examples of either case in your list below.

- > Mercury 3: John Glenn first reported the "firefly" effect caused
- > by cosmic rays striking the retina of an eye, and the urine ice
- > crystals produced by dumping wastes into space. These became
- > routine for later astronauts, so they were not reported again.

COMMENTS: This has nothing to do with NORAD "hiding spy satellites" from GEMINI astronauts who sighted UFO's in space since this was a MERCURY mission -- and no mention of NORAD at all.

- > Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to
- > parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing.
- > This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It

> was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered.

COMMENTS: This has nothing to do with NORAD "hiding spy satellites" from GEMINI astronauts and you say the MERCURY astronaut saw nothing anyway.

> Gemini 1: RADAR picked up parts of the launch vehicle. No visual.

COMMENTS: This has nothing to do with NORAD "hiding spy satellites" from GEMINI astronauts as this was an UNMANNED mission.

> Gemini 4: An object was seen and photographed. The frame before
> the UFO photo was accidentally exposed, and recorded the window
> of the spacecraft with the sun shining on the rim. That was the
> photo released as the "UFO." The accidental exposure caused the
> records to be one frame off. The actual photo shows nothing but
> an extra dot of light among the stars. It was probably a small
> bit of debris from the Gemini itself.

COMMENTS: I don't understand how photos can be "a frame off" from anything. Either a photo was taken or it wasn't.

The fact of the matter is that the released "photo" was part of a MOVIE film consisting of DOZENS of frames lasting several seconds showing a bright whitish EGG-SHAPED light with an arced streamer or tail. Not some defect on one picture.

The problem with sun reflection off a window rim is that the movie camera lens was held almost right up against the window so the rim could not possibly have been in focus.

> Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but
> never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.

COMMENTS: Where is NORAD hiding anything here?

> Gemini 8: This visible object was the Agena for the mission,
> reflecting sun that made it visible before it was expected to be
> seen.

COMMENTS: Where is NORAD hiding anything here?

> Gemini 11: The objects were tentatively identified as the Proton
> 3 satellite and its booster, but UFO investigators

COMMENTS: That's me and Bruce Maccabee.

found that the

> orbit was wrong for what was observed.

COMMENTS: Bruce and I found that NORAD tracking data placed the satellite behind the earth, below the horizon, impossible to have been seen.

NORAD did not say the

> object was not there, it said the object was something else

> that was in the general area, but farther away.

COMMENTS: This is very confused. NORAD said the Proton 3 satellite was there -
- nothing about saying "something else" was there. Bruce and I found out from analyzing NORAD's tracking data on Proton 3, the elsets, that it was actually something like 3,000 km away and behind the earth.

NORAD cataloged NOTHING else in the vicinity of the Gemini 11.

This is one of

> the probable spy satellites.

COMMENTS: Based on WHAT EVIDENCE? NORAD gave NASA a complete catalog of space objects encountering the Gemini 11 and only Proton 3 came up that was even reasonably viable as a possible candidate.

> Gemini 12: Two objects appeared in photos that were not noticed

> by the crew when they were taken. One was a lens flare, and the

> other was some trash that floated out of the hatch.

COMMENTS: Nothing about NORAD hiding anything here.

> Apollo 11: An automatic camera recorded a lens flare.

COMMENTS: You missed the mysterious fluttering
"moon pigeon" videotaped after liftoff which resulted in a detailed Lockheed investigation. Jim Oberg uncovered this. It's a bit of a mystery.

> Apollo 12: The S4-B doors for the LEM stayed in the vicinity of

> the spacecraft, and were seen through a telescope by an amateur

> astronomer watching the spacecraft from the ground. The crew also

> saw them and asked about them.

COMMENTS: Nothing about NORAD here (and it's NOT Gemini program either).

Problem is that the S-IVB doors for the LM, called SLA panels (Spacecraft Lunar Adapter), were ejected BACKWARDS and away from from the Apollo 12 spacecraft. The flashing light was observed FORWARD or AHEAD of the Apollo 12.

> Apollo 13: An amateur astronomer on the ground saw the expanding
> gas cloud from the ruptured oxygen tank through his telescope and
> reported it.

COMMENTS: No NORAD. No Gemini.

You missed the Skylab 3 case with photos and optical range tracking, Aug 26, 1973.

> STS-82 Shuttle: The astronauts were talking about a control they
> hadn't been briefed on at one point, and ice crystals reflecting
> the sun at another. The UFO "story" was taken out of context from
> the audio. I know the brother of one of the astronauts, who gave
> me the true story.
>

COMMENTS: Again no NORAD. No Gemini.

>
>
> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
>
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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 17:36:34 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: glennMessage-id: <4b.4b59bbba.25a672f2@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/6/00 12:05:36 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
<<Mercury 3: John Glenn first reported the "firefly" effect caused
by cosmic rays striking the retina of an eye, and the urine ice
crystals produced by dumping wastes into space. These became
routine for later astronauts, so they were not reported again. >>

just to keep the record straight, the flight was called MA-6. Cosmic rays
causing retinal flashes were not experienced until Apollo ventured beyond the
van Allen belts. The water for the snowflakes from MA-6 was from a flash
evaporator "water spray boiler"), to cool on-board electronics, not from a
urine dump.

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 17:39:17 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Mercury-5Message-id: <d8.d89129a5.25a67395@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/6/00 12:05:36 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
<<Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing. This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered. >>

The fifth manned Mercury flight was MA-8 with Schirra. I have never seen any other versions of this story. Radar tracking does not extend for a full orbit -- each site can only observe perhaps 5-6% of an orbit, and most flying time is out of radio contact and beyond radar tracking. No manned spacecraft maneuvered until Gemini-3 in 1965.

You're not deliberately making this easy on me, are you?? <g>

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 17:41:11 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: SETI signals?Message-id: <b2.b2217628.25a67407@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/6/00 12:05:36 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:

<<Gemini 4: An object was seen and photographed. The frame before the UFO photo was accidentally exposed, and recorded the window of the spacecraft with the sun shining on the rim. That was the photo released as the "UFO." The accidental exposure caused the records to be one frame off. The actual photo shows nothing but an extra dot of light among the stars. It was probably a small bit of debris from the Gemini itself. >>

The released image was from a cine camera, not a frame-by-frame still camera. The released picture shows no stars. McDivitt says its the edge of the window with a bolt reflecting the sun. My hypothesis is that the beer-can shaped object seen by eye was the Gemini's own Titan second stage (McDivitt disagrees).

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 17:43:50 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-7Message-id: <74.7492e0a9.25a674a6@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/6/00 12:05:36 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
<<Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.>>

There's lots of cine film of the booster during the rendezvous (Gemini-4 and Gemini-7 were the first two attempts to rendezvous in orbit, with the booster second stage -- what a coincidence they are famous for "UFOs"!!), but no stills that I ever could find. Borman makes it clear he referred to the 'bogie' when talking about the booster he was performing rendezvous on, as a joke. I am unaware of any radar reports of a UFO associated with Gemini-07.

—
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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 19:51:36 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?Message-id:
<61.618859e6.25a69298@aol.com>

The NORAD catalog shows two Agena Target stages decaying on Dec 29 and 30, 1966, and no fragments or debris, but since their orbital inclinations were 29 degs they could not have decayed farther north than 29 N latitude -- i.e., could NOT have decayed over Japan or Alaska.

In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 4:11:20 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Thu, 30 Dec 1999, Todd Lemire wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 30 Dec 1999 11:23:36 -0500
> @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?
>
> @>
> @Hello list,
>
> @I'm looking for some information on a sighting that occurred on
> @the above mentioned date over the North Pacific Ocean between
> @Japan and Anchorage Alaska. Does anyone here have any info on
> @sightings that occurred in this region or on this date? I've got
> @a witness statement from a Pilot who witnessed this object, but
> @I'd like to see if there is any correlating reports.
>
> I don't have info on that particular case, but I do have info
> that the Gemini 2 Agena came apart, and the fragments from that
> were re-entering all that week and the next. The Lima Peru
> sighting from an airliner (Condon case 11) and the Haynesville
> Louisiana (Condon case 10) sighting, both on 12/30/66, probably
> resulted from re-entries of fragments from the Agena.
>
>
>
>
> @Thank You,
> @Todd Lemire
> @FIT Michigan MUFON
> @--

> @ "What you believe isn't important; it's what you find out by
> @research and investigation that's important."

> @

> @George Fawcett

> @

> @

>

@ _____

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>

@ _____

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> @

>

> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----

> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!

> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

>

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 20:10:35 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case Message-id: <4c.4c58a773.25a6970b@aol.com>

Larry,

You still need to cite a HORIZONTAL mirage case with bending of 90 degrees. These cases you mention say nothing about HORIZONTAL refraction, and one mentions a VERTICAL refraction instead.

What is the physics of such alleged HORIZONTAL mirages and how is it possible? Aren't you trying to explain one unproved phenomenon with another unproved phenomenon?

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 6:54:47 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Fri, 31 Dec 1999, Martin Jasek wrote:
>
> @Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 10:24:05 -0700
> @From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
> @
> @> @
> @My responses to Larry below:
> @
> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
> @
> @<snip>
> @
> @> Also, could there have been two much smaller (and much closer)
> @> objects, each seen by one of the men, but too insignificant to be
> @> noticed by the other?
>
> @No, the men were able to see each other. The UFO was definitely
> @bigger than a person therefore both would have seen two UFOs if
> @this were the case. The smaller objects would of had to be at
> @least 10 meters away from each witness for them to misperceive
> @the distance.
>
> True.
>
> @Using the same angular sizes described by the witnesses these

> @smaller objects would have to be 10s of meters in size.

> @Definitely NOT insignificant to be noticed by the other?

>

> Not quite, it depends on whether they were looking at a solid

> elipsoid, a tilted disk, or a flat ellipsoid.

>

> @> @I still don't see how it would draw attention away from areas

> @> @that were hundreds or thousands of miles away. No UFOlogists

> @> @that reside near those bases or express an interest in them have

> @> @spent time investigating this case. Still near zero in my

> @> @opinion.

>

> @> They flocked to the Socorro NM, Wanaque NJ, Exeter NH, Dexter MI,

> @> Pascagoula MS, and Snowflake AZ sightings. Even the attentions of

> @> those who didn't go were diverted from other cases they had been

> @> looking at.

>

> @These have not been proven to be military diversions. Not even close.

>

> I didn't say they were, but that they were evidence of the

> flocking of UFOlogists, which the military might have noted as

> being useful. This is just a line of thought of a possibility,

> not a serious attempt at explanation. I was just saying that this

> was a lot more probable than an alien spaceship.

>

> @> Larry Robinson:

> @> @> The probability of an ET visit is near zero too.

> @> Martin Jasek:

> @> @> The variables in the modified Drake Equation cannot be defined

> @> @> with enough accuracy to support that the probability of an ET

> @> @> visit is near zero.

> @> Larry Robinson:

> @> All it takes is one of the Drake probabilities to be near zero,

> @> since they are multiplied together to find the final probability.

>

> @No, all it takes is one variable to be much greater than zero to

> @multiply with the one that is near zero to give a probability

> @that is likely.

>

> I used to teach probability. This is a common fallacy regarding

> consecutive events. It's similar to (fallaciously) saying that

> because of the "law of averages" the probability of a heads is

> more likely now that I flipped 4 tails in a row. But the

> probability is still .5 that I will flip a tails, no matter how

> many tails I got in a row.

>

> No probability value can be greater than one (certainty) or less

> than zero (impossibility). A high probability of one factor can

> do NOTHING to undo the very low probability of another. As they

> multiply, the result is always a LOWER value than any of the

> factors, unless all factors but one have a value of one
> (certainty).
>
>
> @<snip>
> @
> @> Emotional fears of scientists have nothing to do with it, because
> @> there are other causes for many of the items you cite. A kaboodle
> @> of marginal cases is nothing but a kaboodle of marginal cases.
> @> They do not compound into the equivalent of one airtight case.
>
> @The cases are not marginal!! I don't think the witnesses and
> @hard working UFO investigators appreciate the term kaboodle!
>
> I was saying that no matter how many million marginal cases you
> have, they don't add up to anything more than a huge collection
> (which is what kaboodle means, according to my dictionary) of
> marginal cases. You can't "sum" them into more significance than
> they each have by themselves. However, independent sightings of
> the same object at the same time DO sum to more significance.
>
> I did not intend to say that the cases were poor. Marginal cases
> are defined in most scientific disciplines as cases that are not
> yet proven to be a specific thing (such as sightings without
> hard evidence of a new specie of frog not yet shown to exist). We
> seem to be quibbling semantics here. Sorry about the confusion.
>
> This is actually one of the best documented and best researched
> cases I have seen. But without proof, a report is just a report
> -- a marginal case in the definition I am using.
>
>
> @> Here are some alternate causes for the things you cite:
> @>
> @> 1. Fire balloons explain many of the night cases where objects
> @> are seen to do fantastic things. They rotate, wobble, swing like
> @> a pendulum, and change speed, all at the mercy of the wind. The
> @> reason they are not identified as such is that they are farther
> @> away than the 30 foot limit on binocular vision against a uniform
> @> background. Most people imagine them to be a lot larger and
> @> farther away, because they assume they are piloted, controlled
> @> vehicles.
> @>
> @> 2. How "credible" the witness is has absolutely NO effect on the
> @> human inability to determine size or distance against a uniform
> @> background when the object is farther away than 30 feet (and that
> @> is the best case -- some people lose it at 15 feet). No amount of
> @> training can fix this problem, but it can alert people that it
> @> exists. A cop near here reported a fire balloon (approximately 1.5
> @> feet in diameter at the base and 4 feet high) as a flying

> @> transparent two-story house. Two more cops in a helicopter in
 > @> Kentucky chased an identical object, saying it was lens shaped,
 > @> extremely maneuverable, and much bigger than the helicopter.
 > @>
 > @> 3. Ground traces may or may not have anything to do with the UFO.
 > @> One set of traces that appeared near here a few years ago,
 > @> supposedly linked to a UFO seen by a child, was actually made by
 > @> a telephone company arm-and-bucket truck two days earlier. Pads
 > @> sticking out of the truck to stabilize it when the bucket is
 > @> raised made a triangle of three square imprints in the relatively
 > @> hard ground. The tires made no imprints in the same ground.
 > @>
 > @> 4. The National Enquirer prizes and other financial enticements
 > @> generate UFO occupant cases. A LOT of people will fake sightings
 > @> for a chance to collect a million dollars.
 > @
 > @Yeah right, the world is full of UFO hoax millionaires.
 >
 > I didn't say they all collected, but that they tried to collect.
 > One try actually succeeded in collecting the prize (Delphos KS,
 > 11/2/71).
 >
 > @> 5. The Brookings Institute is a liberal think-tank for political
 > @> policy, not a body of true scientific inquiry. Everything they do
 > @> is as suspect as a 3 dollar bill with Bill Clinton's picture on
 > @> it. Their political belief is that "ordinary people are like
 > @> little children, and government must take care of them." That
 > @> report is typical of what they put out as "objective research."
 > @> The RAND Corporation is a similar entity.
 > @>
 > @> 6. The "real" reason many companies do not consider UFOs to be a
 > @> serious subject is that their customers tend to evaporate
 > @> whenever they start doing something in a UFO vein of research.
 > @> This is probably because bookstores and magazine racks throw UFOs
 > @> into the occult bins along with witchcraft, ghosts, and psychics.
 >
 > @This is only a perception that they will be ridiculed or lose
 > @customers. The attitudes toward this are changing. I think we
 > @are making progress.
 >
 > The problem is the all-business types who lump UFOs in with
 > psychics, ghosthunters, and witches.
 >
 > @> 7. My big question is: Whenever someone sees an unidentified
 > @> object in the sky, why do they think of space aliens first????
 >
 > @It is up to UFO investigators to assess possible conventional
 > @explanations first. I believe we have done this here and we are
 > @left with non-human intelligence as the "most likely" cause.
 >

> I meant, why do the WITNESSES think of space aliens first???

> There are so many other possibilities! Why think aliens first???

> A non-conventional explanation does not have to be an alien explanation.

>

> I don't think we can say that we are left with nothing but non-human intelligence, because that means that EVERY other possibility (no matter how remote) has been totally eliminated.

> We have not even scratched the surface of other possibilities. I could prove a time ship from the future using the same faulty logic. It could be something else that we haven't even begun to imagine. This is the logic error that I see time and time again from the pro-alien people.

>

> @> I don't care whether there are aliens or not.

>

> @How can you possibly not care about something like that? It is one of the most important questions that relates to our existence in our Universe.

>

> I mean that I have no personal preference one way or the other. I will be just as delighted to find out that there are aliens as I would to find out positively that there are not. I want to know the truth (which DOES matter to me), but it doesn't matter to me which outcome is true.

>

> But I want positive proof one way or another, not just a claim that there are aliens based on nothing but witness reports. I remember the Piltdown man, cold fusion, and the Nandi bear (a sighting of a live gorilla). And since it is impossible to prove that something does not exist without making an exhaustive search of the entire universe, the burden of proof must be on those claiming that there are aliens, until we have the technology to make that exhaustive search.

>

> @> And never underestimate the power of a wager. I have several cases of pranks in my files that were the results of either making a bet on whether someone could pull off a fake UFO, or of losing a bet with the prank as the payoff.

> @>

> @> A supposition: Suppose FOX2 and FOX3 were in cahoots on their own stories, and also released fire balloons along the highway that all of the the others saw.

>

> @Please see my comments about the possibility of a hoax in the early stages of our discussion. Severely inconsistent with the demeanor of the witnesses!

>

> Witness sincerity, witness composure, and witness veracity have been shown to be independent variables in cases of strange

> encounters (UFO or other). None of them can be used to
> demonstrate any of the others. In many confirmed hoaxes, demeanor
> was the factor that made officials believe the story.
>
> @> There is no reason why a mirage can't be seen over a large area.
> @> All it requires is that the atmospheric lens or mirror causing
> @> the effect be large. And if a mirror effect can cause a
> @> multiplication of images, it can also cause the image to be seen
> @> in different directions at the same time.
> @>
> @> Also, didn't the sightings in the three locations happen at three
> @> different times?
>
> @90 degrees different observation angles at the exact same time
> @for the Fox Lake sightings! Please sight horizontal bending
> @cases with these sizes of angles!
>
> Not according to the maps in the website. All of the observations
> at Fox lake appear to be along the same line of sight at that
> site.
>
> I have seen two of these myself. In one case, a distant truck
> loomed in my rear window, suddenly appearing to be bearing down
> on me from behind as I was passing another car. Suddenly, the
> image contracted vertically and lifted into the air. A few miles
> later, the real truck came up behind me.
>
> In the other case, again it was a truck that appeared to be
> approaching me, but this time it was head-on. It was on the same
> section of road, but I was going the other way (I was in the same
> lane both times -- hmmm). Again, I saw the real truck a minute
> later.
>
> My parents also saw this another time on the same road (I was
> asleep in the back when it happened), as had many of the people
> who lived there. The effect disappeared when a soybean field next
> to the road was turned into a housing subdivision.
>
>
> @> Why didn't anyone going south see it? Were there no southbound
> @> cars at all when the giant UFO hovered over Fox Lake?
>
> @We don't know if anybody going south saw it because we have not
> @interviewed anyone that was traveling southbound at the time of
> @the sightings. Yes there were vehicles traveling south reported.
> @We have not located any of these potential southbound witnesses.
> @Some of the southbound witnesses would have likely been City of
> @Whitehorse residents (population 22,000) All the witnesses
> @traveling northbound had ties to the villages of Carmacks and
> @Pelly Crossing (300-500 people each) therefore it comes as no

> @surprise that non of the northbound witnesses could give us
> @names of the southbound witnesses.
>
> This could give us some hard data. If any witnesses are found
> that did NOT see the object where it should have been according
> to the theory you propose, that provides very valuable data too.
> This is one kind of information that UFO investigators must
> always strive to collect. One southbound witness, whether he
> saw the UFO or not, can give us a wealth of information. Go get
> it!
>
> @> @> But I have not one single case in my files that was definitely an
> @> @> alien craft. I have unknowns, but the fact that they are
> @> @> Unidentified Flying Objects does not mean that they are alien
> @> @> craft. There are too many other possibilities.
>
> @> @As stated above. Everybody has their own degree of proof. IMHO
> @> the evidence is overwhelming.
>
> @> But what gives the observations (other than the little men cases)
> @> any degree of alien origin at all? You have observations, but no
> @> indication at all of origin or cause.
>
> @My opinion still stands, still the most likely explanation given
> @all the data.
>
> On what basis? I still don't see how that is the most likely
> explanation without a preconceived belief in extraterrestrial
> life. I see time travel, government staged events*, military
> secrets*, satanic activity*, pranks*, hoaxes*, advertizing
> stunts*, and misinterpretations* as all being more likely than
> visits by extraterrestrials.
>
> * = Already proven to have caused some UFO sighting reports.
>
> @"Most likely explanation" is not proof, since the last skeptic
> @would have to be convinced by a live alien walking in front of
> @him (maybe). However, there are a great deal of scientific
> @theories unrelated to UFOs that are not proven but are accepted
> @by the scientific community as most likely because they fit the
> @data.
>
> I am quite skeptical of the Darwinian model of the origin of life
> too, because it is only one of many possibilities. It just
> happens to be the possibility that NOTHING ELSE happened, so it
> is the default case. But the ET hypothesis is NOT the default
> case, because the misinterpretation case is simpler, not
> introducing new agents just to explain the observations.
>
> @The same should work for ufology! It is unfair that ufolgy

> @doesn't receive the same funding as other sciences. It is is
> @starting to receive the respect more and more however.
>
> Unfair? What does "fair" have to do with sources of funding for
> scientific research? Fair is where you show your livestock and
> offer it for sale.
>
> Is there a salable product or a way to save lives that can be
> developed from UFOlogy? Those are the rationales (an expected
> return) behind all scientific funding. Maybe the air traffic
> control system is the place to look for funds.
>
>
>
> @Martin
> @
> @
>
> @

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>
> @

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> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
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>
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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 20:27:27 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Cash-Landrum & RadiationMessage-id: <60.6043d8e9.25a69aff@aol.com>

In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 7:16:26 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Sat, 1 Jan 2000, Steven W. Kaeser wrote:
>
> @Date: Sat, 01 Jan 2000 10:43:50 -0500
> @From: "Steven W. Kaeser" <steve@konsulting.com>
> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Subject: Re: Fox News (Paula Zahn) UFO Show Dec 28
> @
> @> @
> @At 10:08 AM 1/1/00 -0500, Todd wrote in response to Brad's post:
> @
> @>> Hi Todd,
> @>
> @>> Possibly some kind of chemical allergic reaction, which could explain the
> @>> effectiveness of the car in partially shielding Vicki and Colby Landrum
> @>> (ionizing radiation that can travel 140 feet in air wouldn't be stopped by
> @>> windshield glass).

>
>
> The tilt of the windshield with respect to the location of the
> source may have reflected some of the radiation away Glass also
> does filter out some far ultraviolet and x-rays. In addition,
> there is the plastic layer between the glass panes in the safety
> glass. Also, the car body was shielding the lower parts of the
> bodies of those who remained in the car.

>
COMMENTS: My point was that ionizing radiation sufficiently energetic as to penetrate 140 feet of air isn't going to be stopped by a little windshield glass. We weren't discussing nonionizing radiations such as UV. In a later posting I discussed the fact that ionizing radiations propagate with high scattering so the car body would not have given much shielding -- it's like getting a sunburn from all directions on a heavily overcast day or getting burned even under an umbrella.

>
> @>> Brad
> @>

> @>What chemical, that you are aware of, would show these type of
 > @>symptoms within Betty?
 > @>
 > @>Todd Lemire
 > @
 > @Brad has raised a valid point regarding the windshield glass, unless this form
 > @of radiation is unfamiliar to current scientific theory. On the other hand,
 > @if the effects were caused by a chemical, wouldn't there have been a
 > @residue or
 > @evidence of such in the area where the incident occurred.
 > @
 > @This case has received a fair amount of attention from UFO researchers and the
 > @medical community (or at least those who were involved in their treatment).
 > @The fact that we are debating the cause here would appear to show that it
 > @remains unknown. The "easy" answers don't appear to fit, and speculative
 > @answers remain . . . well, . . . just that.
 > @
 > @I don't want to sidetrack this thread, but it should be mentioned that this
 > @case is not the only one that the medical community is unable to resolve.
 > @Stephen Michalak's alleged encounter near Falcon Lake in Manitoba, Canada
 > @remains one of interest. Details can be found at:
 > @
 > @<<http://biophys.uwindsor.ca/ufo/falcon-lake.1967>>[http://biophys.uwindsor.ca](http://biophys.uwindsor.ca/ufo/falcon-lake.1967)
 > @/ufo/falcon-lake.1967
 > @
 > @This report by Chris Rutkowski was written a number of years ago in 1980,
 > @but I
 > @still find the case intriguing.
 > @
 > @Steve
 > @
 > @
 > @
 > @To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
 > @
 > @Applying to college this year?
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 >
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 > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
 > Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
 > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 20:38:32 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & MichalakMessage-id:
<23.230eb0f4.25a69d98@aol.com>

In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 7:19:36 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Sat, 1 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 16:23:14 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
> @
> @> @
> @Hi Steve,
> @
> @Some COMMENTS on your interesting post.
> @
> @Brad
> @
> @
> @In a message dated 1/1/2000 7:47:08 AM, steve@konsulting.com writes:
> @
> @<< > @
> @
> @At 10:08 AM 1/1/00 -0500, Todd wrote in response to Brad's post:
> @
> @
> @>> Hi Todd,
> @
> @>
> @
> @>> Possibly some kind of chemical allergic reaction, which could explain the
> @
> @>> effectiveness of the car in partially shielding Vicki and Colby Landrum
> @
> @>> (ionizing radiation that can travel 140 feet in air wouldn't be stopped by
> @
> @>> windshield glass).
> @
> @>
> @
> @>> Brad

> @
 > @>
 > @
 > @>What chemical, that you are aware of, would show these type of
 > @
 > @>symptoms within Betty?
 > @
 > @>
 > @
 > @>Todd Lemire
 > @
 > @
 > @Brad has raised a valid point regarding the windshield glass, unless this form
 > @
 > @of radiation is unfamiliar to current scientific theory.
 > @
 > @COMMENTS: I should also add that the car body and engine block would add
 > @very little shielding because ionizing radiation has a high incidence of
 > @scattering in its propagation. It's like getting sunburned on a heavily overc
 > @ast day -- the burn comes from all directions not just the direction of the
 > @sun.
 >
 >
 > That's true for gamma radiation, but not for x-radiation or
 > ultraviolet. The car body will stop most x-rays from getting
 > through. Ultraviolet, x, and gamma rays are all forms of ionizing
 > radiation. An electric arc produces visible light, ultraviolet,
 > and x-rays, but not gamma rays.

COMMENTS: UV is not usually considered ionizing radiation for medical purposes but actinic. UV could not possibly deliver something on the order of 1,000 rems (or 10 Sv) to the whole body but would have literally fried the skin without penetrating far into underlying tissues. X-rays could not cross 140 feet of air.

>
 > @On the other hand, if the effects were caused by a chemical, wouldn't there
 > @have been a residue or evidence of such in the area where the incident
 > @occurred.
 > @
 > @COMMENTS: Apparently there was never any testing for chemical residues,
 > @though it must be pointed out there are chemical warfare agents that leave no
 > @residues and likewise for many inorganic gases. In fact, there were
 > @apparently no soil samples even taken during the first year (I'm not sure
 > @about whether samples of the road marks were taken either). I remember Bill
 > @Moore in the mid-80's complaining that he was the first to secure soil
 > @samples from the Cash-Landrum site, but it was years after the fact, and once
 > @he did he couldn't find anyone interested in doing tests on the soil.
 > @

> @If there had been a large emission of ionizing radiation at the Cash-Landrum
 > @site, evidence would remain in the soil that would be permanent. One does
 > @not need to rely on Geiger counters and radiation survey meters to detect
 > @fast-decaying traces of short-lived radioactive nuclides (induced
 > @radioactivity in the normally nonradioactive soil), which require site
 > @surveying soon after the incident. Neutron irradiation would also
 > @permanently shift ratios of stable non-radioactive isotopes into the higher
 > @mass numbers, which can be determined at any time by accelerator mass
 > @spectrometry. Gamma and beta radiation would leave residual excitation
 > @levels in rock crystals which can be determined at any time by
 > @thermoluminescence. In the Cash-Landrum case, there were strange delays in
 > @the start of the investigation which would have largely ruined any
 > @Geiger-counter-type radiation surveying. One local investigator withheld
 > @crucial information from his fellow colleagues for a month because of a
 > @strange notion of confidentiality, even as Betty Cash was talking to the
 > @National Enquirer!
 > @
 > @
 > @
 > @
 > @This case has received a fair amount of attention from UFO researchers and the
 > @
 > @medical community (or at least those who were involved in their treatment).
 > @
 > @The fact that we are debating the cause here would appear to show that it
 > @
 > @remains unknown. The "easy" answers don't appear to fit, and speculative
 > @
 > @answers remain well, ...just that.
 > @
 > @
 > @I don't want to sidetrack this thread, but it should be mentioned that this
 > @
 > @case is not the only one that the medical community is unable to resolve.
 > @
 > @Stephen Michalak's alleged encounter near Falcon Lake in Manitoba, Canada
 > @
 > @remains one of interest.
 > @
 > @COMMENTS: I read the report at your cited link (below) and was intrigued to
 > @find the similarities between the Cash-Landrum and Michalak cases. In both
 > @there was rapid onset of GI tract symptoms -- within minutes -- which would
 > @represent a fatal dose of ionizing radiation if that had been the cause
 > @rapidity of onset is roughly proportional to dose). In both cases there
 > @were skin burns or lesions. But in the Michalak case there were actual
 > @medical references to allergic reactions, urticaria (hives), suggesting
 > @contact dermatitis (skin damage due to chemical exposure). And there was
 > @testing conducted for standard acute radiation syndrome but which resulted in
 > @inconsistent findings, lymphocyte count drops (lymphocytopenia) but no
 > @platelet count drop (thrombocytopenia), etc.

> @
 > @
 > @
 > @Details can be found at:
 > @
 > @
 > @<<http://biophys.uwindsor.ca/ufo/falcon-lake.1967>><http://biophys.uwindsor.ca>
 > @
 > @/ufo/falcon-lake.1967
 > @
 > @
 > @This report by Chris Rutkowski was written a number of years ago in 1980,
 > @
 > @but I
 > @
 > @still find the case intriguing.
 > @
 > @
 > @Steve
 > @
 > @
 > @COMMENTS: Thanks again for bringing up this fascinating report. It is well
 > @worth any sidetracking of the thread. Besides, that's what the list is for,
 > @discussion of UFO research.
 > @
 > @
 > @
 > @
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 > @ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 1 Jan 2000 15:46:58 -0000
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 > @<UFORL@listbot.com>; Sat, 1 Jan 2000 11:00:08 -0500 (EST)
 > @Message-Id: <200001011600.LAA29921@nki001.netkonnnect.net>
 > @> @> @Date: Sat, 01 Jan 2000 10:43:50 -0500
 > @To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>
 > @From: "Steven W. Kaeser" <steve@konsulting.com>
 > @Subject: Re: Fox News (Paula Zahn) UFO Show Dec 28
 > @In-> @References: <0.20976855.259ebbef@aol.com>
 > @Mime-Version: 1.0
 > @> @> @
 > @ >>
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 > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
 > Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
 > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
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 >
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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 20:43:34 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & MichalakMessage-id:
<45.451463ea.25a69ec6@aol.com>

In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 7:19:44 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Sat, 1 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 17:31:21 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
> @
> @> @
> @Hi Jim,
> @
> @Excellent point! Although I don't know if the helicopters were ever
> @reportedly closer than 140 feet to the UFO, the crews' exposure would have
> @been over a much longer duration than the few minutes that Cash and the
> @Landrums were at 140 feet, possibly hours.
>
> That's assuming that the source was a gamma ray source. We are
> forgetting x-rays and ultraviolet. The car and helicopter bodies
> would protect against those.
>

COMMENTS: I just posted the response on these points which eliminate UV and x-rays. I'm not assuming gamma radiation there's also neutrons to consider -- and reject along with gamma as not consistent with what would otherwise be absolutely fatal doses.

I'm surprised you haven't suggested FIRE BALLOONS yet. Maybe some prankster fire balloons are capable of thermonuclear reactions! :)

>
> @Brad Sparks
> @
> @
> @In a message dated 1/1/2000 2:01:20 PM, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:
> @
> @<< > @
> @If Cash-Landrum were an ionizing radiation case, what about the crews of
> @those dozen Chinook helicopters reported flying much CLOSER to the object?

> @Helicopters don't fly well when lead shields are added.

> @

> @

>

@

> @To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

>

@

> @Applying to college this year?

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> @could win \$80,000 for tuition to the college of your dreams! Enter daily to

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> @Received: from imo14.mx.aol.com (152.163.225.4)

> @ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 1 Jan 2000 22:01:14 -0000

> @Received: from JamesOberg@aol.com

> @ by imo14.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v24.6.) id j.0.8c0016dd (4234)

> @ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Sat, 1 Jan 2000 17:01:00 -0500 (EST)

> @From: JamesOberg@aol.com

> @Message-ID: <0.8c0016dd.259fd31c@aol.com>

> @Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 17:01:00 EST

> @Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak

> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

> @> @> @> @> @

> @ >>

> @

> @

>

@

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>

@

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> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----

> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu

> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins>

> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!

> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

>

>

>

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Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 21:52:41 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' CaseMessage-id: <38757119.ACC7067D@yknet.yk.ca>
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000106130339.24845O-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

Larry

My responses below

Martin

Martin Wrote:

- > @Using the same angular sizes described by the witnesses these
- > @smaller objects would have to be 10s of meters in size.
- > @Definitely NOT insignificant to be noticed by the other?
- >

Larry Wrote:

- > Not quite, it depends on whether they were looking at a solid
- > elipsoid, a tilted disk, or a flat ellipsoid.

There is significant thickness presented in their drawings.

- >
- >
- > @> @I still don't see how it would draw attention away from areas
- > @> @that were hundreds or thousands of miles away. No UFOlogists
- > @> @that reside near those bases or express an interest in them have
- > @> @spent time investigating this case. Still near zero in my
- > @> @opinion.
- >
- > @> They flocked to the Socorro NM, Wanaque NJ, Exeter NH, Dexter MI,
- > @> Pascagoula MS, and Snowflake AZ sightings. Even the attentions of
- > @> those who didn't go were diverted from other cases they had been
- > @> looking at.
- >
- > @These have not been proven to be military diversions. Not even close.
- >
- > I didn't say they were, but that they were evidence of the
- > flocking of UFOlogists, which the military might have noted as
- > being useful. This is just a line of thought of a possibility,
- > not a serious attempt at explanation. I was just saying that this
- > was a lot more probable than an alien spaceship.
- >
- > @> Larry Robinson:

- > @> @> The probability of an ET visit is near zero too.
- > @> Martin Jasek:
- > @> @> The variables in the modified Drake Equation cannot be defined
- > @> @> with enough accuracy to support that the probability of an ET
- > @> @> visit is near zero.
- > @> Larry Robinson:
- > @> All it takes is one of the Drake probabilities to be near zero,
- > @> since they are multiplied together to find the final probability.
- >
- > @No, all it takes is one variable to be much greater than zero to
- > @multiply with the one that is near zero to give a probability
- > @that is likely.
- >
- > I used to teach probability. This is a common fallacy regarding
- > consecutive events. It's similar to (fallaciously) saying that
- > because of the "law of averages" the probability of a heads is
- > more likely now that I flipped 4 tails in a row. But the
- > probability is still .5 that I will flip a tails, no matter how
- > many tails I got in a row.
- >
- > No probability value can be greater than one (certainty) or less
- > than zero (impossibility). A high probability of one factor can
- > do NOTHING to undo the very low probability of another. As they
- > multiply, the result is always a LOWER value than any of the
- > factors, unless all factors but one have a value of one
- > (certainty).

One important number in the equation which is greater than one is the number of stars. It is possible that distance may not be a factor in space travel given enough advancements in science and engineering. In which case the number of stars plugged into the Drake Equation is orders of magnitude more than for a single galaxy.

- > @<snip>
- > @
- > @> Emotional fears of scientists have nothing to do with it, because
- > @> there are other causes for many of the items you cite. A kaboodle
- > @> of marginal cases is nothing but a kaboodle of marginal cases.
- > @> They do not compound into the equivalent of one airtight case.
- >
- > @The cases are not marginal!! I don't think the witnesses and
- > @hard working UFO investigators appreciate the term kaboodle!
- >
- > I was saying that no matter how many million marginal cases you
- > have, they don't add up to anything more than a huge collection
- > (which is what kaboodle means, according to my dictionary) of
- > marginal cases. You can't "sum" them into more significance than
- > they each have by themselves. However, independent sightings of
- > the same object at the same time DO sum to more significance.
- >

- > I did not intend to say that the cases were poor. Marginal cases
- > are defined in most scientific disciplines as cases that are not
- > yet proven to be a specific thing (such as sightings without
- > hard evidence of a new specie of frog not yet shown to exist). We
- > seem to be quibbling semantics here. Sorry about the confusion.
- >
- > This is actually one of the best documented and best researched
- > cases I have seen.

Oh, thanks

- > But without proof, a report is just a report
- > -- a marginal case in the definition I am using.
- >
- > @> Here are some alternate causes for the things you cite:
- > @>
- > @> 1. Fire balloons explain many of the night cases where objects
- > @> are seen to do fantastic things. They rotate, wobble, swing like
- > @> a pendulum, and change speed, all at the mercy of the wind. The
- > @> reason they are not identified as such is that they are farther
- > @> away than the 30 foot limit on binocular vision against a uniform
- > @> background. Most people imagine them to be a lot larger and
- > @> farther away, because they assume they are piloted, controlled
- > @> vehicles.
- > @>
- > @> 2. How "credible" the witness is has absolutely NO effect on the
- > @> human inability to determine size or distance against a uniform
- > @> background when the object is farther away than 30 feet (and that
- > @> is the best case -- some people lose it at 15 feet). No amount of
- > @> training can fix this problem, but it can alert people that it
- > @> exists. A cop near here reported a fire balloon (approximately 1.5
- > @> feet in diameter at the base and 4 feet high) as a flying
- > @> transparent two-story house. Two more cops in a helicopter in
- > @> Kentucky chased an identical object, saying it was lens shaped,
- > @> extremely maneuverable, and much bigger than the helicopter.
- > @>
- > @> 3. Ground traces may or may not have anything to do with the UFO.
- > @> One set of traces that appeared near here a few years ago,
- > @> supposedly linked to a UFO seen by a child, was actually made by
- > @> a telephone company arm-and-bucket truck two days earlier. Pads
- > @> sticking out of the truck to stabilize it when the bucket is
- > @> raised made a triangle of three square imprints in the relatively
- > @> hard ground. The tires made no imprints in the same ground.
- > @>
- > @> 4. The National Enquirer prizes and other financial enticements
- > @> generate UFO occupant cases. A LOT of people will fake sightings
- > @> for a chance to collect a million dollars.
- > @
- > @Yeah right, the world is full of UFO hoax millionaires.
- >

- > I didn't say they all collected, but that they tried to collect.
- > One try actually succeeded in collecting the prize (Delphos KS, 11/2/71).
- >
- > @> 5. The Brookings Institute is a liberal think-tank for political
- > @> policy, not a body of true scientific inquiry. Everything they do
- > @> is as suspect as a 3 dollar bill with Bill Clinton's picture on
- > @> it. Their political belief is that "ordinary people are like
- > @> little children, and government must take care of them." That
- > @> report is typical of what they put out as "objective research."
- > @> The RAND Corporation is a similar entity.
- > @>
- > @> 6. The "real" reason many companies do not consider UFOs to be a
- > @> serious subject is that their customers tend to evaporate
- > @> whenever they start doing something in a UFO vein of research.
- > @> This is probably because bookstores and magazine racks throw UFOs
- > @> into the occult bins along with witchcraft, ghosts, and psychics.
- >
- > @This is only a perception that they will be ridiculed or lose
- > @customers. The attitudes toward this are changing. I think we
- > @are making progress.
- >
- > The problem is the all-business types who lump UFOs in with
- > psychics, ghosthunters, and witches.
- >
- > @> 7. My big question is: Whenever someone sees an unidentified
- > @> object in the sky, why do they think of space aliens first???
- >
- > @It is up to UFO investigators to assess possible conventional
- > @explanations first. I believe we have done this here and we are
- > @left with non-human intelligence as the "most likely" cause.
- >
- > I meant, why do the WITNESSES think of space aliens first???
- > There are so many other possibilities! Why think aliens first???
- > A non-conventional explanation does not have to be an alien
- > explanation.

Many didn't think aliens first. They thought, trucks, planes first - as shown in the witness testimonies. As Bruce Maccabee said.

- > I don't think we can say that we are left with nothing but
- > non-human intelligence, because that means that EVERY other
- > possibility (no matter how remote) has been totally eliminated.
- > We have not even scratched the surface of other possibilities. I
- > could prove a time ship from the future using the same faulty
- > logic. It could be something else that we haven't even begun to
- > imagine. This is the logic error that I see time and time again
- > from the pro-alien people.

I didn't say "nothing but non-human intelligence". I will say however that non-human intelligence is more likely than the remote possibilities that you site.

- > @> I don't care whether there are aliens or not.
- >
- > @How can you possibly not care about something like that? It is
- > @one of the most important questions that relates to our
- > @existence in our Universe.
- >
- > I mean that I have no personal preference one way or the other. I
- > will be just as delighted to find out that there are aliens as I
- > would to find out positively that there are not. I want to know
- > the truth (which DOES matter to me), but it doesn't matter to me
- > which outcome is true.
- >
- > But I want positive proof one way or another, not just a claim
- > that there are aliens based on nothing but witness reports. I
- > remember the Piltdown man, cold fusion, and the Nandi bear (a
- > sighting of a live gorilla). And since it is impossible to prove
- > that something does not exist without making an exhaustive search
- > of the entire universe, the burden of proof must be on those
- > claiming that there are aliens, until we have the technology to
- > make that exhaustive search.
- >
- > @> And never underestimate the power of a wager. I have several
- > @> cases of pranks in my files that were the results of either
- > @> making a bet on whether someone could pull off a fake UFO, or
- > @> of losing a bet with the prank as the payoff.
- > @>
- > @> A supposition: Suppose FOX2 and FOX3 were in cahoots on their
- > @> own stories, and also released fire balloons along the
- > @> highway that all of the the others saw.
- >
- > @Please see my comments about the possibility of a hoax in the
- > @early stages of our discussion. Severely inconsistent with the
- > @demeanor of the witnesses!
- >
- > Witness sincerity, witness composure, and witness veracity have
- > been shown to be independent variables in cases of strange
- > encounters (UFO or other). None of them can be used to
- > demonstrate any of the others. In many confirmed hoaxes, demeanor
- > was the factor that made officials believe the story.

Maybe one out of a hundred that could be effectively deceitful, but not all 22. I trusted everyone of them based on their demeanor.

- > @> There is no reason why a mirage can't be seen over a large area.
- > @> All it requires is that the atmospheric lens or mirror causing
- > @> the effect be large. And if a mirror effect can cause a
- > @> multiplication of images, it can also cause the image to be seen

- > @> in different directions at the same time.
- > @>
- > @> Also, didn't the sightings in the three locations happen at three
- > @> different times?
- >
- > @90 degrees different observation angles at the exact same time
- > @for the Fox Lake sightings! Please sight horizontal bending
- > @cases with these sizes of angles!
- >
- > Not according to the maps in the website. All of the observations
- > at Fox lake appear to be along the same line of sight at that
- > site.

Your phrase "the same line of sight" is misleading. The witnesses were located "along a strait line (more or less)" would be a better phrase. Just because they are in a strait line doesn't equate to all the witnesses looking in the same direction. FOX 4,5 were looking

NNW, FOX 3 was looking NW, and FOX2 was looking WSW. This is a 90 degree angle between the extremes! Where is that mirage case with HORIZONTAL bending of 90 degrees?

- > I have seen two of these myself. In one case, a distant truck
- > loomed in my rear window, suddenly appearing to be bearing down
- > on me from behind as I was passing another car. Suddenly, the
- > image contracted vertically and lifted into the air. A few miles
- > later, the real truck came up behind me.

As Brad Sparks stated, a vertical mirage

- > In the other case, again it was a truck that appeared to be
- > approaching me, but this time it was head-on. It was on the same
- > section of road, but I was going the other way (I was in the same
- > lane both times -- hmmm). Again, I saw the real truck a minute
- > later.
- >

Again, vertical bending

- > My parents also saw this another time on the same road (I was
- > asleep in the back when it happened), as had many of the people
- > who lived there. The effect disappeared when a soybean field next
- > to the road was turned into a housing subdivision.

- > @> Why didn't anyone going south see it? Were there no southbound
- > @> cars at all when the giant UFO hovered over Fox Lake?
- >
- > @We don't know if anybody going south saw it because we have not
- > @interviewed anyone that was traveling southbound at the time of

- > @the sightings. Yes there were vehicles traveling south reported.
- > @We have not located any of these potential southbound witnesses.
- > @Some of the southbound witnesses would have likely been City of
- > @Whitehorse residents (population 22,000) All the witnesses
- > @traveling northbound had ties to the villages of Carmacks and
- > @Pelly Crossing (300-500 people each) therefore it comes as no
- > @surprise that non of the northbound witnesses could give us
- > @names of the southbound witnesses.
- >
- > This could give us some hard data. If any witnesses are found
- > that did NOT see the object where it should have been according
- > to the theory you propose, that provides very valuable data too.
- > This is one kind of information that UFO investigators must
- > always strive to collect. One southbound witness, whether he
- > saw the UFO or not, can give us a wealth of information. Go get
- > it!

Yes I agree. Unfortunately, somebody driving the highway and not seeing anything unusual is much less likely to recall the date and time precisely.

- > @> @> But I have not one single case in my files that was definitely an
- > @> @> alien craft. I have unknowns, but the fact that they are
- > @> @> Unidentified Flying Objects does not mean that they are alien
- > @> @> craft. There are too many other possibilities.
- >
- > @> @As stated above. Everybody has their own degree of proof. IMHO
- > @> the evidence is overwhelming.
- >
- > @> But what gives the observations (other than the little men cases)
- > @> any degree of alien origin at all? You have observations, but no
- > @> indication at all of origin or cause.
- >
- > @My opinion still stands, still the most likely explanation given
- > @all the data.
- >
- > On what basis? I still don't see how that is the most likely
- > explanation without a preconceived belief in extraterrestrial
- > life. I see time travel, government staged events*, military
- > secrets*, satanic activity*, pranks*, hoaxes*, advertizing
- > stunts*, and misinterpretations* as all being more likely than
- > visits by extraterrestrials.
- >
- > * = Already proven to have caused some UFO sighting reports.
- >

* I don't think they could have caused this one, in my opinion.

- > @"Most likely explanation" is not proof, since the last skeptic
- > @would have to be convinced by a live alien walking in front of
- > @him (maybe). However, there are a great deal of scientific

- > @theories unrelated to UFOs that are not proven but are accepted
- > @by the scientific community as most likely because they fit the
- > @data.
- >
- > I am quite skeptical of the Darwinian model of the origin of life
- > too, because it is only one of many possibilities. It just
- > happens to be the possibility that NOTHING ELSE happened, so it
- > is the default case. But the ET hypothesis is NOT the default
- > case, because the misinterpretation case is simpler, not
- > introducing new agents just to explain the observations.
- >
- > @The same should work for ufology! It is unfair that ufology
- > @doesn't receive the same funding as other sciences. It is is
- > @starting to receive the respect more and more however.
- >
- > Unfair? What does "fair" have to do with sources of funding for
- > scientific research? Fair is where you show your livestock and
- > offer it for sale.
- >
- > Is there a salable product or a way to save lives that can be
- > developed from UFOlogy?

If the ET hypothesis turns out to be true then I think there would be. Maybe far into the future there would be a "pay off", maybe we would never figure out how they work.

- > Those are the rationales (an expected
- > return) behind all scientific funding. Maybe the air traffic
- > control system is the place to look for funds.

There are many benefits, many of them not scientific. Also, not all science is done for immediate monetary gain. It is a possible benefit perhaps centuries into the future. There are plenty of projects like that, that receive funding.

Martin

—
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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 00:11:31 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

Regarding this discssion:

>>@> All it takes is one of the Drake probabilities to be near zero,
>@> since they are multiplied together to find the final probability.

>@No, all it takes is one variable to be much greater than zero to
>@multiply with the one that is near zero to give a probability
>@that is likely.

>I used to teach probability. This is a common fallacy regarding
>consecutive events. It's similar to (fallaciously) saying that
>because of the "law of averages" the probability of a heads is
>more likely now that I flipped 4 tails in a row. But the
>probability is still .5 that I will flip a tails, no matter how
>many tails I got in a row.

>No probability value can be greater than one (certainty) or less
>than zero (impossibility). A high probability of one factor can
>do NOTHING to undo the very low probability of another. As they
>multiply, the result is always a LOWER value than any of the
factors, unless all factors but one have a value of one
>(certainty).

<

If I recall the Drake equation correctly, not all the factors are
probabilities
and hence limited to the range 0 to 1.

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 11:04:29 +0000
From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & MichalakMessage-id:
<008401bf5900\$ae220380\$b2959fd4@default>

-----Original Message-----

From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>Date: 07
January 2000 00:20
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak

>>
>
>
>On Sat, 1 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
>@Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 16:23:14 EST
>@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
>@>@To: UFORL@listbot.com
>@Subject: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
>@
>@>@
>@Hi Steve,
>@
>@Some COMMENTS on your interesting post.
>@
>@Brad
>@
>@
>@In a message dated 1/1/2000 7:47:08 AM, steve@konsulting.com writes:
>@
>@<< >@
>@
>@At 10:08 AM 1/1/00 -0500, Todd wrote in response to Brad's post:
>@
>@
>@>> Hi Todd,
>@
>@>
>@
>@>> Possibly some kind of chemical allergic reaction, which could explain
the
>@
>@>> effectiveness of the car in partially shielding Vicki and Colby Landrum
>@
>@>> (ionizing radiation that can travel 140 feet in air wouldn't be stopped
by
>@

>@>> windshield glass).

>@

>@>

>@

>@>> Brad

>@

Hi,

An important point about this case is that the effects were only more severe on Betty Cash, but quite present in both Colby and Vickie Landrum. What effects - if any - there were on the helicopter crews are as unknown as the identity of these crews. If the presence of the helicopters is being hidden (as it clearly is by someone, for some reason) that may, of course, be at least partly because of any serious ill effects some of their crews experienced.

Bear in mind that Betty Cash was not only outside the car longer and not shielded by the metal doors (as the other two had these between themselves and the UFO even when out of the car) - Betty walked to the front of the car, some yards nearer the UFO and stayed out several minutes longer.

Moreover, she had a pre-existent serious illness which both skeptics and lawyers acting for the state used against her claim that the undoubtedly major after effects were directly and solely attributable to the encounter. Even if they were a consequence (as seems virtually certain to some degree) they may have in her case also exacerbated a prior condition confusing the medical diagnosis and making it difficult to know which effect is a consequence of innate medical factors or ones triggered by 'emissions' from the UFO.

I have always followed this case closely because of its remarkable (at times even spooky) coincidental links with Rendlesham over the very same few days (a third Rendlesham encounter even occurred on the same night at near identical times allowing for the time zone differences) Aside from the circumstantial similarities (such as it occurring on a road used mostly for logging vehicles inside a pine forest) there are the weirder ties like the incident happening by the road to the small settlement of Eastgate (and the east gate at Rendlesham - of course - is the centre point of the whole affair). Indeed in 'Sky Crash' we actually have a chapter on Cash-Landrum because as long ago as 1983 we suspected (but have never been able to prove) a connection. But it is worth remembering that at USAF Woodbridge in 1980 one of their main attributes was the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery squadron that used helicopters to recover for NASA any space capsules that might come down near the UK. And as we know Huffman is not very far from Houston - presenting again that tie with NASA.

However, the one clue about the Cash-Landrum case that has always intrigued me is the little known effect Betty Cash described about the burn mark

created by her wedding ring after proximity to the UFO. I have investigated several similar cases from 'radiating' UFOs and there are others on the records. Indeed, even before Cash Landrum happened I wrote one such case up in FSR and started a column to debate it. The outcome of the various ideas and research suggestions proffered led to the view that the burn results from an eddy current induced into the metal band of the ring. This circulates freely and gives off the heat creating the burn to the finger. The eddy current would have to be induced into the metal band by a fairly specific type of EM radiation. So this helps to point us in the right direction.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 14:45:42 +0100 (MET)
From: "J. Pharabod" <pharabod@in2p3.fr>
Subject: Re: SETI signals?
X-Authentication-warning: polhp2.in2p3.fr: pharabod owned process doing -bs

Here are excerpts from a posting to sci.astro and sci.astro.seti. Since those are public discussion groups, I think it can be reposted without problem (but not my presentation of it since I don't want to appear on this kind of groups).

Jean-Pierre Pharabod

Newsgroups: sci.astro.seti,sci.astro
From: jlazio@patriot.net ()
Subject: Re: The "Wow" SETI signal of 1977 (from National Geo)
Date: 07 Jan 2000 05:00:55 -0500

>>>> "PR" == Paul Rest <shrike@sonic.net> writes:

[snip]

PR> In the most recent issue of the National Geographic (January 2000,
PR> ...), there is an article on extra-terrestrial life. I haven't
PR> read it yet, but noticed a little thing about a signal that SETI
PR> received in 1977 which one researcher thought looked very
PR> artificial but never repeated. Now I have heard that over the years
PR> SETI has received a number of signals that seemed to have all the
PR> characteristics of being artificial and extra-terrestrial in origin
PR> but simply never repeated. This however is the first time I've
PR> seen a specific instance mentioned.

It's worth emphasizing that there is not a monolithic SETI program. SETI programs have been carried out by different groups, at different institutions, at different times. The "Wow!" signal was seen by the Ohio State radio astronomy group.

You're correct, though, that a number of candidate signals have been seen by different SETI programs that have all of the characteristics expected for an ETI transmission, except repeatability. Namely the candidate signals are narrowband, with bandwidths far narrower than any known process, and typically near a "magic" frequency, like the 1420 MHz neutral hydrogen line. In many cases, one can constrain the distance or the sky position to the transmitter. These are consistent with an origin outside of the solar system.

Strictly, repeatability is not a characteristic required of an ETI transmission. We produce all kinds of time-varying transmissions, and it is easy to imagine reasons why an ETI might also. However,

repeatability is required from the scientific standpoint of being able to decide what the signal is.

[snip]

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/embark>

Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 11:33:07 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: SETI signals?Message-id: <33.3323ebd2.25a76f43@aol.com>

Interestingly enough, I think it was also at Ohio State that radio astronomer Kraus announced detection of an ET signal circa 1954-5 but he was never heard on the subject again. Years later it came out that the signal was actually rocket launch telemetry from Soviet launch site Kapustin Yar which was bouncing off an ionospheric duct to travel around the world. The NSA had already discovered this and was exploiting the effect to intercept the signals but didn't want the Soviets to know so they silenced Kraus.

In a message dated 1/7/2000 5:46:09 AM, pharabod@in2p3.fr writes:

<<

Here are excerpts from a posting to sci.astro and sci.astro.seti. Since those are public discussion groups, I think it can be reposted without problem (but not my presentation of it since I don't want to appear on this kind of groups).

Jean-Pierre Pharabod

Newsgroups: sci.astro.seti,sci.astro
From: jlazio@patriot.net ()
Subject: Re: The "Wow" SETI signal of 1977 (from National Geo)
Date: 07 Jan 2000 05:00:55 -0500

>>>> "PR" == Paul Rest <shrike@sonic.net> writes:

[snip]

PR> In the most recent issue of the National Geographic (January 2000,
PR> ...), there is an article on extra-terrestrial life. I haven't
PR> read it yet, but noticed a little thing about a signal that SETI
PR> received in 1977 which one researcher thought looked very
PR> artificial but never repeated. Now I have heard that over the years
PR> SETI has received a number of signals that seemed to have all the
PR> characteristics of being artificial and extra-terrestrial in origin
PR> but simply never repeated. This however is the first time I've
PR> seen a specific instance mentioned.

It's worth emphasizing that there is not a monolithic SETI program. SETI programs have been carried out by different groups, at different institutions, at different times. The "Wow!" signal was seen by the Ohio State radio astronomy group.

You're correct, though, that a number of candidate signals have been

seen by different SETI programs that have all of the characteristics expected for an ETI transmission, except repeatability. Namely the candidate signals are narrowband, with bandwidths far narrower than any known process, and typically near a "magic" frequency, like the 1420 MHz neutral hydrogen line. In many cases, one can constrain the distance or the sky position to the transmitter. These are consistent with an origin outside of the solar system.

Strictly, repeatability is not a characteristic required of an ETI transmission. We produce all kinds of time-varying transmissions, and it is easy to imagine reasons why an ETI might also. However, repeatability is required from the scientific standpoint of being able to decide what the signal is.

[snip]

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X-Authentication-Warning: polhp2.in2p3.fr: pharabod owned process doing -bs
Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 14:45:42 +0100 (MET)
From: "J. Pharabod" <pharabod@in2p3.fr>cc: pharabod@in2p3.fr
Subject: Re: SETI signals?
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPX.4.10.10001071415320.11622-100000@polhp2.in2p3.fr>

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 12:09:14 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: SETI signals?

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 15:55:46 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@
@Hi Larry,

@You make some good points so let me respond (below) with COMMENTS.

@Brad

@In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 1:05:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@>

@> On Wed, 29 Dec 1999 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@>
@> @Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 17:32:39 EST
@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@> @
@> @Hi Larry,

@> @NORAD cannot and does not hide ALL spy satellites -- most DO get
@> @cataloged/located and there is an amateur community tracking
@> @such satellites and supplying orbital element sets (elsets). By
@> @international treaty all satellite launches must be registered
@> @with COSPAR and given an International Designation (such as
@> @1999-13C). The trick is when there are multiple satellites
@> @released from an unmanned mission or from a Space Shuttle. The
@> @"hidden" satellites are from these piggyback flights. Still,
@> @some of these are eventually found out from detection of signals
@> @or optically (there are reportedly some "sleeper" sats with no
@> @transmissions, painted with Stealth absorptive coatings etc. but
@> @then these DON'T MAKE SETI SIGNAL PROBLEMS EITHER).

@> @This still doesn't change the fact that SETI astronomers can
@> @observe telltale Doppler shifts of a satellite. If in Near
@> @Earth Orbit it is obvious when the Doppler shifts approach
@> @orbital velocity of 8 km/sec.

@> But there is no Doppler shift when the satellite is moving
@> perpendicular to the line of sight.

@COMMENTS: A perpendicular point of transmission from a
@satellite would be extremely rare.

Not for a SETI sweep of the cosmos. Usually the antenna is pointed neither east nor west, letting the earth's rotation sweep it around the right ascension axis. One declination is selected for each 24 hour sweep. That makes all satellites in east-west orbits cross the sensitive area at right angles.

BTW, a friend of mine has an amateur SETI system. So far, the only intelligence he has picked up was the city's dispatch radio leaking in through a back lobe of the antenna pattern and overloading the tuner in the receiver.

@> Since the antenna is moving
@> on a slow, fixed tracking schedule (or just rotating with the
@> Earth), it would pick up the signal for the time the satellite is
@> crossing the line of sight of the antenna, then the signal would
@> just vanish.

@COMMENTS: Many radio astronomy antennas are multiples and
@equipped for DOPPLER INTERFEROMETRY.

And SETI rarely gets enough funding to rent time on one of those big monsters. Usually, they have to be content with one dish at a time.

@> By the way, how are you going to measure a Doppler shift if you
@> don't know the original frequency? It makes sense only if the
@> Doppler shift is changing, and that happens only if the antenna
@> is pointed along the satellite's orbit.

@COMMENTS: Using Doppler Interferometry the change of frequency
@as a satellite moved at some angle off of strictly perpendicular
@would be easily detected. And in fact the location of the radio
@source as Near Earth Orbit would be easily TRIANGULATED using
@interferometry, giving radial ranges on the order of 100's or
@1,000's of km instead of light-years.

@Because the angular velocity of a satellite is greatest when
@perpendicular and closest to the receiver it resides there for
@the LEAST amount of time. MOST of the time satellites are at
@various slant angles.

See above.

@> And remember, spy satellites transmit short bursts of data, not
@> continuously.

@COMMENTS: Good point but not true for all intelligence
@satellites -- for some the amount of data download is so vast it
@cannot be sent in bursts.

It only takes one. And see below, where the intelligence
satellite sends one burst on each frequency in turn. Anyone
listening on only one frequency hears only one burst. In SETI
scans, if the receiver's frequency sweep is not on the burst
frequency when the satellite uses it, it will miss that burst
entirely.

@There's not time to notice a change in Doppler > shift with
@these.

@COMMENTS: Another good point. But if a velocity vector is
@determined with Doppler interferometry and another burst is
@detected further along the same path, then the frequencies can
@be compared, unless (as you point out next) they are randomly
@shifted to make interception difficult.

Doppler Interferometry is something SETI rarely gets to play
with.

@> Sometimes they scatter the frequencies
@> subsequent bursts are sent on, to prevent unauthorized reception
@> by those not knowing what frequency comes next.
@>
@> The sleeper satellites don't transmit, they drop film capsules
@> (which are 3-foot objects shaped like the Apollo command module).

@COMMENTS: You had said NORAD had hid from the Gemini astronauts
@the existence of spy satellites which would have otherwise
@explained their space-UFO sightings. You don't give even a
@single bit of evidence of NORAD allegedly doing this in your
@long list below, making the list irrelevant insofar as
@supporting your claim.

@You've changed your story now to say NORAD didn't "hide" the spy
@satellites but merely didn't "identify them or IDENTIFIED THEM
@AS SOMETHING ELSE," but you still haven't given ANY examples of
@either case in your list below.

Semantics! I consider concealing the identity of something as
hiding it.

@> Mercury 3: John Glenn first reported the "firefly" effect caused
@> by cosmic rays striking the retina of an eye, and the urine ice
@> crystals produced by dumping wastes into space. These became
@> routine for later astronauts, so they were not reported again.

@COMMENTS: This has nothing to do with NORAD "hiding spy
@satellites" from GEMINI astronauts who sighted UFO's in space
@since this was a MERCURY mission -- and no mention of NORAD at
@all.

I copied a list of ALL astronaut sightings I have records on to
the letter for comparison. I did not bother to delete the other
sightings. I did not mean to imply that NORAD hid something in
each sighting.

@> Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to
@> parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing.
@> This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It
@> was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered.

The existence of the RADAR sighting was not released to the
public, but learned of from leaks. NORAD initially assumed the
possibility that the Russians had something following our
spacecraft, and kept the sighting quiet because of that.

@> Gemini 1: RADAR picked up parts of the launch vehicle. No visual.

@> Gemini 4: An object was seen and photographed. The frame before
@> the UFO photo was accidentally exposed, and recorded the window
@> of the spacecraft with the sun shining on the rim. That was the
@> photo released as the "UFO." The accidental exposure caused the
@> records to be one frame off. The actual photo shows nothing but
@> an extra dot of light among the stars. It was probably a small
@> bit of debris from the Gemini itself.

@COMMENTS: I don't understand how photos can be "a frame off"
@from anything. Either a photo was taken or it wasn't.

The astronauts wrote down in the log each thing they had
photographed, and each film sequence was later indexed to that

log for identification. The log and the strips of film taken were off from each other because the camera was activated by accident.

@The fact of the matter is that the released "photo" was part of
@a MOVIE film consisting of DOZENS of frames lasting several
@seconds showing a bright whitish EGG-SHAPED light with an arced
@streamer or tail. Not some defect on one picture.

Sorry, my notes were fuzzy on this, and it's been years since I wrote them. I had forgotten (and my notes said nothing to remind me) that it was a cine event. I need to fix my notes and master case list to reflect this. (insert DING sound of hammer hitting head here) I do have a copy of a contact print of a sequence of four frames, but it is in a book, and not able to be kept with the notes.

@The problem with sun reflection off a window rim is that the
@movie camera lens was held almost right up against the window so
@the rim could not possibly have been in focus.

In this case, the camera was accidentally started while not being held by an astronaut. The egg shaped object is nothing but the sun shining on the rounded window corner, and the tail is the straighter part of the window next to it. Printing the film lighter than normal confirmed this (I have a copy). The strip was underexposed because the camera was set to photograph things outside the capsule (in bright sun) at the time.

The accidental start of the camera caused the log to not match up with the film strips shot, but to be one item off. The next strip of film was the actual object the crew was puzzled about, and analysis of that strip showed the object to be debris from the capsule.

Source: A James Lovell interview I taped on TV.

@> Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but
@> never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.

@COMMENTS: Where is NORAD hiding anything here?

They may have known what it was, but not identified it for the astronauts, where the transmissions would have been picked up by the TV networks.

@> Gemini 8: This visible object was the Agena for the mission,
@> reflecting sun that made it visible before it was expected to be
@> seen.

@> Gemini 11: The objects were tentatively identified as the Proton
@> 3 satellite and its booster, but UFO investigators

@COMMENTS: That's me and Bruce Maccabee.

(It would be helpful to know your name in this case. I knew Bruce worked on this, but all the info I have on you is "RB47expert.")

@found that the orbit was wrong for what was observed.

@COMMENTS: Bruce and I found that NORAD tracking data placed the
@satellite behind the earth, below the horizon, impossible to
@have been seen.

@> NORAD did not say the
@> object was not there, it said the object was something else
@> that was in the general area, but farther away.

@COMMENTS: This is very confused. NORAD said the Proton 3
@satellite was there -- nothing about saying "something else" was
@there. Bruce and I found out from analyzing NORAD's tracking
@data on Proton 3, the elsets, that it was actually something
@like 3,000 km away and behind the earth.

@NORAD cataloged NOTHING else in the vicinity of the Gemini 11.

Nothing they would admit to anyway. The Proton 3 satellite WAS
the "something else" they said was there instead of a spy
satellite.

We have to remember that the purpose of NORAD at the time had
nothing to do with UFOs, but rather the security of this country.
Hiding alien invaders was the farthest thing from their minds.

Suppose there had been a spy satellite there. Remember that at
the time Premier Breshnyev had his finger poised over "The
Button," and the Cold War was at its height. President Johnson
had just escalated the Vietnam war. Also, the existence of spy
satellites had not yet been disclosed. What could NORAD do that
wouldn't cause an international incident?

1. If it was one of ours, the Soviets would have learned about
its existence and orbit.
2. If it was one of theirs, our disclosure of its existence could
have caused caused a new round of tension.
3. Calling it a UFO would have the same effect, because the

Soviet government (and the news media) could conclude that either case 1 or case 2 was true, especially since it was shaped like earthly space hardware, not the typical UFO shapes.

4. The only prudent thing to do at the time: "Identify" it as the nearest non-secret object available.

5. Once the UFO story got out, the corresponding record of the spy satellite would have been altered to keep it out of the media should an investigation ensue.

You realize that the US military would much prefer a UFO mystery to an international incident. That's why they said they "had a flying disk" at Roswell, and later subbed the RaWin balloon for the (secret) Mogul balloon in the press conference. If the Soviets had found out about Mogul at that time, nuclear war was a possibility.

[BTW, when I was a kid, I had a roll of that pink (actually magenta) adhesive tape with the violet symbols on it. Ben Franklin stores sold it in a set of 4 rolls of decorative tape for 49 cents. The other 3 rolls had different symbols and colors. The green roll had a red sine wave and dots, the yellow roll had cyan squares and circles, and the white roll had black and red playing card pips. The tape was just like the white tape used in first-aid kits back then. Once I saw a published drawing of the symbol shapes, my memory was jolted, and I remember making paper crafts with that tape.]

@> This is one of the probable spy satellites.

@COMMENTS: Based on WHAT EVIDENCE? NORAD gave NASA a complete @catalog of space objects encountering the Gemini 11 and only @Proton 3 came up that was even reasonably viable as a possible @candidate.

I have no solid evidence, but this is the typical thing they would have done. Who says the list NASA was given at the time is the same one they later published? Maybe the orbits of the Proton 3 and the spy satellite were transposed on purpose.

@> Gemini 12: Two objects appeared in photos that were not noticed @> by the crew when they were taken. One was a lens flare, and the @> other was some trash that floated out of the hatch.

@> Apollo 11: An automatic camera recorded a lens flare.

@COMMENTS: You missed the mysterious fluttering "moon pigeon" @videotaped after liftoff which resulted in a detailed Lockheed

@investigation. Jim Oberg uncovered this. It's a bit of a
@mystery.

I don't have a detailed account of this investigation. I have a
tape purported to show this, but it is very bad, and the object
is obviously something kicked up by the engine blast.

@> Apollo 12: The S4-B doors for the LEM stayed in the vicinity of
@> the spacecraft, and were seen through a telescope by an amateur
@> astronomer watching the spacecraft from the ground. The crew also
@> saw them and asked about them.

@Problem is that the S-IVB doors for the LM, called SLA panels
@ (Spacecraft Lunar Adapter), were ejected BACKWARDS and away from
@ from the Apollo 12 spacecraft. The flashing light was observed
@ FORWARD or AHEAD of the Apollo 12.

Yes, but which way is forward? After the LEM is attached, the
Command Module ends up facing backward to the line of flight.
They could not see what was "in front" of them, because the
service module was facing forward for the upcoming braking
maneuver for lunar orbit insertion.

I also remember that on one flight (I thought it was this one),
the ejection mechanism fired, but the doors got stuck. They freed
them by firing the S4-B thrusters to shake them loose.

@> Apollo 13: An amateur astronomer on the ground saw the expanding
@> gas cloud from the ruptured oxygen tank through his telescope and
@> reported it.

@You missed the Skylab 3 case with photos and optical range
@tracking, Aug 26, 1973.

I don't have it. Do you have details?

We had a UFO "blackout" here between March 1969 and November
1973, when the local magazine and paperback distributor did not
carry any UFO-related materials. When Project Blue Book shut
down, he decided he would lose money on any UFO publication. All
of the UFO materials I acquired during that period were bought on
trips out of town.

@> STS-82 Shuttle: The astronauts were talking about a control they
@> hadn't been briefed on at one point, and ice crystals reflecting
@> the sun at another. The UFO "story" was taken out of context from
@> the audio. I know the brother of one of the astronauts, who gave
@> me the true story.

Maybe another set of NORAD stories is in order. Unfortunately, my source for these is now gone (the library disposed of it) and I don't have the exact dates:

Case 1: '50s

- RADAR tracked a UFO entering Canada from Alaska.
- An Eskimo reported contrails over the Aleutian Islands.
- The telephone lines to Alaska went dead.
- A UFO was spotted visually over Baffin Island.
- RADAR tracked a number of unknowns in the Pacific west of Oregon.

The nuclear bombers were placed on alert.

They woke up the President. They had concluded that a nuclear attack was possible.

- The UFO entering Canada from Alaska was a commercial flight with a dead RADAR transponder.
- The telephone failure was a bad power supply tube in the a relay station.
- The UFO over Baffin Island was a supply plane heading for Greenland.
- The objects off Oregon were Coast Guard vessels going to the aid of a disabled ship.
- Nobody knows what the Eskimo saw.

Case 2: '60s

- The brand new BMEWS (Ballistic Missile Early Warning System) RADAR had been turned on only three days. It suddenly gave a warning that one, then three, then more than 99 missiles were detected on the eastern horizon.
- The computer equipment in BMEWS failed to give a projected target location, and seemed to be confused about the current position of the missiles.

NORAD placed the nuclear strike force on alert.

After finding out that Premier Krushchev was in New York for a UN meeting, they decided that it had to be a false alarm, so they did not wake up the President. They shut off the warnings and concentrated on solving the problem. To an outsider, the solution is funny:

BMEWS had seen the Moon rising.

Nobody had dreamed that the RADAR signals would make it all the way to the moon and return over two seconds later. By that time, the transmitter had sent out many more pulses, and the system assumed that the pulses were returns from the latest pulse sent.

They programmed the computer to recognize the moon and ignore it.

In both of these cases, the focus was on a nuclear attack, NOT a UFO sighting case. Space aliens and other unknown phenomena did not enter the realm of possibilities considered. Possible Soviet attacks were the urgent reason for such responses.

The ENTIRE reason regulation AFR-202 existed was for the quick detection of and response to clandestine acts of war. Hiding alien spaceships was not the reason this regulation was written, although many ET proponents think otherwise.

---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 12:21:30 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: glenn

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 JamesOberg@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 17:36:34 EST
@From: JamesOberg@aol.com
@To: lrobins@indiana.edu, UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: glenn

@In a message dated 1/6/00 12:05:36 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
@<<Mercury 3: John Glenn first reported the "firefly" effect caused
@by cosmic rays striking the retina of an eye, and the urine ice
@crystals produced by dumping wastes into space. These became
@routine for later astronauts, so they were not reported again. >>

@just to keep the record straight, the flight was called MA-6.
@Cosmic rays causing retinal flashes were not experienced until
@Apollo ventured beyond the van Allen belts. The water for the
@snowflakes from MA-6 was from a flash evaporator "water spray
@boiler"), to cool on-board electronics, not from a urine dump.

Thank you. I discovered the error within an hour of my email, but
was not anywhere near my workstation. My files are at home, but
my internet access is at work. But I do remember that radiation
strikes also caused Mercury and Gemini astronauts to see flashes
(not as bright), because I knew about them before Apollo flew.

The first urine dump was on the first manned Gemini mission. I
got confused about the source of the ice crystals, because the
book I used said "ice crystals" without revealing the source,
and in the next sentence, mentioned the urine dumps on Gemini
and Apollo.

The nature of the urine dump objects was not generally revealed
to the public until the release of the Condon report because it
was considered to be in poor taste at the time.

---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o -=I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 18:08:29 +0000

From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>

Subject: Re: Black AircraftMessage-id: <E126dox-0005D3-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Chaps,

There were 14 FDL study shapes, including the FDL-8, which was later used as a basis for the X-24B. The FDL-5 reached mock-up stage.

There was also the Maneuvering Re-entry Research Vehicle (MRRV) was to be launched in orbit from a Shuttle payload bay. The MRRV also had a 75 degree delta wing with flip out low speed wings.

Chris

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 13:18:16 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: SETI signals?

Regarding this message from Larry:

>

Gemini 11: The objects were tentatively identified as the Proton 3 satellite and its booster, but UFO investigators found that the orbit was wrong for what was observed. NORAD did not say the object was not there, it said the object was something else that was in the general area, but farther away. This is one of the probable spy satellites.

<

Since I was one of the UFO investigators who found the "orbit was wrong for what was observed" (Brad was the other investigator) I have something to say on this. First, Oberg publicly proclaimed (in magazine articles) that the Proton was the explanation, even AFTER I had demonstrated conclusively (using some Goddard data that HE supplied.... and had miscalculated....) that the Proton was far behind the GT 11, and had sent him the results of my calculations. (A couple of years ago a guy at Goddard took my calculations... all "in hand and calculator type" and repeated them using modern techniques and arrived at the same result). Second, once Oberg admitted (in that well-referenced, peer reviewed, widely acclaimed organ of information dispersion called Saucer Smear), even he admitted that he was not able to identify an actual satellite. Third, as I pointed out before, whatever it was, was quite close to the GT-11, especially close if it was a rather small "secret" satellite. Moreover, the photos clearly show blobs of light - direct or reflected - indicating some size to the object (not just a simple sphere). The blobs reoriented between photos indicating rotation, if a single object consisting of several reflecting surfaces (e.g., solar panel "wings" or some such).

IF NORAD was aware of a secret satellite close to the GT 11, then the Proton explanation must be attributed to a "cover up" that would merely deflect public awareness of what the astronauts reported, even though it was a potentially dangerous situation. Dangerous because orbits were not that finely calculated in those days: if they knew a secret satellite was going to be anywhere near the orbit of the GT 11 they couldn't rule out the possibility of a collision.

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 13:38:42 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Mercury-5

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 JamesOberg@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 17:39:17 EST
@From: JamesOberg@aol.com
@To: lrobin@indiana.edu, UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Mercury-5

@In a message dated 1/6/00 12:05:36 PM, lrobin@indiana.edu wrote:
@<<Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to
@parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing.
@This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It
@was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered. >>

@The fifth manned Mercury flight was MA-8 with Schirra. I have
@never seen any other versions of this story. Radar tracking does
@not extend for a full orbit -- each site can only observe
@perhaps 5-6% of an orbit, and most flying time is out of radio
@contact and beyond radar tracking. No manned spacecraft
@maneuvered until Gemini-3 in 1965.

@You're not deliberately making this easy on me, are you?? <g>

No, I got the wrong flight. The one I wanted was the one with
Gordon Cooper. Maybe there's another misprint in the magazine I
got this case out of. It's full of typogoofical errors (It's the
one that moved the Oloron and Gaillac (France) cases into 1954).

There were tracking sites in Cape Canaveral FL, Bermuda, The
Azores, Madrid, Johannesburg, Athens, Bombay, Woomera
(Australia), Guam, Honolulu HI, Goldstone CA, Alamogordo NM, and
Houston TX.

I don't remember the spacecraft being out of radio contact except
on the Glenn and Carpenter flights, and during re-entry.

The Mercury spacecraft did not change orbits, but they did rotate
occasionally to position the viewing window (and the heat shield
for re-entry). That was the "maneuver" I referred to. The
thruster could have thrown small debris into another orbit. They
had to have the ability to rotate, or they couldn't have used the
spinning re-entry method.

The story said that this unknown object paralld the spacecraft

for one full orbit. It's possible that this entire UFO story is a hoax, considering the source:

"The Real Report on Flying Saucers" Real Magazine, 1968.

---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 14:05:27 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Gemini-7

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 JamesOberg@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 17:43:50 EST
@From: JamesOberg@aol.com
@To: lrobins@indiana.edu, UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Gemini-7

@
@

@In a message dated 1/6/00 12:05:36 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
@<<Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but
@never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.>>

@There's lots of cine film of the booster during the rendezvous
@ (Gemini-4 and Gemini-7 were the first two attempts to rendezvous
@ in orbit, with the booster second stage -- what a coincidence
@ they are famous for "UFOs"!!), but no stills that I ever could
@ find. Borman makes it clear he referred to the 'bogie' when
@ talking about the booster he was performing rendezvous on, as a
@ joke. I am unaware of any radar reports of a UFO associated with
@ Gemini-07.

They spelled "bogey" wrong in the reports too. A bogie is the coupled pair of axles with 4 wheels seen on most railroad cars, or slang for a certain 1940s actor. A bogey is a demonic spirit, a bad golf score, or an unidentified aircraft.

They did not rendezvous with their own booster stage, but with an Agena sent up on a separate Atlas booster. The Agena was much smaller in diameter than the Gemini capsule (it was chosen for that reason). Their own upper stage was too massive for the purpose. The Agena's original purpose was an upper stage for launching satellites with the booster used for the Mercury program, and they found a new use for those now surplus objects.

Actually, Gemini 6 (which had been scrubbed earlier, and was now scheduled to go after Gemini 7) was sent up to salvage the mission and rendezvous with Gemini 7, because the Agena failed to reach orbit. That was the mission where they coupled the two spacecraft together and did an artificial gravity experiment.

BTW, were you aware that the booster used for the first Mercury launch was a missile originally designed to carry nuclear warheads?

Why am I getting two of each of these emails?

----- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> -----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 14:11:11 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-11Message-id: <8c.8c27a3c0.25a7944f@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/7/00 12:19:50 PM, brumac@compuserve.com wrote:

<<Since I was one of the UFO investigators who found the "orbit was wrong for what was observed" (Brad was the other investigator) I have something to say on this. >>

Here's a memo I prepared a few years ago..

APRIL 6, 1996

Here's the way my research on the Gemini-11 "wingman" report (the word the crew used to describe the object they sighted in September 1966) has been evolving.

Fusses over "7" and "11" have one lesson to teach: a person can have lapses of memory, or at different times recount different remembered versions of a past event, and not be a "liar". That event may be a few weeks in the past, or decades in the past. What's important is what really happened once any confusion is cleared up.

The Gemini-11 sighting got listed in several UFO books as anomalous, but it was alleged at the time that tracking data showed it had been the Proton-3 spacecraft in a terminal orbital decay.

The crew's eyewitness description (I've confirmed this with personal conversations and letters with Pete Conrad and Dick Gordon) of the object (they saw it much more sharply than the photographs turned out) was strongly consistent with a manmade object in general (orbital altitude, speed, ballistic motion, free end-over-end tumbling) and Proton-3 specifically (it was described as having "attached booster stages" around its waist, like the triangle-tipped stages of a Titan-3, when it turned out later to actually have triangle-tipped solar panels around its waist -- pretty good corroboration!). This eyewitness description, meanwhile, was utterly unlike any 'classic' UFO apparition.

At a UFO conference at Fort Smith in 1975, a young officer from NORAD -- Captain Steve Pease -- discussed NORAD's role in tracking objects in space and showed a slide of one of the Gemini-11 photos, enlarged and labeled "Proton-3". In front of the audience and later in face-to-face conversations, he was explicit that NORAD computers had later shown the close fly-by. I attended that conference, and later felt motivated to obtain tracking data to match the two orbits myself.

It was this data which I obtained and analyzed in 1977 and shared with Bruce Maccabee and Brad Sparks. The Proton-3 data was from NORAD tracking and was bouncing all over the sky as the satellite neared final decay and fiery reentry. The Gemini-11 data was harder to obtain, but I finally found a NASA-JSC document which provided equator crossing longitudes. Some manipulation was needed to match the formats, and I didn't know if the two different types of data were compatible but I tried anyway, and in the end I couldn't get them closer than five or six minutes. There never was a time when I said I'd solved it and Maccabee pointed out a simple arithmetic error -- that's a garbled memory and I have the letters we exchanged to prove it.

I did not consider that computational result as proof they the object was NOT Proton-3 for a fundamental reason: the computational process itself had never been verified as reliable with any other checkable satellite conjunction or close approach. I didn't know if it would work even if the objects HAD passed close by, because it was new and was an untried process.

This is an important philosophical difference between me and other, pro-UFO analysts: the failure of an unverified computational algorithm has often been cited as PROOF that an original hypothesis is false, when it may only cast doubt on the mathematical model used, especially as in this case when the math model had NEVER then or later been validated as efficacious.

During the mail exchanges, Brad Sparks indicated to me that he had found a close approach with another US satellite. But he was not going to publish his identification or share it with me -- as deputy research director of APRO, under James Harder, his side was happy to champion "astronaut UFO cases" and they had a doctrinaire aversion to releasing solutions of cases they liked to use for publicity purposes. Again, I have the letters to prove this.

I was satisfied (as they were) that the object seen by Conrad and Gordon was a manmade satellite, and was willing to accept Sparks's claim (had he only sent my verifiable data), but I remained suspicious the object really was Proton-3 but that the problem lay in the computational approach to the mix-and-match data.

However, I was happy to admit I could not PROVE it had been Proton-3, and that's the way I wrote it up in my publications.

I kept the data (it had been a real trial to obtain it in 1976), and recently I tried to see if an outsider could find the data themselves if they wanted to start from scratch. It was a challenge.

I also looked at the data again using new satellite predictor programs now available in home computers (in 1977-8 we did it by pencil). It was clear that the old analysis was naive and inadequate -- in other words, that when approached in 1996, an entirely different answer was possible. The old "math model" had indeed been inadequate and conclusions based on its failure were untenable.

I may well publish those results in a refereed journal such as the Journal of Scientific Exploration, or in MUFON's UFO Journal. If so, please forgive me for not scooping myself until it appears (such magazines require original unpublished research, not information already released via press conferences and the 'net).

In the meantime I am delighted to collect quotations from self-proclaimed experts who have never done a satellite computation about how it's impossible for me to be right, or to tell the truth, or to really solve the case. Patience is a virtue of the older and wiser heads, and I have plenty of time to let things shake out. And time to chuckle over well-earned "I told you so's".

Meanwhile, I do encourage independent analysis efforts, untainted by any material provided by me and hence potential accusable of being forged, faked, or twisted by me. It has been lonely for twenty years appearing to be the only person in the UFO field with the ability to do from-scratch satellite tracking computations (Maccabee and Sparks, don't forget, used data -I- had obtained). When I am asked for "independent support" of my conclusions, what am I supposed to say, that nobody else even knows HOW to attempt the analysis? Or that nobody else in the UFO field has bothered to learn?

Nope, we need more interested people, because satellite tracking data has been crucial to solving major UFO cases around the world (US, Russia, France, Middle East, China, Argentina, New Zealand, etc etc) that otherwise would have remained "unexplained". Hmmm ... now that MIGHT explain why pro-UFO folks really DON'T want to learn this art, it's too heartbreaking to really solve favorite cases -- nah, that's too cynical and cruel, it can't be true...

What do I think the Gemini-11 sighting was? Right now with what I've seen, and considering all the evidence at my disposal, I'd say the following odds express my view:

Proton-3	65%
Other manmade satellite	30%
Other spaceflight-related event	5%
Unexplainable stimulus	<<< 1%

This application of satellite tracking computations to solving classic UFO cases has been highly productive and a lot of fun, and all I can say is, if you're interested, get involved, because there's practically -NO- knowledgeable work being done in the UFO world, they -NEED- the help. And despite nastinesses here on the 'net by loud-mouthed know-it-all would-be dragon-slayers, most serious ufologists of all persuasions appreciate sound technical help.

And as the dragon usually said after the match, "Burp!".

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 14:19:26 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-7Cc: UFORL@listbot.com

This statement (below) is incorrect. Gemini-4 attempted, and Gemini-7 succeeded at, a rendezvous with their own Titan second stage. Since it was only an hour or two after launch, they never got very far away, so they didn't need the sophisticated tracking and maneuver targeting procedures needed for the Gemini-6 rendezvous with Gemini-7, or all the 1966 missions.

In a message dated 1/7/00 1:10:04 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
<<They did not rendezvous with their own booster stage, but with an Agena sent up on a separate Atlas booster. The Agena was much smaller in diameter than the Gemini capsule (it was chosen for that reason). Their own upper stage was too massive for the purpose. The Agena's original purpose was an upper stage for launching satellites with the booster used for the Mercury program, and they found a new use for those now surplus objects.>>

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 14:21:40 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <b6.b61daf41.25a796c4@aol.com>

Back to the original issue, what Borman was seeing when he talked about the "bogey". Here is the whole story, usually covered up or distorted in the UFO literature.

Note - The following is an excerpt from an article "Flying the Gusmobile" about the Gemini missions. Published on the site of "Air and Space" magazine July 14. <http://www.airspacemag.com:80/ASM/Mag/Index/1998/AS/ftgm.html>

(snipped)

At almost twice the length of Gemini 5, Commander Frank Borman's Gemini 7 mission may have been even more trying, but it grabbed the attention of at least one Hollywood producer.

"Right after we got into orbit we were supposed to 'station keep' or fly formation with the booster," Borman says. "We were flying formation and taking photographs and infrared measurements and I started calling it a 'bogey,' which is an old fighter pilot term. Well, a lot of the UFO freaks on the ground picked this up and said we had seen a UFO because we had referred to our booster as a bogey.

"Just this past year I got a call from a producer at 'Unsolved Mysteries' and they said, 'We read your account about your seeing a UFO on Gemini 7 and would you come on the program?' I told them: 'I'd love to come on your program because I'd love to straighten that out.'

"I explained what it was I saw, and I said, 'I don't think there were UFOs,' and the producer said, 'Well, I'm not sure we want you on the program.' "

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 14:42:26 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:10:35 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
@
@
@Larry,

@You still need to cite a HORIZONTAL mirage case with bending of
@90 degrees. These cases you mention say nothing about
@HORIZONTAL refraction, and one mentions a VERTICAL refraction
@instead.

@What is the physics of such alleged HORIZONTAL mirages and how
@is it possible? Aren't you trying to explain one unproved
@phenomenon with another unproved phenomenon?

See the physics of the horizontal mirages I saw in the text
below, where I recounted the observations:

@Brad
@
@In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 6:54:47 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry
Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:
@
@> @>
@>
@>
@> On Fri, 31 Dec 1999, Martin Jasek wrote:
@>
@> @Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 10:24:05 -0700
@> @From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
@> @@> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@> @Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
@> @
@> @> @
@> @My responses to Larry below:
@> @
@> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
@> @

<moby snip>

@> @> There is no reason why a mirage can't be seen over a large area.
@> @> All it requires is that the atmospheric lens or mirror causing
@> @> the effect be large. And if a mirror effect can cause a
@> @> multiplication of images, it can also cause the image to be seen
@> @> in different directions at the same time.
@> @>
@> @> Also, didn't the sightings in the three locations happen at three
@> @> different times?
@>
@> @90 degrees different observation angles at the exact same time
@> @for the Fox Lake sightings! Please sight horizontal bending
@> @cases with these sizes of angles!
@>
@> Not according to the maps in the website. All of the observations
@> at Fox lake appear to be along the same line of sight at that
@> site.
@>
@> I have seen two of these myself. In one case, a distant truck
@> loomed in my rear window, suddenly appearing to be bearing down
@> on me from behind as I was passing another car. Suddenly, the
@> image contracted vertically and lifted into the air. A few miles
@> later, the real truck came up behind me.
@>
@> In the other case, again it was a truck that appeared to be
@> approaching me, but this time it was head-on. It was on the same
@> section of road, but I was going the other way (I was in the same
@> lane both times -- hmmm). Again, I saw the real truck a minute
@> later.
@>
@> My parents also saw this another time on the same road (I was
@> asleep in the back when it happened), as had many of the people
@> who lived there. The effect disappeared when a soybean field next
@> to the road was turned into a housing subdivision.

All of these occurred on sunny days, where heat was rising from the road. The hot air created a column above this perfectly straight road on a windless day. The surrounding air above the fields remained cool, and a long lens was created that bent the light from the truck to form an enlarged upright virtual image of it much closer to the witness. It is significant that no other traffic was on the road, otherwise the air would have been disturbed by intervening vehicles and the lens would have been destroyed.

BTW, the oncoming truck image was somewhat blurry. I didn't get to study the rear image too well, because I was passing another car at the time, and it appeared only while I was in the oncoming lane. Possibly the wake of the car being passed (or my own)

caused the image to rise and split as the air lens was destroyed.
And of course, since I didn't see the third one, I can't comment,
but just after I got up to see if it would return, a car passed
going in the opposite direction.

@>

@> @> Why didn't anyone going south see it? Were there no southbound
@> @> cars at all when the giant UFO hovered over Fox Lake?

@>

@> @> We don't know if anybody going south saw it because we have not
@> @> interviewed anyone that was traveling southbound at the time of
@> @> the sightings. Yes there were vehicles traveling south reported.
@> @> We have not located any of these potential southbound witnesses.
@> @> Some of the southbound witnesses would have likely been City of
@> @> Whitehorse residents (population 22,000) All the witnesses
@> @> traveling northbound had ties to the villages of Carmacks and
@> @> Pelly Crossing (300-500 people each) therefore it comes as no
@> @> surprise that non of the northbound witnesses could give us
@> @> names of the southbound witnesses.

@>

@> This could give us some hard data. If any witnesses are found
@> that did NOT see the object where it should have been according
@> to the theory you propose, that provides very valuable data too.
@> This is one kind of information that UFO investigators must
@> always strive to collect. One southbound witness, whether he
@> saw the UFO or not, can give us a wealth of information. Go get
@> it!

<moby snip>

---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 12:49:46 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' CaseMessage-id: <3876435A.391593AF@yknet.yk.ca>
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000107142726.4743F-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

> >
> On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:10:35 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
> @
> @>
> @Larry,
>
> @You still need to cite a HORIZONTAL mirage case with bending of
> @90 degrees. These cases you mention say nothing about
> @HORIZONTAL refraction, and one mentions a VERTICAL refraction
> @instead.
>
> @What is the physics of such alleged HORIZONTAL mirages and how
> @is it possible? Aren't you trying to explain one unproved
> @phenomenon with another unproved phenomenon?
>
> See the physics of the horizontal mirages I saw in the text
> below, where I recounted the observations:
>
> All of these occurred on sunny days, where heat was rising from
> the road. The hot air created a column above this perfectly
> straight road on a windless day. The surrounding air above the
> fields remained cool, and a long lens was created that bent the
> light from the truck to form an enlarged upright virtual image of
> it much closer to the witness. It is significant that no other
> traffic was on the road, otherwise the air would have been
> disturbed by intervening vehicles and the lens would have been
> destroyed.
>
> BTW, the oncoming truck image was somewhat blurry. I didn't get
> to study the rear image too well, because I was passing another
> car at the time, and it appeared only while I was in the oncoming
> lane. Possibly the wake of the car being passed (or my own)
> caused the image to rise and split as the air lens was destroyed.
> And of course, since I didn't see the third one, I can't comment,
> but just after I got up to see if it would return, a car passed

> going in the opposite direction.
>

How are these horizontal?

Martin

—
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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 15:12:52 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Radiation

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:27:27 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Cash-Landrum & Radiation
@
@
@In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 7:16:26 PM Eastern Standard
@Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
@writes:

@> @>
@>
@>
@> On Sat, 1 Jan 2000, Steven W. Kaeser wrote:
@>
@> @Date: Sat, 01 Jan 2000 10:43:50 -0500
@> @From: "Steven W. Kaeser" <steve@konsulting.com>
@> @@> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@> @Subject: Re: Fox News (Paula Zahn) UFO Show Dec 28
@> @
@> @@> @
@> @At 10:08 AM 1/1/00 -0500, Todd wrote in response to Brad's post:
@> @
@> @>> Hi Todd,

@> @>>Possibly some kind of chemical allergic reaction, which
@> @>>could explain the effectiveness of the car in partially
@> @>>shielding Vicki and Colby Landrum (ionizing radiation that
@> @>>can travel 140 feet in air wouldn't be stopped by
@> @>>windshield glass).

@> The tilt of the windshield with respect to the location of the
@> source may have reflected some of the radiation away Glass also
@> does filter out some far ultraviolet and x-rays. In addition,
@> there is the plastic layer between the glass panes in the safety
@> glass. Also, the car body was shielding the lower parts of the
@> bodies of those who remained in the car.

@COMMENTS: My point was that ionizing radiation sufficiently
@energetic as to penetrate 140 feet of air isn't going to be
@stopped by a little windshield glass. We weren't discussing

@nonionizing radiations such as UV. In a later posting I
@discussed the fact that ionizing radiations propagate with high
@scattering so the car body would not have given much shielding
@-- it's like getting a sunburn from all directions on a heavily
@overcast day or getting burned even under an umbrella.

It depends on the frequency and the responses of different materials:

Air is transparent to UV, x, and gamma rays at short distances. At long distances (on the order of several miles) air becomes opaque to x and gamma rays, just as water becomes opaque to visible light at great distances.

Ozone is opaque to UV. Far UV ionizes and breaks oxygen molecules apart, causing the formation of ozone.

Glass is opaque to far UV and near (soft) x-rays. It is clear to near UV, far x-rays and gamma rays.

Some plastics are clear to visible light, but either block or fluoresce in response to far UV. Most plastics are clear at x and gamma frequencies, but some plastics are remarkably opaque at lower (soft) x-ray frequencies.

All metals are opaque at UV and x-ray frequencies, but all except lead become translucent at gamma frequencies.

Some minerals become translucent at x-ray frequencies. Others, especially barium and strontium salts, are opaque. Some fluoresce, while others, while still others are transparent. Many act as diffraction gratings at x-ray frequencies, deflecting x-rays at certain angles.

X rays can and do cause radiation sickness with overexposures. My great grandmother was a victim of this, when they were trying to use x-rays as a treatment for arthritis.

Far UV is an ionizing radiation for some compounds, including molecular oxygen.

@
@
@
@

---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 16:02:55 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:43:34 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
@
@@
@In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 7:19:44 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:
@
@> @>
@>
@>
@> On Sat, 1 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
@>
@> @Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 17:31:21 EST
@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
@> @
@> @@> @
@> @Hi Jim,
@> @
@> @Excellent point! Although I don't know if the helicopters were ever
@> @reportedly closer than 140 feet to the UFO, the crews' exposure would have
@> @been over a much longer duration than the few minutes that Cash and the
@> @Landrums were at 140 feet, possibly hours.
@>
@> That's assuming that the source was a gamma ray source. We are
@> forgetting x-rays and ultraviolet. The car and helicopter bodies
@> would protect against those.
@>

@COMMENTS: I just posted the response on these points which
@eliminate UV and x-rays. I'm not assuming gamma radiation
@there's also neutrons to consider -- and reject along with gamma
@as not consistent with what would otherwise be absolutely fatal
@doses.

There are some possibilities we haven't considered yet. Here are
some questions to ask:

1. The radiation source might have nothing to do with the sighting. There are cases of exposures from poorly operated construction materials testing systems. There was also a case where a kid found a "spent" medical radiation source in a dump and took it home.
2. How sure are we of the actual distance to the object?
3. You can't lump x-rays into one category. Different frequencies do different things. Low frequency (soft) x-rays can travel farther in air, but are stopped more easily by glass and other substances. I used to work with x-ray crystallography.
4. Could the convoy have been an emergency attempt to get a malfunctioning reactor (or something else equally nasty) away from populated areas?
5. UV may not be an ionizing radiation as such, but people have been treated for sunburn-like exposures and nausea after being exposed to mercury vapor or halogen lamps with broken outer (UV-blocking) envelopes. There is a warning about this on the replacement halogen bulb I bought last month.
6. Could the whatever-it-was have been producing a chemical irritant?
7. Could an unrelated chemical irritant have been in the area?
8. Was the UFO a hazardous object suspended by a long cable from a helicopter?
9. Was the radiation emitted in a directional beam, or omnidirectionally?
10. Could a radioactive substance have been given off by the object, and ingested and/or inhaled by Cash?
11. Could the victims have been intentionally poisoned because they saw something secret?
12. Could the symptoms be a combination of unrelated effects? I was recently misdiagnosed as having severe gastrointestinal problems. The symptoms were severe abdominal pain, vomiting, mucus discharges. I had a kidney stone, with an unrelated allergic reaction to latex materials in the doctor's office. I knew the mucus discharges and vomiting were latex reactions -- I have had enough of them -- but the doctor could not understand that there were two illnesses (one iatrogenic) occurring at the same time.

13. Were any steps taken at the time to isolate the offending material or radiation?
14. Has anyone endeavored to test the soil and foliage in the area?
15. Could an accidental exposure to excess x-rays have occurred at the hospital and compounded with the original effects?
16. Could the hospital bve covering up for a case of malpractice or technical failure to avoid a big lawsuit?

@I'm surprised you haven't suggested FIRE BALLOONS yet. Maybe
@some prankster fire balloons are capable of thermonuclear
@reactions! :)

No, but one produced ultraviolet radiation. It contained a magnesium flare.

---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o ==I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.
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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 16:43:07 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-11Message-id: <a1.a19810cb.25a7b7eb@aol.com>

Hi Jim,

I'm glad you pointed out the trickiness of memory as I don't recall telling you that I had positively identified another satellite object to explain Gemini 11 and I certainly never told you it was going to be covered up to protect the pro-UFO side. As you have attested in this posting it can take years to investigate a case. In this instance the other satellite leads didn't pan out so there was nothing to publish beyond the refutation of the Proton 3 calculations that Bruce already published. (If you doubt that, then just identify the other satellite yourself, it's the same satellite data that is available to everyone.)

Incidentally, I did independently obtain satellite tracking data back in 1976-7 -- and in fact I also obtained the capsule orientation data on Gemini 11 showing it was almost exactly level (I think it was something like -0.01 deg) heads up pointed forward. The point of using YOUR data was to try to repeat and confirm YOUR calculations, and it was not because of some inability to know how to obtain NORAD elsets from NASA-Goddard.

The arithmetic error Bruce and I found was a plus sign instead of a minus sign on the differences between NORAD's predictions of Proton 3's orbit and the actual orbit.

I will be very interested to see how you revive Proton 3 once again -- if you can. One major problem I can foresee right now, assuming my fuzzy memory on this is correct, is that the object was photographed as above the level of the Gemini so the orbit had to be higher and the Gemini itself was in the highest orbit of the entire Gemini program to date. The Proton 3 was in a LOW virtually CIRCULAR orbit that was just hours from decay.

Sincerely,

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 2:15:32 PM Eastern Standard Time, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

> >

>

> In a message dated 1/7/00 12:19:50 PM, brumac@compuserve.com wrote:

>

> <<Since I was one of the UFO investigators who found the "orbit was wrong

>

> for what was observed" (Brad was the other investigator) I have something

>

> to say on this. >>
>
> Here's a memo I prepared a few years ago..
>
> APRIL 6, 1996
>
> Here's the way my research on the Gemini-11 "wingman" report (the word the
> crew used to describe the object they sighted in September 1966) has been
> evolving.
>
> Fusses over "7" and "11" have one lesson to teach: a person can have lapses
> of memory, or at different times recount different remembered versions of a
> past event, and not be a "liar". That event may be a few weeks in the past,
> or decades in the past. What's important is what really happened once any
> confusion is cleared up.
>
> The Gemini-11 sighting got listed in several UFO books as anomalous, but it
> was alleged at the time that tracking data showed it had been the Proton-3
> spacecraft in a terminal orbital decay.
>
> The crew's eyewitness description (I've confirmed this with personal
> conversations and letters with Pete Conrad and Dick Gordon) of the object
> (they saw it much more sharply than the photographs turned out) was strongly
> consistent with a manmade object in general (orbital altitude, speed,
> ballistic motion, free end-over-end tumbling) and Proton-3 specifically (it
> was described as having "attached booster stages" around its waist, like the
> triangle-tipped stages of a Titan-3, when it turned out later to actually
> have triangle-tipped solar panels around its waist -- pretty good
> corroboration!). This eyewitness description, meanwhile, was utterly unlike
> any 'classic' UFO apparition.
>
> At a UFO conference at Fort Smith in 1975, a young officer from NORAD --
> Captain Steve Pease -- discussed NORAD's role in tracking objects in space
> and showed a slide of one of the Gemini-11 photos, enlarged and labeled
> "Proton-3". In front of the audience and later in face-to-face conversations,
> he was explicit that NORAD computers had later shown the close fly-by. I atten
> ded that conference, and later felt motivated to obtain tracking data to
> match the two orbits myself.
>
> It was this data which I obtained and analyzed in 1977 and shared with Bruce
> Maccabee and Brad Sparks. The Proton-3 data was from NORAD tracking and was
> bouncing all over the sky as the satellite neared final decay and fiery
> reentry. The Gemini-11 data was harder to obtain, but I finally found a
> NASA-JSC document which provided equator crossing longitudes. Some
> manipulation was needed to match the formats, and I didn't know if the two
> different types of data were compatible but I tried anyway, and in the end I
> couldn't get them closer than five or six minutes. There never was a time
> when I said I'd solved it and Maccabee pointed out a simple arithmetic error
> -- that's a garbled memory and I have the letters we exchanged to prove it.
>

- > I did not consider that computational result as proof they the object was NOT
- > Proton-3 for a fundamental reason: the computational process itself had never
- > been verified as reliable with any other checkable satellite conjunction or
- > close approach. I didn't know if it would work even if the objects HAD passed
- > close by, because it was new and was an untried process.
- >
- > This is an important philosophical difference between me and other, pro-UFO
- > analysts: the failure of an unverified computational algorithm has often been
- > cited as PROOF that an original hypothesis is false, when it may only cast
- > doubt on the mathematical model used, especially as in this case when the
- > math model had NEVER then or later been validated as efficacious.
- >
- > During the mail exchanges, Brad Sparks indicated to me that he had found a
- > close approach with another US satellite. But he was not going to publish his
- > identification or share it with me -- as deputy research director of APRO,
- > under James Harder, his side was happy to champion "astronaut UFO cases" and
- > they had a doctrinaire aversion to releasing solutions of cases they liked to
- > use for publicity purposes. Again, I have the letters to prove this.
- >
- > I was satisfied (as they were) that the object seen by Conrad and Gordon was
- > a manmade satellite, and was willing to accept Sparks's claim (had he only
- > sent my verifiable data), but I remained suspicious the object really was
- > Proton-3 but that the problem lay in the computational approach to the
- > mix-and-match data.
- >
- > However, I was happy to admit I could not PROVE it had been Proton-3, and
- > that's the way I wrote it up in my publications.
- >
- > I kept the data (it had been a real trial to obtain it in 1976), and recently
- > I tried to see if an outsider could find the data themselves if they wanted
- > to start from scratch. It was a challenge.
- >
- > I also looked at the data again using new satellite predictor programs now
- > available in home computers (in 1977-8 we did it by pencil). It was clear
- > that the old analysis was naive and inadequate -- in other words, that when
- > approached in 1996, an entirely different answer was possible. The old "math
- > model" had indeed been inadequate and conclusions based on its failure were
- > untenable.
- >
- > I may well publish those results in a refereed journal such as the Journal of
- > Scientific Exploration, or in MUFON's UFO Journal. If so, please forgive me
- > for not scooping myself until it appears (such magazines require original
- > unpublished research, not information already released via press conferences
- > and the 'net).
- >
- > In the meantime I am delighted to collect quotations from self-proclaimed
- > experts who have never done a satellite computation about how it's impossible
- > for me to be right, or to tell the truth, or to really solve the case.
- > Patience is a virtue of the older and wiser heads, and I have plenty of time
- > to let things shake out. And time to chuckle over well-earned "I told you

> so's".

>

> Meanwhile, I do encourage independent analysis efforts, untainted by any

> material provided by me and hence potential accusable of being forged, faked,

> or twisted by me. It has been lonely for twenty years appearing to be the

> only person in the UFO field with the ability to do from-scratch satellite

> tracking computations (Maccabee and Sparks, don't forget, used data -I- had

> obtained). When I am asked for "independent support" of my conclusions, what

> am I supposed to say, that nobody else even knows HOW to attempt the

> analysis? Or that nobody else in the UFO field has bothered to learn?

>

> Nope, we need more interested people, because satellite tracking data has

> been crucial to solving major UFO cases around the world (US, Russia, France,

> Middle East, China, Argentina, New Zealand, etc etc) that otherwise would

> have remained "unexplained". Hmmm ... now that MIGHT explain why pro-UFO

> folks really DON'T want to learn this art, it's too heartbreaking to really

> solve favorite cases -- nah, that's too cynical and cruel, it can't be true...

>

> What do I think the Gemini-11 sighting was? Right now with what I've seen,

> and considering all the evidence at my disposal, I'd say the following odds

> express my view:

> Proton-3 65%

> Other manmade satellite 30%

> Other spaceflight-related event 5%

> Unexplainable stimulus <<< 1%

>

> This application of satellite tracking computations to solving classic UFO

> cases has been highly productive and a lot of fun, and all I can say is, if

> you're interested, get involved, because there's practically -NO-

> knowledgeable work being done in the UFO world, they -NEED- the help. And

> despite nastinesses here on the 'net by loud-mouthed know-it-all would-be

> dragon-slayers, most serious ufologists of all persuasions appreciate sound

> technical help.

>

> And as the dragon usually said after the match, "Burp!".

>

>

>

-

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 17:06:27 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case Message-id: <24.24ef5d50.25a7bd63@aol.com>

Hi Larry,

Martin Jasek asked you to cite an instance of a mirage bending an image by 90 degrees HORIZONTALLY which you had previously claimed was a known phenomenon that actually occurs (i.e., 90-deg shift in azimuth or compass direction).

You responded with no quantitative figures and nothing about a horizontal shift of image only a VERTICAL shift.

When I asked you for the physics justifying such an assertion you respond with physics for ordinary VERTICALLY displaced mirages which are not in dispute.

See my COMMENTS (below) at the specific points in your posting.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 2:43:38 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:10:35 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
> @
> @>
> @Larry,
>
> @You still need to cite a HORIZONTAL mirage case with bending of
> @90 degrees. These cases you mention say nothing about
> @HORIZONTAL refraction, and one mentions a VERTICAL refraction
> @instead.
>
> @What is the physics of such alleged HORIZONTAL mirages and how
> @is it possible? Aren't you trying to explain one unproved
> @phenomenon with another unproved phenomenon?
>
> See the physics of the horizontal mirages I saw in the text
> below, where I recounted the observations:

>
 >
 > @Brad
 > @
 > @In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 6:54:47 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:
 > @
 > @> > @>
 > @>
 > @>
 > @> On Fri, 31 Dec 1999, Martin Jasek wrote:
 > @>
 > @> @Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 10:24:05 -0700
 > @> @From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
 > @> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
 > @> @Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
 > @> @
 > @> @> @> @
 > @> @My responses to Larry below:
 > @> @
 > @> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
 > @> @
 > <moby snip>
 >
 > @> @> There is no reason why a mirage can't be seen over a large area.
 > @> @> All it requires is that the atmospheric lens or mirror causing
 > @> @> the effect be large. And if a mirror effect can cause a
 > @> @> multiplication of images, it can also cause the image to be seen
 > @> @> in different directions at the same time.

COMMENTS: Here is one place where you claim that mirage effects can shift images into "DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS." In other places not quoted here I recall you said these horizontal direction shifts can be as much as 90 degrees.

> @> @> Also, didn't the sightings in the three locations happen at three
 > @> @> different times?
 > @>
 > @> @90 degrees different observation angles at the exact same time
 > @> @for the Fox Lake sightings! Please sight horizontal bending
 > @> @cases with these sizes of angles!

COMMENTS: Here is where Martin asked you for specific cases of such 90-degree HORIZONTAL bending of images.

> @> Not according to the maps in the website. All of the observations

- > @> at Fox lake appear to be along the same line of sight at that
- > @> site.
- > @>
- > @> I have seen two of these myself. In one case, a distant truck
- > @> loomed in my rear window, suddenly appearing to be bearing down
- > @> on me from behind as I was passing another car. Suddenly, the
- > @> image contracted vertically

COMMENTS: Here you say the image shifted "VERTICALLY." Nothing about a horizontal compass direction (azimuth) shift. In this case the image of the truck and the real truck were both BEHIND you, so there is no indication of any HORIZONTAL shift of the image.

and lifted into the air. A few miles

- > @> later, the real truck came up behind me.
- > @>
- > @> In the other case, again it was a truck that appeared to be
- > @> approaching me, but this time it was head-on. It was on the same
- > @> section of road, but I was going the other way (I was in the same
- > @> lane both times -- hmmm). Again, I saw the real truck a minute
- > @> later.

COMMENTS: Were the truck and the image both "head-on"? There is nothing here about a HORIZONTAL direction shift.

- > @> My parents also saw this another time on the same road (I was
- > @> asleep in the back when it happened), as had many of the people
- > @> who lived there. The effect disappeared when a soybean field next
- > @> to the road was turned into a housing subdivision.

COMMENTS: Where is the HORIZONTAL direction shift?

- > All of these occurred on sunny days, where heat was rising

COMMENTS: "RISING" is VERTICAL refractive language.

from

- > the road. The hot air created a column above

COMMENTS: More VERTICAL refractive language.

this perfectly

- > straight road on a windless day. The surrounding air above

COMMENTS: More VERTICAL refractive language.

the

- > fields remained cool, and a long lens was created that bent the
- > light from the truck to form an enlarged upright virtual image of
- > it much closer to the witness. It is significant that no other
- > traffic was on the road, otherwise the air would have been
- > disturbed by intervening vehicles and the lens would have been
- > destroyed.
- >
- > BTW, the oncoming truck image was somewhat blurry. I didn't get
- > to study the rear image too well, because I was passing another
- > car at the time, and it appeared only while I was in the oncoming
- > lane. Possibly the wake of the car being passed (or my own)
- > caused the image to rise and split as the air lens was destroyed.
- > And of course, since I didn't see the third one, I can't comment,
- > but just after I got up to see if it would return, a car passed
- > going in the opposite direction.
- >
- > @>
- > @> @> Why didn't anyone going south see it? Were there no southbound
- > @> @> cars at all when the giant UFO hovered over Fox Lake?
- > @>
- > @> @We don't know if anybody going south saw it because we have not
- > @> @interviewed anyone that was traveling southbound at the time of
- > @> @the sightings. Yes there were vehicles traveling south reported.
- > @> @We have not located any of these potential southbound witnesses.
- > @> @Some of the southbound witnesses would have likely been City of
- > @> @Whitehorse residents (population 22,000) All the witnesses
- > @> @traveling northbound had ties to the villages of Carmacks and
- > @> @Pelly Crossing (300-500 people each) therefore it comes as no
- > @> @surprise that non of the northbound witnesses could give us
- > @> @names of the southbound witnesses.
- > @>
- > @> This could give us some hard data. If any witnesses are found
- > @> that did NOT see the object where it should have been according
- > @> to the theory you propose, that provides very valuable data too.
- > @> This is one kind of information that UFO investigators must
- > @> always strive to collect. One southbound witness, whether he
- > @> saw the UFO or not, can give us a wealth of information. Go get
- > @> it!
- >
- >
- > <moby snip>
- >
- > ---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
- > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
- > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
- > Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 17:09:18 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000, Martin Jasek wrote:

@Date: Thu, 06 Jan 2000 21:52:41 -0700
@From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

@

@@

@Larry

@

@My responses below

@

@Martin

@

@

@> No probability value can be greater than one (certainty) or less
@> than zero (impossibility). A high probability of one factor can
@> do NOTHING to undo the very low probability of another. As they
@> multiply, the result is always a LOWER value than any of the
@> factors, unless all factors but one have a value of one
@> (certainty).

@One important number in the equation which is greater than one
@is the number of stars. It is possible that distance may not be
@a factor in space travel given enough advancements in science
@and engineering. In which case the number of stars plugged into
@the Drake Equation is orders of magnitude more than for a single
@galaxy.

Then it is no longer a probability, but an expected value.

@> @<snip>

@> @

@> @> Emotional fears of scientists have nothing to do with it, because
@> @> there are other causes for many of the items you cite. A kaboodle
@> @> of marginal cases is nothing but a kaboodle of marginal cases.
@> @> They do not compound into the equivalent of one airtight case.
@>

@> @The cases are not marginal!! I don't think the witnesses and
@> @hard working UFO investigators appreciate the term kaboodle!

@>

@> I was saying that no matter how many million marginal cases you
@> have, they don't add up to anything more than a huge collection
@> (which is what kaboodle means, according to my dictionary) of
@> marginal cases. You can't "sum" them into more significance than
@> they each have by themselves. However, independent sightings of
@> the same object at the same time DO sum to more significance.

@>

@> I did not intend to say that the cases were poor. Marginal cases
@> are defined in most scientific disciplines as cases that are not
@> yet proven to be a specific thing (such as sightings without
@> hard evidence of a new specie of frog not yet shown to exist). We
@> seem to be quibbling semantics here. Sorry about the confusion.

@>

@> This is actually one of the best documented and best researched
@> cases I have seen.

@

@Oh, thanks

@> @> 7. My big question is: Whenever someone sees an unidentified
@> @> object in the sky, why do they think of space aliens first????

@>

@> @It is up to UFO investigators to assess possible conventional
@> @explanations first. I believe we have done this here and we are
@> @left with non-human intelligence as the "most likely" cause.

@>

@> I meant, why do the WITNESSES think of space aliens first???
@> There are so many other possibilities! Why think aliens first???
@> A non-conventional explanation does not have to be an alien
@> explanation.

@Many didn't think aliens first. They thought, trucks, planes
@first - as shown in the witness testimonies. As Bruce Maccabee
@said.

I don't know how many accounts I have where the first thing the
witnesses thought was space aliens. I am even a victim of this:
When I first heard of the 1965 Northeast blackout on the day it
happened, for some reason the first thing I thought of was space
invaders. Too many aliens in cartoons? The only UFO case I had
ever heard of at the time was the Fairfield IL case in 1963.

@> I don't think we can say that we are left with nothing but
@> non-human intelligence, because that means that EVERY other
@> possibility (no matter how remote) has been totally eliminated.
@> We have not even scratched the surface of other possibilities. I
@> could prove a time ship from the future using the same faulty
@> logic. It could be something else that we haven't even begun to

@> imagine. This is the logic error that I see time and time again
@> from the pro-alien people.

@I didn't say "nothing but non-human intelligence". I will say
@however that non-human intelligence is more likely than the
@remote possibilities that you site.

Based on what evidence?

@> Witness sincerity, witness composure, and witness veracity have
@> been shown to be independent variables in cases of strange
@> encounters (UFO or other). None of them can be used to
@> demonstrate any of the others. In many confirmed hoaxes, demeanor
@> was the factor that made officials believe the story.

@Maybe one out of a hundred that could be effectively deceitful,
@but not all 22. I trusted everyone of them based on their
@demeanor.

I'm not suggesting that all 22 witnesses are lying, but that one
or more of them staged something believable for the others (the
more distant observers) to see. It's a possibility to be checked
out.

@> @> There is no reason why a mirage can't be seen over a large area.
@> @> All it requires is that the atmospheric lens or mirror causing
@> @> the effect be large. And if a mirror effect can cause a
@> @> multiplication of images, it can also cause the image to be seen
@> @> in different directions at the same time.
@> @>
@> @> Also, didn't the sightings in the three locations happen at three
@> @> different times?
@>
@> @90 degrees different observation angles at the exact same time
@> @for the Fox Lake sightings! Please sight horizontal bending
@> @cases with these sizes of angles!
@>
@> Not according to the maps in the website. All of the observations
@> at Fox lake appear to be along the same line of sight at that
@> site.

@Your phrase "the same line of sight" is misleading. The
@witnesses were located "along a strait line (more or less)"
@would be a better phrase. Just because they are in a strait line
@doesn't equate to all the witnesses looking in the same
@direction. FOX 4,5 were looking NNW, FOX 3 was looking NW, and
@FOX2 was looking WSW. This is a 90 degree angle between the
@extremes! Where is that mirage case with HORIZONTAL bending of

@90 degrees?

I am looking at the map of the Fox Lake area with FOX2, 3, 4, and 5's views on it, the map you referred me to in the timetable. They are all looking in the same direction.

@> I have seen two of these myself. In one case, a distant truck
@> loomed in my rear window, suddenly appearing to be bearing down
@> on me from behind as I was passing another car. Suddenly, the
@> image contracted vertically and lifted into the air. A few miles
@> later, the real truck came up behind me.

@

@As Brad Sparks stated, a vertical mirage

@

@> In the other case, again it was a truck that appeared to be
@> approaching me, but this time it was head-on. It was on the same
@> section of road, but I was going the other way (I was in the same
@> lane both times -- hmmm). Again, I saw the real truck a minute
@> later.

@>

@

@Again, vertical bending

Then why was the image wide enough to appear to be a close truck?
If the truck was over a mile away, and only vertical bending
happened, why didn't I see a tall, pencil thin truck instead of a
truck wide enough to fill the traffic lane at close range? There
had to be horizontal bending.

Donald Menzel, in one of his books, quotes a similar case he
witnessed himself, where a mirage caused a tavern sign 50 miles
away to appear to be lights on a truck only 100 feet away.

<snip>

@> This could give us some hard data. If any witnesses are found
@> that did NOT see the object where it should have been according
@> to the theory you propose, that provides very valuable data too.
@> This is one kind of information that UFO investigators must
@> always strive to collect. One southbound witness, whether he
@> saw the UFO or not, can give us a wealth of information. Go get
@> it!

@Yes I agree. Unfortunately, somebody driving the highway and not
@seeing anything unusual is much less likely to recall the date
@and time precisely.

Unfortunately, right -- Unless they had a banquet, a family
gathering, or some other special event that was on a known date.
A good source there might be a hotel guest lists for events or

rooms.

@> @> @> But I have not one single case in my files that was definitely an
@> @> @> alien craft. I have unknowns, but the fact that they are
@> @> @> Unidentified Flying Objects does not mean that they are alien
@> @> @> craft. There are too many other possibilities.
@>
@> @> @> As stated above. Everybody has their own degree of proof. IMHO
@> @> the evidence is overwhelming.
@>
@> @> But what gives the observations (other than the little men cases)
@> @> any degree of alien origin at all? You have observations, but no
@> @> indication at all of origin or cause.
@>
@> @> My opinion still stands, still the most likely explanation given
@> @> all the data.
@>
@> On what basis? I still don't see how that is the most likely
@> explanation without a preconceived belief in extraterrestrial
@> life. I see time travel, government staged events*, military
@> secrets*, satanic activity*, pranks*, hoaxes*, advertizing
@> stunts*, and misinterpretations* as all being more likely than
@> visits by extraterrestrials.
@>
@> * = Already proven to have caused some UFO sighting reports.

@* I don't think they could have caused this one, in my opinion.

Twenty-five years ago, I was "certain" the 1964 Socorro NM, 1965 Exeter NH, 1966 Dexter MI, 1966 Ravenna OH, and 1952 Washington National cases would never be solved. I now have very viable solutions for all of them. I don't have any proof (yet) for any of them, but the proof (or culprits) would be very hard to find.

It takes lots of luck and lots of time for this kind stuff to surface. All of the solutions depend on information I didn't have 25 years ago.

@> @> "Most likely explanation" is not proof, since the last skeptic
@> @> would have to be convinced by a live alien walking in front of
@> @> him (maybe). However, there are a great deal of scientific
@> @> theories unrelated to UFOs that are not proven but are accepted
@> @> by the scientific community as most likely because they fit the
@> @> data.
@>
@> I am quite skeptical of the Darwinian model of the origin of life
@> too, because it is only one of many possibilities. It just

@> happens to be the possibility that NOTHING ELSE happened, so it
@> is the default case. But the ET hypothesis is NOT the default
@> case, because the misinterpretation case is simpler, not
@> introducing new agents just to explain the observations.
@>
@> @The same should work for ufology! It is unfair that ufology
@> @doesn't receive the same funding as other sciences. It is is
@> @starting to receive the respect more and more however.
@>
@> Unfair? What does "fair" have to do with sources of funding for
@> scientific research? Fair is where you show your livestock and
@> offer it for sale.
@>
@> Is there a salable product or a way to save lives that can be
@> developed from UFOlogy?

@If the ET hypothesis turns out to be true then I think there
@would be. Maybe far into the future there would be a "pay off",
@maybe we would never figure out how they work.

That's a big IF! The expected value to consider is:

1. Figure the expected payoff of the desired result
2. Multiply it by the probability of the result occurring
3. Subtract the cost of the research.

If the final value is positive, do the research.

@> Those are the rationales (an expected
@> return) behind all scientific funding. Maybe the air traffic
@> control system is the place to look for funds.

@There are many benefits, many of them not scientific. Also, not
@all science is done for immediate monetary gain. It is a
@possible benefit perhaps centuries into the future. There are
@plenty of projects like that, that receive funding.

Only if the expected value of the research is still positive
after the cost has been subtracted. Otherwise a philanthropic
sponsor is needed.

Here is a similar case: I figured out the expected value for the
Publisher's Clearinghouse Sweepstakes. I multiplied the value of
each prize by the probability of winning it, and added them up.

The expected value was negative once I subtracted the cost of the
stamp needed to mail the entry.

---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o ==I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 17:11:52 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Fri, 7 Jan 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 00:11:31 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
@
@@
@Regarding this discssion:
@>@> All it takes is one of the Drake probabilities to be near zero,
@>@> since they are multiplied together to find the final probability.
@
@>@No, all it takes is one variable to be much greater than zero to
@>@multiply with the one that is near zero to give a probability
@>@that is likely.
@
@>I used to teach probability. This is a common fallacy regarding
@>consecutive events. It's similar to (fallaciously) saying that
@>because of the "law of averages" the probability of a heads is
@>more likely now that I flipped 4 tails in a row. But the
@>probability is still .5 that I will flip a tails, no matter how
@>many tails I got in a row.
@
@>No probability value can be greater than one (certainty) or less
@>than zero (impossibility). A high probability of one factor can
@>do NOTHING to undo the very low probability of another. As they
@>multiply, the result is always a LOWER value than any of the
@f>actors, unless all factors but one have a value of one
@>(certainty).
@
@<
@
@If I recall the Drake equation correctly, not all the factors are
@probabilities
@and hence limited to the range 0 to 1.

That makes the output an expected value, not a probability. But
the Drake equation is easily converted to a probability.

@_____

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@

---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o -=I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/embark>

Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 17:20:26 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?Message-id:
<387666AA.525E9D29@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000106124729.24845M-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

>
> On Thu, 30 Dec 1999, Todd Lemire wrote:

> @Date: Thu, 30 Dec 1999 11:23:36 -0500
> @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?

> @Hello list,
>
> @I'm looking for some information on a sighting that occurred on
> @the above mentioned date over the North Pacific Ocean between
> @Japan and Anchorage Alaska. Does anyone here have any info on
> @sightings that occurred in this region or on this date? I've got
> @a witness statement from a Pilot who witnessed this object, but
> @I'd like to see if there is any correlating reports.

> I don't have info on that particular case, but I do have info
> that the Gemini 2 Agena came apart, and the fragments from that
> were re-entering all that week and the next. The Lima Peru
> sighting from an airliner (Condon case 11) and the Haynesville
> Louisiana (Condon case 10) sighting, both on 12/30/66, probably
> resulted from re-entries of fragments from the Agena.

Thanks Larry for the info on these sightings. Please feel free
to visit the account of the Pilots sighting I've published at
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html> under the link
"Your Encounters". The objects sighted in my opinion show flight
characteristics very unlike those of satellite debris.

--

"What you believe isn't important; it's what you find out by
research and investigation that's important."

George Fawcett

—

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 18:06:31 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Gemini-7

On Fri, 7 Jan 2000 JamesOberg@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 14:19:26 EST

@From: JamesOberg@aol.com

@To: lrobins@indiana.edu

@Cc: UFORL@listbot.com

@Subject: Re: Gemini-7

@

@

@This statement (below) is incorrect. Gemini-4 attempted, and Gemini-7
@succeeded at, a rendezvous with their own Titan second stage. Since it was
@only an hour or two after launch, they never got very far away, so they
@didn't need the sophisticated tracking and maneuver targeting procedures
@needed for the Gemini-6 rendezvous with Gemini-7, or all the 1966 missions.

@In a message dated 1/7/00 1:10:04 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:

@<<They did not rendezvous with their own booster stage, but with an
@Agena sent up on a separate Atlas booster. The Agena was much
@smaller in diameter than the Gemini capsule (it was chosen for
@that reason). Their own upper stage was too massive for the
@purpose. The Agena's original purpose was an upper stage for
@launching satellites with the booster used for the Mercury
@program, and they found a new use for those now surplus objects.>>

Aha. Those rendezvous events were for close approach, but not
docking. I do remember that. (Hey, that was 35 years ago!) I was
thinking of docking and tethered-coupling events. Gemini 7 was
supposed to be the first actual docking with an Agena (but the
Agena didn't show up, so they did the booster rendezvous again,
then launched Gemini 6 and tethered to that instead). Gemini 8
had that little thruster problem, so Gemini 9 was the first fully
successful docking with another spacecraft (an Agena).

---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o -=I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 18:33:13 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Fri, 7 Jan 2000, Martin Jasek wrote:

@Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 12:49:46 -0700
@From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

@

@@

@

@

@Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

@

@> @>

@> On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@>

@> @Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:10:35 EST

@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

@> @Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

@> @

@> @@>

@> @Larry,

@>

@> @You still need to cite a HORIZONTAL mirage case with bending of

@> @90 degrees. These cases you mention say nothing about

@> @HORIZONTAL refraction, and one mentions a VERTICAL refraction

@> @instead.

@>

@> @What is the physics of such alleged HORIZONTAL mirages and how

@> @is it possible? Aren't you trying to explain one unproved

@> @phenomenon with another unproved phenomenon?

@>

@> See the physics of the horizontal mirages I saw in the text

@> below, where I recounted the observations:

@>

@> All of these occurred on sunny days, where heat was rising from

@> the road. The hot air created a column above this perfectly

@> straight road on a windless day. The surrounding air above the

@> fields remained cool, and a long lens was created that bent the

@> light from the truck to form an enlarged upright virtual image of

@> it much closer to the witness. It is significant that no other

@> traffic was on the road, otherwise the air would have been

@> disturbed by intervening vehicles and the lens would have been

@> destroyed.

@>

@> BTW, the oncoming truck image was somewhat blurry. I didn't get

@> to study the rear image too well, because I was passing another

@> car at the time, and it appeared only while I was in the oncoming

@> lane. Possibly the wake of the car being passed (or my own)

@> caused the image to rise and split as the air lens was destroyed.

@> And of course, since I didn't see the third one, I can't comment,

@> but just after I got up to see if it would return, a car passed

@> going in the opposite direction.

@>

@

@How are these horizontal?

If there had been no horizontal bending, the image of the truck would have looked like a giant vertical pencil instead.

Continuing straight lines of sight to the actual truck more than a mile away would mean that the close image of the truck would appear no wider than the actual angle subtended by the distant truck. There had to be bending in both directions (and opposite bending on each side of center of the truck image) for the truck to be expanded in both the vertical and horizontal direction and remain centered in the lane.

Menzel's sighting had the same expansion in the horizontal direction, so the tavern sign looked like a close truck.

In all four cases, a long, extremely straight road was heated by the sun to create the effect. Three of the cases occurred in the same place (but in the one I didn't see, the mirage was seen in the opposite direction). All of the events I was connected with lasted less than 20 seconds, but Menzel's lasted almost an hour, and his wife was driving their car toward it all that time.

It is also significant that they both saw the mirage, from opposite sides of the front seat. Also, both of my parents saw the mirage the time I was asleep. Both times I saw it myself, I was alone in the car.

One would wonder what the truck drivers saw in each of the two cases I saw.

I would go back there and investigate the next time I am in northern Indiana, but the effects disappeared when a soybean field to the west of the highway was turned into a housing development. Apparently a long uninterrupted stretch of road surrounded by uniform farm fields is necessary to create the effect. I would suspect that a uniform temperature gradient enters into the picture.

@Martin

@

@

@

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@

@Applying to college this year?

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@

---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o -=I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 18:46:04 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Fri, 7 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 17:06:27 EST

@From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@@To: UFORL@listbot.com

@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

@

@@

@Hi Larry,

@

@Martin Jasek asked you to cite an instance of a mirage bending an image by 90 degrees HORIZONTALLY which you had previously claimed was a known phenomenon that actually occurs (i.e., 90-deg shift in azimuth or compass direction).

@

@You responded with no quantitative figures and nothing about a horizontal shift of image only a VERTICAL shift.

@

@When I asked you for the physics justifying such an assertion you respond with physics for ordinary VERTICALLY displaced mirages which are not in dispute.

@

@See my COMMENTS (below) at the specific points in your posting.

@

@Brad

@

@

@

@In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 2:43:38 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@

@> @>

@>

@>

@> On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@>

@> @Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:10:35 EST

@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

@> @Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

@> @

@> @@>

@> @Larry,

@>

@> @You still need to cite a HORIZONTAL mirage case with bending of

@> @90 degrees. These cases you mention say nothing about
 @> @HORIZONTAL refraction, and one mentions a VERTICAL refraction
 @> @instead.
 @>
 @> @What is the physics of such alleged HORIZONTAL mirages and how
 @> @is it possible? Aren't you trying to explain one unproved
 @> @phenomenon with another unproved phenomenon?
 @>
 @> See the physics of the horizontal mirages I saw in the text
 @> below, where I recounted the observations:
 @>
 @>
 @> @Brad
 @> @
 @> @In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 6:54:47 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry
 Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:
 @> @
 @> @> @> @>
 @> @>
 @> @>
 @> @> On Fri, 31 Dec 1999, Martin Jasek wrote:
 @> @>
 @> @> @Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1999 10:24:05 -0700
 @> @> @From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
 @> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
 @> @> @Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
 @> @> @
 @> @> @> @> @
 @> @> @My responses to Larry below:
 @> @> @
 @> @> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
 @> @> @
 @> <moby snip>
 @>
 @> @> @> There is no reason why a mirage can't be seen over a large area.
 @> @> @> All it requires is that the atmospheric lens or mirror causing
 @> @> @> the effect be large. And if a mirror effect can cause a
 @> @> @> multiplication of images, it can also cause the image to be seen
 @> @> @> in different directions at the same time.

@COMMENTS: Here is one place where you claim that mirage effects
 @can shift images into "DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS." In other places
 @not quoted here I recall you said these horizontal direction
 @shifts can be as much as 90 degrees.

I don't recall saying that.

@
 @> @> @> Also, didn't the sightings in the three locations happen at three
 @> @> @> different times?

@> @>

@> @> @90 degrees different observation angles at the exact same time

@> @> @for the Fox Lake sightings! Please sight horizontal bending

@> @> @cases with these sizes of angles!

@COMMENTS: Here is where Martin asked you for specific cases of
@such 90-degree HORIZONTAL bending of images.

@> @> Not according to the maps in the website. All of the observations

@> @> at Fox lake appear to be along the same line of sight at that

@> @> site.

@> @>

@> @> I have seen two of these myself. In one case, a distant truck

@> @> loomed in my rear window, suddenly appearing to be bearing down

@> @> on me from behind as I was passing another car. Suddenly, the

@> @> image contracted vertically

@COMMENTS: Here you say the image shifted "VERTICALLY." Nothing
@about a horizontal compass direction (azimuth) shift. In this
@case the image of the truck and the real truck were both BEHIND
@you, so there is no indication of any HORIZONTAL shift of the
@image.

But the truck was as WIDE as a close truck appears too. If just
vertical bending had occurred, I would have seen a tall, but
verrrrry skinny truck.

It was not displaced sideways, but it was expanded sideways to
appear to fill the traffic lane at close range.

@and lifted into the air. A few miles

@> @> later, the real truck came up behind me.

@> @>

@> @> In the other case, again it was a truck that appeared to be

@> @> approaching me, but this time it was head-on. It was on the same

@> @> section of road, but I was going the other way (I was in the same

@> @> lane both times -- hmmm). Again, I saw the real truck a minute

@> @> later.

@COMMENTS: Were the truck and the image both "head-on"? There
@is nothing here about a HORIZONTAL direction shift.

So how did it get to be wide enough to appear as a normal truck?
Figure the geometry, and the image should have appeared to be 8
feet tall and an inch wide.

@> @> My parents also saw this another time on the same road (I was

@> @> asleep in the back when it happened), as had many of the people

@> @> who lived there. The effect disappeared when a soybean field next

@> @> to the road was turned into a housing subdivision.

@> All of these occurred on sunny days, where heat was rising
@
@COMMENTS: "RISING" is VERTICAL refractive language.
@
@
@from
@> the road. The hot air created a column above
@
@COMMENTS: More VERTICAL refractive language.
@
@
@ this perfectly
@> straight road on a windless day. The surrounding air above
@
@COMMENTS: More VERTICAL refractive language.

Already covered.

---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----
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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 20:31:45 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?Message-id:
<6a.6a0373bb.25a7ed81@aol.com>

Hi Todd,

Now that I've had a chance to read Slater's account written 33 years after the fact, my impression is that these are very Low Strangeness incidents and that the radar-only event was a meteor (with the speed underestimated), the first visual event was a head-on meteor and the stationary-seeming lights were miscellaneous but didn't display unexplainable behavior or structure.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 5:21:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com> writes:

> >
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
>
> > >
> > On Thu, 30 Dec 1999, Todd Lemire wrote:
>
> > @Date: Thu, 30 Dec 1999 11:23:36 -0500
> > @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> > @> > @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> > @Subject: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?
>
> > @Hello list,
> >
> > @I'm looking for some information on a sighting that occurred on
> > @the above mentioned date over the North Pacific Ocean between
> > @Japan and Anchorage Alaska. Does anyone here have any info on
> > @sightings that occurred in this region or on this date? I've got
> > @a witness statement from a Pilot who witnessed this object, but
> > @I'd like to see if there is any correlating reports.
>
> > I don't have info on that particular case, but I do have info
> > that the Gemini 2 Agena came apart, and the fragments from that
> > were re-entering all that week and the next. The Lima Peru
> > sighting from an airliner (Condon case 11) and the Haynesville
> > Louisiana (Condon case 10) sighting, both on 12/30/66, probably
> > resulted from re-entries of fragments from the Agena.
>
> Thanks Larry for the info on these sightings. Please feel free
> to visit the account of the Pilots sighting I've published at
> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html> under the link

> "Your Encounters". The objects sighted in my opinion show flight
> characteristics very unlike those of satellite debris.
> --
> "What you believe isn't important; it's what you find out by
> research and investigation that's important."
>
> George Fawcett
>
>
>

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 22:08:35 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-7Cc: UFORL@listbot.com

In a message dated 1/7/00 5:24:55 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:

<<Those rendezvous events were for close approach, but not docking. I do remember that. (Hey, that was 35 years ago!) I was thinking of docking and tethered-coupling events.>>
Age gives us humility when it comes to our own memories, and that's one of the few bonuses you earn for those many years.

<, Gemini 7 was supposed to be the first actual docking with an Agena (but the Agena didn't show up, so they did the booster rendezvous again, then launched Gemini 6 and tethered to that instead). >>

No, Gemini-7 was always a non-Agena long duration mission. The tethered experiments were on Gemini-11 and Gemini-12, almost a year later.

<<Gemini 8 had that little thruster problem, so Gemini 9 was the first fully successful _docking_ with another spacecraft (an Agena).>>

No, Gemini-8 docked successfully to its Agena, and the thruster problem occurred soon afterwards. Gemini-9's Agena blew up, so another target -- the "angry alligator", it was called, when it's aero shroud didn't separate -- went up instead.

Mr. Robins, we all need to sing a few stanzas from Maurice Chevalier in "Gigi", about "Ah yes, I remember it well." And then a few rounds of wine!!
<grin>

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 23:42:20 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

>@>
>@> @You still need to cite a HORIZONTAL mirage case with bending of
>@> @90 degrees. These cases you mention say nothing about
>@> @HORIZONTAL refraction, and one mentions a VERTICAL refraction
>@> @instead.
>@>
>@> @What is the physics of such alleged HORIZONTAL mirages and how
>@> @is it possible? Aren't you trying to explain one unproved
>@> @phenomenon with another unproved phenomenon?
@@>SNIP
>@> BTW, the oncoming truck image was somewhat blurry. I didn't get
>@> to study the rear image too well, because I was passing another
>@> car at the time, and it appeared only while I was in the oncoming
>@> lane. Possibly the wake of the car being passed (or my own)
>@> caused the image to rise and split as the air lens was destroyed.
>@> And of course, since I didn't see the third one, I can't comment,
>@> but just after I got up to see if it would return, a car passed
>@> going in the opposite direction.
>@>
>@>
@How are these horizontal?

>If there had been no horizontal bending, the image of the truck
>would have looked like a giant vertical pencil instead.
>Continuing straight lines of sight to the actual truck more than
>a mile away would mean that the close image of the truck would
>appear no wider than the actual angle subtended by the distant
>truck. There had to be bending in both directions (and opposite
>bending on each side of center of the truck image) for the truck
>to be expanded in both the vertical and horizontal direction and
>remain centered in the lane.>

>Menzel's sighting had the same expansion in the horizontal
>direction, so the tavern sign looked like a close truck.

>In all four cases, a long, extremely straight road was heated by
>the sun to create the effect. Three of the cases occurred in the
>same place (but in the one I didn't see, the mirage was seen in
>the opposite direction). All of the events I was connected with
>lasted less than 20 seconds, but Menzel's lasted almost an hour,
>and his wife was driving their car toward it all that time.>

I have mirage photos taken by Robert Sheaffer of distant ships
on Lake Michigan... these photos show considerable vertical
stretching of the images.

But, anyway, the angles of bending observed here are a small fraction of a degree. This is nowhere near 90 degree horizontal... or vertical.... bending by a mirage.

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 23:42:42 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Gemini-11

Regarding Oberg's contribution to the The Gemini 11 discussion, Brad wrote:

>

I will be very interested to see how you revive Proton 3 once again -- if you can. One major problem I can foresee right now, assuming my fuzzy memory on this is correct, is that the object was photographed as above the level of the Gemini so the orbit had to be higher and the Gemini itself was in the highest orbit of the entire Gemini program to date. The Proton 3 was in a LOW virtually CIRCULAR orbit that was just hours from decay.

<

The astronaut report suggested that the object went in front and below. Of more interest is that it was first seen at the 10 o'clock position (roughly). This means to the left or NORTH east of the Gemini 11, and since it appeared to pass below and in front. it was moving toward the east-southeast... that is, it had a southward velocity component/.

The Proton 3, on the other and, was moving northward at the time and, if first seen on the LEFT side, would have been observed to move (northward) AWAY from the Gemini 11, i.e., it would not appear to pass in front and below.

The altitude of the Gemini 11 estimated at 300 km. That of the P-3 estimated at 225 km

This is already too great for the P-3 to make images as large as in the photographs, even if the astronauts had been able to look straight down at the P-3.

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 23:42:47 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Gemini-11

Regarding Oberg's response to my comments about Gemini 11 and th Proton 3:

>And as the dragon usually said after the match, "Burp!".

<

I guess the dragon had an acid stomach. Something indigestible, perhaps?

So far as I know, neither Oberg nor anyone else has shown the Proton 3 to be

to the left front of and within 10 miles of, the Gemini 11 at the time the photos were taken.

Similarly, so far as I know, no one has refuted the Maccabee/Sparks calculations

which place the Proton 3 nearly 3000 miles behind and to the right of the Gemini 11

craft at a time when they were looking forward (at that distance the P-3 was well over the horizon).

Hence I am surprised that Jim would assign a probability as high as 65% to the

identification as the Proton 3 until he can prove my/Sparks' analysis was off by

more than 1000 miles.

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Date: Fri, 07 Jan 2000 23:47:45 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' CaseMessage-id: <3876DD91.FC171E2D@yknet.yk.ca>
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000107160637.15269B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

> I am looking at the map of the Fox Lake area with FOX2, 3, 4, and
> 5's views on it, the map you referred me to in the timetable.
> They are all looking in the same direction.
>

and LR wrote:

<snip, paste>

>There had to be bending in both directions (and opposite
>bending on each side of center of the truck image) for the truck
>to be expanded in both the vertical and horizontal direction and
>remain centered in the lane.

Larry, I created a special figure and page so that we can better visualize the viewing directions:

<http://www.ufobc.org/yukon/2234foxlaketraject.htm>

Drawings by FOX2 are also of assistance:

<http://www.ufobc.org/yukon/2207fox2draw2neg.htm>

and

<http://www.ufobc.org/yukon/2208fox2draw3neg.htm>

Note the witnesses ARE NOT looking in the same direction. The differences in the viewing directions is nearly 90 degrees! How could HORIZONTAL bending be the cause? The examples you site are just a fraction of a degree in the horizontal. Again, do you have ANY examples of horizontal bending mirage cases with the sizes of angles approaching 90 degrees?

Martin

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Date: Sat, 08 Jan 2000 09:25:05 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' CaseMessage-id: <387764E1.68187E44@yknet.yk.ca>
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000107183731.15269G-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

Larry

With regards to mirages one of our UFO*BC directors, Michael Potts has brought up a good point. I am passing it along below.

Martin

>Nice to have some backup going there martin. I don't think there are too
>many overheated extremely straight and long roads there....are there? His
>focus on mirage is a little much when we're talking winter in the North
>country isn't it?
>Mike

—
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Date: Sat, 08 Jan 2000 21:33:58 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' CaseMessage-id: <38780FB5.91B8E9BD@yknet.yk.ca>
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000107160637.15269B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

Larry

Here are responses to your other points.

Martin

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

- >
- >
- > @One important number in the equation which is greater than one
- > @is the number of stars. It is possible that distance may not be
- > @a factor in space travel given enough advancements in science
- > @and engineering. In which case the number of stars plugged into
- > @the Drake Equation is orders of magnitude more than for a single
- > @galaxy.
- >
- > Then it is no longer a probability, but an expected value.

Bingo!

- > @I didn't say "nothing but non-human intelligence". I will say
- > @however that non-human intelligence is more likely than the
- > @remote possibilities that you site.
- >
- > Based on what evidence?

Round and round we go

- > @If the ET hypothesis turns out to be true then I think there
- > @would be. Maybe far into the future there would be a "pay off",
- > @maybe we would never figure out how they work.
- >
- > That's a big IF! The expected value to consider is:
- >
- > 1. Figure the expected payoff of the desired result
- > 2. Multiply it by the probability of the result occurring
- > 3. Subtract the cost of the research.
- >
- > If the final value is positive, do the research.

This approach is absurd! A noble prize winning physicist once said that man

will never harness the power of the atom. A few years later it happened. Man will never solve the mysteries of flight, etc. There is no way one can determine the probability of innovation. Advancements in science come when people find ways of doing things in UNPREDICTABLE ways.

Martin

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Date: Sun, 09 Jan 2000 12:01:37 +0000
From: Sean Jones <tedric@tedric.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Unsubscribe
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000107160637.15269B-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
<38780FB5.91B8E9BD@yknet.yk.ca>

I would like to unsubscribe to this list please. I am having difficulties keeping up with 150+ emails a day so I have to cut back somewhere.

--

In an infinite universe, infinitely anything is possible.
Sean Jones
<http://www.tedric.demon.co.uk/>

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Date: Sun, 09 Jan 2000 14:25:19 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: SETI signals? Message-id: <b9.b9078122.25aa3a9f@aol.com>

MORE COMMENTS (below).

In a message dated 1/7/00 9:12:18 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 15:55:46 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@
@Hi Larry,

@You make some good points so let me respond (below) with COMMENTS.

@Brad

@In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 1:05:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@>

@> On Wed, 29 Dec 1999 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@>

@> @Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 17:32:39 EST

@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

@> @Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@> @

@> @Hi Larry,

@> @NORAD cannot and does not hide ALL spy satellites -- most DO get

@> @cataloged/located and there is an amateur community tracking

@> @such satellites and supplying orbital element sets (elsets). By

@> @international treaty all satellite launches must be registered

@> @with COSPAR and given an International Designation (such as

@> @1999-13C). The trick is when there are multiple satellites
@> @released from an unmanned mission or from a Space Shuttle. The
@> @"hidden" satellites are from these piggyback flights. Still,
@> @some of these are eventually found out from detection of signals
@> @or optically (there are reportedly some "sleeper" sats with no
@> @transmissions, painted with Stealth absorptive coatings etc. but
@> @then these DON'T MAKE SETI SIGNAL PROBLEMS EITHER).

@> @This still doesn't change the fact that SETI astronomers can
@> @observe telltale Doppler shifts of a satellite. If in Near
@> @Earth Orbit it is obvious when the Doppler shifts approach
@> @orbital velocity of 8 km/sec.

@> But there is no Doppler shift when the satellite is moving
@> perpendicular to the line of sight.

@COMMENTS: A perpendicular point of transmission from a
@satellite would be extremely rare.

Not for a SETI sweep of the cosmos. Usually the antenna is
pointed neither east nor west, letting the earth's rotation sweep
it around the right ascension axis. One declination is selected
for each 24 hour sweep. That makes all satellites in east-west
orbits cross the sensitive area at right angles.

MORE COMMENTS: Unless the declination selected is directly above the SETI
antenna site it will NOT be at right angles to crossing earth satellites.
For example, if the SETI site is at, say, 40 N latitude, and the selected
declination is at say 10 degs N then satellites with transmissions would be
picked up NOT at "right angles" but at no more than 60 degs elevation above
the horizon. In that situation the only way the satellite flight path would
be at right angles to the SETI antenna is if the satellite coincidentally was
in a 40-deg inclination orbit. But most satellites found that far north in
the mid-latitudes will be in roughly 90-deg polar orbits or Russia's high
latitude/inclination orbits.

BTW, a friend of mine has an amateur SETI system. So far, the
only intelligence he has picked up was the city's dispatch radio
leaking in through a back lobe of the antenna pattern and
overloading the tuner in the receiver.

MORE COMMENTS: The spy satellite does not have to be directly above the SETI
antenna (thus possibly at "right angles") to be received but could be
received through an antenna SIDE-LOBE off at some oblique angle above the
horizon.

@> Since the antenna is moving
@> on a slow, fixed tracking schedule (or just rotating with the
@> Earth), it would pick up the signal for the time the satellite is
@> crossing the line of sight of the antenna, then the signal would
@> just vanish.

@COMMENTS: Many radio astronomy antennas are multiples and
@equipped for DOPPLER INTERFEROMETRY.

And SETI rarely gets enough funding to rent time on one of those
big monsters. Usually, they have to be content with one dish at a
time.

MORE COMMENTS: A lot of interferometry these days is done simply by linking
radio telescopes without a special "monster" set up such as the VLA on the
Plains of San Agustin, New Mexico. If one linked antenna receives a signal
not received by the other antennas then they know instantly that the signal
is NOT coming from deep space but is from near-earth, i.e., most likely a
satellite.

@> By the way, how are you going to measure a Doppler shift if you
@> don't know the original frequency? It makes sense only if the
@> Doppler shift is changing, and that happens only if the antenna
@> is pointed along the satellite's orbit.

@COMMENTS: Using Doppler Interferometry the change of frequency
@as a satellite moved at some angle off of strictly perpendicular
@would be easily detected. And in fact the location of the radio
@source as Near Earth Orbit would be easily TRIANGULATED using
@interferometry, giving radial ranges on the order of 100's or
@1,000's of km instead of light-years.

@Because the angular velocity of a satellite is greatest when
@perpendicular and closest to the receiver it resides there for
@the LEAST amount of time. MOST of the time satellites are at
@various slant angles.

See above.

@> And remember, spy satellites transmit short bursts of data, not
@> continuously.

@COMMENTS: Good point but not true for all intelligence
@satellites -- for some the amount of data download is so vast it
@cannot be sent in bursts.

It only takes one. And see below, where the intelligence
satellite sends one burst on each frequency in turn. Anyone
listening on only one frequency hears only one burst. In SETI

scans, if the receiver's frequency sweep is not on the burst frequency when the satellite uses it, it will miss that burst entirely.

MORE COMMENTS: As I've pointed out several times before such spy satellite signals would be ENCRYPTED transmissions. Not a repetitious pattern but encrypted text. How in the world would the SETI astronomer not see that? That would be the tipoff right there that it's from a Near Earth Orbit spy sat.

@There's not time to notice a change in Doppler > shift with @these.

@COMMENTS: Another good point. But if a velocity vector is @determined with Doppler interferometry and another burst is @detected further along the same path, then the frequencies can @be compared, unless (as you point out next) they are randomly @shifted to make interception difficult.

Doppler Interferometry is something SETI rarely gets to play with.

@> Sometimes they scatter the frequencies
@> subsequent bursts are sent on, to prevent unauthorized reception
@> by those not knowing what frequency comes next.
@>
@> The sleeper satellites don't transmit, they drop film capsules
@> (which are 3-foot objects shaped like the Apollo command module).

@COMMENTS: You had said NORAD had hid from the Gemini astronauts @the existence of spy satellites which would have otherwise @explained their space-UFO sightings. You don't give even a @single bit of evidence of NORAD allegedly doing this in your @long list below, making the list irrelevant insofar as @supporting your claim.

@You've changed your story now to say NORAD didn't "hide" the spy @satellites but merely didn't "identify them or IDENTIFIED THEM @AS SOMETHING ELSE," but you still haven't given ANY examples of @either case in your list below.

Semantics! I consider concealing the identity of something as hiding it.

MORE COMMENTS: NO IT'S NOT "SEMANTICS." To "hide" something is to conceal its very existence. To misidentify something still discloses its existence.

Your story changed from one of NORAD allegedly concealing the existence of spy satellites to a story of NORAD merely misidentifying spy satellites.

You had previously claimed that NORAD had hid the very existence of spy satellites from the Gemini missions that sighted space UFO's and that that was why the sightings remained unidentified -- but that means NORAD was endangering the lives of our astronauts needlessly when all they needed to disclose was a mere SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER and approach parameters WITHOUT DISCLOSING ANY CLASSIFIED MISSION PROFILE. The idea NORAD did that is sheer nonsense. NORAD had a formal agreement with NASA to continuously calculate approach parameters of ALL KNOWN satellite objects during MANNED NASA missions for purposes of SAFETY, to warn of possible collisions.

@> Mercury 3: John Glenn first reported the "firefly" effect caused
@> by cosmic rays striking the retina of an eye, and the urine ice
@> crystals produced by dumping wastes into space. These became
@> routine for later astronauts, so they were not reported again.

@COMMENTS: This has nothing to do with NORAD "hiding spy
@satellites" from GEMINI astronauts who sighted UFO's in space
@since this was a MERCURY mission -- and no mention of NORAD at
@all.

I copied a list of ALL astronaut sightings I have records on to the letter for comparison. I did not bother to delete the other sightings. I did not mean to imply that NORAD hid something in each sighting.

MORE COMMENTS: All these listings then were IRRELEVANT PADDING if they did not support your contention that NORAD hid spy satellites thus allowing Gemini sightings to remain as "UFO's."

@> Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to
@> parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing.
@> This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It
@> was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered.

The existence of the RADAR sighting was not released to the public, but learned of from leaks. NORAD initially assumed the possibility that the Russians had something following our spacecraft, and kept the sighting quiet because of that.

@> Gemini 1: RADAR picked up parts of the launch vehicle. No visual.

@> Gemini 4: An object was seen and photographed. The frame before

@> the UFO photo was accidentally exposed, and recorded the window
@> of the spacecraft with the sun shining on the rim. That was the
@> photo released as the "UFO." The accidental exposure caused the
@> records to be one frame off. The actual photo shows nothing but
@> an extra dot of light among the stars. It was probably a small
@> bit of debris from the Gemini itself.

@COMMENTS: I don't understand how photos can be "a frame off"
@from anything. Either a photo was taken or it wasn't.

The astronauts wrote down in the log each thing they had
photographed, and each film sequence was later indexed to that
log for identification. The log and the strips of film taken were
off from each other because the camera was activated by accident.

MORE COMMENTS: I don't recall any such circumstance with the Gemini 4 film.

@The fact of the matter is that the released "photo" was part of
@a MOVIE film consisting of DOZENS of frames lasting several
@seconds showing a bright whitish EGG-SHAPED light with an arced
@streamer or tail. Not some defect on one picture.

Sorry, my notes were fuzzy on this, and it's been years since I
wrote them. I had forgotten (and my notes said nothing to remind
me) that it was a cine event. I need to fix my notes and master
case list to reflect this. (insert DING sound of hammer hitting
head here) I do have a copy of a contact print of a sequence of
four frames, but it is in a book, and not able to be kept with
the notes.

@The problem with sun reflection off a window rim is that the
@movie camera lens was held almost right up against the window so
@the rim could not possibly have been in focus.

In this case, the camera was accidentally started while not being
held by an astronaut.

MORE COMMENTS: How is that possible when the space between the astronaut's
head and the window was about 12 inches and the movie camera itself was about
9-1/2 inches long???? (Camera data from NASA Photogrammetrist Richard W.
Underwood, Aug 17, 1976, and Sept 19, 1977.) I never heard this story
before. Besides, it's IRRELEVANT.

The egg shaped object is nothing but the
sun shining on the rounded window corner,

MORE COMMENTS: I measured the elliptical image as having a major-minor axis
ratio of 1.5 +/- 0.1. The sun is perfectly round (ratio 1.0) to within these

margins.

and the tail is the straighter part of the window next to it. Printing the film lighter than normal confirmed this (I have a copy). The strip was underexposed because the camera was set to photograph things outside the capsule (in bright sun) at the time.

The accidental start of the camera caused the log to not match up with the film strips shot, but to be one item off. The next strip of film was the actual object the crew was puzzled about, and analysis of that strip showed the object to be debris from the capsule.

Source: A James Lovell interview I taped on TV.

MORE COMMENTS: Lovell was NOT on the McDivitt-White Gemini 4 mission.

@> Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but @> never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.

@COMMENTS: Where is NORAD hiding anything here?

They may have known what it was, but not identified it for the astronauts, where the transmissions would have been picked up by the TV networks.

@> Gemini 8: This visible object was the Agena for the mission, @> reflecting sun that made it visible before it was expected to be @> seen.

@> Gemini 11: The objects were tentatively identified as the Proton @> 3 satellite and its booster, but UFO investigators

@COMMENTS: That's me and Bruce Maccabee.

(It would be helpful to know your name in this case. I knew Bruce worked on this, but all the info I have on you is "RB47expert.")

Larry, I've been corresponding with you for something like a year now and I don't bother typing out my name Brad Sparks every time.

@found that the orbit was wrong for what was observed.

@COMMENTS: Bruce and I found that NORAD tracking data placed the @satellite behind the earth, below the horizon, impossible to

@have been seen.

@> NORAD did not say the

@> object was not there, it said the object was something else

@> that was in the general area, but farther away.

@COMMENTS: This is very confused. NORAD said the Proton 3
@satellite was there -- nothing about saying "something else" was
@there. Bruce and I found out from analyzing NORAD's tracking
@data on Proton 3, the elsets, that it was actually something
@like 3,000 km away and behind the earth.

@NORAD cataloged NOTHING else in the vicinity of the Gemini 11.

Nothing they would admit to anyway. The Proton 3 satellite WAS
the "something else" they said was there instead of a spy
satellite.

MORE COMMENTS: Again, this is ridiculous that NORAD would endanger the
lives
of astronauts to conceal the existence of a supposed spy satellite when all
it needed to do was list any such satellite as a mere SATELLITE CATALOG
NUMBER without identifying it further as anything at all. We don't even know
if any such hidden spy sat even existed -- this is purely hypothetical
supposition on your part.

The distance to the Proton 3 was actually about 5,000 km, my memory was off
but conservative in understating the discrepancy.

We have to remember that the purpose of NORAD at the time had
nothing to do with UFOs, but rather the security of this country.
Hiding alien invaders was the farthest thing from their minds.

MORE COMMENTS: No one said anything about "Hiding alien invaders." Why did
you bring that up? It's a red herring, a distraction from the issue at hand.
And NORAD's mission DID have to do with UFO's, it always has, regardless
whether they are called "UFO's" or "Uncorrelated Targets" (UCT's) or
"Unidentified Aircraft" or whatever.

Suppose there had been a spy satellite there.

MORE COMMENTS: Yes it is ALL "supposition."

Remember that at
the time Premier Breshnyev had his finger poised over "The

Button," and the Cold War was at its height. President Johnson had just escalated the Vietnam war. Also, the existence of spy satellites had not yet been disclosed. What could NORAD do that wouldn't cause an international incident?

MORE COMMENTS: I told you again and again "what NORAD could do." It could list the spy satellite as an otherwise unidentified SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER like all of the other spy satellites.

1. If it was one of ours, the Soviets would have learned about its existence and orbit.

MORE COMMENTS: The Soviets had skin-track radars just as we did. They didn't need a NORAD announcement to know a satellite was flying overhead.

2. If it was one of theirs, our disclosure of its existence could have caused caused a new round of tension.

3. Calling it a UFO would have the same effect, because the Soviet government (and the news media) could conclude that either case 1 or case 2 was true, especially since it was shaped like earthly space hardware, not the typical UFO shapes.

4. The only prudent thing to do at the time: "Identify" it as the nearest non-secret object available.

MORE COMMENTS: All NORAD had to do was say "Object 1234 was projected to pass within XXXX km of Gemini 11 at 1825 GMT on Sept 13, 1966." No one had to say anything about satellite Object 1234's mission or even if it was a satellite instead of some debris. (The number 1234 is arbitrary for illustration.) In fact that was standard procedure with spy satellites -- to list them as space object catalog numbers without disclosing a satellite name or mission or identity.

5. Once the UFO story got out, the corresponding record of the spy satellite would have been altered to keep it out of the media should an investigation ensue.

You realize that the US military would much prefer a UFO mystery to an international incident. That's why they said they "had a flying disk" at Roswell, and later subbed the RaWin balloon for the (secret) Mogul balloon in the press conference. If the Soviets had found out about Mogul at that time, nuclear war was a possibility.

[BTW, when I was a kid, I had a roll of that pink (actually magenta) adhesive tape with the violet symbols on it. Ben

Franklin stores sold it in a set of 4 rolls of decorative tape for 49 cents. The other 3 rolls had different symbols and colors. The green roll had a red sine wave and dots, the yellow roll had cyan squares and circles, and the white roll had black and red playing card pips. The tape was just like the white tape used in first-aid kits back then. Once I saw a published drawing of the symbol shapes, my memory was jolted, and I remember making paper crafts with that tape.]

@> This is one of the probable spy satellites.

@COMMENTS: Based on WHAT EVIDENCE? NORAD gave NASA a complete @catalog of space objects encountering the Gemini 11 and only @Proton 3 came up that was even reasonably viable as a possible @candidate.

I have no solid evidence, but this is the typical thing they would have done. Who says the list NASA was given at the time is the same one they later published? Maybe the orbits of the Proton 3 and the spy satellite were transposed on purpose.

MORE COMMENTS: See above. Again, all NORAD had to do was say "Object 1234 was projected to pass within XXXX km of Gemini 11 at 1825 GMT on Sept 13, 1966." No one had to say anything about satellite Object 1234's mission or even if it was a satellite instead of some debris. (The number 1234 is arbitrary for illustration.) In fact that was standard procedure with spy satellites -- to list them as space object catalog numbers without disclosing a satellite name or mission or identity.

@> Gemini 12: Two objects appeared in photos that were not noticed @> by the crew when they were taken. One was a lens flare, and the @> other was some trash that floated out of the hatch.

@> Apollo 11: An automatic camera recorded a lens flare.

@COMMENTS: You missed the mysterious fluttering "moon pigeon" @videotaped after liftoff which resulted in a detailed Lockheed @investigation. Jim Oberg uncovered this. It's a bit of a @mystery.

I don't have a detailed account of this investigation. I have a tape purported to show this, but it is very bad, and the object is obviously something kicked up by the engine blast.

@> Apollo 12: The S4-B doors for the LEM stayed in the vicinity of @> the spacecraft, and were seen through a telescope by an amateur @> astronomer watching the spacecraft from the ground. The crew also @> saw them and asked about them.

@Problem is that the S-IVB doors for the LM, called SLA panels
@ (Spacecraft Lunar Adapter), were ejected BACKWARDS and away from
@ the Apollo 12 spacecraft. The flashing light was observed
@ FORWARD or AHEAD of the Apollo 12.

Yes, but which way is forward?

MORE COMMENTS: Forward or "ahead" is from the context of my statement along the trajectory path to the lunar intercept point, not which way the spacecraft happened to be pointing at the time. I'm sorry I wasn't more clear. (See more below.)

After the LEM is attached, the
Command Module ends up facing backward to the line of flight.
They could not see what was "in front" of them, because the
service module was facing forward for the upcoming braking
maneuver for lunar orbit insertion.

MORE COMMENTS: I didn't say DIRECTLY "in front." If the x-axis is parallel with the Apollo spacecraft's trajectory then I simply mean positive x values for "forward" or "ahead" and negative x values for "behind."

I also remember that on one flight (I thought it was this one),
the ejection mechanism fired, but the doors got stuck. They freed
them by firing the S4-B thrusters to shake them loose.

MORE COMMENTS: Absolutely not. It was normal deployment on Apollo 12,
which
meant a backward negative-x velocity vector.

@> Apollo 13: An amateur astronomer on the ground saw the expanding
@> gas cloud from the ruptured oxygen tank through his telescope and
@> reported it.

@You missed the Skylab 3 case with photos and optical range
@tracking, Aug 26, 1973.

I don't have it. Do you have details?

MORE COMMENTS: I interviewed Skylab-3 astronaut Dr. Owen K. Garriott in Oct 1973, right after his return from the flight, about his sighting, photography and optical ranging to the unidentified reddish-orange object which was flashing or rotating about once per second. There were 4 color photos taken (NASA SL3-118-2140).

Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 12:09:14 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000107085002.4743A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Sun, 09 Jan 2000 23:03:53 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

Advancements in science come when
people find ways of doing things in UNPREDICTABLE ways.

Martin
<

Quote from Stanton Friedman (Friedman's Law of Scientific Discovery or
Innovation)?

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Date: Sun, 09 Jan 2000 23:22:57 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' CaseMessage-id: <c1.c132bedf.25aab8a1@aol.com>

I thought it was Arthur C. Clarke who came up with the Serendipity Principle.

In a message dated 1/9/00 8:04:17 PM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Advancements in science come when
people find ways of doing things in UNPREDICTABLE ways.

Martin

<

Quote from Stanton Friedman (Friedman's Law of Scientific Discovery or
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—

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by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 10 Jan 2000 04:04:18 -0000
Received: (from mailgate@localhost)
by spamgaac.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.7) id XAA06614
for UFORL@listbot.com; Sun, 9 Jan 2000 23:04:07 -0500 (EST)
Date: Sun, 9 Jan 2000 23:03:53 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

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Date: Sun, 09 Jan 2000 21:29:56 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' CaseMessage-id: <38796044.327F4E00@yknet.yk.ca>
References: <c1.c132bedf.25aab8a1@aol.com>

Yes, that is where I got it from. Stanton Friedman's lectures. Not sure if it is an original quote from him or not?

Martin

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

> >
> I thought it was Arthur C. Clarke who came up with the Serendipity Principle.
>
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>
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> rly-yc02.mx.aol.com (v67.7) with ESMTP; Sun, 09 Jan 2000 23:04:11 -0500
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> for UFORL@listbot.com; Sun, 9 Jan 2000 23:04:07 -0500 (EST)
> Date: Sun, 9 Jan 2000 23:03:53 -0500
> From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
> Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
> Sender: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
> To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>
> Message-ID: <200001092303_MC2-93EF-DA23@compuserve.com>
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Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2000 04:56:36 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?Message-id:
<3879ACD4.2EBB85B@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en
References: <6a.6a0373bb.25a7ed81@aol.com>

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>

> Hi Todd,

> Now that I've had a chance to read Slater's account written 33 years after the fact, my impression is that these are very Low Strangeness incidents and that the radar-only event was a meteor (with the speed underestimated), the first visual event was a head-on meteor and the stationary-seeming lights were miscellaneous but didn't display unexplainable behavior or structure.

> Brad

> > Thanks Larry for the info on these sightings. Please feel free
> > to visit the account of the Pilots sighting I've published at
> > <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html> under the link
> > "Your Encounters". The objects sighted in my opinion show flight
> > characteristics very unlike those of satellite debris.

Hello Brad,

Thanks Brad for reading and commenting on the sighting by Mr. Slater. I agree with you that the description of the object sighted alongside the craft fits a typical description of a meteor but if we take Slater's (embellished, I agree) description at face value, what can explain his stating that the object "paced" the craft and then accelerated showing an obvious flight path correction both left and right. Also, what about the horizontal flight path and the fact that it disappeared out of their sight "straight ahead"? I'd certainly like to agree with your meteor explanation but there seems to be a few discrepancies. I've included part of Slater's description below.

"This extremely bright light paced along side us for a few minutes. No, that's probably not true; I lost track of time, it was probably less than a minute. All of a sudden it took off. I have no idea how fast it was going. All I know is that we were going Mach .80 and this thing ran off and left us like we were standing still. After it got a ways in front of us it cut over to the right until it was directly in front of us and then

corrected to the left, accelerated, and went out of sight straight ahead. Although I had entertained the thought of the existence of UFOs for some time, this was beyond my scope of reasoning."

Respectfully,
Todd Lemire

--

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Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2000 13:05:01 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?Message-id:
<75.75973db4.25ab794d@aol.com>

Hi Todd,

The problem is that we're having to hyperanalyze almost every word Slater utters 33 years after the fact to try to figure out what happened and even then he admits in re the "pacing" that he doesn't know how long that lasted, he admits he overestimated the time. And what we need are accurate QUANTITATIVE details of direction, elevation angle, timing, etc. These are the kind of details that needed to be obtained at the time of the incident not 1/3 century later. What if the only unexplained details that would seem to put it into the UFO category happen to be the details that are erroneous or misremembered?

It so happens that in the RB-47 case of July 17, 1957, the crew saw a headon meteor which looked like it was pacing them for a while then suddenly veered off at tremendous speed and disappeared. That was due to perspective effects of the distance to the meteor and a slight offset from directly headon.

Brad

In a message dated 1/10/00 1:58:16 AM, tlemire@home.com writes:

<<

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>

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Received: from home.com ([24.13.36.58]) by mail.rdc2.mi.home.com (InterMail v4.01.01.00 201-229-111) with ESMTP id <20000110095754.LPTP14123.mail.rdc2.mi.home.com@home.com> for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 10 Jan 2000 01:57:54 -0800
Message-ID: <3879ACD4.2EBB85B@home.com>
Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2000 04:56:36 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?
References: <6a.6a0373bb.25a7ed81@aol.com>

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Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2000 17:35:36 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?Message-id:
<387A5EB8.F6AFE5FB@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en
References: <75.75973db4.25ab794d@aol.com>

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> of the distance to the meteor and a slight offset from directly headon.

Hello Brad,

Thanks again for your opinions and ideas. Being new to the investigative field I like to pick the brains of those more experienced than myself. I was mainly interested if meteors could display this type of flight characteristic (horizontal flight path) and what some of other flight characteristics meteors could display.

Thanks for the help,
Todd Lemire

--

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Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2000 20:10:13 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?Message-id:
<b1.b1e17fb3.25abdcf5@aol.com>

Hi Todd,

Yes, meteors can have very shallow nearly horizontal flight paths. In some cases they seem to have braked by air friction down to earth orbital velocity -- which would be perfectly horizontal if oriented correctly.

But it's unclear just how close to horizontal the light or lights seen by Slater really were. One degree? 10 degs?

The only element of strangeness I can see is the seeming right-left swerving and that may have been an optical illusion -- or even a memory error after so many years.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 10 Jan 2000 7:41:46 PM Eastern Standard Time, Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com> writes:

> >
> RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
> >
> > >
> > Hi Todd,
> >
> > The problem is that we're having to hyperanalyze almost every word Slater
> > utters 33 years after the fact to try to figure out what happened and even
> > then he admits in re the "pacing" that he doesn't know how long that lasted,
> > he admits he overestimated the time. And what we need are accurate
> > QUANTITATIVE details of direction, elevation angle, timing, etc. These are
> > the kind of details that needed to be obtained at the time of the incident
> > not 1/3 century later. What if the only unexplained details that would seem
> > to put it into the UFO category happen to be the details that are erroneous
> > or misremembered?
> >
> > It so happens that in the RB-47 case of July 17, 1957, the crew saw a headon
> > meteor which looked like it was pacing them for a while then suddenly veered
> > off at tremendous speed and disappeared. That was due to perspective effects
> > of the distance to the meteor and a slight offset from directly headon.
>
> Hello Brad,
>
> Thanks again for your opinions and ideas. Being new to the
> investigative field I like to pick the brains of those more
> experienced than myself. I was mainly interested if meteors

> could display this type of flight characteristic (horizontal
> flight path) and what some of other flight characteristics
> meteors could display.
>
> Thanks for the help,
> Todd Lemire
> --
> "What you believe isn't important; it's what you find out by
> research and investigation that's important."
>
> George Fawcett
>
>
>

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Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2000 14:53:05 +0100
From: Edoardo Russo <edoardo.russo@torino.ALPcom.it>
Subject: FAA data on JAL747

Hello Folks in the far, far west (from my viewpoint),

I learned that the FAA was selling all pertinent data about the JAL747 sighting of November 1986 fame.

Did somebody buy it all? Is it available at a lesser price than the 200 bucks FAA asked at the time? (our pilot-case cataloguer would be interested in getting it.)

Thanks and regards

Edoardo Russo Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici
CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino - tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033
<http://www.arpnet.it/ufo> e-mail: edoardo.russo@torino.alpcom.it

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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 09:43:45 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?

On Fri, 7 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 20:31:45 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?
@
@@
@Hi Todd,

@Now that I've had a chance to read Slater's account written 33
@years after the fact, my impression is that these are very Low
@Strangeness incidents and that the radar-only event was a meteor
@(with the speed underestimated), the first visual event was a
@headon meteor and the stationary-seeming lights were
@miscellaneous but didn't display unexplainable behavior or
@structure.

@Brad

This seems to be a common effect with RADAR and meteors. Since
the meteor is so far away, it registers on RADAR as a second or
third-trip echo (a distance normally beyond the range of the
RADAR). This causes the plotted distance and speed to be reduced
accordingly.

This caused a large number of sightings in the early days of
RADAR, but since transponders are now in general use, such
sightings are rare (or easily identified through experience).

Examples of such sightings:

- * Many were seen during World War II, but were attributed at the
time to electronic noise.

- * Congaree AFB, South Carolina, 8/20/52.

- * Parts of the 8/13/56 Lakenheath/Bentwaters case could have
been this effect, since a meteor shower is normally observed on
that night, and the UFOs were traveling in the correct direction.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 10:25:40 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Fri, 7 Jan 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 23:42:20 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case
@
@@
@>@>
@>@> @You still need to cite a HORIZONTAL mirage case with bending of
@>@> @90 degrees. These cases you mention say nothing about
@>@> @HORIZONTAL refraction, and one mentions a VERTICAL refraction
@>@> @instead.
@>@>
@>@> @What is the physics of such alleged HORIZONTAL mirages and how
@>@> @is it possible? Aren't you trying to explain one unproved
@>@> @phenomenon with another unproved phenomenon?
@@@>SNIP
@>@> BTW, the oncoming truck image was somewhat blurry. I didn't get
@>@> to study the rear image too well, because I was passing another
@>@> car at the time, and it appeared only while I was in the oncoming
@>@> lane. Possibly the wake of the car being passed (or my own)
@>@> caused the image to rise and split as the air lens was destroyed.
@>@> And of course, since I didn't see the third one, I can't comment,
@>@> but just after I got up to see if it would return, a car passed
@>@> going in the opposite direction.
@>@>
@>@
@@How are these horizontal?
@
@>If there had been no horizontal bending, the image of the truck
@>would have looked like a giant vertical pencil instead.
@>Continuing straight lines of sight to the actual truck more than
@>a mile away would mean that the close image of the truck would
@>appear no wider than the actual angle subtended by the distant
@>truck. There had to be bending in both directions (and opposite
@>bending on each side of center of the truck image) for the truck
@>to be expanded in both the vertical and horizontal direction and
@>remain centered in the lane.>
@
@>Menzel's sighting had the same expansion in the horizontal
@>direction, so the tavern sign looked like a close truck.
@

@>In all four cases, a long, extremely straight road was heated by
@>the sun to create the effect. Three of the cases occurred in the
@>same place (but in the one I didn't see, the mirage was seen in
@>the opposite direction). All of the events I was connected with
@>lasted less than 20 seconds, but Menzel's lasted almost an hour,
@>and his wife was driving their car toward it all that time.>

@

@I have mirage photos taken by Robert Sheaffer of distant ships
@on Lake Michigan... these photos show considerable vertical
@stretching of the images.

@

@But, anyway, the angles of bending observed here are a small
@fraction of a degree. This is nowhere near 90 degree horizontal...
@or vertical.... bending by a mirage.

The images I saw were at least 10 degrees wide. Otherwise, I
wouldn't have been about to take evasive action in the first case
I encountered. In the case where the image loomed behind me, I
thought a speeding truck had come up very quickly, and was about
to hit me. I was just about to abandon the pass to let him by
when the image lifted and split apart.

The horizontal gradients would have been caused by the hot air
rising from the road, surrounded by the cooler air from the
fields on either side. There would be one on each side. The total
bending had to be at least 5 degrees on each side to produce the
effect, though the amount that occurred over each small section
of road would be small. The effect is similar to the effect in a
light pipe with a variable density.

By the way, the amount of definition in the horizontal direction
was a lot less than the definition in the vertical direction. In
the head-on encounter, the horizontal divisions of the radiator
grille were seen, but the vertical ones were not (compared to the
actual truck seen a minute later). The tires were also not seen
as anything but a dark band beneath the bumper. The windshield
was a solid apparent reflection of the sky, but the cab top was
distinct, although the clearance lights weren't seen.

In my first case (the image behind me), part of the effect that
made me think it was a real truck was that it was just after
sunset, and things weren't too distinct anyway. The truck didn't
have its lights on yet. I wonder if I would have seen a solid
band of light at headlight level if they had been on.

I have not been able to identify the location or date of the case
where a spread of at least 90 degrees was reported (I certainly
did not see one myself). The effect seems to have been generated
in a kaleidoscopic manner, since 8 separate copies of the same
image appeared side by side. Since the object replicated was

symmetrical, it is not known whether half of the images were mirror images. The report is briefly cited in "The Handbook of Unusual Natural Phenomena" (cited in earlier posting). One possibility is that the effect that causes sundogs might have occurred close to the ground.

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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 10:59:11 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Gemini-11

On Fri, 7 Jan 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 23:42:42 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Gemini-11
@
@@
@Regarding Oberg's contribution to the The Gemini 11 discussion, Brad
@wrote:
@>
@I will be very interested to see how you revive Proton 3 once again -- if
@you can. One major problem I can foresee right now, assuming my fuzzy
@memory on this is correct, is that the object was photographed as above the
@level of the Gemini so the orbit had to be higher and the Gemini itself was
@in the highest orbit of the entire Gemini program to date. The Proton 3
@was in a LOW virtually CIRCULAR orbit that was just hours from
@decay.
@<
@
@The astronaut report suggested that the object went in front and below.
@Of more interest is that it was first seen at the 10 o'clock position
@(roughly). This means to the
@left or NORTH east of the Gemini 11, and since it appeared to pass below
@and in front. it was moving toward the east-southeast... that is, it had a
@southward velocity component/.
@The Proton 3, on the other and, was moving northward at the time and, if
@first seen on the LEFT side, would have been observed to move (northward)
@AWAY from the Gemini 11, i.e., it would not appear to pass in front and
@below.
@
@The altitude of the Gemini 11 estimated at 300 km. That of the P-3
@estimated at 225 km
@This is already too great for the P-3 to make images as large as in the
@photographs, even if the
@astronauts had been able to look straight down at the P-3.
@

One thing that might be confusing things here is that the
astronauts rarely flew with the nose forward, or with the earth
"below" them. The most common orientation used was one where the
retro-rockets and the heat shield face the direction of motion
(ready for use), and the earth is "overhead" in the windows when

the astronauts are seated. The shuttle does this too, but flips over after the main engine does the retro burn.

The only times a Gemini or Apollo capsule flew nose-foreward were:

- shortly after launch
- during certain docking maneuvers
- during certain observations

for Apollo only:

- during translunar injection
- translunar flight before LEM extraction
- in lunar orbit
- during and the transearth injection burn
- Apollo 13's transearth flight (since the LEM provided transearth injection, but the service module provided retro fire)

At all times where maneuvering or observation was not necessary, the orientation used was that for the safest return of the astronauts if something went wrong (including loss of maneuvering thrusters). In addition, passive thermal control (PTC) was used in Apollo flights. This is where the spacecraft was continuously rotated slowly so the sun heated all sides evenly.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 11:38:31 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Sat, 8 Jan 2000, Martin Jasek wrote:

@Date: Sat, 08 Jan 2000 09:25:05 -0700
@From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

@

@@

@Larry

@

@With regards to mirages one of our UFO*BC directors, Michael Potts has brought up a good point. I am passing it along below.

@

@Martin

@

@>Nice to have some backup going there martin. I don't think there are too

@>many overheated extremely straight and long roads there....are there? His

@>focus on mirage is a little much when we're talking winter in the North

@>country isn't it?

@>Mike

TRUE! But there can be other temperature gradients.

I was not positing this as THE answer, but simply one that had to be considered. My own sightings and those of Menzel and others are given as showing that horizontal bending can occur (answering a question posed by Martin). The physics of such bending depend on gradient junctions between different temperatures occurring at angles other than horizontal. Possible causes of such vertical or oblique junctions include:

- The edge of a column of warmer air rising over a city or town.

- Warmer air rising from a river that has not yet frozen over.

- A weather front.

- Exhaust (clear) from a smokestack has a profound effect on what is seen through it, especially on cold days. (Obviously this was not the case in the sighting at hand, but I suggest experimenting with it to see the effects of horizontal bending).

In any of these cases, the person seeing the phenomenon would have to be looking at the gradient junction almost edge-on (as I was) for the effect to manifest itself.

Any turbulence in the air would destroy the junction and the effect.

Does anyone have the weather conditions (especially wind) and forecast for the area at the time of the sighting? We can put this theory to bed quite readily with that.

One other (remote) possibility is that each light seen is the vertical mirage of a separate light source much farther north. But that wouldn't explain the motion of the object.

I cite two more cases of horizontal bending (but not nearly so pronounced) cited in UFO literature:

- Hynek saw the jet exhaust from the airliner he was riding in distort the image of a plane going the other way into a disk shape with the long axis horizontal. When his plane banked, he could see the other plane clearly because the exhaust missed its image. I have seen this effect myself while riding in a small airliner. Only the clouds above were distorted (It was a high wing plane, and I initially thought I was seeing a short contrail coming from the engine).

- Menzel (on the ground) saw the exhaust of a jet plane cross Jupiter in the sky. The image of Jupiter expanded into an ellipse with the long axis horizontal, and with arcs and bright points inside. Within a few seconds, it collapsed into Jupiter again.

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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 13:03:06 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Sat, 8 Jan 2000, Martin Jasek wrote:

@Date: Sat, 08 Jan 2000 21:33:58 -0700
@From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

@

@@

@Larry

@

@Here are responses to your other points.

@

@Martin

@

@

@Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

@

@>

@>

@> @One important number in the equation which is greater than one

@> @is the number of stars. It is possible that distance may not be

@> @a factor in space travel given enough advancements in science

@> @and engineering. In which case the number of stars plugged into

@> @the Drake Equation is orders of magnitude more than for a single

@> @galaxy.

@>

@> Then it is no longer a probability, but an expected value.

@

@Bingo!

But expected value is not what I was discussing. I was comparing the probability of various possible causes of the Yukon sightings, and the probability of an ET spacecraft is extremely low. It is much lower than the probability of a large prank released to be seen, and it is much lower than the probability that all of the witnesses were lying.

@> @I didn't say "nothing but non-human intelligence". I will say

@> @however that non-human intelligence is more likely than the

@> @remote possibilities that you site.

@>

@> Based on what evidence?

@

@Round and round we go

@

@> @If the ET hypothesis turns out to be true then I think there

@> @would be. Maybe far into the future there would be a "pay off",

@> @maybe we would never figure out how they work.

@>

@> That's a big IF! The expected value to consider is:

@>

@> 1. Figure the expected payoff of the desired result

@> 2. Multiply it by the probability of the result occurring

@> 3. Subtract the cost of the research.

@>

@> If the final value is positive, do the research.

@This approach is absurd! A noble prize winning physicist once said that man
@will never harness the power of the atom. A few years later it happened. Man
@will never solve the mysteries of flight, etc. There is no way one can
@determine the probability of innovation. Advancements in science come when
@people find ways of doing things in UNPREDICTABLE ways.

@Martin

This is not how research is always done, but this is how research
is FUNDED by profitable organizations.

The Wrights did not have any outside funding to play with. They
financed their own project. When they tried to get funding, the
lenders applied the formula I gave and refused the loans. So they
mortgaged their business instead.

Government funded the harnessing of the atom, because they were
afraid of the consequences if the enemy (we were in a war,
remember) found a way to do it first. Those negative consequences
were enough to tip the balance toward doing the research. They
are not present in most research decisions, and were not
addressed in the simpler method used in most research decisions
which I gave.

There were THREE possible outcomes in the harnessing of the atom:

1. Atomic power is possible, we get it first.
2. Atomic power is possible, enemy gets it first.
3. Atomic power is not possible.

Until we were in a war, there was very little funding for atomic
research. After the war, when atomic power was a certainty, there

was much more private funding available.

In both cases, the formula I gave was used repeatedly by different individuals and organizations. It is a common business practice, which is taught (and I used to teach it) in business school. This is the third time this week I have seen well-known practical knowledge labeled as "absurd," "silly," or "poppycock" by people who don't want to believe it is the truth.

In a survey in 1950, 90 percent said we would have cured cancer by 2000, but only 10 percent said we would land on the moon by then.

They also said in 1865 that no passenger could breathe if trains got up to 60 mi/hr. Anybody can make a semi-educated statement about anything.

That includes space aliens.

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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 13:49:03 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-11Message-id: <91.e60278.25ae269f@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/12/00 11:15:32 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:

<<At all times where maneuvering or observation was not necessary, the orientation used was that for the safest return of the astronauts if something went wrong (including loss of maneuvering thrusters). In addition, passive thermal control (PTC) was used in Apollo flights. This is where the spacecraft was continuously rotated slowly so the sun heated all sides evenly. >>

Gordon explicitly reported they were flying SEF (small end forward) at the time of the sighting.

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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 13:54:13 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-11Message-id: <a7.f12b82.25ae27d5@aol.com>

Larry (and Bruce),

My COMMENTS with some additional info I found in my files (still don't have my full case files located yet).

Brad

In a message dated 1/12/00 9:15:16 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Fri, 7 Jan 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 23:42:42 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Gemini-11
@
@@
@Regarding Oberg's contribution to the The Gemini 11 discussion, Brad
@wrote:
@>
@I will be very interested to see how you revive Proton 3 once again -- if
@you can. One major problem I can foresee right now, assuming my fuzzy
@memory on this is correct, is that the object was photographed as above the
@level of the Gemini so the orbit had to be higher and the Gemini itself was
@in the highest orbit of the entire Gemini program to date. The Proton 3
@was in a LOW virtually CIRCULAR orbit that was just hours from
@decay.

COMMENTS: The Proton 3 decayed three days later at about 1752 UT +/- 20 mins (16 Sept 66). At the time of the Gemini 11 UFO incident, about 1825 UT on 13 Sep 66, it was in a low orbit with semimajor axis about 6582 km, period about 88.56 mins, eccentricity about 0.00776, inclination about 63.43 degs, as interpolated from NORAD elsets from before and after the encounter (elsets 28-32 before, 33 after).

@
@The astronaut report suggested that the object went in front and below.
@Of more interest is that it was first seen at the 10 o'clock position
@(roughly). This means to the
@left or NORTH east of the Gemini 11, and since it appeared to pass below

@and in front. it was moving toward the east-southeast... that is, it had a
@southward velocity component/.
@The Proton 3, on the other and, was moving northward at the time and, if
@first seen on the LEFT side, would have been observed to move (northward)
@AWAY from the Gemini 11, i.e., it would not appear to pass in front and
@below.

COMMENTS: Bruce is correct. The Proton 3 was headed northeast and was about 15 minutes away from a northbound equator crossing at roughly 1840 UT, prior crossing about 1712 UT, the sighting at about 1825 UT, all on 13 Sep 66. Astronauts Conrad and Gordon both reported to NASA-JSC photogrammetrist Richard W. Underwood on 21 Sep 66 that the UFO photography had been taken at 27h43m into the flight, or about 1825 UT/GMT/Z, according to Underwood's report.

My calculations of relative position at 1825 UT on 13 Sep 66 are as follows approximately:

Gemini 11
Latitude 25 S
Longitude 8 W
Altitude 309 km

Proton 3
Latitude 53 S
Longitude 61 W
Altitude 242 km

The Gemini 11 orbital elements are from NASA-JSC Flight Control Division trajectory printouts, NORAD elset for Object 2415 (Gemini 11), and the TRW Gemini 11 Orbit and Re-entry Trajectory Reconstruction (TRW Note 66 FMT-262, 20 Dec 66). The Proton 3 orbital elements are from the NORAD elsets.

@The altitude of the Gemini 11 estimated at 300 km. That of the P-3
@estimated at 225 km

COMMENTS: As noted above, I get about 309 km and 242 km respectively, which still supports Bruce's point (see below) that even if the Gemini 11 had been directly on top of the Proton 3 the distance separating them, about 67 km, was too great for the angular size of about 0.45 degs measured on the film, which at that distance would correspond to object dimensions of about 530 meters or about 1,700 feet -- much too large for the approximately 13-foot Proton 3 satellite (called the N-4 spacecraft, serial no. 4, by the Soviets). (Also, the photos are taken against a dark space background, not against the earth.)

@This is already too great for the P-3 to make images as large as in the
@photographs, even if the

@astronauts had been able to look straight down at the P-3.

@

One thing that might be confusing things here is that the astronauts rarely flew with the nose foreward, or with the earth "below" them.

COMMENTS: The Gemini 11 WAS nose forward, heads up, according to the astronauts' testimony, and the NASA-JSC Flight Control Division trajectory/attitude printouts.

The most common orientation used was one where the retrorockets and the heat shield face the direction of motion (ready for use), and the earth is "overhead" in the windows when the astronauts are seated. The shuttle does this too, but flips over after the main engine does the retro burn.

The only times a Gemini or Apollo capsule flew nose-foreward were:

- shortly after launch
- during certain docking maneuvers

COMMENTS: The Gemini 11 was docked with the Agena.

- during certain observations

for Apollo only:

- during translunar injection
- translunar flight before LEM extraction
- in lunar orbit
- during and the transearth injection burn
- Apollo 13's transearth flight (since the LEM provided transearth injection, but the service module provided retro fire)

At all times where maneuvering or observation was not necessary, the orientation used was that for the safest return of the astronauts if something went wrong (including loss of maneuvering thrusters). In addition, passive thermal control (PTC) was used in Apollo flights. This is where the spacecraft was continuously rotated slowly so the sun heated all sides evenly.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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by fins.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id KAA31999
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 12 Jan 2000 10:59:12 -0500 (EST)
Received: from localhost (lrobins@localhost)
by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
KAA11897
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 12 Jan 2000 10:59:12 -0500 (EST)
Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 10:59:11 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000112102700.18008C-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 14:29:13 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: SETI signals?

On Sun, 9 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Sun, 9 Jan 2000 14:25:19 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: SETI signals?
@
@@
@MORE COMMENTS (below).
@
@
@
@@You make some good points so let me respond (below) with COMMENTS.
@
@@Brad
@
@
@@In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 1:05:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry
@Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:
@
@@> @
@
@
@@> On Wed, 29 Dec 1999 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
@@>
@@> @Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 17:32:39 EST
@@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@> @@@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@@> @Subject: Re: SETI signals?
@
@@> @@
@@> @Hi Larry,
@

@@> But there is no Doppler shift when the satellite is moving
@@> perpendicular to the line of sight.

@@COMMENTS: A perpendicular point of transmission from a
@@satellite would be extremely rare.

@Not for a SETI sweep of the cosmos. Usually the antenna is
@pointed neither east nor west, letting the earth's rotation sweep
@it around the right ascension axis. One declination is selected

@for each 24 hour sweep. That makes all satellites in east-west
@orbits cross the sensitive area at right angles.

@MORE COMMENTS: Unless the declination selected is directly above the SETI
@antenna site it will NOT be at right angles to crossing earth satellites.
@For example, if the SETI site is at, say, 40 N latitude, and the selected
@declination is at say 10 degs N then satellites with transmissions would be
@picked up NOT at "right angles" but at no more than 60 degs elevation above
@the horizon. In that situation the only way the satellite flight path would
@be at right angles to the SETI antenna is if the satellite coincidentally was
@in a 40-deg inclination orbit. But most satellites found that far north in
@the mid-latitudes will be in roughly 90-deg polar orbits or Russia's high
@latitude/inclination orbits.

One has to remember that the SETI system is sweeping frequencies
too. The time of observation at one frequency in one direction is
a series of brief encounters.

@BTW, a friend of mine has an amateur SETI system. So far, the
@only intelligence he has picked up was the city's dispatch radio
@leaking in through a back lobe of the antenna pattern and
@overloading the tuner in the receiver.

@
@MORE COMMENTS: The spy satellite does not have to be directly above the
SETI
@antenna (thus possibly at "right angles") to be received but could be
@received through an antenna SIDE-LOBE off at some oblique angle above the
@horizon.

That's true, and raises a whole new nest of problems, since any
doppler shift measured would not correspond to Earth orbit
objects assumed to be in the direction the antenna is pointing.

@@COMMENTS: Many radio astronomy antennas are multiples and
@@equipped for DOPPLER INTERFEROMETRY.

@
@And SETI rarely gets enough funding to rent time on one of those
@big monsters. Usually, they have to be content with one dish at a
@time.

@
@MORE COMMENTS: A lot of interferometry these days is done simply by linking
@radio telescopes without a special "monster" set up such as the VLA on the
@Plains of San Agustin, New Mexico. If one linked antenna receives a signal
@not received by the other antennas then they know instantly that the signal
@is NOT coming from deep space but is from near-earth, i.e., most likely a
@satellite.

Again, SETI rarely gets to use more than one dish at a time.

@@> And remember, spy satellites transmit short bursts of data, not
@@> continuously.

@@COMMENTS: Good point but not true for all intelligence
@@satellites -- for some the amount of data download is so vast it
@@cannot be sent in bursts.

@It only takes one. And see below, where the intelligence
@satellite sends one burst on each frequency in turn. Anyone
@listening on only one frequency hears only one burst. In SETI
@scans, if the receiver's frequency sweep is not on the burst
@frequency when the satellite uses it, it will miss that burst
@entirely.

@MORE COMMENTS: As I've pointed out several times before such spy satellite
@signals would be ENCRYPTED transmissions. Not a repetitious pattern but
@encrypted text. How in the world would the SETI astronomer not see that?
@That would be the tipoff right there that it's from a Near Earth Orbit spy
@sat.

Most of them send encrypted images, not text. The spy satellites
I am talking about take photos from space. The telemetry they
send is unlike other forms of communications. Some spy satellites
may operate in a mode similar to that used by radio control
planes, just taking orders from the ground, with a quick
acknowledge burst after every command received.

@@COMMENTS: You had said NORAD had hid from the Gemini astronauts
@@the existence of spy satellites which would have otherwise
@@explained their space-UFO sightings. You don't give even a
@@single bit of evidence of NORAD allegedly doing this in your
@@long list below, making the list irrelevant insofar as
@@supporting your claim.

@
@@You've changed your story now to say NORAD didn't "hide" the spy
@@satellites but merely didn't "identify them or IDENTIFIED THEM
@@AS SOMETHING ELSE," but you still haven't given ANY examples of
@@either case in your list below.

@
@Semantics! I consider concealing the identity of something as
@hiding it.

@MORE COMMENTS: NO IT'S NOT "SEMANTICS." To "hide" something is
@to conceal its very existence. To misidentify something still
@discloses its existence. Your story changed from one of NORAD
@allegedly concealing the existence of spy satellites to a story
@of NORAD merely misidentifying spy satellites.

I'm not changing my story, you're misunderstanding me. It is probably a difference in word usage between where you are and where I am. Here is what I have been trying to say all along:

NORAD (and possibly NASA) may have hidden the true identities of the objects seen visually or on RADAR in several cases involving astronauts. This was concealing the existence of spy satellites AS A CLASS from the general public.

@You had previously claimed that NORAD had hid the very existence of spy
@satellites from the Gemini missions that sighted space UFO's and that that
@was why the sightings remained unidentified -- but that means NORAD was endangering the lives of our astronauts needlessly when all they needed to disclose
@was a mere SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER and approach parameters WITHOUT
@DISCLOSING ANY CLASSIFIED MISSION PROFILE. The idea NORAD did that is sheer
@nonsense. NORAD had a formal agreement with NASA to continuously calculate
@approach parameters of ALL KNOWN satellite objects during MANNED NASA
@missions for purposes of SAFETY, to warn of possible collisions.

OK, so the correct satellite catalog number is given to the astronauts. Some nosey newsman gets hold of it (through listening to the capcom link on an all-band radio), and demands to know what mission by what government endangered our astronauts. What were they going to do then?

@I copied a list of ALL astronaut sightings I have records on to
@the letter for comparison. I did not bother to delete the other
@sightings. I did not mean to imply that NORAD hid something in
@each sighting.

@MORE COMMENTS: All these listings then were IRRELEVANT PADDING
@if they did not support your contention that NORAD hid spy
@satellites thus allowing Gemini sightings to remain as "UFO's."

Actually, I just didn't have time to delete the others. I had a meeting to go to, so I just pasted the entire list in and annotated the ones that had NORAD connections.

@@> Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to
@@> parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing.
@@> This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It
@@> was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered.
@
@The existence of the RADAR sighting was not released to the
@public, but learned of from leaks. NORAD initially assumed the

@possibility that the Russians had something following our
@spacecraft, and kept the sighting quiet because of that.

This should have been Mercury 6. My source had a misprint in it.

@@> Gemini 4: An object was seen and photographed. The frame before
@@> the UFO photo was accidentally exposed, and recorded the window
@@> of the spacecraft with the sun shining on the rim. That was the
@@> photo released as the "UFO." The accidental exposure caused the
@@> records to be one frame off. The actual photo shows nothing but
@@> an extra dot of light among the stars. It was probably a small
@@> bit of debris from the Gemini itself.

@MORE COMMENTS: I don't recall any such circumstance with the Gemini 4 film.

I didn't find this out until after "Apollo 13" was released. I
saw an interview with Lovell on TV.

@MORE COMMENTS: How is that possible when the space between the astronaut's
@head and the window was about 12 inches and the movie camera itself was about
@9-1/2 inches long???? (Camera data from NASA Photogrammetrist Richard W.
@Underwood, Aug 17, 1976, and Sept 19, 1977.) I never heard this story
@before. Besides, it's IRRELEVANT.

@The egg shaped object is nothing but the
@sun shining on the rounded window corner,
@

@MORE COMMENTS: I measured the elliptical image as having a major-minor
axis
@ratio of 1.5 +/- 0.1. The sun is perfectly round (ratio 1.0) to within these
@margins.

But a curved surface changes the shape of reflections. Like I
said, I have a copy of a frame from the shot printed very light,
and it shows the capsule interior filling the rest of the frame.

I will tell you the reference for the copy I have when I find it
again (it's in a book).

@and the tail is the straighter part of the window next to it.
@Printing the film lighter than normal confirmed this (I have a
@copy). The strip was underexposed because the camera was set to
@photograph things outside the capsule (in bright sun) at the
@time.

@The accidental start of the camera caused the log to not match up
@with the film strips shot, but to be one item off. The next strip

@of film was the actual object the crew was puzzled about, and
@analysis of that strip showed the object to be debris from the
@capsule.

@Source: A James Lovell interview I taped on TV.

@MORE COMMENTS: Lovell was NOT on the McDivitt-White Gemini 4 mission.

I know. He did the TV interview and was asked about UFOs in space
and about that photo in particular.

@@> Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but
@@> never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.

@@COMMENTS: Where is NORAD hiding anything here?

@They may have known what it was, but not identified it for the
@astronauts, where the transmissions would have been picked up by
@the TV networks.

@@> Gemini 8: This visible object was the Agena for the mission,
@@> reflecting sun that made it visible before it was expected to be
@@> seen.

@@> Gemini 11: The objects were tentatively identified as the Proton
@@> 3 satellite and its booster, but UFO investigators
@@> found that the orbit was wrong for what was observed.

@Nothing they would admit to anyway. The Proton 3 satellite WAS
@the "something else" they said was there instead of a spy
@satellite.

@MORE COMMENTS: Again, this is ridiculous that NORAD would
@endanger the lives of astronauts to conceal the existence of a
@supposed spy satellite when all it needed to do was list any
@such satellite as a mere SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER without
@identifying it further as anything at all. We don't even know
@if any such hidden spy sat even existed -- this is purely
@hypothetical supposition on your part.

@The distance to the Proton 3 was actually about 5,000 km, my
@memory was off but conservative in understating the discrepancy.

Do we know what they really told NASA? Or is what we know only
what the PRESS was told? Those are two very different things.
Think about this:

NASA's main concern was: Can anything (no matter what) hit the Gemini capsule?

NORAD's main concern was: Keep Gemini from hitting anything, and keep the public from learning the truth about spy satellites.

NASA didn't care WHAT it was, only that it wouldn't pose a threat. So NORAD could have identified it by name as anything and satisfied them, so long as NORAD knew it wasn't a danger.

@We have to remember that the purpose of NORAD at the time had
@nothing to do with UFOs, but rather the security of this country.
@Hiding alien invaders was the farthest thing from their minds.

@MORE COMMENTS: No one said anything about "Hiding alien invaders." Why
did
@you bring that up? It's a red herring, a distraction from the issue at hand.
@ And NORAD's mission DID have to do with UFO's, it always has, regardless
@whether they are called "UFO's" or "Uncorrelated Targets" (UCT's) or
@"Unidentified Aircraft" or whatever.

It wasn't to the author of the article I got the info out of.
This person was so worried about alien invaders that he presumed
that all military preparedness during the cold war was really
there to repel alien invaders (and that the cold war was a
pretext). NORAD's mission with UFOs was to look for foreign
invaders (planes or missiles with bombs on them), not
extraterrestrial ones.

@Suppose there had been a spy satellite there.
@

@MORE COMMENTS: Yes it is ALL "supposition."

@Remember that at the time Premier Breshnyev had his finger
@poised over "The Button," and the Cold War was at its height.
@President Johnson had just escalated the Vietnam war. Also, the
@existence of spy satellites had not yet been disclosed. What
@could NORAD do that wouldn't cause an international incident?

@MORE COMMENTS: I told you again and again "what NORAD could
@do." It could list the spy satellite as an otherwise
@unidentified SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER like all of the other spy
@satellites.

Do you really think the press would have sat still for that?
Remember when they started digging into Iran-Contra. The
President's plea for them to stay out of it only whetted their
journalistic appetites. If NORAD had done what you suggest, the
whole secrecy of the spy satellites would have been exposed at

that time, rather than several years later. As soon as one reporter found he couldn't get the identity of the satellite (or if two reporters came up with different identities)

@1. If it was one of ours, the Soviets would have learned about @its existence and orbit.

@MORE COMMENTS: The Soviets had skin-track radars just as we did. They @didn't need a NORAD announcement to know a satellite was flying overhead.

Yes, but they didn't know what the satellite did. If NORAD had issued a number without delving into the purpose of the satellite, they would have a pretty good guess.

@2. If it was one of theirs, our disclosure of its existence could @have caused caused a new round of tension.

@3. Calling it a UFO would have the same effect, because the @Soviet government (and the news media) could conclude that either @case 1 or case 2 was true, especially since it was shaped like @earthly space hardware, not the typical UFO shapes.

@4. The only prudent thing to do at the time: "Identify" it as @the nearest non-secret object available.

@MORE COMMENTS: All NORAD had to do was say "Object 1234 was @projected to pass within XXXX km of Gemini 11 at 1825 GMT on @Sept 13, 1966." No one had to say anything about satellite @Object 1234's mission or even if it was a satellite instead of @some debris. (The number 1234 is arbitrary for illustration.) @In fact that was standard procedure with spy satellites -- to @list them as space object catalog numbers without disclosing a @satellite name or mission or identity.

That's how they listed them, but that's not what the reporters would want to know. They would press and press until they got an answer on why that satellite was up there. (is this why they call them the press? :))

Also, this may have been the first time NORAD had to deal with the situation, and they may have come up with a quick solution to their dilemma on the fly.

@5. Once the UFO story got out, the corresponding record of the @spy satellite would have been altered to keep it out of the @media should an investigation ensue.

@You realize that the US military would much prefer a UFO mystery

@to an international incident. That's why they said they "had a
@flying disk" at Roswell, and later subbed the RaWin balloon for
@the (secret) Mogul balloon in the press conference. If the
@Soviets had found out about Mogul at that time, nuclear war was a
@possibility.

@MORE COMMENTS: Absolutely not. It was normal deployment on Apollo 12,
which
@meant a backward negative-x velocity vector.

Relative to the trajectory, or the direction the crew was facing?

I know the doors got stuck on one Apollo mission, but I can't
remember which one it was. I do know that the school year was in
session at the time, so it wasn't Apollo 11 or Apollo 14.

@MORE COMMENTS: I interviewed Skylab-3 astronaut Dr. Owen K. Garriott in
Oct
@1973, right after his return from the flight, about his sighting, photography
@and optical ranging to the unidentified reddish-orange object which was
@flashing or rotating about once per second. There were 4 color photos taken
@(NASA SL3-118-2140).

Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 18:44:53 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Gemini-11

Larry wrote:

>One thing that might be confusing things here is that the
>astronauts rarely flew with the nose foreward, or with the earth
>"below" them. The most common orientation used was one where the
>retrorockets and the heat shield face the direction of motion
>(ready for use), and the earth is "overhead" in the windows when
>the astronauts are seated. The shuttle does this too, but flips
>over after the main engine does the retro burn.

>The only times a Gemini or Apollo capsule flew nose-foreward
>were:

>- shortly after launch
>- during certain docking maneuvers
>- during certain observations
<

regardless of the probabilities hinted at above, the transcript of the
debriefing says they were flying SEF .. small end forward... and
heads up in orbit.

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Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 19:05:09 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Bentwaters 1956/Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?Message-id:
<8f.5c873c.25ae70b5@aol.com>

Larry,

My COMMENTS below. But let me just say at the outset we covered this issue about meteors at the 1956 Lakenheath-Bentwaters case last year on this List.

In a message dated Wed, 12 Jan 2000 9:58:00 AM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Fri, 7 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Fri, 7 Jan 2000 20:31:45 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Info on December 24th 1966 Sighting?
> @
> @> @
> @Hi Todd,
>
> @Now that I've had a chance to read Slater's account written 33
> @years after the fact, my impression is that these are very Low
> @Strangeness incidents and that the radar-only event was a meteor
> @(with the speed underestimated), the first visual event was a
> @headon meteor and the stationary-seeming lights were
> @miscellaneous but didn't display unexplainable behavior or
> @structure.
>
> @Brad
>
> This seems to be a common effect with RADAR and meteors. Since
> the meteor is so far away, it registers on RADAR as a second or
> third-trip echo (a distance normally beyond the range of the
> RADAR). This causes the plotted distance and speed to be reduced
> accordingly.
>
> This caused a large number of sightings in the early days of
> RADAR, but since transponders are now in general use, such
> sightings are rare (or easily identified through experience).
>
> Examples of such sightings:

- >
- > * Many were seen during World War II, but were attributed at the
- > time to electronic noise.
- >
- > * Congaree AFB, South Carolina, 8/20/52.
- >
- > * Parts of the 8/13/56 Lakenheath/Bentwaters case could have
- > been this effect, since a meteor shower is normally observed on
- > that night, and the UFOs were traveling in the correct direction.
- >
- >

COMMENTS: In my posting on Aug 25, 1999, on this List to you we covered this issue of the Perseids. The ground observers SAW the Perseids and REPORTED them as separate from the UFO's that they saw – as pointed out by astronomer J. Allen Hynek in his 1956 analysis of the case for the Air Force in which he discounted the meteor shower hypothesis on this basis. I pointed out that at 10:55 PM on Aug 13, 1956, in east England the Perseid radiant would have sent meteors on a heading of about 237 degs (about SW), a very different direction than the radar-tracked UFO on the heading of about 270-295 degs (about W to WNW). The Perseid shower radiant was also too high above the horizon, at about 26 degs elevation, to send a meteor on a long 60-mile virtually horizontal path as tracked on radar at Bentwaters.

I pointed out my discovery in early 1998 of a long overlooked HEIGHT-FINDER effect in the radar data that proved the extreme low altitude of the UFO as reported by the ground and airborne visual observers. The ground observers reported the UFO streaked over them at fantastic speed from E to W at an altitude of about 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The crew of the C-47 saw the light streak UNDER their 4,000-foot-altitude aircraft from E to W. At the same time the Bentwaters radar tracked the high-speed UFO traveling E to W over the base from 30 miles east to 30 miles west in a straight line of a dozen or more blips on the screen.

The radar operator noted that one blip 2 miles E of base was followed “immediately” or about a half sweep (1 second) later 3 miles W of base. Because the MPN-11A radar beam was only about 9 degrees high in vertical width, there was a “blind zone” directly above radar station. To avoid this radar “blind zone” and remain visible on the screen out to a distance of about 2-1/2 miles an object MUST be LOWER than about 2,500 feet. This radar HEIGHT-FINDING effect proves the ground-air visual observers were correct in putting the UFO at the extremely low altitude of 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Such a low altitude would have been impossible for a meteor to maintain in horizontal flight

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- >
- > ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
- > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
- > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
- > Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
- > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
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- >

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/embark>

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 05:31:56 +0000
From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
Subject: Kenneth Arnold - New EvidenceMessage-id:
<007e01bf5d87\$82482ec0\$591886d4@voyager>

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<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/>

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It has to be questioned whether Arnold, or any contemporary pilot, realised this.

Arnold was now also on the 'look out' for 'flying saucers'.

I have considerable empathy for the predicament he found himself in, when what was originally merely a perceived observation of unidentified jet aircraft, overnight became miscomprehended hysteria.

If he did mistakenly assume that a formation of nine birds - keeping in mind that pelicans have a 10 foot wingspan and would be a rare sighting in that region - were distant aircraft, how could they appear so unusual?

The answer could simply be that they were a quite exceptional encounter and Arnold easily assumed the mysterious objects were aircraft, much larger and much further away than in reality.

The evidence which already existed to support this can be found in Martin Kottmeyer's early work - see:

<http://www.reall.org/newsletter/v05/n06/resolving-arnold-part-1.html>

<http://www.reall.org/newsletter/v05/n07/resolving-arnold-part-2.html>

We should also note the following comments from experienced observers of these birds:

"Some refer to them as the 'Hecla Air Force'. Others call them the 'Icelandic Air Force'. Either way, once the visitor has seen them flying in formation, they understand the military designation".

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Would this match Arnold's own report and perceptions?

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"...and I could see them only plainly when they seemed to tip their wing, **or whatever it was**, and the sun flashed on them".

The sun burns the whites of their perfectly rigid backs upon the

negative of my mind, blinding my eye to all else.

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"They flew in a definite formation but erratically".

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"Or maybe it would be best to describe their flight characteristics as very similar to a formation of geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if they were linked together".

They are a kind of third reality, all moving impeccably together without a sound... all following the lead of the first.

"As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton, Oregon, they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water".

They all executed the ripple, at the precise point the first started to climb.

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...each waiting for the bird in front to flap his wings, for two powerful strokes, before returning to a glide.

"As I described them at the time their flight was like speed boats on rough water or similar to the tail of a Chinese kite that I once saw blowing in the wind".

They appear as crepe paper strips, tied to an invisible wind.
[End]

Also now brought to bear for the first time is a scientific fact which offers an explanation for the particularly bright and reflective nature of the objects which baffled Kenneth Arnold.

It's little known that pelicans have one further attribute in their already impressive capabilities.

They can appear to have a 'silver gleam..'.

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 11:28:05 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

Larry wrote:

>

I cite two more cases of horizontal bending (but not nearly so pronounced) cited in UFO literature:

- Hynek saw the jet exhaust from the airliner he was riding in distort the image of a plane going the other way into a disk shape with the long axis horizontal. When his plane banked, he could see the other plane clearly because the exhaust missed its image. I have seen this effect myself while riding in a small airliner. Only the clouds above were distorted (It was a high wing plane, and I initially thought I was seeing a short contrail coming from the engine).

- Menzel (on the ground) saw the exhaust of a jet plane cross Jupiter in the sky. The image of Jupiter expanded into an ellipse with the long axis horizontal, and with arcs and bright points inside. Within a few seconds, it collapsed into Jupiter again.

<

I can except image distortion over a small angle.. degree or less (generally MUCH less) as a result of atmospheric temperature gradients... these effects are seen all the time This is far from 10 degree lateral bending and FAR FAR from 90 degree bending. I dare say that the boundary between a complete vacuum and sea level atmospheric density would not produce 90 degree bending, either by refraction or reflection at the sharp boundary.

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/embark>

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 11:28:11 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

Larry wrote:

>The horizontal gradients would have been caused by the hot air rising from the road, surrounded by the cooler air from the fields on either side. There would be one on each side. The total bending had to be at least 5 degrees on each side to produce the effect, though the amount that occurred over each small section of road would be small. The effect is similar to the effect in a light pipe with a variable density.
<

Menzelian analysis!

Light is bent into the denser air (higher refractivity). Light pipe type guidance requires the higher density at the center. You have argued the air above the road is less dense than the air at the sides.... probably correct for a hot road... and hence light (direct or reflected) radiating from a distant object on the road should be "split apart" or diverged (not converged) like a negative lens, making the truck appear more distant. Assuming your description is accurate and not the result of a "moon illusion" type of effect, one must stretch farther to explain the effective magnification of the truck image.

Sun dogs won't work.

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 11:32:54 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Kenneth Arnold - New Evidence

To all birdbrains on this list:

James has posted OLD "new evidence"... which is
not really new evidence, just improvements on the bird theory...

which STILL fail to provide a MAP that shows how Arnold's
plane could fail to overtake pelicans that would be within a mile
or so from him at their closest.

—
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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 12:14:27 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold - New EvidenceMessage-id:
<76.e784a7.25af61f3@aol.com>

James,

I knew it was only a matter of time before you'd find some non-scientific writer's account of watching graceful birds in flight that recounts in POETIC words how blindingly bright they seemed in the sun. You don't give bibliographic documentation for Virden's account. You don't indicate whether Virden might have been in the darkness of early morning with dark-adapted eyes adjusting to what would then indeed seem like blinding light from sunlit birds high in the sky -- but Arnold was in midafternoon with sun-adapted eyes.

And Virden's poetry still does not mesh with Arnold's account of almost "ARC LIGHT" brightness, a "TREMENDOUS FLASH" which "LIT UP my whole AIRCRAFT, even the cockpit" (1977 FATE Symp pp. 19-20); a "BRIGHT FLASH" that "REFLECTED ON MY AIRPLANE" (letter to AAF July 1947); "a TREMENDOUSLY BRIGHT FLASH LIT UP the surfaces of my AIRCRAFT" (COTS 1952 p. 51b), like "sun" reflected off a "mirror" it "ALMOST BLINDED you" (KWRC radio transcript June 26, 1947).

And don't forget Arnold also said: "As I mentioned before, they seemed to be linked together in a sort of diagonal chainlike formation, similar to geese -- but THEY WERE NOT GEESE!" (FATE p. 20)

Virden's classic "V" bird formation is NOT the same as Arnold's single-file straight-line formation.

And you still cannot explain Arnold's very specific wide range of azimuths -- first seeing the flashes far to the north of Mt. Rainier, passing Rainier, flying to Mt. Adams, passing south of Adams, well over 100 degrees of compass direction. I've told you that Arnold would have had to ORBIT a slower-moving flock of birds in order to see them appear across such a wide range of directions, but orbiting would always put them out his passenger side window (given his reported clockwise turn just before the sighting) instead of crossing directly in front of his windshield as he actually reported. DRAW A MAP, as Bruce Maccabee says, and you would see what we mean. You still haven't done that or answered my point

Sincerely,

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 1/12/00 9:29:52 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 05:31:56 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 19:06:50 +0100
From: "Luis R. González Manso" <lrgm@arrakis.es>
Subject: ReptiloidsMessage-id:
<005a01bf5df1\$14c94720\$904905c3@LuisR.GonzalezManso>

Martin Kottmeyer is working in a chronology on reptilian aliens. He asked my help for any reptilian alien CE3s in my part of the world besides the Zanfretta case. And also asked if any reptoid material has been reaching into European culture in the last few years.

He mentioned TV series as "Lost World" and "V", films as "Enemy Mine", sf works by Burroughs and even Dr. Dale Russell's 1981 intelligent dinosaur *Stenonychosaurus*. I will suggest sf works by Harry Harrison "West of Eden" and Robert J. Sawyer "The Quintaglio Ascension", films as "The Last Starfighter", etc.

Any suggestions?
Luis R. González

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 13:20:48 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

I revved up my research engines last night and have some more details on a few cases we have been discussing. Rather than clutter the system with many posts, I decided to combine them into a single email.

PANEL METER PHOTO:

I found the photo of the panel meter I had mentioned earlier. Unfortunately, it has no caption. But you can find it in:

Flying Saucers Pictorial

(C) 1967 Real Magazine

LAKENHEATH/BENTWATERS:

Brad:

I was not referring to the part of this case where the object went under the airplane when I said that a part of the case might be caused by a 2nd/3rd trip echo and a meteor.

I was referring to the part where an object streaked westbound (only on RADAR) and was seen for only two blips east of the Bentwaters station and two blips west, covering a total of 66 miles. This might have been the result of two separate meteors and 2nd/3rd trip echoes.

The object that flew under the plane is the only part of the sighting that I consider really unexplained. Jenny Randles blows the lid off of the rest of the case in her book "UFOs: Danger In the Air." (Hey Jenny, I finally got a copy!)

ASTRONAUT SIGHTINGS:

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 14:39:50 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Kenneth Arnold -Amusing "Evidence"

James wrote in his "New Evidence"

>

[ARNOLD WROTE]"They didn't fly in a conventional formation that's taught in our army, they seemed to kind of weave in and out right above the mountaintops, and I would say that they even went down into the canyons in several instances..."

[VIRDEN, a "pelicanist", wrote about pelicans seen from the ground]
Rising and falling as much as a hundred feet in the air, all following the slightest twitch to the left or right as they glide effortlessly through the morning sky.

<

Ha ha. amusing. On the one hand we are to believe that Arnold saw pelicans which could have been NO MORE THAN a couple of miles from his plane. Now we have Arnold's description of them (above) as being near the mountain tops and going down into the canyons ... hence the altitudes of the objects changed.

The similarity being pointed out here is that, ob, by the way, pelicans go up and down in altitude, "rising and falling as much as a hundred feet in the air..."

Hence we are to use this comparison as a point in favor of identifying the objects Arnold saw as pelicans.....
because BOTH THOSE OBJECTS AND PELICANS GO UP AND DOWN AS THEY FLY ALONG....

OK. Which part of Arnold's description are we to accept as true and which to reject as false? We must accept Arnold's description of them going down.... "and I would say they even went down"... but we must REJECT THE NEXT THREE WORDS ..."..into the canyons" because if we accept those dreaded (by pelicanists) words,. then all avian-hell breaks loose....
Why,.

those pelicans must have been about 80 ft in width (wingspan) because they were, if they went down into the canyons, OVER 20 miles from Arnold's plane!

So, which is it Jim, do we accept "down" and reject "canyons".... and if so,

why, or do we accept "down " AND "canyons" and reject pelicans?

DRAW A MAP!!!! showing the track which the "pelicans" must have followed to be able to get away from Arnold after he turned his plane "sideways" and rolled down his window,.... etc.

AND NOW TO FURTHER NEW EVIDENCE:

James wrote:

>Also now brought to bear for the first time is a scientific fact
>which offers an explanation for the particularly bright and
>reflective nature of the objects which baffled Kenneth Arnold.

>It's little known that pelicans have one further attribute in
>their already impressive capabilities.

>They can appear to have a 'silver gleam..'.>

>

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 15:05:10 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: The 'Yukon' Case

On Thu, 13 Jan 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

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@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
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@
@@
@Larry wrote:
@>The horizontal gradients would have been caused by the hot air
@rising from the road, surrounded by the cooler air from the
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@bending had to be at least 5 degrees on each side to produce the
@effect, though the amount that occurred over each small section
@of road would be small. The effect is similar to the effect in a
@light pipe with a variable density.
@<
@
@Menzelian analysis!
@
@Light is bent into the denser air (higher refractivity). Light pipe type
@guidance
@requires the higher density at the center. You have argued the air above
@the
@road is less dense than the air at the sides.... probably correct for a hot
@road...
@and hence light (direct or reflected) radiating from a distant object on
@ the road should be "split apart" or diverged (not converged)
@like a negative lens, making the truck appear more distant.
@Assuming your description is accurate and not the result of a "moon
@illusion" type of effect, one must stretch farther to explain the effective
@magnification of the truck image.
@
@Sun dogs won't work.

You are right about the direction of bending according to physics.

But how can a hot road make a distant object loom above its normal position?

All I know is that I saw it, My parents said they saw it, and Menzel said he saw it. Also. the book "Handbook of Unusual

Natural Phenomena" lists cases where distant objects were seen to be too large (vertically and horizontally), but does not explain them.

Possibly the fields were hotter than the road. The soil was black with fertilizer and the growth was short at the times this happened. The road was concrete, not asphalt. All of the sightings occurred after 5 pm. I hadn't really considered those facts before. All of the sightings occurred in June, never in July or August (the only times of the year any of us were ever there).

This combination would also explain why developing one of the fields destroyed the effect. I am going to have to sketch this out and see if I can make any sense of it.

I thought of the moon illusion. It would make the truck appear larger than if the truck were up in the air, but it wouldn't make it seem near enough that trigonometric distance methods seemed to work. One thought is that the effect depressed the road rather than raising the truck, but the width still doesn't make sense.

It also occurs to me that some of the bending had to happen over the fields, not the road, for the image to have been as wide as it was.

Here's another possibility that might work for my sightings, but not for Menzel's: The far truck was the illusory image. But the near one was the one that was out of focus.

I just did an experiment: I grabbed my heat gun and aimed it in different directions:

1. I saw a small amount of distortion (much less than a degree) when I looked across the edge of the stream of hot air (the gun was pointed at right angles to my line of sight, and about a foot away).
2. I saw about 5 times as much distortion when I sighted along the edge stream of hot air (the gun pointed directly away from me). Objects seen right at the edge were deflected about half a degree toward the center of the stream.
3. I got about the same amount of bending by sighting alongside a 12 foot long radiator (hot water, not steam).
4. I saw the most bending when I aimed the stream straight up and sighted along the edge of it. It seemed to be almost a degree.

Of course, the stream only travels about two feet before it widens and dissipates. But I think I am on the right track in thinking that the line of sight is along the temperature gradient itself.

@

@

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 15:30:33 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

Larry wrote:

>

>I revved up my research engines last night and have some more
>details on a few cases we have been discussing. Rather than
>clutter the system with many posts, I decided to combine them
>into a single email.

SNIP

>ASTRONAUT SIGHTINGS:

>

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 17:07:08 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Mercury-5Message-id: <31.3998b1.25afa68c@aol.com>

Your memory is faulty. It was well known in the 60's that NASA did not have complete line-of-sight contact with manned missions over the entire earth especially over the Southern Hemisphere.

In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 1:39:18 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 JamesOberg@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 17:39:17 EST
> @From: JamesOberg@aol.com
> @To: lrobin@indiana.edu, UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Mercury-5
>
>
> @In a message dated 1/6/00 12:05:36 PM, lrobin@indiana.edu wrote:
> @<<Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to
> @parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing.
> @This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It
> @was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered. >>
>
> @The fifth manned Mercury flight was MA-8 with Schirra. I have
> @never seen any other versions of this story. Radar tracking does
> @not extend for a full orbit -- each site can only observe
> @perhaps 5-6% of an orbit, and most flying time is out of radio
> @contact and beyond radar tracking. No manned spacecraft
> @maneuvered until Gemini-3 in 1965.
>
> @You're not deliberately making this easy on me, are you?? <g>
>
> No, I got the wrong flight. The one I wanted was the one with
> Gordon Cooper. Maybe there's another misprint in the magazine I
> got this case out of. It's full of typogoofical errors (It's the
> one that moved the Oloron and Gaillac (France) cases into 1954).
>
> There were tracking sites in Cape Canaveral FL, Bermuda, The
> Azores, Madrid, Johannesburg, Athens, Bombay, Woomera
> (Australia), Guam, Honolulu HI, Goldstone CA, Alamogordo NM, and
> Houston TX.
>

> I don't remember the spacecraft being out of radio contact except
> on the Glenn and Carpenter flights, and during re-entry.
>
> The Mercury spacecraft did not change orbits, but they did rotate
> occasionally to position the viewing window (and the heat shield
> for re-entry). That was the "maneuver" I referred to. The
> thruster could have thrown small debris into another orbit. They
> had to have the ability to rotate, or they couldn't have used the
> spinning re-entry method.
>
> The story said that this unknown object paralleled the spacecraft
> for one full orbit. It's possible that this entire UFO story is a
> hoax, considering the source:
>
> "The Real Report on Flying Saucers" Real Magazine, 1968.
>
>
>
> ---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 17:42:16 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <b3.2cfdb6.25afaec8@aol.com>

Jim,

The actual air-to-ground communications transcript for the Gemini 7 flight, printed in the Condon Report, has the astronauts reporting the "bogey" on the left at their 10 o'clock position SEPARATE from their "booster" on the right at their 2 o'clock position, or about 120 degrees apart in direction:

Spacecraft: Gemini 7 here, Houston how do you read?

Capcom: Loud and clear. 7, go ahead.

Spacecraft: Bogey at 10 o'clock high.

Capcom: This is Houston. Say again 7.

[BOGEY AT 10 O'CLOCK:]

Spacecraft: Said we have a bogey at 10 o'clock high.

Capcom: Roger. Gemini 7., is that the booster or is that an actual sighting'?

Spacecraft: We have several, looks like debris up here. Actual sighting.

Capcom: You have any more information? Estimate distance or size?

Spacecraft: We also have the booster in sight.

Capcom: Understand you also have the booster in sight, Roger.

<SNIP>

[BOOSTER AT 2 O'CLOCK:]

Spacecraft: Roger -- Spacecraft (Lovell) I have the booster on my side, it's a brilliant body

in the sun, against a black background with trillions of particles on it.

Capcom: Roger. What direction is it from you?

Spacecraft: It's about at my 2 o'clock position. (Lovell)

Capcom: Does that mean that it's ahead of you?

Spacecraft: It's ahead of us at 2 o'clock, slowly tumbling.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 2:22:14 PM Eastern Standard Time,
JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

> >

>

> Back to the original issue, what Borman was seeing when he talked about the
> "bogey". Here is the whole story, usually covered up or distorted in the UFO
> literature.

>

>

>
> Note - The following is an excerpt from an article "Flying the Gusmobile"
> about the Gemini missions. Published on the site of "Air and Space" magazine
> July 14. <http://www.airspacemag.com:80/ASM/Mag/Index/1998/AS/ftgm.html>
>
> (snipped)
>
> At almost twice the length of Gemini 5, Commander Frank Borman's Gemini 7
> mission may have been even more trying, but it grabbed the attention of at
> least one Hollywood producer.
>
> "Right after we got into orbit we were supposed to 'station keep' or fly
> formation with the booster," Borman says. "We were flying formation and
> taking photographs and infrared measurements and I started calling it a
> 'bogey,' which is an old fighter pilot term. Well, a lot of the UFO freaks on
> the ground picked this up and said we had seen a UFO because we had referred
> to our booster as a bogey.
>
> "Just this past year I got a call from a producer at 'Unsolved Mysteries' and
> they said, 'We read your account about your seeing a UFO on Gemini 7 and
> would you come on the program?' I told them: 'I'd love to come on your
> program because I'd love to straighten that out.'
>
> "I explained what it was I saw, and I said, 'I don't think there were UFOs,'
> and the producer said, 'Well, I'm not sure we want you on the program.' "
>
>
>

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 18:05:47 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
Message-id: <cc.66e9a3.25afb44b@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/13/00 2:32:19 PM, brumac@compuserve.com wrote:

<<>The Mercury program started with two unmanned flights, then

>Mercury 3 was the first manned flight (Alan Shepard). But Mercury

>6 was another unmanned flight, to test some changes.>>

The smaller Redstone booster carried MR-1,2,3,and 4. The larger Atlas booster carried MA-1,2,3, etc...

MR-3 and MR-4 were manned, as were MA-6 through 9.

Not realizing that two booster series were involved can lead to confusion and invalid suppositions.

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 18:26:58 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <e2.2afa38.25afb942@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/13/00 5:03:39 PM, you wrote:

<<The actual air-to-ground communications transcript for the Gemini 7 flight, printed in the Condon Report, has the astronauts reporting the "bogey" on the left at their 10 o'clock position SEPARATE from their "booster" on the right at their 2 o'clock position, or about 120 degrees apart in direction:>>

Maybe a too-literal interpretation that clashes with the explicit testimony of the on-the-scene witness (Borman) isn't nearly as credible as we may once have all thought it was?

—
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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 20:20:19 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <bd.5a3a41.25afd3d3@aol.com>

Hi Jim,

It's hard to tell which testimony of the "on-the-scene witness" you're talking about as the one we should believe -- (a) the testimony of both astronauts (Borman and Lovell) directly by radio from space aboard the Gemini 7 in real-time in 1965 as the sighting occurred right in front of their eyes, or (b) the off-the-cuff statement of only one some 30+ years after the fact made without consulting records from 1965. Seems more like a folklore-style memory error has crept in over the years.

The sighting has essentially ZERO Strangeness on Hynek's Strangeness Index. The only element of strangeness is the object's presence without a NORAD warning or prediction. Nothing about the object's BEHAVIOR or SHAPE was unexplainable or inconsistent with space debris. It's just that it was at the wrong place at the wrong time in effect.

UFOlogists who keep pushing marginal astronaut "UFO" cases keep ignoring the extremely low near-zero Strangeness of most of these cases. The shocker for me is the STS-48 Space Shuttle case with the still low Strangeness acrobatics of the particles (that was really the only thing strange about them). To me it proves that debris and ice particles can do amazing things and have nothing to do with the UFO phenomenon or ET's, Jack Kasher's extensive analysis notwithstanding (as you know I think it's wrong but don't have time to research it), and calls for a re-evaluation of astronaut UFO cases in general.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 13 Jan 2000 7:45:11 PM Eastern Standard Time, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

> >
>
> In a message dated 1/13/00 5:03:39 PM, you wrote:
>
> <<The actual air-to-ground communications transcript for the Gemini 7 flight,
> printed in the Condon Report, has the astronauts reporting the "bogey" on the
> left at their 10 o'clock position SEPARATE from their "booster" on the right
> at their 2 o'clock position, or about 120 degrees apart in direction:>>
>
> Maybe a too-literal interpretation that clashes with the explicit testimony
> of the on-the-scene witness (Borman) isn't nearly as credible as we may once
> have all thought it was?
>
>

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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 21:51:12 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & RadiationMessage-id:
<4c.936549.25afe920@aol.com>

MORE COMMENTS below:

In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 3:42:55 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:27:27 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Cash-Landrum & Radiation
> @
> @>
> @In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 7:16:26 PM Eastern Standard
> @Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
> @writes:
>
> @> > @>
> @>
> @>
> @> On Sat, 1 Jan 2000, Steven W. Kaeser wrote:
> @>
> @> @Date: Sat, 01 Jan 2000 10:43:50 -0500
> @> @From: "Steven W. Kaeser" <steve@konsulting.com>
> @> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @> @Subject: Re: Fox News (Paula Zahn) UFO Show Dec 28
> @> @
> @> @> @> @
> @> @At 10:08 AM 1/1/00 -0500, Todd wrote in response to Brad's post:
> @> @
> @> @>> Hi Todd,
>
> @> @>>Possibly some kind of chemical allergic reaction, which
> @> @>>could explain the effectiveness of the car in partially
> @> @>>shielding Vicki and Colby Landrum (ionizing radiation that
> @> @>>can travel 140 feet in air wouldn't be stopped by
> @> @>>windshield glass).
>
> @> The tilt of the windshield with respect to the location of the
> @> source may have reflected some of the radiation away Glass also

> @> does filter out some far ultraviolet and x-rays. In addition,
> @> there is the plastic layer between the glass panes in the safety
> @> glass. Also, the car body was shielding the lower parts of the
> @> bodies of those who remained in the car.
>
> @COMMENTS: My point was that ionizing radiation sufficiently
> @energetic as to penetrate 140 feet of air isn't going to be
> @stopped by a little windshield glass. We weren't discussing
> @nonionizing radiations such as UV. In a later posting I
> @discussed the fact that ionizing radiations propagate with high
> @scattering so the car body would not have given much shielding
> @-- it's like getting a sunburn from all directions on a heavily
> @overcast day or getting burned even under an umbrella.
>
> It depends on the frequency and the responses of different
> materials:
>
> Air is transparent to UV, x, and gamma rays at short distances.
> At long distances (on the order of several miles) air becomes
> opaque to x and gamma rays, just as water becomes opaque to
> visible light at great distances.
>
> Ozone is opaque to UV. Far UV ionizes and breaks oxygen molecules
> apart, causing the formation of ozone.
>
> Glass is opaque to far UV and near (soft) x-rays. It is clear to
> near UV, far x-rays and gamma rays.
>
> Some plastics are clear to visible light, but either block or
> fluoresce in response to far UV. Most plastics are clear at x and
> gamma frequencies, but some plastics are remarkably opaque at
> lower (soft) x-ray frequencies.
>
> All metals are opaque at UV and x-ray frequencies, but all except
> lead become translucent at gamma frequencies.
>
> Some minerals become translucent at x-ray frequencies. Others,
> especially barium and strontium salts, are opaque. Some
> fluoresce, while others, while still others are transparent. Many
> act as diffraction gratings at x-ray frequencies, deflecting
> x-rays at certain angles.
>
> X rays can and do cause radiation sickness with overexposures. My
> great grandmother was a victim of this, when they were trying to
> use x-rays as a treatment for arthritis.
>
> Far UV is an ionizing radiation for some compounds, including
> molecular oxygen.

MORE COMMENTS: This is nitpicking -- UV is not considered "ionizing radiation" for purposes of radiobiology. In any case only hard X-rays, gamma rays and neutrons will propagate over 140 feet to the Cash-Landrum witnesses, so most of what you said is irrelevant to the case.

>
> @
> @
> @
> @
>
> ---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
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Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 22:02:22 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & MichalakMessage-id:
<25.acfbca.25afebbe@aol.com>

MORE COMMENTS below:

In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 4:11:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Thu, 6 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 6 Jan 2000 20:43:34 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
> @
> @> @
> @In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 7:19:44 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:
> @
> @> > @>
> @>
> @>
> @> On Sat, 1 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
> @>
> @> @Date: Sat, 1 Jan 2000 17:31:21 EST
> @> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @> @Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
> @> @
> @> @> @> @
> @> @Hi Jim,
> @> @
> @> @Excellent point! Although I don't know if the helicopters were ever
> @> @reportedly closer than 140 feet to the UFO, the crews' exposure would have
> @> @been over a much longer duration than the few minutes that Cash and the
> @> @Landrums were at 140 feet, possibly hours.
> @>
> @> That's assuming that the source was a gamma ray source. We are
> @> forgetting x-rays and ultraviolet. The car and helicopter bodies
> @> would protect against those.
> @>
>

- > @COMMENTS: I just posted the response on these points which
- > @eliminate UV and x-rays. I'm not assuming gamma radiation
- > @there's also neutrons to consider -- and reject along with gamma
- > @as not consistent with what would otherwise be absolutely fatal
- > @doses.
- >
- > There are some possibilities we haven't considered yet. Here are
- > some questions to ask:
- >
- > 1. The radiation source might have nothing to do with the
- > sighting. There are cases of exposures from poorly operated
- > construction materials testing systems. There was also a case
- > where a kid found a "spent" medical radiation source in a dump
- > and took it home.

MORE COMMENTS: My point all along has been there was NO IONIZING RADIATION because if that was the cause of the Cash-Landrum illness their symptomatology (extremely rapid onset of GI tract symptoms etc.) they would have received FATAL doses and ALL THREE would be DEAD.

- > 2. How sure are we of the actual distance to the object?

MORE COMMENTS: I think there were marks on the road.

- > 3. You can't lump x-rays into one category. Different frequencies
- > do different things. Low frequency (soft) x-rays can travel
- > farther in air, but are stopped more easily by glass and other
- > substances. I used to work with x-ray crystallography.

MORE COMMENTS: Hard X-rays travel farther in air than soft X-rays.

- > 4. Could the convoy have been an emergency attempt to get a
- > malfunctioning reactor (or something else equally nasty) away
- > from populated areas?

MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation, no reactor.

- > 5. UV may not be an ionizing radiation as such, but people have
- > been treated for sunburn-like exposures and nausea after being
- > exposed to mercury vapor or halogen lamps with broken outer
- > (UV-blocking) envelopes. There is a warning about this on the
- > replacement halogen bulb I bought last month.

MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation, no UV. See above and prior postings.

> 6. Could the whatever-it-was have been producing a chemical
> irritant?

MORE COMMENTS: Possibly.

> 7. Could an unrelated chemical irritant have been in the area?

MORE COMMENTS: Possibly.

> 8. Was the UFO a hazardous object suspended by a long cable from
> a helicopter?

MORE COMMENTS: Possibly.

> 9. Was the radiation emitted in a directional beam, or
> omnidirectionally?

MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation.

> 10. Could a radioactive substance have been given off by the
> object, and ingested and/or inhaled by Cash?

MORE COMMENTS: No lung damage, no respiratory symptoms, no fatalities, no radiation.

> 11. Could the victims have been intentionally poisoned because
> they saw something secret?

MORE COMMENTS: Seems very remote.

> 12. Could the symptoms be a combination of unrelated effects?

MORE COMMENTS: Possibly.

I

> was recently misdiagnosed as having severe gastrointestinal
> problems. The symptoms were severe abdominal pain, vomiting,
> mucus discharges. I had a kidney stone, with an unrelated
> allergic reaction to latex materials in the doctor's office. I
> knew the mucus discharges and vomiting were latex reactions -- I
> have had enough of them -- but the doctor could not understand

- > that there were two illnesses (one iatrogenic) occurring at the
- > same time.
- >
- > 13. Were any steps taken at the time to isolate the offending
- > material or radiation?

MORE COMMENTS: No. As I pointed out in earlier messages there were strange delays in starting the investigation, no soil samples were taken for years, no lab tests done when they were taken, etc.

- > 14. Has anyone endeavored to test the soil and foliage in the
- > area?

MORE COMMENTS: See above.

- > 15. Could an accidental exposure to excess x-rays have occurred
- > at the hospital and compounded with the original effects?

MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation.

- > 16. Could the hospital bve covering up for a case of malpractice
- > or technical failure to avoid a big lawsuit?

MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation.

- >
- > @I'm surprised you haven't suggested FIRE BALLOONS yet. Maybe
- > @some prankster fire balloons are capable of thermonuclear
- > @reactions! :)
- >
- > No, but one produced ultraviolet radiation. It contained a
- > magnesium flare.
- >

MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation.

- > ---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----
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- > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
- > Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins
- > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.
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- >
- >

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Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 09:21:28 +0000
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Reptiloids

At 19:06 13/01/2000 +0100, you wrote:

>>

>Martin Kottmeyer is working in a chronology on reptilian aliens. He asked my
>help for any reptilian alien CE3s in my part of the world besides the
>Zanfretta case. And also asked if any reptoid material has been reaching
>into European culture in the last few years.

>

>He mentioned TV series as "Lost World" and "V", films as "Enemy Mine", sf
>works by Burroughs and even Dr. Dale Russell's 1981 intelligent dinosaur
>Stenonychosaurus. I will suggest sf works by Harry Harrison "West of Eden"
>and Robert J. Sawyer "The Quintaglio Ascension", films as "The Last
>Starfighter", etc.

>

>Any suggestions?

Hi Luis

I think BBC TV's Dr Who had reptilian aliens in it on one occasion. They
also had insect-type ones as well (Both during the early-70s I think)

Cheers

John

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/embark>

Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 11:02:38 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogey

On Thu, 13 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 20:20:19 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogey

@
@Hi Jim,

@It's hard to tell which testimony of the "on-the-scene witness"
@you're talking about as the one we should believe -- (a) the
@testimony of both astronauts (Borman and Lovell) directly by
@radio from space aboard the Gemini 7 in real-time in 1965 as the
@sighting occurred right in front of their eyes, or (b) the
@off-the-cuff statement of only one some 30+ years after the fact
@made without consulting records from 1965. Seems more like a
@folklore-style memory error has crept in over the years.

@The sighting has essentially ZERO Strangeness on Hynek's
@Strangeness Index. The only element of strangeness is the
@object's presence without a NORAD warning or prediction.
@Nothing about the object's BEHAVIOR or SHAPE was unexplainable
@or inconsistent with space debris. It's just that it was at the
@wrong place at the wrong time in effect.

@UFOlogists who keep pushing marginal astronaut "UFO" cases keep
@ignoring the extremely low near-zero Strangeness of most of
@these cases. The shocker for me is the STS-48 Space Shuttle
@case with the still low Strangeness acrobatics of the particles
@(that was really the only thing strange about them). To me it
@proves that debris and ice particles can do amazing things and
@have nothing to do with the UFO phenomenon or ET's, Jack
@Kasher's extensive analysis notwithstanding (as you know I think
@it's wrong but don't have time to research it), and calls for a
@re-evaluation of astronaut UFO cases in general.

This is the most sensible statement on the entire subject I have
ever read.

@Brad

It's positively amazing how much stuff can fall off a spacecraft or booster. Among them are:

Sheets of ice, frozen on the surface of the booster body surrounding the cryogenic tanks

Remnants of explosive bolts used for stage separation, and the associated clamps and hardware attached to them

Gaskets from between stages

Bits of insulation and paint shaken loose during the launch

Covers used to make upper stages aerodynamically stable during the atmospheric part of a launch, and the remnants of their explosive bolts

Waste dumps

Vented materials

Anything else that is intentionally jettisoned

Debris from malfunctions

Stuff astronauts lost in space (NORAD was tracking a camera and a radio lost by astronauts for years)

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.

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Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 11:18:46 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <da.d5d79b.25b0a666@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/14/00 10:03:21 AM Central Standard Time,
lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<< . The only element of strangeness is the
@object's presence without a NORAD warning or prediction. >>

That's not even strange. They had just been launched into an orbit that rarely if ever took them over NORAD's northern Russia-facing sites. NORAD wasn't tracking with skin track radar anyway, they deliberately avoided painting the vehicle with possibly EMI-inducing pulses, using its active transponder instead. Objects only a few meters apart don't show up separately on radar anyway. So your concept of what would have been "normal" for space radar is not accurate.

—
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Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 11:40:14 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak

On Thu, 13 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 22:02:22 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
@
@@
@MORE COMMENTS below:

@
@
@
@
@In a message dated Fri, 7 Jan 2000 4:11:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@
@> @>
(snip)
@>
@> There are some possibilities we haven't considered yet. Here are
@> some questions to ask:
@>
@> 1. The radiation source might have nothing to do with the
@> sighting. There are cases of exposures from poorly operated
@> construction materials testing systems. There was also a case
@> where a kid found a "spent" medical radiation source in a dump
@> and took it home.

@MORE COMMENTS: My point all along has been there was NO
@IONIZING RADIATION because if that was the cause of the
@Cash-Landrum illness their symptomatology (extremely rapid onset
@of GI tract symptoms etc.) they would have received FATAL doses
@and ALL THREE would be DEAD.

What if the exposures were localized to only certain organs?

How do you know that the exposure occurred at the time of the
sighting? Could an earlier exposure have caused symptoms, the
onset of which seemed rapid only because the timing was
associated with the sighting time?

@> 2. How sure are we of the actual distance to the object?

@MORE COMMENTS: I think there were marks on the road.

How do we know the object made them?

(snip)

@MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation, no UV. See above @and prior postings.

UV usually doesn't cause fatalities.

(snip)

@> 11. Could the victims have been intentionally poisoned because @> they saw something secret?

@MORE COMMENTS: Seems very remote.

Agreed. But the question has to be posed as a possibility.

@> 12. Could the symptoms be a combination of unrelated effects?

@MORE COMMENTS: Possibly.

(snip)

@> 15. Could an accidental exposure to excess x-rays have occurred @> at the hospital and compounded with the original effects?

@MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation.

I'm not talking about massive doses here, but an inadvertant error in the exposure time or the intensity of exposure during an x-ray.

@> 16. Could the hospital be covering up for a case of malpractice @> or technical failure to avoid a big lawsuit?

@MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation.

@> @I'm surprised you haven't suggested FIRE BALLOONS yet. Maybe @> @some prankster fire balloons are capable of thermonuclear @> @reactions! :)

@>

@> No, but one produced ultraviolet radiation. It contained a

@> magnesium flare.

@MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation.

That was not intended as a serious attempt to solve this sighting, but....

Take away radiation as the cause of the symptoms, and a magnesium flare balloon becomes a possibility.

Do we have any physicians out there who could recognize the symptoms as having some other cause?

What about CO? One time I had intense gastrointestinal problems after (unknown to me at the time) the rear pipe had disconnected from my car's exhaust system.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.

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Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 17:23:53 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <b6.532ca4.25b0fbf9@aol.com>

Hi Jim,

Sorry about the confusion but the quote you selected is actually from me rather than Larry Robinson and it was talking about NORAD not predicting or warning of a close approach of the "bogey," rather than talking about NORAD tracking capabilities for the Gemini 7. Thanks for the info about NORAD refraining from skin-tracking Geminis. The Condon Report discussion indicates the astronauts referred to the "bogey" as in polar orbit (about 90 degs inclination mentioned in the air-ground transcript), which would exclude debris from the Gemini 7 itself, which was in a 29-deg orbit.

Taking just the one sentence misses the context which was my point that the ONLY element of Strangeness in the entire encounter of the "bogey" was in not showing up on NORAD's predictions of space object close-approaches to the Gemini 7 -- the object was in the wrong place at the wrong time. I agree it's a weak point -- that's why I said "low" or "near-zero" Strangeness -- because it relies on the accuracy and thoroughness of NORAD's coverage, which was by no means 100% in 1965 or even today.

The reason astronaut UFO cases rank so extremely low on Hynek's Strangeness Index is quite obvious when we take a moment to think about it: Note that in this and virtually ALL astronaut "UFO" encounters there is/are NO electromagnetic effects, NO radio interference with astronaut communications, NO entities seen, NO abductions of astronauts, NO "missing time," NO burn marks, NO wild gyrating flight behavior, NO "saucer" or other unconventional satellite shapes (except possibly the ellipse in the GT-4 film), NO emissions of beams, NO radioactivity, NO "psychic" messages, etc. etc.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 14 Jan 2000 11:19:10 AM Eastern Standard Time, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

> >

> In a message dated 1/14/00 10:03:21 AM Central Standard Time,
> lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

>

> << . The only element of strangeness is the

> @object's presence without a NORAD warning or prediction. >>

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> That's not even strange. They had just been launched into an orbit that
> rarely if ever took them over NORAD's northern Russia-facing sites. NORAD
> wasn't tracking with skin track radar anyway, they deliberately avoided
> painting the vehicle with possibly EMI-inducing pulses, using its active

> transponder instead. Objects only a few meters apart don't show up separately
> on radar anyway. So your concept of what would have been "normal" for space
> radar is not accurate.

>

>

> _____

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Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 17:26:48 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <a3.106b6a3.25b0fca8@aol.com>

Hi Jim,

Sorry about the confusion but the quote you selected is actually from me rather than Larry Robinson and it was talking about NORAD not predicting or warning of a close approach of the "bogey," rather than talking about NORAD radar skin-tracking capabilities for the Gemini 7. Thanks for the info about NORAD refraining from skin-tracking Geminis. The Condon Report discussion indicates the astronauts referred to the "bogey" as in polar orbit (about 90 degs inclination mentioned in the air-ground transcript), which would exclude debris from the Gemini 7 itself, which was in a 29-deg orbit.

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Date: Fri, 14 Jan 2000 19:28:00 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & MichalakMessage-id:
<21.4d622a.25b11910@aol.com>

FURTHER COMMENTS

In a message dated Fri, 14 Jan 2000 11:40:49 AM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Thu, 13 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
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> @Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 22:02:22 EST
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> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Cash-Landrum & Michalak
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> @Cash-Landrum illness their symptomatology (extremely rapid onset
> @of GI tract symptoms etc.) they would have received FATAL doses
> @and ALL THREE would be DEAD.
>
> What if the exposures were localized to only certain organs?

FURTHER COMMENTS: The claim is that they suffered whole-body ionizing radiation syndrome -- it is necessary that the vital organs be exposed in order for the syndrome to occur. The fact that GI tract symptoms and skin lesions and epilation (hair loss on the head) occurred indicate effectively whole-body exposure IF it was ionizing radiation.

- > How do you know that the exposure occurred at the time of the
- > sighting? Could an earlier exposure have caused symptoms, the
- > onset of which seemed rapid only because the timing was
- > associated with the sighting time?

FURTHER COMMENTS: There was also no "latency period" either. In standard radiation syndrome, clinical and near-fatal doses (typically 100 to 1,000 rems or cSv's, centisieverts) result in the "prodrome" or initial onset of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea about 1-2 days after exposure, which lasts a day or two then symptoms disappear for 1-2 weeks only to return again, lasting weeks. If Cash-Landrum had been unknowingly exposed to 100-1000-rem doses about 1-2 days before the UFO incident then they would have experienced the "latency" period of disappearance and then return of symptoms, but that didn't happen. If they had been exposed to fatal 1000+ rem doses at any time then they would have died.

- >
- > @> 2. How sure are we of the actual distance to the object?
- >
- > @MORE COMMENTS: I think there were marks on the road.
- >
- > How do we know the object made them?

FURTHER COMMENTS: If I recall correctly witnesses identified the spots onsite and marks were found, but see Schuessler's reports for details.

- >
- > (snip)
- >
- >
- > @MORE COMMENTS: No fatalities, no radiation, no UV. See above
- > @and prior postings.
- >
- > UV usually doesn't cause fatalities.

FURTHER COMMENTS: But a severe dose of UV sufficient to cause systemic effects would have resulted in severe sunburn-like skin burns and eye burns, requiring all 3 witnesses to be hospitalized (only Betty Cash was hospitalized) and such SEVERE photodermatitis was not found.

> (snip)
>
> @> 11. Could the victims have been intentionally poisoned because
> @> they saw something secret?
>
> @MORE COMMENTS: Seems very remote.
>
> Agreed. But the question has to be posed as a possibility.
>
>
> @> 12. Could the symptoms be a combination of unrelated effects?
>
> @MORE COMMENTS: Possibly.
>
> (snip)
>
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>
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>
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> @> @I'm surprised you haven't suggested FIRE BALLOONS yet. Maybe
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> after (unknown to me at the time) the rear pipe had disconnected
> from my car's exhaust system.
>
>
>
>
> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o -=I-> <- ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
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Date: Sat, 15 Jan 2000 10:46:02 +0100

From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>

Subject: Re: ReptiloidsMessage-id: <E129QjK-0003OS-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

"Quatermass and the Pit" had insect like aliens, in a ship as well.

Chris

—
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Date: Sat, 15 Jan 2000 11:48:24 +0100
From: Theo Paijmans <th.paijmans@wxs.nl>
Subject: Re: ReptiloidsMessage-id: <38805078.45D9A0EA@wxs.nl>
X-Accept-Language: en
References: <E129QjK-0003OS-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

As did H.G. Wells Moon voyage book...

Best,

Theo Paijmans

Chris Gibson wrote:

> >
> "Quatermass and the Pit" had insect like aliens, in a ship as well.
>
> Chris
>
>

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Date: Sat, 15 Jan 2000 15:34:01 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold - New EvidenceMessage-id:
<3880F5D9.1AE0B85B@yknet.yk.ca>
References: <200001131133_MC2-94A7-71BB@compuserve.com>

I agree, I have seen flocks of large birds myself from a small aircraft. It was really obvious what they were. It is also really obvious that they were flying slow relative to our aircraft.

Martin

bruce maccabee wrote:

> >
> To all birdbrains on this list:
>
> James has posted OLD "new evidence"... which is
> not really new evidence, just improvements on the bird theory...
>
> which STILL fail to provide a MAP that shows how Arnold's
> plane could fail to overtake pelicans that would be within a mile
> or so from him at their closest.
>
>

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-
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Date: Sun, 16 Jan 2000 04:45:36 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: SETI signals?Message-id: <2f.593d1f.25b2ed40@aol.com>

Larry & List,

FURTHER COMMENTS.

Brad

In a message dated 1/12/00 11:42:32 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Sun, 9 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Sun, 9 Jan 2000 14:25:19 EST

@From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@@To: UFORL@listbot.com

@Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@

@@

@MORE COMMENTS (below).

@

@

@

@@You make some good points so let me respond (below) with COMMENTS.

@

@@Brad

@

@

@@In a message dated Thu, 6 Jan 2000 1:05:33 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry

@Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@

@@> @

@

@

@@> On Wed, 29 Dec 1999 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@@>

@@> @Date: Wed, 29 Dec 1999 17:32:39 EST

@@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@@> @@@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

@@> @Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@

@@> @@

@@> @Hi Larry,

@

@@> But there is no Doppler shift when the satellite is moving
@@> perpendicular to the line of sight.

@@COMMENTS: A perpendicular point of transmission from a
@@satellite would be extremely rare.

@Not for a SETI sweep of the cosmos. Usually the antenna is
@pointed neither east nor west, letting the earth's rotation sweep
@it around the right ascension axis. One declination is selected
@for each 24 hour sweep. That makes all satellites in east-west
@orbits cross the sensitive area at right angles.

@MORE COMMENTS: Unless the declination selected is directly above the SETI
@antenna site it will NOT be at right angles to crossing earth satellites.
@For example, if the SETI site is at, say, 40 N latitude, and the selected
@declination is at say 10 degs N then satellites with transmissions would be
@picked up NOT at "right angles" but at no more than 60 degs elevation above
@the horizon. In that situation the only way the satellite flight path would
@be at right angles to the SETI antenna is if the satellite coincidentally
was
@in a 40-deg inclination orbit. But most satellites found that far north in
@the mid-latitudes will be in roughly 90-deg polar orbits or Russia's high
@latitude/inclination orbits.

One has to remember that the SETI system is sweeping frequencies
too. The time of observation at one frequency in one direction is
a series of brief encounters.

@BTW, a friend of mine has an amateur SETI system. So far, the
@only intelligence he has picked up was the city's dispatch radio
@leaking in through a back lobe of the antenna pattern and
@overloading the tuner in the receiver.

@
@MORE COMMENTS: The spy satellite does not have to be directly above the
SETI
@antenna (thus possibly at "right angles") to be received but could be
@received through an antenna SIDE-LOBE off at some oblique angle above the
@horizon.

That's true, and raises a whole new nest of problems, since any
doppler shift measured would not correspond to Earth orbit
objects assumed to be in the direction the antenna is pointing.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Side lobes means greater Doppler effect. But in any case
the most important determinant would be the obvious ENCRYPTION of the signals
which would be the tipoff that they're from a spy sat.

@@COMMENTS: Many radio astronomy antennas are multiples and
@equipped for DOPPLER INTERFEROMETRY.

@

@And SETI rarely gets enough funding to rent time on one of those
@big monsters. Usually, they have to be content with one dish at a
@time.

@

@MORE COMMENTS: A lot of interferometry these days is done simply by linking
@radio telescopes without a special "monster" set up such as the VLA on the
@Plains of San Agustin, New Mexico. If one linked antenna receives a signal
@not received by the other antennas then they know instantly that the signal
@is NOT coming from deep space but is from near-earth, i.e., most likely a
@satellite.

Again, SETI rarely gets to use more than one dish at a time.

@@> And remember, spy satellites transmit short bursts of data, not
@@> continuously.

@@COMMENTS: Good point but not true for all intelligence
@@satellites -- for some the amount of data download is so vast it
@@cannot be sent in bursts.

@It only takes one. And see below, where the intelligence
@satellite sends one burst on each frequency in turn. Anyone
@listening on only one frequency hears only one burst. In SETI
@scans, if the receiver's frequency sweep is not on the burst
@frequency when the satellite uses it, it will miss that burst
@entirely.

@MORE COMMENTS: As I've pointed out several times before such spy satellite
@signals would be ENCRYPTED transmissions. Not a repetitious pattern but
@encrypted text. How in the world would the SETI astronomer not see that?
@That would be the tipoff right there that it's from a Near Earth Orbit spy
@sat.

Most of them send encrypted images, not text. The spy satellites
I am talking about take photos from space. The telemetry they
send is unlike other forms of communications. Some spy satellites
may operate in a mode similar to that used by radio control
planes, just taking orders from the ground, with a quick
acknowledge burst after every command received.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Doesn't matter whether it's images or digital images, the
signal is reduced to encrypted text. Encrypted messages would be obvious.

@@COMMENTS: You had said NORAD had hid from the Gemini astronauts
@@the existence of spy satellites which would have otherwise

@@explained their space-UFO sightings. You don't give even a @@single bit of evidence of NORAD allegedly doing this in your @@long list below, making the list irrelevant insofar as @@supporting your claim.

@

@@You've changed your story now to say NORAD didn't "hide" the spy @@satellites but merely didn't "identify them or IDENTIFIED THEM @@AS SOMETHING ELSE," but you still haven't given ANY examples of @@either case in your list below.

@

@Semantics! I consider concealing the identity of something as @hiding it.

@MORE COMMENTS: NO IT'S NOT "SEMANTICS." To "hide" something is @to conceal its very existence. To misidentify something still @discloses its existence. Your story changed from one of NORAD @allegedly concealing the existence of spy satellites to a story @of NORAD merely misidentifying spy satellites.

I'm not changing my story, you're misunderstanding me. It is probably a difference in word usage between where you are and where I am. Here is what I have been trying to say all along:

NORAD (and possibly NASA) may have hidden the true identities of the objects seen visually or on RADAR in several cases involving astronauts. This was concealing the existence of spy satellites AS A CLASS from the general public.

FURTHER COMMENTS: See below.

@You had previously claimed that NORAD had hid the very existence of spy @satellites from the Gemini missions that sighted space UFO's and that that @was why the sightings remained unidentified -- but that means NORAD was endang

@ering the lives of our astronauts needlessly when all they needed to disclose

@was a mere SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER and approach parameters WITHOUT

@DISCLOSING ANY CLASSIFIED MISSION PROFILE. The idea NORAD did that is sheer

@nonsense. NORAD had a formal agreement with NASA to continuously calculate @approach parameters of ALL KNOWN satellite objects during MANNED NASA @missions for purposes of SAFETY, to warn of possible collisions.

OK, so the correct satellite catalog number is given to the astronauts. Some nosey newsman gets hold of it (through listening to the capcom link on an all-band radio), and demands to know what mission by what government endangered our astronauts. What were they going to do then?

FURTHER COMMENTS: If NORAD predicted a very close approach by a classified satellite it could have been quietly handled by alerting the astronauts on the back channel used for private communications on medical conditions etc. In that case astronauts would not blab aloud about "bogeys" and such. If NORAD failed to predict a close approach, in most cases it won't have radar skin-tracking to figure out how close so the predicted distance will be all it has. The satellite catalog number could be given out with the erroneously large distance and no newsman would know enough to know the distance -- here we are 30+ years later, and we're still trying to figure it out. No indication of classified mission need be mentioned. The updated orbital parameters would not even need be released (the approach parameters just give catalog numbers, time and distance).

@I copied a list of ALL astronaut sightings I have records on to
@the letter for comparison. I did not bother to delete the other
@sightings. I did not mean to imply that NORAD hid something in
@each sighting.

@MORE COMMENTS: All these listings then were IRRELEVANT PADDING
@if they did not support your contention that NORAD hid spy
@satellites thus allowing Gemini sightings to remain as "UFO's."

Actually, I just didn't have time to delete the others. I had a meeting to go to, so I just pasted the entire list in and annotated the ones that had NORAD connections.

@@> Mercury 5: An object was seen only on RADAR that appeared to
@@> parallel the spacecraft for one orbit. The astronaut saw nothing.
@@> This was probably nothing but a part of the launch vehicle. It
@@> was lost from the RADAR after the spacecraft maneuvered.
@

@The existence of the RADAR sighting was not released to the
@public, but learned of from leaks. NORAD initially assumed the
@possibility that the Russians had something following our
@spacecraft, and kept the sighting quiet because of that.

This should have been Mercury 6. My source had a misprint in it.

@@> Gemini 4: An object was seen and photographed. The frame before
@@> the UFO photo was accidentally exposed, and recorded the window
@@> of the spacecraft with the sun shining on the rim. That was the
@@> photo released as the "UFO." The accidental exposure caused the
@@> records to be one frame off. The actual photo shows nothing but
@@> an extra dot of light among the stars. It was probably a small
@@> bit of debris from the Gemini itself.

@MORE COMMENTS: I don't recall any such circumstance with the Gemini 4 film.

I didn't find this out until after "Apollo 13" was released. I saw an interview with Lovell on TV.

@MORE COMMENTS: How is that possible when the space between the astronaut's head and the window was about 12 inches and the movie camera itself was about 9-1/2 inches long???? (Camera data from NASA Photogrammetrist Richard W. Underwood, Aug 17, 1976, and Sept 19, 1977.) I never heard this story before. Besides, it's IRRELEVANT.

@The egg shaped object is nothing but the sun shining on the rounded window corner,
@
@MORE COMMENTS: I measured the elliptical image as having a major-minor axis ratio of 1.5 +/- 0.1. The sun is perfectly round (ratio 1.0) to within these margins.

But a curved surface changes the shape of reflections. Like I said, I have a copy of a frame from the shot printed very light, and it shows the capsule interior filling the rest of the frame.

FURTHER COMMENTS: NASA photogrammetrist Richard Underwood told me the hyperfocal distance for that camera and settings was about 2 feet, so the window frame, curved or not, could not have been in focus. The ellipse has sharp edges, in focus.

I will tell you the reference for the copy I have when I find it again (it's in a book).

@and the tail is the straighter part of the window next to it.
@Printing the film lighter than normal confirmed this (I have a copy). The strip was underexposed because the camera was set to photograph things outside the capsule (in bright sun) at the time.

@The accidental start of the camera caused the log to not match up with the film strips shot, but to be one item off. The next strip of film was the actual object the crew was puzzled about, and analysis of that strip showed the object to be debris from the capsule.

@Source: A James Lovell interview I taped on TV.

@MORE COMMENTS: Lovell was NOT on the McDivitt-White Gemini 4 mission.

I know. He did the TV interview and was asked about UFOs in space and about that photo in particular.

@@> Gemini 7: The object was photographed and reported by RADAR, but
@@> never identified. It may have been a spy satellite.

@@COMMENTS: Where is NORAD hiding anything here?

@They may have known what it was, but not identified it for the
@astronauts, where the transmissions would have been picked up by
@the TV networks.

@@> Gemini 8: This visible object was the Agena for the mission,
@@> reflecting sun that made it visible before it was expected to be
@@> seen.

@@> Gemini 11: The objects were tentatively identified as the Proton
@@> 3 satellite and its booster, but UFO investigators
@@> found that the orbit was wrong for what was observed.

@Nothing they would admit to anyway. The Proton 3 satellite WAS
@the "something else" they said was there instead of a spy
@satellite.

@MORE COMMENTS: Again, this is ridiculous that NORAD would
@endanger the lives of astronauts to conceal the existence of a
@supposed spy satellite when all it needed to do was list any
@such satellite as a mere SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER without
@identifying it further as anything at all. We don't even know
@if any such hidden spy sat even existed -- this is purely
@hypothetical supposition on your part.

@The distance to the Proton 3 was actually about 5,000 km, my
@memory was off but conservative in understating the discrepancy.

Do we know what they really told NASA? Or is what we know only
what the PRESS was told? Those are two very different things.
Think about this:

NASA's main concern was: Can anything (no matter what) hit the
Gemini capsule?

NORAD's main concern was: Keep Gemini from hitting anything, and keep the public from learning the truth about spy satellites.

NASA didn't care WHAT it was, only that it wouldn't pose a threat. So NORAD could have identified it by name as anything and satisfied them, so long as NORAD knew it wasn't a danger.

@We have to remember that the purpose of NORAD at the time had
@nothing to do with UFOs, but rather the security of this country.
@Hiding alien invaders was the farthest thing from their minds.

@MORE COMMENTS: No one said anything about "Hiding alien invaders." Why did

@you bring that up? It's a red herring, a distraction from the issue at hand.

@ And NORAD's mission DID have to do with UFO's, it always has, regardless
@whether they are called "UFO's" or "Uncorrelated Targets" (UCT's) or
@"Unidentified Aircraft" or whatever.

It wasn't to the author of the article I got the info out of.
This person was so worried about alien invaders that he presumed that all military preparedness during the cold war was really there to repel alien invaders (and that the cold war was a pretext). NORAD's mission with UFOs was to look for foreign invaders (planes or missiles with bombs on them), not extraterrestrial ones.

@Suppose there had been a spy satellite there.

@

@MORE COMMENTS: Yes it is ALL "supposition."

@Remember that at the time Premier Breshnyev had his finger
@poised over "The Button," and the Cold War was at its height.
@President Johnson had just escalated the Vietnam war. Also, the
@existence of spy satellites had not yet been disclosed. What
@could NORAD do that wouldn't cause an international incident?

@MORE COMMENTS: I told you again and again "what NORAD could
@do." It could list the spy satellite as an otherwise
@unidentified SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER like all of the other spy
@satellites.

Do you really think the press would have sat still for that?
Remember when they started digging into Iran-Contra. The President's plea for them to stay out of it only whetted their journalistic appetites. If NORAD had done what you suggest, the whole secrecy of the spy satellites would have been exposed at that time, rather than several years later. As soon as one reporter found he couldn't get the identity of the satellite (or

if two reporters came up with different identities)

FURTHER COMMENTS: USAF, CIA, NRO and NSA launched spy sats all the time in the 60's with announcements (usually from Vandenberg AFB) of a "classified launch" and nothing like an Iran-Contra investigation ever occurred -- these launches happened DOZENS of times EACH YEAR.

@1. If it was one of ours, the Soviets would have learned about @its existence and orbit.

@MORE COMMENTS: The Soviets had skin-track radars just as we did. They @didn't need a NORAD announcement to know a satellite was flying overhead.

Yes, but they didn't know what the satellite did. If NORAD had issued a number without delving into the purpose of the satellite, they would have a pretty good guess.

FURTHER COMMENTS: NORAD catalog numbers don't tell you anything about a satellite's mission. It's the orbital parameters that tell you virtually everything you need to know about whether a mission is low altitude photo recon, mid-altitude SIGINT, ocean surveillance, Molniya-style communications, etc. etc. Read Klass' Secret Sentries in Space (1971). This stuff has been out for years.

@2. If it was one of theirs, our disclosure of its existence could @have caused caused a new round of tension.

@3. Calling it a UFO would have the same effect, because the @Soviet government (and the news media) could conclude that either @case 1 or case 2 was true, especially since it was shaped like @earthly space hardware, not the typical UFO shapes.

@4. The only prudent thing to do at the time: "Identify" it as @the nearest non-secret object available.

@MORE COMMENTS: All NORAD had to do was say "Object 1234 was @projected to pass within XXXX km of Gemini 11 at 1825 GMT on @Sept 13, 1966." No one had to say anything about satellite @Object 1234's mission or even if it was a satellite instead of @some debris. (The number 1234 is arbitrary for illustration.) @In fact that was standard procedure with spy satellites -- to @list them as space object catalog numbers without disclosing a @satellite name or mission or identity.

That's how they listed them, but that's not what the reporters would want to know. They would press and press until they got an answer on why that satellite was up there. (is this why they call

them the press? :))

FURTHER COMMENTS: See above. This is a misunderstanding of NORAD catalog numbers.

Also, this may have been the first time NORAD had to deal with the situation, and they may have come up with a quick solution to their dilemma on the fly.

FURTHER COMMENTS: Even from reading the Condon Report it's obvious NORAD had to deal with it a year before Gemini 11, i.e., with Gemini 4.

@5. Once the UFO story got out, the corresponding record of the @spy satellite would have been altered to keep it out of the @media should an investigation ensue.

@You realize that the US military would much prefer a UFO mystery @to an international incident. That's why they said they "had a @flying disk" at Roswell, and later subbed the RaWin balloon for @the (secret) Mogul balloon in the press conference. If the @Soviets had found out about Mogul at that time, nuclear war was a @possibility.

@MORE COMMENTS: Absolutely not. It was normal deployment on Apollo 12, which @meant a backward negative-x velocity vector.

Relative to the trajectory, or the direction the crew was facing?

FURTHER COMMENTS: Gee how much more explicit do I have to get I SAID the "VELOCITY VECTOR"!!!!

I know the doors got stuck on one Apollo mission, but I can't remember which one it was. I do know that the school year was in session at the time, so it wasn't Apollo 11 or Apollo 14.

@MORE COMMENTS: I interviewed Skylab-3 astronaut Dr. Owen K. Garriott in Oct @1973, right after his return from the flight, about his sighting, photography @and optical ranging to the unidentified reddish-orange object which was @flashing or rotating about once per second. There were 4 color photos taken

@(NASA SL3-118-2140).

Date: Wed, 12 Jan 2000 14:29:13 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000112131001.18008F-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Sun, 16 Jan 2000 05:07:11 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & LakenheathMessage-id:
<6b.c6dcca.25b2f24f@aol.com>

Larry & List,

My COMMENTS.

Brad

In a message dated 1/13/00 10:22:06 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

I revved up my research engines last night and have some more details on a few cases we have been discussing. Rather than clutter the system with many posts, I decided to combine them into a single email.

PANEL METER PHOTO:

I found the photo of the panel meter I had mentioned earlier. Unfortunately, it has no caption. But you can find it in:

Flying Saucers Pictorial

(C) 1967 Real Magazine

COMMENTS: What are you talking about here? I recall nothing about any "panel meter."

LAKENHEATH/BENTWATERS:

Brad:

I was not referring to the part of this case where the object went under the airplane when I said that a part of the case might be caused by a 2nd/3rd trip echo and a meteor.

I was referring to the part where an object streaked westbound (only on RADAR) and was seen for only two blips east of the Bentwaters station and two blips west, covering a total of 66 miles. This might have been the result of two separate meteors

and 2nd/3rd trip echoes.

COMMENTS: I'm not familiar with any instance of only 4 blips on a radar UFO fast-track that night at Bentwaters. There was one fast-track with 9 blips in 16 seconds.

The object that flew under the plane is the only part of the sighting that I consider really unexplained. Jenny Randles blows the lid off of the rest of the case in her book "UFOs: Danger In the Air." (Hey Jenny, I finally got a copy!)

COMMENTS: I don't have the book but from what I know her Venom crew interviews have logs showing their intercepts occurred around 2-3 AM whereas the intercept reported to the Condon Committee by USAF controller Forrest Perkins and later confirmed by RAF controller F. H. C. Wimbledon occurred around 12 midnight, hence were two different unrelated interception episodes.

ASTRONAUT SIGHTINGS:

Date: Thu, 13 Jan 2000 13:20:48 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000113111658.8007D-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

>>

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Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 17:07:55 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <12.10acb15.25b4ecbb@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/14/00 4:25:36 PM, RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
<< The Condon Report discussion indicates the astronauts referred to the "bogey" as in polar orbit (about 90 degs inclination mentioned in the air-ground transcript), which would exclude debris from the Gemini 7 itself, which was in a 29-deg orbit. >>

Indeed they did say so, but then, who gives them any credit for expertise anyway? <grin>

Seriously, they only said "polar orbit" for a cloud of debris because it was seen crossing the Gemini's flight path at a small rate. Dr. Roach did not know until I told him, that objects departing from an area at right angles to the velocity vector will soon RETURN in the opposite direction. With the tumbling, venting Titan second stage and assorted debris all nearby, heading off in different directions, there is no dearth of candidate prosaic sources for such particles.

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Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 17:31:48 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Subject: MeaconingMessage-id: <38839854.C9C7D0D0@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en

Hello List,

Could someone help me out with a term that I came across in the book titled "Clear Intent" called "meaconing". Does anyone know what this is? In the book, it states that it "is a classified Air Force term and the authors cannot provide a definition of it." This word was mentioned in a discussion about the Iranian UFO case within the book.

Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 17:47:11 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: MeaconingMessage-id: <14.26db37.25b4f5ef@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/17/00 4:32:40 PM, tlemire@home.com wrote:

<<

Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 18:37:30 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <34.5784f7.25b501ba@aol.com>

Jim,

I think what you say makes sense, and until this recent exchange I had all along considered that you had solved this case. But I think now I want to review more data on the Gemini 7 "bogey" -- such as any early astronaut interviews or debriefings to clear up ambiguities in the air-ground transcript -- especially since Roach was so adamant that the hypothesis that the "bogey" and the particles were debris from the Gemini 7 itself was "IMPOSSIBLE if they were travelling in a POLAR ORBIT as they appeared to the ASTRONAUTS to be doing" (Condon Report p. 208). Astronaut Borman in the transcript refers to the "path of the vehicle at 90 degrees" then talks about "they" are in "polar orbit," which is ambiguous (CR p. 207).

I tend to agree with you that the astronauts were just mistaken about the polar orbit but I'd like to get more data first. As you imply, crossing at right angles is not the same thing as being in polar orbit. Debris from the Gemini 7 is the number one candidate and as you pointed out to Roach, such material in similar orbits to the Gemini will weave back and forth over the Gemini's path at every node.

At this point the only element of Strangeness is that the "bogey" was at the wrong place at the wrong time -- it didn't accelerate away from the Gemini at high velocity, didn't do cartwheels, didn't blast the astronauts with ray guns, wasn't shaped like a saucer so far as we know, etc.

Brad

In a message dated 1/17/00 2:09:22 PM, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 1/14/00 4:25:36 PM, RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
<< The Condon Report discussion indicates the astronauts referred to the "bogey" as in polar orbit (about 90 degs inclination mentioned in the air-ground transcript), which would exclude debris from the Gemini 7 itself, which was in a 29-deg orbit. >>

Indeed they did say so, but then, who gives them any credit for expertise anyway? <grin>

Seriously, they only said "polar orbit" for a cloud of debris because it was seen crossing the Gemini's flight path at a small rate. Dr. Roach did not know until I told him, that objects departing from an area at right angles to the velocity vector will soon RETURN in the opposite direction. With the tumbling, venting Titan second stage and assorted debris all nearby, heading

off in different directions, there is no dearth of candidate prosaic sources for such particles.

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by lb3.listbot.com with SMTP; 17 Jan 2000 22:08:06 -0000
Received: from JamesOberg@aol.com
by imo28.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v24.6.) id j.12.10acb15 (4315);
Mon, 17 Jan 2000 17:07:55 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Message-ID: <12.10acb15.25b4ecbb@aol.com>
Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 17:07:55 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogey
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Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 19:42:35 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: MeaconingMessage-id: <aa.6285ad.25b510fb@aol.com>

Todd & Jim,

Jim is right. I've seen an excellent definition of "meaconing" (masking beaconing) from the US Army Signal Center, found by Jim Klotz on the Web (<http://www.gordon.army.mil/tsd/31C/h05lp1wkbk3.htm>):

"Meaconing is a system of receiving radio beacon signals from NAVAIDs [navigational aids] and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The enemy conducts meaconing operations against us to prevent our aircraft and ships from arriving at their intended targets or destinations. When enemy meaconing operations are successful:

- (1) Aircraft are lured into hot landing zones or enemy air space.
- (2) Ships are diverted from their intended routes.
- (3) Bombers expend ordnance over false target areas.
- (4) Ground stations receive inaccurate bearings or position locations."

Brad

In a message dated 1/17/00 2:48:46 PM, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 1/17/00 4:32:40 PM, tlemire@home.com wrote:

<<

Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 17:47:11 EST

Subject: Re: Meaconing

>>

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Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 21:31:58 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Subject: Research RequestMessage-id: <3883D09E.4A343DF4@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en

Hello list,

I've got another request concerning a case that occurred on October 27, 1975 to a man named David Stephens and Glen Gray that occurred in Oxford, Maine on route 26. This case involved Dr. Herbert Hopkins of Old Orchard Beach, Maine who conducted 8 hypnotic sessions on Stephens. Does anyone here know if a report or book has been published on this incident (other than the short summary in "Clear Intent")? Who conducted the actual investigation? Any information I could use to obtain a complete version of this investigation and hypnotic transcripts would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance!
Todd Lemire

--

"What you believe isn't important; it's what you find out by research and investigation that's important."

George Fawcett

—
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Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 21:36:12 -0500 (EST)
From: Joneswufo@aol.com
Subject: Coyne CaseMessage-id: <44.10048fd.25b52b9c@aol.com>

Has anyone heard of a book entitled "Incident Over Mansfield"?

Also, has anyone re-opened the Coyne case investigation? The original researcher on the case, Jennie Zeidman, has heard this, but nothing else. (It may not be true.)

Bill Jones
MUFON State Director for Ohio

—
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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 08:23:13 +0100

From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>

Subject: Re: MeaoningMessage-id: <E12ATvi-0005gi-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

It involves shaving one's head, painting oneself green, sitting in a levitating chair and saying "I have you know, Dare"

I'll get me coat.

Chris

—
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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 09:18:49 +0000
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Meaconing

>The term "meaconing" as I have seen it used is using a false beacon (rhymes
>with meacon) to lure military aircraft off course and within weapons range.
>This has been done over the Caucasus area against US military flights which
>had intended to skirt the border but wound up across it. Of course, other US
>flights crossed the borders quite deliberately but they tended to be better
>prepared for countermeasures. The term was used in the 1950s and 1950s,
AFAIK.

Indeed it is the use of false beacons. In fact the RAF developed it during WW2 and managed to "persuade" a FW190 pilot that he was over Nazi-occupied France and got it to land at a RAF airfield! The look of surprise on the German pilot's face when his aircraft was surrounded by RAF personnel was a delight to behold. The FW190 ended up at Farnborough for testing. The RAF also used the technique to redirect Nazi bombers away from their targets as they were following radio signals beamed from occupied France. I believe the Luftwaffe developed a counter to it soon afterwards.

Cheers

John
John Burtenshaw
University Webmaster

"But what is it good for?"
- IBM engineer commenting on the microchip, 1968

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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 13:58:33 +0000
From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net>
Subject: MeaconingMessage-id: <38847188.3754@virgin.net>

Meaconing was a technique developed by British scientists early in WW11 to counter Luftwaffe radio navigation beams. The Germans used several different frequencies, which all had seperate names like X or Y Gerat.

RAF 80 Wing undertook a range of deception operations and countermeasures which included meaconing and my uncle - Wing Commander Bill Hughes was responsible for setting most of the "Outstations" and running them until about 1943.

Unfortunately, he died in very mysterious circumstances in mid-1944, so I have limited information on his activities. At that time, 80 Wing's operations ranked alongside code breaking at Bletchley Park in terms of secrecy and my family were largely kept in the dark, only managing to piece together some of the details after the war.

80 Wing also set fires in the wrong places to fool the Luftwaffe and undertook special ops behind enemy lines with SOE, lifting German radar equipment, etc.

Rather annoyingly,(certainly for me) much of the official documentation on the history of 80 Wing remains classified and I have been unable to gain access to it. Good old MoD, as usual!

However, about 3 years ago, Laurie Brettingham wrote "Beam Benders" published by Midland Counties and it is still (I think) available.

If any of you want to know more about meaconing, I would recommend this book and if anyone is doing serious research into this area, I can put you in touch with him, providing you contact me directly.

Incidentally, the late Marcus Morris who set up the Eagle comic in 1950 had been a chaplain in the RAF during WW11 and may have picked up on the term meaconing, altered it to Mekon for his evil Venuisian leader of the Treens. (One of the Dan Dare sites may have detailed info on the Mekons's name origin)

Hope this info proves useful,

Bill Rose

—
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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 12:25:27 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: MeaconingMessage-id: <32.57abfc.25b5fc07@aol.com>

Hi List,

R. V. Jones wrote an outstanding and detailed account of WWII meaconing (though I don't think he used that term) in his book, Wizard War: British Scientific Intelligence, 1939-1945. He was responsible for directing the false beaconing effort and I think he was the inventor of many of the techniques. (When CIA's OSI was commissioned to investigate UFO's in late July 1952 pursuant to President Truman's orders I think Jones was consulted by OSI for the British Scientific Intelligence perspective on UFO's.)

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 1/18/00 6:00:36 AM, bill.rose@virgin.net writes:

<<

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Bill Rose

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air-yd03.mail.aol.com (v67.7) with ESMTP; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 09:00:36 -0500
Received: from lbmail8.listbot.com (lbmail8.listbot.com [204.71.191.6]) by
rly-yd03.mx.aol.com (v67.7) with ESMTP; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 09:00:25 -0500
Received: (qmail 23509 invoked by uid 108); 18 Jan 2000 14:00:27 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 113 invoked from network); 18 Jan 2000 14:01:27 -0000
Received: from mta4-gui.server.ntli.net (HELO mta4-svc.virgin.net)
(194.168.54.145)
by lb4.listbot.com with SMTP; 18 Jan 2000 14:01:27 -0000
Received: from default ([194.168.56.127]) by mta4-svc.virgin.net
(InterMail vM.4.01.02.00 201-229-116) with SMTP
id <20000118140017.FCMJ6809.mta4-svc.virgin.net@default>
for <uforl@listbot.com>; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 14:00:17 +0000
Message-ID: <38847188.3754@virgin.net>
Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 13:58:33 +0000
From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net> Subject: Meaconing

>>

In a message dated 1/18/00 1:19:10 AM, jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk writes:

<<

>The term "meaconing" as I have seen it used is using a false beacon (rhymes
>with meacon) to lure military aircraft off course and within weapons range.
>This has been done over the Caucasus area against US military flights which
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AFAIK.

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Cheers

John
John Burtenshaw
University Webmaster

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- IBM engineer commenting on the microchip, 1968

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by air-yc04.mail.aol.com (v67.7) with ESMTP; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 04:19:10 -0500
Received: from lbmail3.listbot.com (lbmail3.listbot.com [204.71.191.36]) by
rly-yc02.mx.aol.com (v67.7) with ESMTP; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 04:19:01 1900
Received: (qmail 6337 invoked by uid 108); 18 Jan 2000 09:19:02 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 21885 invoked from network); 18 Jan 2000 09:19:01 -0000
Received: from athena.bournemouth.ac.uk (194.66.73.66)
by lb3.listbot.com with SMTP; 18 Jan 2000 09:19:01 -0000
Received: by athena.bournemouth.ac.uk (8.8.6 (PHNE_16852)/8.6.11) with SMTP
id JAA28809 for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 09:16:30 GMT
Message-Id: <200001180916.JAA28809@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>
Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 09:18:49 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Meaconing
In-Mime-Version: 1.0

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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 13:02:10 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Reptiloids

Don't forget the original Star Trek episode where Kirk battles a reptilian and rediscovers the formula for gunpowder.

On Sat, 15 Jan 2000, Chris Gibson wrote:

@Date: Sat, 15 Jan 2000 10:46:02 +0100
@From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Reptiloids
@
@@
@"Quatermass and the Pit" had insect like aliens, in a ship as well.
@
@
@Chris
@
@

@To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
@

@Applying to college this year?
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@Sweepstakes! You could win \$80,000 for tuition to the college of your
@dreams! Enter daily to increase your chances of winning: Sweepstakes
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@

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- =>X >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Taxes cause unemployment and industry flight.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 13:12:52 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: ReptiloidsMessage-id: <66.f14684.25b60724@aol.com>

I think the episode was called "The Arena" and aired sometime around 1967.
The reptilian was called a Gorn.

In a message dated 1/18/00 10:02:44 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

Don't forget the original Star Trek episode where Kirk battles a reptilian and rediscovers the formula for gunpowder.

On Sat, 15 Jan 2000, Chris Gibson wrote:

@Date: Sat, 15 Jan 2000 10:46:02 +0100
@From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Reptiloids
@
@@
@"Quatermass and the Pit" had insect like aliens, in a ship as well.
@
@
@Chris
@
@

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@

@Applying to college this year?
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@Sweepstakes! You could win \$80,000 for tuition to the college of your
@dreams! Enter daily to increase your chances of winning: Sweepstakes
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@

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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
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Received: from lbmail10.listbot.com (lbmail10.listbot.com [204.71.191.8]) by rly-yd03.mx.aol.com (v67.7) with ESMTP; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 13:02:28 -0500
Received: (qmail 22831 invoked by uid 108); 18 Jan 2000 18:02:23 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 10809 invoked from network); 18 Jan 2000 18:02:44 -0000
Received: from mask.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.184) by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 18 Jan 2000 18:02:44 -0000
Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203]) by mask.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id NAA00459 for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 13:02:14 -0500 (EST)
Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost) by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id NAA04548 for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 18 Jan 2000 13:02:11 -0500 (EST)
Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 13:02:10 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000118114624.20203B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 14:43:55 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: SETI signals?

On Sun, 16 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Sun, 16 Jan 2000 04:45:36 EST

@From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@@To: UFORL@listbot.com

@Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@

@@

@Larry & List,

@

@FURTHER COMMENTS.

@

@Brad

@

@

@In a message dated 1/12/00 11:42:32 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@

@<< @

@

@

@On Sun, 9 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@

@@Date: Sun, 9 Jan 2000 14:25:19 EST

@@From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@@@@To: UFORL@listbot.com

@@Subject: Re: SETI signals?

@@

@@@@

@@@MORE COMMENTS: As I've pointed out several times before such
@@spy satellite signals would be ENCRYPTED transmissions. Not a
@@repetitious pattern but encrypted text. How in the world
@@would the SETI astronomer not see that? That would be the
@@tipoff right there that it's from a Near Earth Orbit spy sat.

@Most of them send encrypted images, not text. The spy satellites
@I am talking about take photos from space. The telemetry they
@send is unlike other forms of communications. Some spy satellites
@may operate in a mode similar to that used by radio control
@planes, just taking orders from the ground, with a quick
@acknowledge burst after every command received.

@FURTHER COMMENTS: Doesn't matter whether it's images or digital

@images, the signal is reduced to encrypted text. Encrypted
@messages would be obvious.

How could you possibly know what their "encrypted image" looks
(or sounds) like? I'm talking analog here as well as digital. It
could look like some variant of scrambled TV (who says they used
the standard scan rates?), SSTV (slow scan, sent over audio
channels), telemetry, interleaved CW binary, multichannel binary,
multiple subcarriers, or even early FAX transmissions. Different
parts of the picture might even be interleaved and sent
simultaneously on different bands, making a short, but very busy
burst of information.

@OK, so the correct satellite catalog number is given to the
@astronauts. Some nosey newsman gets hold of it (through listening
@to the capcom link on an all-band radio), and demands to know
@what mission by what government endangered our astronauts. What
@were they going to do then?

@

@FURTHER COMMENTS: If NORAD predicted a very close approach by a
classified

@satellite it could have been quietly handled by alerting the astronauts on
@the back channel used for private communications on medical conditions etc.
@In that case astronauts would not blab aloud about "bogeys" and such. If
@NORAD failed to predict a close approach, in most cases it won't have radar
@skin-tracking to figure out how close so the predicted distance will be all
@it has. The satellite catalog number could be given out with the erroneously
@large distance and no newsman would know enough to know the distance -- here
@we are 30+ years later, and we're still trying to figure it out. No
@indication of classified mission need be mentioned. The updated orbital
@parameters would not even need be released (the approach parameters just give
@catalog numbers, time and distance).

But suppose NORAD was counting on the astronauts not noticing the
object (or assumed it wouldn't be that visible to them). Then a
flap ensued when one of the astronauts said something about it on
the public channel. TOO LATE! Now we gotta cobble up something
the press will believe and fast!

(snip)

@@MORE COMMENTS: I told you again and again "what NORAD could
@@do." It could list the spy satellite as an otherwise
@@unidentified SATELLITE CATALOG NUMBER like all of the other spy
@@satellites.

@

@Do you really think the press would have sat still for that?
@Remember when they started digging into Iran-Contra. The
@President's plea for them to stay out of it only whetted their

@journalistic appetites. If NORAD had done what you suggest, the @whole secrecy of the spy satellites would have been exposed at @that time, rather than several years later. As soon as one @reporter found he couldn't get the identity of the satellite (or @if two reporters came up with different identities)

@FURTHER COMMENTS: USAF, CIA, NRO and NSA launched spy sats all @the time in the 60's with announcements (usually from Vandenberg @AFB) of a "classified launch" and nothing like an Iran-Contra @investigation ever occurred -- these launches happened DOZENS of @times EACH YEAR.

"Classified Launch" also was used for ballistic missile tests and other purposes too. Some of them were later revealed as samplings for radioactive fission products in the upper atmosphere. Nobody knew whether the launch went into orbit or not. But an astronaut endangerment might have tipped the balance in favor of an investigation.

@@1. If it was one of ours, the Soviets would have learned about @@its existence and orbit.

@@MORE COMMENTS: The Soviets had skin-track radars just as we @@did. They didn't need a NORAD announcement to know a satellite @@was flying overhead.

@Yes, but they didn't know what the satellite did. If NORAD had @issued a number without delving into the purpose of the @satellite, they would have a pretty good guess.

@FURTHER COMMENTS: NORAD catalog numbers don't tell you anything @about a satellite's mission. It's the orbital parameters that @tell you virtually everything you need to know about whether a @mission is low altitude photo recon, mid-altitude SIGINT, ocean @surveillance, Molniya-style communications, etc. etc. Read @Klass' Secret Sentries in Space (1971). This stuff has been out @for years.

No, but the Soviets could have combined the orbit data with the reluctance of NORAD to identify it, and ended up with more than NORAD wanted them to have.

@@2. If it was one of theirs, our disclosure of its existence could @@have caused caused a new round of tension.

Your catalog number disclosure (combined with silence on the identity of the object) would have immediately tipped off the

Soviets that we knew what they were up to. The CIA used to leave enemy bugs in place too, and feed them false information. Part of the "deterrence game" at the time was to try to mislead the enemy spy satellites with drill convoys and even fake missile sites.

@That's how they listed them, but that's not what the reporters @would want to know. They would press and press until they got an @answer on why that satellite was up there. (is this why they call @them the press? :))

@FURTHER COMMENTS: See above. This is a misunderstanding of @NORAD catalog numbers.

The number means beans to the reporter, but might be valuable to the enemy agent. The reporter would want to know what the object was for. "Proton 3" placated them long enough for the issue to fade from the headlines.

@Also, this may have been the first time NORAD had to deal with @the situation, and they may have come up with a quick solution to @their dilemma on the fly.

@FURTHER COMMENTS: Even from reading the Condon Report it's @obvious NORAD had to deal with it a year before Gemini 11, i.e., @with Gemini 4.

@@You realize that the US military would much prefer a UFO mystery @@to an international incident. That's why they said they "had a @@flying disk" at Roswell, and later subbed the RaWin balloon for @@the (secret) Mogul balloon in the press conference. If the @@Soviets had found out about Mogul at that time, nuclear war was a @@possibility.

And in the Proton 3 case, they may have tried to come up with a solution that removed both the spy satellite and the UFO problems.

@@MORE COMMENTS: Absolutely not. It was normal deployment on @@Apollo 12, which meant a backward negative-x velocity vector.

@Relative to the trajectory, or the direction the crew was facing?

@FURTHER COMMENTS: Gee how much more explicit do I have to get I SAID the
@"VELOCITY VECTOR"!!!!

That was as clear as mud! There were two velocities, the door and the spacecraft. Which one was not very clear from the MORE COMMENTS statement above, without additional info not evident?

@FURTHER COMMENTS: I doubt that, the Secretary of the Air Force Office of Information had to coordinate a campaign to reduce publicity over the incidents which was incredibly stupid if they wanted to keep Stealth quiet -- they should have stopped the overflights the first time it leaked out. How many times do they need to overfly nuclear weapons depots to make their point? Please provide documentation.

The info was not released until the 1990s, after the stealth was made public. I will provide the info when I find it again (The problem with finding info quickly is that I don't create a separate file on something unless I think I will need it again quickly. A lot of it is in books. Even if I do make a file on a sighting, the info isn't where my email computer is.)

@Of course the main reason was that any UFO report might really have an invading enemy aircraft as its cause.

@FURTHER COMMENTS: You're really denigrating or denying the military's interest in basic science. AFR 200-2 / 80-17 explicitly mention natural phenomena as a point of investigating UFO's -- obviously not invading enemy aircraft.

First of all, any scientific interest in the UFO problem was secondary to the problem of removing the false alarms caused by UFOs. THAT'S why they studied UFOs. The main interests of the UFO program (and the CIA) were:

1. Identify any hostile flying objects approaching or already inside our airspace in time to do something about them.
2. Identify the causes of false alarms and eliminate them before they cause a nuclear war.
3. Prevent an overload of communications channels like the one that occurred in July 1952 in the wake of the Newport News and Washington National sightings.
4. Expect that the enemy could use UFOs to either clog

communications channels, or to disguise a real attack.

5. Foil enemy intelligence gathering methods.

Do you really think their investigation of UFOs was altruistic?
Or were they more concerned with preventing nuclear war?

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- =>X >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Taxes cause unemployment and industry flight.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 15:15:48 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

On Sun, 16 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Sun, 16 Jan 2000 05:07:11 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

@
@Larry & List,

@My COMMENTS.

@Brad

@In a message dated 1/13/00 10:22:06 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@<<

@I revved up my research engines last night and have some more
@details on a few cases we have been discussing. Rather than
@clutter the system with many posts, I decided to combine them
@into a single email.

@PANEL METER PHOTO:

@I found the photo of the panel meter I had mentioned earlier.
@Unfortunately, it has no caption. But you can find it in:

@Flying Saucers Pictorial

@@(C) 1967 Real Magazine

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It was in the discussion of Hynek's photos taken in the air. This
picture is the lighted shape of the cutout of an illuminated
round-mount panel meter with 90 degree needle deflection range.
It is like those found on WWII equipment. Nothing but the lighted

shape shows in the photo. It looks a lot like the Hybek object.

@LAKENHEATH/BENTWATERS:

@Brad:

@I was not referring to the part of this case where the object went
@under the airplane when I said that a part of the case might be
@caused by a 2nd/3rd trip echo and a meteor.

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@(only on RADAR) and was seen for only two blips east of the
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@miles. This might have been the result of two separate meteors
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@a radar UFO fast-track that night at Bentwaters. There was one
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It is referred to in Sagan and Page's "UFOs, A Scientific
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@The object that flew under the plane is the only part of the
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@Perkins and later confirmed by RAF controller F. H. C. Wimbledon occurred
@around 12 midnight, hence were two different unrelated interception episodes.

Either that, or somebody goofed on reporting the time.

@ASTRONAUT SIGHTINGS:

@>

Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 21:37:43 +0000
From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net>
Subject: ReptiloidsMessage-id: <3884DD27.35EC@virgin.net>

Would H.R Giger's creatures in the "Alien" movies qualify as reptiliods?

Bill Rose

—
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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 18:59:15 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: SETI signals?Message-id: <62.b75133.25b65853@aol.com>

STILL MORE COMMENTS (below).

In a message dated Tue, 18 Jan 2000 2:46:39 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Sun, 16 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Sun, 16 Jan 2000 04:45:36 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: SETI signals?
> @
> @> @
> @Larry & List,
> @
> @FURTHER COMMENTS.
> @
> @Brad
> @
> @
> @In a message dated 1/12/00 11:42:32 AM, lrobin@indiana.edu writes:
> @
> @<< > @
> @
> @
> @On Sun, 9 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
> @
> @@Date: Sun, 9 Jan 2000 14:25:19 EST
> @@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @@> @@To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @@Subject: Re: SETI signals?
> @@
> @@> @@
>
> @@@MORE COMMENTS: As I've pointed out several times before such
> @@@spy satellite signals would be ENCRYPTED transmissions. Not a
> @@@repetitious pattern but encrypted text. How in the world
> @@@would the SETI astronomer not see that? That would be the
> @@@tipoff right there that it's from a Near Earth Orbit spy sat.
>
> @Most of them send encrypted images, not text. The spy satellites

- > @I am talking about take photos from space. The telemetry they
- > @send is unlike other forms of communications. Some spy satellites
- > @may operate in a mode similar to that used by radio control
- > @planes, just taking orders from the ground, with a quick
- > @acknowledge burst after every command received.
- >
- > @FURTHER COMMENTS: Doesn't matter whether it's images or digital
- > @images, the signal is reduced to encrypted text. Encrypted
- > @messages would be obvious.
- >
- > How could you possibly know what their "encrypted image" looks
- > (or sounds) like? I'm talking analog here as well as digital. It
- > could look like some variant of scrambled TV (who says they used
- > the standard scan rates?), SSTV (slow scan, sent over audio
- > channels), telemetry, interleaved CW binary, multichannel binary,
- > multiple subcarriers, or even early FAX transmissions. Different
- > parts of the picture might even be interleaved and sent
- > simultaneously on different bands, making a short, but very busy
- > burst of information.

STILL MORE COMMENTS:

Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 20:53:51 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
<7c.a56d46.25b6732f@aol.com>

MORE COMMENTS (below):

In a message dated Tue, 18 Jan 2000 3:26:56 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Sun, 16 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Sun, 16 Jan 2000 05:07:11 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
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> @>
> @Larry & List,
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> @My COMMENTS.
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> @PANEL METER PHOTO:
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>
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 > It was in the discussion of Hynek's photos taken in the air. This
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 > @LAKENHEATH/BENTWATERS:
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 > @Brad:
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 > Debate." The object is referred to have appeared for only the
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MORE COMMENTS: What's the context, who wrote it (Menzel?), what page? This is just plain erroneous info, wherever it came from. I've read all of the military reports and later witness reports. No one reported a fast-track of just 3 blips (that's not the 4 you previously cited). You can't tell with 3 blips that they aren't just three coincidental AP targets (anomalous propagation, false returns from ground clutter or whatever). Four blips in a row on one line equally spaced would probably be too much to be a coincidence for AP.

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- > Either that, or somebody goofed on reporting the time.
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MORE COMMENTS: Don't think so, Randles has log book entries showing the Venoms took off at something like 2:40 and 3 AM (if I recall the exact times correctly, I might not; it was certainly around 2-3 AM). Wimbledon and Perkins worked different shifts at different bases as air controllers with only 12 midnight overlapping between them and they (independently) reported 12 midnight as the approximate time of the Venom intercept with the startling UFO maneuvers.

- >
- >
- > @ASTRONAUT SIGHTINGS:
- >
- >
- > @>

Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 21:04:43 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: SETI signals?Message-id: <c5.d583c5.25b675bb@aol.com>

PLEASE IGNORE THE **FIRST** MESSAGE WITH "STILL MORE COMMENTS." IT GOT OUT BEFORE I WAS DONE. THE 2nd MESSAGE IS THE CORRECT ONE.

STILL MORE COMMENTS (below).

—
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Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 21:06:27 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & LakenheathMessage-id:
<ad.376d47.25b67623@aol.com>

MORE COMMENTS (below):

In a message dated Tue, 18 Jan 2000 3:26:56 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
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> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
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> @My COMMENTS.
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- >
- >
- > @ASTRONAUT SIGHTINGS:
- >
- >
- > @>

Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 17:39:09 +0100 (MET)
From: "J. Pharabod" <pharabod@in2p3.fr>
Subject: Re: SETI signals?
X-Authentication-warning: polhp2.in2p3.fr: pharabod owned process doing -bs

List only please

Maybe the information in

<http://setiathome.ssl.berkeley.edu/sciencepaper.html>

could help in this discussion. Here is an excerpt:

"Because an extraterrestrial civilisation's signal has unknown bandwidth and time scale (eg: the signal may be pulsed, continuous, wide or narrow band), the software searches for signals at 15 octave space bandwidths ranging from 0.075 Hz to 1220 Hz, and time scales from 0.8 mS to 13.4 seconds. The rest frame of another civilisation's transmitter is also unknown (eg: their transmitter may be on a planet that is rotating and revolving) so extraterrestrial signals are likely to be drifting in frequency with respect to the observatory's topocentric reference frame. Because the reference frame is unknown, the client software examines 6761 different doppler acceleration frames of rest (dubbed "chirp rates"), ranging from -10Hz/sec to +10Hz/sec."

Jean-Pierre Pharabod

—
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—
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Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 13:50:20 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <27.b76166.25b7616c@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/17/00 5:38:17 PM, you wrote:

<< But I think now I want to
review more data on the Gemini 7 "bogey" >>

It probably needs it -- how about me writing to Borman in Las Cruces? I expect he's answer me since he liked the historical paper I did about five years ago on the GT-7 rendezvous (I think it's on a link from the ufomind page on me).

—
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Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 21:21:20 +0100
From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
Subject: Re:ReptiloidsMessage-id: <E12B2YE-0001pr-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Alien creature was probably last seen in Burgess Shale times.

Chris

—
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—
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Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 15:51:46 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id: <22.f45b28.25b77de2@aol.com>

Hi Jim,

Are there interviews and debriefings from 1965-6? It's always preferable to get the earliest most nearly contemporaneous data -- look at what's happened with Roswell after 30-50+ years of sci fi movies, Hangar 18, then Roswell books, movies, TV series, etc. Maybe hold off on writing Borman until some early data can be used for intelligent (or semi-intelligent) questions. What about Lovell? Is he still around? (He was asked the following during a March 1997 forum of the National Space Society, so he sounds like good skeptic material: "Have you seen/do you believe in the existence of UFOs or other signs of intelligent extraterrestrial life? [LOVELL:] There are no UFO's around or on the earth. I beleive [sic] there is life in the universe.")

The confounded thing about these unidentified satellite cases is getting a reliable indication of the orbital inclination, which could tell you if it's from the astronaut's own spacecraft or help narrow down leads to other satellites and space debris. As I say, certainly there is essentially ZERO Strangeness (unexplainability) here except that the "bogey" was not expected for dinner. Maybe Borman will reveal that the "bogey" zapped his brain with mind-altering radiation. That would turn it into a High Strangeness case.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 19 Jan 2000 1:52:52 PM Eastern Standard Time, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

> >
>
> In a message dated 1/17/00 5:38:17 PM, you wrote:
>
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—

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Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 16:17:19 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

On Tue, 18 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 20:53:51 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

@
@MORE COMMENTS (below):

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@propagation, false returns from ground clutter or whatever).
@Four blips in a row on one line equally spaced would probably be
@too much to be a coincidence for AP.

Fencepost error: It takes 4 posts to hold up a fence 3 rails
long.

Did 4 blips occur with three sweeps in between, or did three
blips occur with two sweeps in between? The report said "three
sweeps" and figured the time on that basis. There has to be one
more blip than the number of intervening sweeps used to figure
the time. (Either that, or Klass made a mistake).

McDonald refers to it in Sagan and Page, but the 3 sweep value
actually comes from Klass' "UFOs Identified."

@> @The object that flew under the plane is the only part of the
@> @sighting that I consider really unexplained. Jenny Randles blows
@> @the lid off of the rest of the case in her book "UFOs: Danger In
@> @the Air." (Hey Jenny, I finally got a copy!)
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@different shifts at different bases as air controllers with only
@12 midnight overlapping between them and they (independently)
@reported 12 midnight as the approximate time of the Venom
@intercept with the startling UFO maneuvers.

The mystery deepens:

Were there really 4 Venom chases? Maybe Jenny can clarify this.

This case has more twists and turns in it than a mountain road. I
now possess 5 different accounts of it, with very few matching
parts between the accounts.

@MORE COMMENTS: Larry you know perfectly well I gave you the
@1825 GMT/UT/Z time and Sept 13 date again and again and again,
@so why don't you look it up in our E-mail or List messages first
@before wasting time? It's as if you hope I will give up so you
@will get in the last word with your point left standing and
@unrefuted by anyone.

@I hope we don't have to argue over the fact that 1825 GMT would
@still be the same day in Houston time (1:25 PM CDT) Sept 13,
@1966, NOT Sept 12.

Definitely no argument over that! And now that I have the time
again, I can see that part of the 14th (not the 12th) was on the
Earth at that time.

I can't read your old messages (I can read everyone else's). The
trouble is that your line-length is wa-a-ay too long for our
emailer (each paragraph gets stored as a single line somehow),
and once I have read the message, it is stored by our email
software in a way that I can't read it again without editing the
entire message. We have a 78 character line length limit.

I have to log off of the emailer (losing any editing I have
already done) and log in to the web searcher (they're on two
separate mainframes, by decree of the administration here) to
look up the postings on the page. Then the line length problem
shows up as an extremely wide page, which I have to constantly
shuttle back and forth to read. Changing the settings on my
browser doesn't help.

Caveat Emailor

@MORE COMMENTS: We've been over this already in previous @postings. Conspiracy theorists typically cannot explain why @their scenarios even make sense from the "selfish" perspective @of the supposedly sinister agencies they have depicted (e.g., @they can never explain why the CIA would be so angry as to @assassinate JFK, over what??? and risking their whole Agency @getting abolished if caught, again for what???? at least the @Soviets and Cubans had some powerful ideological motive, the @Mafia had vindictive motives, etc., and even then there were @countervailing motives).

@NORAD had (and still has) a perfectly feasible procedure to use @instead of your coverup scenario endangering astronaut lives, @and it's the standard procedure they do use which is to describe @satellite/space object encounters with manned NASA missions @under very banal uninformative NORAD space object catalog @numbers.

OK. Do you have documentation that this is actually what NORAD did? If so, I will accept it.

My whole scenario was not a theory to explain the whole sighting, but a possibility that was first suggested to me by another person. But I do think that it is likely the military had motives other than just the preservation of the astronauts.

And my scenario never said they endangered the lives of the astronauts. You assumed that. My theory assumes:

1. That the correct figures were given to NASA, but NOT the public.
2. Either NASA or NORAD substituted only the NAME of the Proton 3 in the public release.

Anything else was a misunderstanding between what I intended to say and what you thought I said.

We seem to read different meanings into the same sentence. I constantly find you misunderstanding what I wrote, and it seems that sometimes I misunderstand you. This means that I am going to have to be extra careful to make sure that my meanings are clear. These might be regional differences in the English language (I tend to use our local usages).

For instance, we use "hide" to refer to concealing the identity

of something as well as to refer to physically concealing the object itself. It is common usage here. You tried to say that I "changed my story," when all I did was substitute one equivalent word (on our usage here) for another to clarify what I meant in the first place.

It would also be informative to describe the way I look at UFO cases:

First I brainstorm, trying to think of ALL possibilities, no matter how remote. The list I gave on Cash-Landrum was one of these. I threw them out there to bounce them off of the rest of the list members. They weren't intended as attempts to debunk at any cost, but to spark some thoughts.

Then I weed through the possibilities so generated. For example, if a UFO shows some of the characteristics of a fire balloon, AND shows no characteristic contrary to the properties of a fire balloon, then I give serious thought to fire balloons as a possible explanation.

I give very little credence to estimates by witnesses of actual size, distance, speed, or altitude, unless more definite evidence (Example: It went in front of the water tower, but behind that barn up the road.) backs up such claims. This is NOT an impeachment of the character of witnesses. Rather, it is a reality of the limitations of the human perception system.

I also look for:

Witnesses who should have seen the object, but didn't. Such data can be quite enlightening.

Possibilities where multiple causes overlap in the visual fields of the witnesses to produce strange effects.

I assign a probable explanation to a UFO case where one, and only one, explanation fits the case well.

I assign a possible explanation to a UFO case when one explanation fits, but not very well, or if more than one explanation fits the case.

@> @Apollo 12, 11/14/69: The tumbling, flashing object was a piece of
@> @the booster, probably ejected when the service module separated
@> @from the S4-B. The astronauts made a joke with ground control

@> @about it being a UFO.

This was from Story.

@> @The doors from the S4-B were seen from the ground by an amateur
@> @astronomer with a telescope. _One UFO publication_ confused this
@> @case with the booster piece sighting above, attributing BOTH to
@> @the doors.

@MORE COMMENTS: As best as I can recall the S-IVB separation was
@roughly a day prior to the first sighting of the flashing light
@by Apollo 12 astronauts. The S-IVB itself was injected into a
@trajectory designed to get it out of the way of the Apollo 12
@spacecraft, again for SAFETY reasons.

Right, but not until after LEM extraction.

@Again, a low relative velocity for space debris cannot change in
@deep space -- there's no air resistance to speak of, no
@propulsion system to maneuver with. VERY ROUGHLY speaking, an
@object separated at S-IVB separation would have had roughly a
@day to get to where it was seen by the Apollo astronauts then
@another day of being observed with no significant diminution (or
@increase) in brightness or distance being reported. Yet the
@distance for separation debris should have about doubled --
@linear increase of distance with time as time doubled -- so the
@brightness had to have diminished by 4x (inverse square law) but
@no such dimming was reported. If it was not debris released at
@stage separation but released later, the situation is MUCH
@WORSE. For example, if the object had been released, say, 1
@hour before the astronauts saw it, then after 24 more hours the
@distance would have increased linearly by 24x, resulting in a
@factor 576x dimming of brightness, which was obviously not the
@case. This argument is very soft and not conclusive but it is
@interesting.

What if something fell off the S4-B (or the spacecraft) just as
it stopped firing for Translunar Injection, or just at the start
of the trim burn? That gives much more time. The S4-B stays with
the spacecraft until after LEM extraction. One possibility is a
piece of ice shed from the fuselage of the S4-B. The trim would
have given the ice and the spacecraft slightly different
velocities. The ice would not have been visible until it, the
sun, and the spacecraft were lined up just right for it to
reflect the sun onto the spacecraft once per rotation.

(Obviously, an object does not "fall" off a spacecraft, but it
can become detached.)

@And the flashing light is still low or zero Strangeness, it's
@unidentifiability is due to location (wrong place, wrong time),
@NOT due to wild accelerations, there was NO firing of death rays
@at the Apollo, NO "missing time," NO EM Effects on the Apollo
@capsule, NO physical traces, etc. etc.

I Agree 100 percent with that!!!

---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o ==I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins

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Date: Wed, 19 Jan 2000 18:01:51 -0500 (EST)
From: JamesOberg@aol.com
Subject: Re: Re: Re: Gemini-7 bogeyMessage-id:
<61.e31edc.25b79c5f@aol.com>

In a message dated 1/19/00 3:04:18 PM, you wrote:

<<The confounded thing about these unidentified satellite cases is getting a reliable indication of the orbital inclination, which could tell you if it's from the astronaut's own spacecraft or help narrow down leads to other satellites and space debris. >>

Anything in a really different inclination would zip by their windows in milliseconds. One degree difference of plane is about 400 ft/sec in crossing velocity.

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Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 11:56:45 +0000
From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>
Subject: Re: LakenheathMessage-id: <000501bf633d\$8e806fc0\$d18b9fd4@default>

-----Original Message-----

From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>Date: 19 January 2000 21:26
Subject: Re: Lakenheath

Hi,

I have for some months been working on an attempt to sort out the confusing situation regarding the British testimony on this case - especially the sightings / non sightings by venom crews during the August 1956 events.

UFOIN is preparing a detailed report based on this work which has involved three of the four crew and Freddie Wimbledon in an effort to resolve this.

I have found no evidence as yet that there were earlier scrambles - making four airborne venoms all told. But this is not completely impossible given the extent of the difference between the Condon stories and the stories told me first hand by the venom crews. Whilst there are many similarities there are such differences that it is at times hard to perceive them as the same case. But then - as we know - UFOlogy often transforms a case across time and legend into more than it was. So it is important to ascertain the truth about this otherwise impressive case. That's what I've been trying to do (to frankly little more than jeers from Updates for not coming out now and prematurely debating the matter).

So far as I have been able to establish that the crews that I spoke with appear to be the ones referenced by the Condon report. That report was based on second hand testimony years later and is already known to be wrong in several respects so it is not hard to imagine that further confusion arose with regards to the aircrew. These guys had never spoken publicly till I met them in 1996.

I don't want to pre-empt the full report that UFOIN aims to bring out some time this Spring. Especially as there are still a few things to check out. It will go on the net when we do. On UFO Updates I have been attacked by several people claiming I mislead the UFO community regarding the testimony of this air crew - which I most certainly have not done. What I have said (eg in Something in the Air) is what they told me.

They base this spurious assertion on the fact that they've seen a couple of minutes highly edited from a long interview I did with two of the crew (at Lakenheath) when I filmed for a TV documentary that I wrote for the BBC. This programme was not about the case and included it only in reference to

Public Record Office files. So it never had the remit to resolve conflict over the evidence and makes no effort to do so.

These people have not seen the full interview data and don't seem to understand this critical difference. The report aims to put it all properly into context for the UFO community so that people can judge from the full facts for themselves and after the absurd reaction on UFO Updates I have decided to limit what I say in case it is misinterpreted again.

What I can say is that the crews I talked with definitely had no visual sighting - despite stupid attempts on Updates to try to infer otherwise. The 'cat and mouse' story - if indeed it does refer to these two venom crews - seems to have come about because they flew towards a stationary radar target and then right past it. One moment it was ahead of them, the next behind, but this did not happen because the UFO moved to their rear at great speed but because the aircraft was travelling so fast it was almost instantly on the other side of the non moving target.

There is also some confusion over the use of BST and GMT which could resolve any problems over the timing that right now are a confusion. The reference to 2 am for the start of the scramble is what the air crews log books say. The two navigators have retained these.

I have to say that Wimbledon believes there was a visual contact that night - but he had never had direct communication with the crews. He was in an RAF bunker controlling the operation. The venoms were vectored onto target by USAF ATC. The air crew I have met are adamant there was no visual contact.

As such - unless there were two earlier venoms whose stories form the basis for those in the Condon report - there is a huge discrepancy between the USAF version in Condon and that told by the actual witnesses.

No references exist so far to four venoms being launched and the crews I met definitely spoke to the USAF on the night extensively. As such it is hard to imagine why the source that spoke to Condon would have failed to mention that two other venoms were also vectored onto the UFO after the first ones and also picked up clear radar targets (as all the crew told me they did). This omission of reference suggests again we are talking about the same two venoms and a USAF misinterpretation of what they said. But it may not be. There may still be two other venom crews 'out there'.

As you can see this is a complex issue and is one reason I want to get this full report together before entering into a debate on the matter. Especially after the fiasco on Updates last year. So I want to leave it at that for now.

Once the UFOIN report is complete I'll let you know and we can discuss it happily as long as you like then.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 15:27:54 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION

>

Anything in a really different inclination would zip by their windows in milliseconds. One degree difference of plane is about 400 ft/sec in crossing velocity.

<

Well, perhaps a bit of an "anti-exaggeration"... or "minimization?" The sighting duration would be not milliseconds but hundreds of milliseconds to seconds. If the orbital speed were, say, 5 miles per second, the limiting case would be satellites approaching one another on the same orbit but opposite directions. The rate of closure would be 10 mps. If the astronauts could see a satellite at 10 miles, and if they could look directly forward as well as directly backward they could see it from 10 miles out for 1 sec as it zipped past and then for another sec as it disappeared in the distance. If they could only see it for 5 miles then 1 sec would be the largest sighting time. Obviously if they could only see only a fraction of the flight path past them because of window limitations or whatever, then they would see it for less than 1 sec, or more like tenths of seconds (hundreds of milliseconds).

This is what makes the GT 11 case so interesting, because they saw it for many, many seconds indicating a very low crossing speed. Considering that Conrad and Gordon had time to initially see the object(s), to discuss it, to decide to photograph, get the camera, set f stop, etc and take 4 pictures (only two of which show the object(s)), the minimum estimated time is 20 sec and the maximum is about 1 minute. It was first seen to the left and moving toward their front, finally disappearing "below them". Keep in mind that the thick window in the conical shaped forward part of the cabin restricted their field of view to about 40 degrees up-down or left-right (forward- back).

The spacing of blob images in the photos plays an important role in assessing how the "other" moved. The size of a blob depends

upon exposure level of the film. Hence the actual size of a brightly reflecting object or light source is smaller than the size calculated from geometric projection using the "camera equation": object size/object distance = image size/focal length. However, the spacing between definitely separated images is not affected by brightness. Therefore it "means something" to say that the maximum spacing between blob images in the first photo that shows the object is 0.25 mm and the maximum spacing between blobs in the second photo is about 0.37 mm. Note that each photo shows several blobs and that the relative orientation in the second photo is not the same as in the first photo, indicating either rotation of a single large body or relative reorientation of several small reflective objects (no "structure" is seen, only overexposed blobs and partially exposed "corona" around the blob images.... this is similar to photos of known reflective objects illuminated by the sun).

In the first photo, then, the angular size is $.25/38 = .0066$ radians or 6.6 ft at 1000 ft. In the second photo the angular size is about 0.0097 radians.

Considering that known satellites with "wings" (solar arrays) have dimensions measured in the tens of feet, one calculates for an upper bound of 30 ft (I don't know that there was a satellite with a 30 ft wingspan) a distance of $30/.0066 = 4,500$ ft or $30/.0097 = 3,100$ ft. These are distances assuming a satellite's maximum dimension was perpendicular to the line of sight. If it were not perpendicular, then the actual size of the satellite would be larger than 30 ft. Also, since this is the spacing between the centers of overexposed light blobs, the calculation actually assumes the center to center spacing of highly reflective portions of the assumed satellite are separated by 30 ft (or more, if not perpendicular to the Line of sight).

MAIN POINT: if a man-made satellite, then it was less than a mile away when photographed.

Considering that the photo shows the antenna on the front of the spacecraft, the object(s) was nearly in front of the spacecraft when the photos were taken. That means that the distance from the object(s) to the plane of the orbit of the G-11 was much less than a mile at the time of the photos. (Had the photos been taken perpendicular to the direction of GT-11 travel the object(s) would have been several thousand feet to about a mile from the orbital plane and the object(s) would have appeared to pass behind, rather than ahead of, the GT-11.)

Using an estimate of 20 degrees from straight ahead at the time of the photos, and a radial distance of 4,000 ft (assuming man-made sized satellite) the distance from the GT-11 orbital plane would have been about $4000 \sin 20 =$ about 1,400 ft. Assume it took ten seconds to reach the orbital plane, then its (perpendicular component of) crossing speed was about 140 ft/sec . Considering that at 4.83 miles per second (290 mi/min orbital speed) the GT-11 would have travelled about 48 miles along it's orbit and the object(s) would have traveled 1400 ft toward (perpendicular) to the GT-11 orbit, the angle between the path of the stranger and the GT-11 orbit would have been about $1400/(48 \times 5280)$ 0.0055 radians or about 0.3 degrees.

Now, the calculation just presented shows that the angle between orbital planes of the object(s) and the GT-11 was very small. Exactly how small depends upon the assumptions used for calculating the distance to the object(s) and the time of observation.

But, one would think that if NORAD had been aware of a satellite on an orbit that would allow it to pass within a mile of the GT-11 NORAD would have alerted NASA.
(If it was a top secret satellite why take the chance that the astronauts might see it and report it... and even photograph it....?)

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Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 17:07:22 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: LakenheathMessage-id: <97.f8ea26.25b8e11a@aol.com>

Hi Jenny,

You'll recall we corresponded about this issue of the Venom intercept in the Lakenheath 1956 case privately in April 1999 and again on this UFO Research List in Aug 1999. I investigated and analyzed the case with the Condon Committee physicist Gordon Thayer, Peter Sturrock, Philip Klass and Stanton Friedman back in 1979-80. I edited Thayer's article on the case for Ron Story's 1980 Encyclopedia of UFO's. And in 1998 I discovered a long overlooked height-finding effect in the Bentwaters radar data which supports the ground and air visual observers' reports of a high-speed East-West target streaking over the base and under the C-47 aircraft at 4,000 feet.

The case easily divides into an early Bentwaters phase from about 9:30 PM to midnight on Aug 13, 1956, and a later Lakenheath phase from about 12 midnight to 3:30 AM on Aug 14. The Venom intercept relates mainly to the Lakenheath phase on the 14th and doesn't really affect the Bentwaters phase on the 13th.

It is still unclear to me that your interviews of Venom crew involved in an intercept around 2-3 AM, who reportedly had NO visual UFO contact and NO "cat and mouse" tail chase, were the same ones involved in the Venom intercept at around 11:45 PM-12 Midnight who DID reportedly describe visual UFO contact (according to the USAF report of Aug 31, 1956) and the "cat and mouse" tail chase (according to the USAF Lakenheath controller Forrest Perkins and RAF Neatishead controller Freddie Wimbledon).

I was told, and I relayed this to you last year, that your BBC documentary segment makes reference to "Ivan Logan's log book which documents that Brady's flight took off first at 0200 on 14 August." And apparently it lasted 55 minutes.

And as I pointed out to you last year Perkins' 4-12 shift ended at midnight and Wimbledon's shift began at 11 PM, reported by both completely independent of each other, yet the only overlap is at the 11-12 time that both report for the Venom intercept, again independent of each other. This seems to doubly reinforce the approximately 12 midnight time for the Venom intercept.

I was not aware of your UFO UpDates exchanges last year. I've stayed away from UFO UpDates because of the excessive amount of vitriol.

I look forward to your upcoming report and hope it helps clear up the confusion. But I must point out the main confusion really concerns the later Lakenheath phase on the 14th and not as much on the Bentwaters phase on the 13th.

I have a few more COMMENTS (below).

Regards,

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Thu, 20 Jan 2000 7:00:18 AM Eastern Standard Time, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> writes:

> >

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>

> To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Date: 19 January 2000 21:26

> Subject: Re: Lakenheath

>

>

> Hi,

>

> I have for some months been working on an attempt to sort out the confusing

> situation regarding the British testimony on this case - especially the

> sighyings / non sightings by venom crews during the August 1956 events.

>

> UFOIN is preparing a detailed report based on this work which has involved

> three of the four crew and Freddie Wimbledon in an effort to resolve this.

>

> I have found no evidence as yet that there were earlier scrambles

COMMENTS: Actually there was a T-33 scramble at 9:30 PM from the 512th FIS at Bentwaters. Again, as I pointed out above, the independent Perkins and Wimbledon accounts state the Venom intercept with the UFO tail chase occurred near 12 Midnight and their controller shifts only overlapped at about that time. Whereas your Venom crew members' logbooks point to 2-3 AM.

- making

> four airborne venoms all told. But this is not completely impossible given

> the extent of the difference between the Condon stories and the stories told

> me first hand by the venom crews.

COMMENTS: There is also contemporaneous USAF documentation on Aug 31, 1956, reporting fighter intercept near Lakenheath with visual UFO contact.

Whilst there are many similarities there

> are such differences that it is at times hard to perceive them as the same

> case. But then - as we know - UFOlogy often transforms a case across time

> and legend into more than it was. So it is important to ascertain the truth

> about this otherwise impressive case. Thats what I've been trying to do (to

> frankly little more than jeers from Updates for not coming out now and

> prematurely debating the matter).

>

- > So far as I have been able to establish that the crews that I spoke with
- > appear to be the ones referenced by the Condon report. That report was based
- > on second hand testimony years later

COMMENTS: Forrest Perkins' testimony to the Condon Committee as to his own actions as Lakenheath RATCC controller is FIRST-HAND. His testimony about his 4-12 shift and the approximate 11:45 PM - 12 Midnight time of the Venom intercept he was PERSONALLY involved in is also FIRST-HAND. It still might be in error, it was reported in Feb 1968, or 11 years after the fact. But it's closer in time than your Venom pilots in 1996, which is almost 40 years later. So is Wimbledon's testimony in 1979.

and is already known to be wrong in

- > several respects so it is not hard to imagine that further confusion arose
- > with regards to the aircrew. These guys had never spoken publicly till I met
- > them in 1996.
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- > I dont want to pre-empt the full report that UFOIN aims to bring out some
- > time this Spring. Especially as there are still a few things to check out.
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- > several people claiming I mislead the UFO community regarding the testimony
- > of this air crew - which I most certainly have not done. What I have said
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- > This programme was not about the case and included it only in reference to
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- > What I can say is that the crews I talked with definitely had no visual
- > sighting - despite stupid attempts on Updates to try to infer otherwise. The
- > 'cat and mouse' story - if indeed it does refer to these two venom crews -
- > seems to have come about because they flew towards a stationary radar target
- > and then right past it. One moment it was ahead of them, the next behind,
- > but this did not happen because the UFO moved to their rear at great speed
- > but because the aircraft was travelling so fast it was almost instantly on
- > the other side of the non moving target.
- >
- > There is also some confusion over the use of BST and GMT which could resolve
- > any problems over the timing that right now are a confusion.

COMMENTS: Possible confusion over BST and GMT, which I was the first to suggest in this case back in 1980, can only account for a 1 hour error and still does not seem to account for a 2-3-hour error in the times reported for the Venom intercepts.

The reference

- > to 2 am for the start of the scramble is what the air crews log books say.
- > The two navigators have retained these.
- >
- > I have to say that Wimbledon believes there was a visual contact that
- > night

COMMENTS: The USAF report in 1956 also reports visual UFO contact by the interceptor.

- but he had never had direct communication with the crews. He was in
- > an RAF bunker controlling the operation. The venoms were vectored onto
- > target by USAF ATC. The air crew I have met are adamant there was no visual
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- > USAF version in Condon and that told by the actual witnesses.
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- > No references exist so far to four venoms being launched and the crews I met
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- > imagine why the source that spoke to Condon would have failed to mention
- > that two other venoms were also vectored onto the UFO after the first ones
- > and also picked up clear radar targets (as all the crew told me they did).

COMMENTS: The "source that spoke to Condon [Committee]" was Forrest Perkins, the USAF air traffic controller, whose shift ended at 12 Midnight. That's why Perkins would have failed to mention a later and less interesting Venom intercept at around 2-3 AM, by then he'd gone home.

UFO radar contacts at Lakenheath continued till 3:30 AM. Unfortunately the poor USAF documentation gives no TIMES for most of the events in this Lakenheath phase on the 14th.

- > This omission of reference suggests again we are talking about the same two
- > venoms and a USAF misinterpretation of what they said. But it may not be.
- > There may still be two other venom crews 'out there'.
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> Best wishes,

>

> Jenny Randles

>

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Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 17:08:09 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: LakenheathMessage-id: <23.6eae28.25b8e149@aol.com>

Hi Jenny,

You'll recall we corresponded about this issue of the Venom intercept in the Lakenheath 1956 case privately in April 1999 and again on this UFO Research List in Aug 1999. I investigated and analyzed the case with the Condon Committee physicist Gordon Thayer, Peter Sturrock, Philip Klass and Stanton Friedman back in 1979-80. I edited Thayer's article on the case for Ron Story's 1980 Encyclopedia of UFO's. And in 1998 I discovered a long overlooked height-finding effect in the Bentwaters radar data which supports the ground and air visual observers' reports of a high-speed East-West target streaking over the base and under the C-47 aircraft at 4,000 feet.

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> -----Original Message-----

> From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>

> To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Date: 19 January 2000 21:26

> Subject: Re: Lakenheath

>

>

> Hi,

>

> I have for some months been working on an attempt to sort out the confusing

> situation regarding the British testimony on this case - especially the

> sighyings / non sightings by venom crews during the August 1956 events.

>

> UFOIN is preparing a detailed report based on this work which has involved

> three of the four crew and Freddie Wimbledon in an effort to resolve this.

>

> I have found no evidence as yet that there were earlier scrambles

COMMENTS: Actually there was a T-33 scramble at 9:30 PM from the 512th FIS at Bentwaters. Again, as I pointed out above, the independent Perkins and Wimbledon accounts state the Venom intercept with the UFO tail chase occurred near 12 Midnight and their controller shifts only overlapped at about that time. Whereas your Venom crew members' logbooks point to 2-3 AM.

- making

> four airborne venoms all told. But this is not completely impossible given

> the extent of the difference between the Condon stories and the stories told

> me first hand by the venom crews.

COMMENTS: There is also contemporaneous USAF documentation on Aug 31, 1956, reporting fighter intercept near Lakenheath with visual UFO contact.

Whilst there are many similarities there

> are such differences that it is at times hard to perceive them as the same

> case. But then - as we know - UFOlogy often transforms a case across time

> and legend into more than it was. So it is important to ascertain the truth

> about this otherwise impressive case. Thats what I've been trying to do (to

> frankly little more than jeers from Updates for not coming out now and

> prematurely debating the matter).

>

- > So far as I have been able to establish that the crews that I spoke with
- > appear to be the ones referenced by the Condon report. That report was based
- > on second hand testimony years later

COMMENTS: Forrest Perkins' testimony to the Condon Committee as to his own actions as Lakenheath RATCC controller is FIRST-HAND. His testimony about his 4-12 shift and the approximate 11:45 PM - 12 Midnight time of the Venom intercept he was PERSONALLY involved in is also FIRST-HAND. It still might be in error, it was reported in Feb 1968, or 11 years after the fact. But it's closer in time than your Venom pilots in 1996, which is almost 40 years later. So is Wimbledon's testimony in 1979.

and is already known to be wrong in

- > several respects so it is not hard to imagine that further confusion arose
- > with regards to the aircrew. These guys had never spoken publicly till I met
- > them in 1996.
- >
- > I dont want to pre-empt the full report that UFOIN aims to bring out some
- > time this Spring. Especially as there are still a few things to check out.
- > It will go on the net when we do. On UFO Updates I have been attacked by
- > several people claiming I mislead the UFO community regarding the testimony
- > of this air crew - which I most certainly have not done. What I have said
- > (eg in Something in the Air) is what they told me.
- >
- > They base this spurious assertion on the fact that they've seen a couple of
- > minutes highly edited from a long interview I did with two of the crew (at
- > Lakenheath) when I filmed for a TV documentary that I wrote for the BBC.
- > This programme was not about the case and included it only in reference to
- > Public Record Office files. So it never had the remit to resolve conflict
- > over the evidence and makes no effort to do so.
- >
- > These people have not seen the full interview data and dont seem to
- > understand this critical difference. The report aims to put it all properly
- > into context for the UFO community so that people can judge from the full
- > facts for themselves and after the absurd reaction on UFO Updates I have
- > decided to limit what I say in case it is misinterpreted again.
- >
- > What I can say is that the crews I talked with definitely had no visual
- > sighting - despite stupid attempts on Updates to try to infer otherwise. The
- > 'cat and mouse' story - if indeed it does refer to these two venom crews -
- > seems to have come about because they flew towards a stationary radar target
- > and then right past it. One moment it was ahead of them, the next behind,
- > but this did not happen because the UFO moved to their rear at great speed
- > but because the aircraft was travelling so fast it was almost instantly on
- > the other side of the non moving target.
- >
- > There is also some confusion over the use of BST and GMT which could resolve
- > any problems over the timing that right now are a confusion.

COMMENTS: Possible confusion over BST and GMT, which I was the first to suggest in this case back in 1980, can only account for a 1 hour error and still does not seem to account for a 2-3-hour error in the times reported for the Venom intercepts.

The reference

- > to 2 am for the start of the scramble is what the air crews log books say.
- > The two navigators have retained these.
- >
- > I have to say that Wimbledon believes there was a visual contact that
- > night

COMMENTS: The USAF report in 1956 also reports visual UFO contact by the interceptor.

- but he had never had direct communication with the crews. He was in
- > an RAF bunker controlling the operation. The venoms were vectored onto
- > target by USAF ATC. The air crew I have met are adamant there was no visual
- > contactt.
- >
- > As such - unless there were two earlier venoms whose stories form the basis
- > for those in the Condon report - there is a huge discrepancy between the
- > USAF version in Condon and that told by the actual witnesses.
- >
- > No references exist so far to four venoms being launched and the crews I met
- > definitely spoke to the USAF on the night extensively. As such it is hard to
- > imagine why the source that spoke to Condon would have failed to mention
- > that two other venoms were also vectored onto the UFO after the first ones
- > and also picked up clear radar targets (as all the crew told me they did).

COMMENTS: The "source that spoke to Condon [Committee]" was Forrest Perkins, the USAF air traffic controller, whose shift ended at 12 Midnight. That's why Perkins would have failed to mention a later and less interesting Venom intercept at around 2-3 AM, by then he'd gone home.

UFO radar contacts at Lakenheath continued till 3:30 AM. Unfortunately the poor USAF documentation gives no TIMES for most of the events in this Lakenheath phase on the 14th.

- > This omission of reference suggests again we are talking about the same two
- > venoms and a USAF misinterpretation of what they said. But it may not be.
- > There may still be two other venom crews 'out there'.
- >
- > As you can see this is a complex issue and is one reason I want to get this
- > full report together before entering into a debate on the matter. Especially
- > after the fiasco on Updates last year. So I want to leave it at that for
- > now.
- >

> Once the UFOIN report is complete I'll let you know and we can discuss it
> happily as long as you like then.
>
> Best wishes,
>
> Jenny Randles
>

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Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 17:17:28 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATIONMessage-id:
<b9.4c54ac.25b8e378@aol.com>

Hi Bruce,

These are good points. Distance from any terrestrial satellite had to be less than a mile or two, given the measured angular size on film.

I wish I had my case files. I seem to recall the duration may have been about 5 minutes due to the object's disappearance in the earth's shadow (if I recall this correctly). First sighted at 1825 GMT, shadow boundary at 1830.

Too bad we don't have a camera exposure time as an upper limit to object motion might be measurable. Also if we had time between photos.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 20 Jan 2000 3:49:56 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
>
> >
> Anything in a really different inclination would zip by their windows in
> milliseconds. One degree difference of plane is about 400 ft/sec in
> crossing
> velocity.
> <
>
> Well, perhaps a bit of an "anti-exaggeration"... or "minimization?"
> The sighting duration would be not milliseconds but hundreds of
> milliseconds to seconds. If the orbital speed were, say, 5 miles per
> second,
> the limiting case would be satellites approaching one another on the same
> orbit
> but opposite directions. The rate of closure would be 10 mps. IF the
> astronauts
> could see a satellite at 10 miles, and if they could look directly forward
> as well
> as directly backward they could see it from 10 miles out for 1 sec as it
> zipped past and then for another sec as it disappeared in th distance. IF
> they
> could only see it for 5 miles then 1 sec would be the largest sighting time
> Obviously if they could only see only a fraction of the flight path past
> them

> because of window limitations or whatever, then they would see it for less
 > than
 > 1 sec, or more like tenths of seconds (hundreds of milliseconds).
 >
 > This is what makes the GT 11 case so interesting, because they saw it for
 > many, many seconds indicating a very low crossing speed. Considering that
 > Conrad
 > and Gordon had time to initially see the object(s), to discuss it, to
 > decide to
 > photograph, get the camera, set f stop, etc and take 4 pictures (only two
 > of
 > which show the object(s)), the minimum estimated time is 20 sec and the
 > maximum is about 1 minute. It was first seen to the left and moving
 > toward their front, finally disappearing "below them". Keep in mind that
 > the
 > thick window in the conical shaped forward part of the cabin
 > restricted their field of view to about 40 degrees up-down
 > or left-right (forward- back).
 >
 > The spacing of blob images in the photos plays an important role in
 > assessing how the "other" moved. The size of a blob depends
 > upon exposure level of the film. Hence the actual size of a brightly
 > reflecting
 > object or light source is smaller than the size calculated from geometric
 > projection using the "camera equation": object size/object distance =
 > image size/focal length. However, the spacing between definitely
 > separated images is not affected by brightness. Therefore it "means
 > something"
 > to say that the maximum spacing between blob images in the first photo
 > that shows the object is 0.25 mm and the maximum spacing between blobs
 > in the second photo is about 0.37 mm. Note that each photo shows several
 > blobs and that the relative orientation in the second photo is not the same
 > as
 > in the first photo, indicating either rotation of a single large body or
 > relative reorientation of several small reflective objects (no "structure"
 > is seen, only overexposed blobs and partially exposed "corona" around
 > the blob images.... this is similar to photos of known reflective objects
 > illuminated by the sun).
 >
 > In the first photo, then, the angular size is $.25/38 = .0066$ radians or
 > 6.6 ft at 1000 ft. In the second photo the angular size is about 0.0097
 > radians.
 >
 > Considering that known satellites with "wings" (solar arrays) have
 > dimensions
 > measured in the tens of feet, one calculates for an upper bound of 30 ft
 > (I don't know that there was a satellite with a 30 ft wingspan) a distance
 > of
 > $30/.0066 = 4,500$ ft or $30/.0097 = 3,100$ ft. These are distances assuming
 > a satellite's maximum dimension was perpendicular to the line of

> sight. If it were not perpendicular, then the actual size of the satellite
 > would
 > be larger than 30 ft. Also, since this is the spacing between the centers
 > of
 > overexposed light blobs, the calculation actually assumes the center to
 > center spacing of highly reflective portions of the assumed satellite
 > are separated by 30 ft (or more, if not perpendicular to the Line of
 > sight).
 >
 > MAIN POINT: if a man-made satellite, then it was less than a mile away
 > when photographed.
 >
 > Considering that the photo shows the antenna on the front of the
 > spacecraft,
 > the object(s) was nearly in front of the spacecraft when the photos
 > were taken. That means that the distance from the object(s) to the plane
 > of the orbit of the G-11 was much less than a mile at the time of the
 > photos. (Had the photos been taken perpendicular to the direction
 > of GT-11 travel the object(s) would have been several thousand
 > feet to about a miles from th orbital plane and the object(s) would
 > have appeared to pass behind, rather than ahead of, the GT-11.)
 >
 > Using an estimate of 20 degrees from straight ahead at the time of the
 > photos, and a radial distance of 4,000 ft (assuming man-made sized
 > satellite) the distance from the GT-11 orbital plane would have been
 > about $4000 \sin 20 = \text{about } 1,400 \text{ ft}$. Assume it took ten seconds to
 > reach the orbital plane, then its (perpendicular component of)
 > crossing speed was about 140 ft/sec . Considering that at
 > 4.83 miles per second (290 mi/min orbital speed) the GT-11
 > would have travelled about 48 miles along it's orbit and the
 > object(s) would have traveled 1400 ft toward (perpendicular)
 > to the GT-11 orbit, the angle between the path of the stranger
 > and the GT-11 orbit would have been about $1400 / (48 \times 5280)$
 > 0.0055 radians or about 0.3 degrees.
 >
 > Now, the calculation just presented shows that the angle between
 > orbital planes of the object(s) and the GT-11 was very small.
 > Exactly how small depends upon the assumptions used for
 > calculating the distance to the object(s) and the time of
 > observation.
 >
 > But, one would think that if NORAD had been aware of a
 > satellite on an orbit that would allow it to pass within a mile
 > of the GT-11 NORAD would have alerted NASA.
 > (If it was a top secret satellite why take the chance that
 > the astronauts might see it and report it... and even
 > photograph it....?)
 >
 >
 >

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Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 01:27:26 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION

Brad wrote:

>These are good points. Distance from any terrestrial satellite had to be less than a mile or two, given >the measured angular size on film.

>I wish I had my case files. I seem to recall the duration may have been about 5 minutes due to the >object's disappearance in the earth's shadow (if I recall this correctly). First sighted at 1825 GMT, >shadow boundary at 1830.

Astronaut time estimate 30 sec min to 2 min max, considering that they chatted about it before deciding to take pictures.

>Too bad we don't have a camera exposure time as an upper limit to object motion might be >measurable. Also if we had time between photos.

<

According to the records the Hasselblad was set for 1/250. Exposure adjustment was strictly limited to f stop change. Hence negligible smear due to motion of object (camera appeared steady based on antenna image.)

Measurement of the spacing between the object and the antenna image would give an estimate of the change in distance IF the antenna image were sharp. HOWEVER, unfortunately the antenna image is hugely overexposed and you can't really see the antenna (except a little bit at the bottom) because it is covered up by the overexposure "corona" which has a very "soft" or diffuse edge. Best estimate is that the separation is about 28 mm in both photos.

This could be interpreted as meaning that there was NO relative motion toward the GT-11 orbit between these two photos. However, estimated error bounds on the measurements wouldn't preclude an image shift as large as 0.4 mm. The angle between the antenna and the object(s) was about $\arctan(28/38) = 36.4$ degrees (since the focal length was 38 mm).

NOTE THE IN MY PREVIOUS MESSAGE I used 20 as an estimate of the angle between straight ahead and the direction to the object(s).

I wrote:

>Using an estimate of 20 degrees from straight ahead at the time of the >photos, and a radial distance of 4,000 ft (assuming man-made sized >satellite) the distance from the GT-11 orbital plane would have been >about $4000 \sin 20 =$ about 1,400 ft. Assume it took ten seconds to >reach the orbital plane, then its (perpendicular component of) >crossing speed was about 140 ft/sec. Considering that at >4.83 miles per second (290 mi/min orbital speed) the GT-11 >would have travelled about 48 miles along its orbit and the

>object(s) would have traveled 1400 ft toward (perpendicular)
to the GT-11 orbit, the angle between the path of the stranger
>and the GT-11 orbit would have been about $1400/(48 \times 5280)$
> 0.0055 radians or about 0.3 degrees.

When I wrote this I was trying to recall over years the angle between the antenna and the objects. I didn't have the data immediately available. Now I do. The angle between the sighting line to the object(s) and to the antenna is about 36 degrees. However, this is not the angle between the object(s) and straight ahead because the antenna was to the right of straight ahead. Unfortunately I do not have a scale drawing of the GT spacecraft so I have to guess from a photo that perhaps the antenna was about 5 ft ahead of the windows and the windows were offset from the centerline by about 1 ft. (Note that the yaw angle was zero so the centerline of the spacecraft lay along the direction of motion. also the roll angle was 0 so the windows and antenna were on the "upper side" away from the earth. Also the pitch angle was very close to zero.) Thus from the window to the antenna was a line $\arctan(1/5) = 11$ degrees to the right of straight ahead. If this is correct, then the angle between the object(s) and the orbital plane (straight ahead) was actually $36 - 11 = 25$ degrees to the left of straight ahead at the time of the photos. (If anyone on this list has a design drawing of the GT 11 with its antenna, the actual angle can be determined.) The main point here is that my guess of 20 degrees was in the ballpark.

Conrad saw the object(s) out the left window. In a conversation writer Lloyd Mallan in 1969 Conrad recalled, "it came from our left and went across us and down below us. In other words, it came into view in the left window, flew out in front of us and then we lost it when it sort of dropped down in front of us." In a conversation with Dr. James Harder in 1976 he said that it crossed in front and possibly slightly below, but he did not recall seeing it out the right window. His suggested explanation for this was that they were heading into darkness and, because the object(s) was ahead of the GT-11 it would go into darkness first. Hence it could have disappeared simply because it was no longer reflecting sunlight.

(I have not tried to determine exactly how far ahead was the "terminator" where an object at the GT-11 altitude would pass into shadow.

This "new" information supports my previous contention that the object(s) was traveling very close to the orbit of the GT-11 and, if it were a satellite in orbit, its orbital plane was tilted from the GT-11 orbital plane by only a fraction of a degree. This raises the question of why NORAD wouldn't have tracked this other satellite at some time during one of the GT 11 orbits.

Note that a .1 degree difference in orbital planes, when projected to the maximum distance between satellites (assuming the same orbital altitude) is $0.00174 \text{ radians} \times (\text{earth radius} + \text{orbital altitude}) = 0.00174 \times (6378 + 225) = 11.4 \text{ km}$. Thus if the object(s) was in an orbit at an altitude within a couple of miles of the GT 11 and in the same sort of nearly circular orbit, then its period was about the same and it would have been no farther than a dozen km from the GT 11 as it passed over the United States about 22 minutes (1/4 of the 90 minute orbit time) earlier (satellite and object(s) traveling roughly eastward).

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Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 01:41:59 -0500 (EST)
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
Message-id: <dd.6012de.25b959b7@aol.com>

STILL MORE COMMENTS (below)

In a message dated 1/19/00 1:25:39 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Tue, 18 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 20:53:51 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

@
@MORE COMMENTS (below):

@In a message dated Tue, 18 Jan 2000 3:26:56 PM Eastern Standard
@Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
@writes:

@>

@> On Sun, 16 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@> @Date: Sun, 16 Jan 2000 05:07:11 EST
@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

@> @
@> @Larry & List,

@> @My COMMENTS.

@> @Brad

@> @In a message dated 1/13/00 10:22:06 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@> @<<

@> @LAKENHEATH/BENTWATERS:

@> @Brad:

@> @I was not refering to the part of this case where the object went
@> @under the airplane when I said that a part of the case might be
@> @caused by a 2nd/3rd trip echo and a meteor.

@> @I was refering to the part where an object streaked westbound
@> @ (only on RADAR) and was seen for only two blips east of the
@> @Bentwaters station and two blips west, covering a total of 66
@> @miles. This might have been the result of two separate meteors
@> @and 2nd/3rd trip echoes.

@> @COMMENTS: I'm not familiar with any instance of only 4 blips on
@> @a radar UFO fast-track that night at Bentwaters. There was one
@> @fast-track with 9 blips in 16 seconds.

@> It is referred to in Sagan and Page's "UFOs, A Scientific
@> Debate." The object is referred to have appeared for only the
@> time of three sweeps.

@MORE COMMENTS: What's the context, who wrote it (Menzel?), what
@page? This is just plain erroneous info, wherever it came from.
@I've read all of the military reports and later witness reports.
@No one reported a fast-track of just 3 blips (that's not the 4
@you previously cited). You can't tell with 3 blips that they
@aren't just three coincidental AP targets (anomalous
@propagation, false returns from ground clutter or whatever).
@Four blips in a row on one line equally spaced would probably be
@too much to be a coincidence for AP.

Fencepost error: It takes 4 posts to hold up a fence 3 rails
long.

Did 4 blips occur with three sweeps in between, or did three
blips occur with two sweeps in between? The report said "three
sweeps" and figured the time on that basis. There has to be one
more blip than the number of intervening sweeps used to figure
the time. (Either that, or Klass made a mistake).

McDonald refers to it in Sagan and Page, but the 3 sweep value
actually comes from Klass' "UFOs Identified."

STILL MORE COMMENTS: Apparently there is an error as to the radar sweep
rate. I recall the original USAF reports from Aug 1956 give 2 seconds as the
sweep rotation period. Klass apparently assumed a 4-second period for the

16-second total fast-track, supposedly making 4 sweeps (actually it's 5 and also 5 blips). The technical data for the MPN-11 should settle this (I doubt airport search radars would have sweep periods as slow as 4 seconds).

@> @The object that flew under the plane is the only part of the
@> @sighting that I consider really unexplained. Jenny Randles blows
@> @the lid off of the rest of the case in her book "UFOs: Danger In
@> @the Air." (Hey Jenny, I finally got a copy!)
@>
@> @COMMENTS: I don't have the book but from what I know her Venom crew
@> @interviews have logs showing their intercepts occurred around 2-3 AM
whereas
@> @the intercept reported to the Condon Committee by USAF controller Forrest
@> @Perkins and later confirmed by RAF controller F. H. C. Wimbledon occurred
@> @around 12 midnight, hence were two different unrelated interception
episodes.
@>
@> Either that, or somebody goofed on reporting the time.

@MORE COMMENTS: Don't think so, Randles has log book entries
@showing the Venoms took off at something like 2:40 and 3 AM (if
@I recall the exact times correctly, I might not; it was
@certainly around 2-3 AM). Wimbledon and Perkins worked
@different shifts at different bases as air controllers with only
@12 midnight overlapping between them and they (independently)
@reported 12 midnight as the approximate time of the Venom
@intercept with the startling UFO maneuvers.

The mystery deepens:

Were there really 4 Venom chases? Maybe Jenny can clarify this.

STILL MORE COMMENTS: See my posting to Jenny on the List earlier.

This case has more twists and turns in it than a mountain road. I
now possess 5 different accounts of it, with very few matching
parts between the accounts.

STILL MORE COMMENTS: The confusion mainly concerns the Lakenheath phase
of
the case on the 14th of August 1956, when the USAF reports give virtually no
chronological data or witness names/reports. There is much less confusion
about the Bentwaters phase on the 13th, for which we have timed and named
witness reports (still some confusion but much less than for the later
events).

@MORE COMMENTS: Larry you know perfectly well I gave you the
@1825 GMT/UT/Z time and Sept 13 date again and again and again,

@so why don't you look it up in our E-mail or List messages first
@before wasting time? It's as if you hope I will give up so you
@will get in the last word with your point left standing and
@unrefuted by anyone.

@I hope we don't have to argue over the fact that 1825 GMT would
@still be the same day in Houston time (1:25 PM CDT) Sept 13,
@1966, NOT Sept 12.

Definitely no argument over that! And now that I have the time
again, I can see that part of the 14th (not the 12th) was on the
Earth at that time.

I can't read your old messages (I can read everyone else's). The
trouble is that your line-length is wa-a-ay too long for our
emailer (each paragraph gets stored as a single line somehow),
and once I have read the message, it is stored by our email
software in a way that I can't read it again without editing the
entire message. We have a 78 character line length limit.

I have to log off of the emailer (losing any editing I have
already done) and log in to the web searcher (they're on two
separate mainframes, by decree of the administration here) to
look up the postings on the page. Then the line length problem
shows up as an extremely wide page, which I have to constantly
shuttle back and forth to read. Changing the settings on my
browser doesn't help.

Caveat Emailor

@MORE COMMENTS: We've been over this already in previous
@postings. Conspiracy theorists typically cannot explain why
@their scenarios even make sense from the "selfish" perspective
@of the supposedly sinister agencies they have depicted (e.g.,
@they can never explain why the CIA would be so angry as to
@assassinate JFK, over what??? and risking their whole Agency
@getting abolished if caught, again for what???? at least the
@Soviets and Cubans had some powerful ideological motive, the
@Mafia had vindictive motives, etc., and even then there were
@countervailing motives).

@NORAD had (and still has) a perfectly feasible procedure to use
@instead of your coverup scenario endangering astronaut lives,
@and it's the standard procedure they do use which is to describe
@satellite/space object encounters with manned NASA missions
@under very banal uninformative NORAD space object catalog
@numbers.

OK. Do you have documentation that this is actually what NORAD
did? If so, I will accept it.

STILL MORE COMMENTS: As I've said before, it's in the Condon Report, and it's in books on the history of reconnaissance satellites.

My whole scenario was not a theory to explain the whole sighting, but a possibility that was first suggested to me by another person. But I do think that it is likely the military had motives other than just the preservation of the astronauts.

And my scenario never said they endangered the lives of the astronauts. You assumed that. My theory assumes:

1. That the correct figures were given to NASA, but NOT the public.
2. Either NASA or NORAD substituted only the NAME of the Proton 3 in the public release.

STILL MORE COMMENTS: This is inconsistent. If the "only" substitution or change of info on the public release was the "NAME" of the satellite, then the other info would be correct, including the figures. But in No. 1 you say the public was given false figures, too, meaning the entire encounter with the Gemini 11 was falsified. In that case why choose the Proton 3 satellite to take the place of the supposed hypothetical spy sat and draw so much unwanted media attention to a sneak look at a secret Soviet satellite? Why not falsify ALL the info with a boring uninteresting piece of space debris, instead of the mysterious Proton 3, and let the reporters yawn and move on to other things?

Anything else was a misunderstanding between what I intended to say and what you thought I said.

We seem to read different meanings into the same sentence. I constantly find you misunderstanding what I wrote, and it seems that sometimes I misunderstand you. This means that I am going to have to be extra careful to make sure that my meanings are clear. These might be regional differences in the English language (I tend to use our local usages).

STILL MORE COMMENTS: Or these might be violations of definitions in English dictionaries.

For instance, we use "hide" to refer to concealing the identity of something as well as to refer to physically concealing the object itself. It is common usage here. You tried to say that I "changed my story," when all I did was substitute one equivalent

word (on our usage here) for another to clarify what I meant in the first place.

It would also be informative to describe the way I look at UFO cases:

First I brainstorm, trying to think of ALL possibilities, no matter how remote. The list I gave on Cash-Landrum was one of these. I threw them out there to bounce them off of the rest of the list members. They weren't intended as attempts to debunk at any cost, but to spark some thoughts.

Then I weed through the possibilities so generated. For example, if a UFO shows some of the characteristics of a fire balloon, AND shows no characteristic contrary to the properties of a fire balloon, then I give serious thought to fire balloons as a possible explanation.

I give very little credence to estimates by witnesses of actual size, distance, speed, or altitude, unless more definite evidence (Example: It went in front of the water tower, but behind that barn up the road.) backs up such claims. This is NOT an impeachment of the character of witnesses. Rather, it is a reality of the limitations of the human perception system.

I also look for:

Witnesses who should have seen the object, but didn't. Such data can be quite enlightening.

Possibilities where multiple causes overlap in the visual fields of the witnesses to produce strange effects.

I assign a probable explanation to a UFO case where one, and only one, explanation fits the case well.

I assign a possible explanation to a UFO case when one explanation fits, but not very well, or if more than one explanation fits the case.

@> @Apollo 12, 11/14/69: The tumbling, flashing object was a piece of
@> @the booster, probably ejected when the service module separated
@> @from the S4-B. The astronauts made a joke with ground control
@> @about it being a UFO.

This was from Story.

@> @The doors from the S4-B were seen from the ground by an amateur
@> @astronomer with a telescope. _One UFO publication_ confused this
@> @case with the booster piece sighting above, attributing BOTH to
@> @the doors.

@MORE COMMENTS: As best as I can recall the S-IVB separation was
@roughly a day prior to the first sighting of the flashing light
@by Apollo 12 astronauts. The S-IVB itself was injected into a
@trajectory designed to get it out of the way of the Apollo 12
@spacecraft, again for SAFETY reasons.

Right, but not until after LEM extraction.

STILL MORE COMMENTS: Correction: I think it may have been the Apollo that
carried out the evasion maneuver to increase the separation from the S-IVB.
I don't have my old files to double-check.

@Again, a low relative velocity for space debris cannot change in
@deep space -- there's no air resistance to speak of, no
@propulsion system to maneuver with. VERY ROUGHLY speaking, an
@object separated at S-IVB separation would have had roughly a
@day to get to where it was seen by the Apollo astronauts then
@another day of being observed with no significant diminution (or
@increase) in brightness or distance being reported. Yet the
@distance for separation debris should have about doubled --
@linear increase of distance with time as time doubled -- so the
@brightness had to have diminished by 4x (inverse square law) but
@no such dimming was reported. If it was not debris released at
@stage separation but released later, the situation is MUCH
@WORSE. For example, if the object had been released, say, 1
@hour before the astronauts saw it, then after 24 more hours the
@distance would have increased linearly by 24x, resulting in a
@factor 576x dimming of brightness, which was obviously not the
@case. This argument is very soft and not conclusive but it is
@interesting.

What if something fell off the S4-B (or the spacecraft) just as
it stopped firing for Translunar Injection, or just at the start
of the trim burn? That gives much more time.

STILL MORE COMMENTS: Impossible to get much more time, since the S-IVB
evasive maneuver was done several hours after launch -- to get much more time
than the one day or so till the flashing light appeared the debris would have
had to "fall off" almost BEFORE LAUNCH!

The S4-B stays with the spacecraft until after LEM extraction. One possibility is a piece of ice shed from the fuselage of the S4-B. The trim would have given the ice and the spacecraft slightly different velocities. The ice would not have been visible until it, the sun, and the spacecraft were lined up just right for it to reflect the sun onto the spacecraft once per rotation.

(Obviously, an object does not "fall" off a spacecraft, but it can become detached.)

@And the flashing light is still low or zero Strangeness, it's
@unidentifiability is due to location (wrong place, wrong time),
@NOT due to wild accelerations, there was NO firing of death rays
@at the Apollo, NO "missing time," NO EM Effects on the Apollo
@capsule, NO physical traces, etc. etc.

I Agree 100 percent with that!!!

---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o ==I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
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From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION
Message-id: <d8.ed6c35.25b96dae@aol.com>

Bruce,

Thanks for the helpful measurements, info and calculations. I did calculate the terminator entry time as approximately 1830 GMT. Thanks for the interview data from astronaut Conrad which confirms my recollection that there was an observation suggesting the object disappeared into the shadow. If so, the total sighting duration was about 5 minutes. The object was sighted shortly after passing out of comm range of Ascension island at 1824 GMT, and the time is given as 27h43m post-launch or 1825 GMT in Richard Underwood's photo data recorded by the astronauts.

If we had a reliable time estimate between photos or at least a minimum time we could set a better upper bound for angular velocity. As it is your figures indicate no apparent angular motion between photos to within say +/- 1 deg roughly, and if 20 seconds was the interval between photos then maximum angular velocity was 0.05 deg/sec. If a mile away the orbital inclination could not be more than about 0.1 deg different from the Gemini 11's 28.83-deg inclination.

Of course we can't entirely eliminate the possibility it was a small piece of debris from the Gemini 11 itself. Given the measured photographic angular size of roughly 1/100 radian, a 1 inch piece of debris or ice would have been 10 feet away, or a 6-inch object would have been 50-60 feet away.

Brad

In a message dated 1/20/00 10:28:04 PM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>These are good points. Distance from any terrestrial satellite had to be less than a mile or two, given >the measured angular size on film.

>I wish I had my case files. I seem to recall the duration may have been about 5 minutes due to the >object's disappearance in the earth's shadow (if I recall this correctly). First sighted at 1825 GMT, >shadow boundary

at 1830.

Astronaut time estimate 30 sec min to 2 min max, considering that they chatted about it before deciding to take pictures.

>Too bad we don't have a camera exposure time as an upper limit to object motion might be >measurable. Also if we had time between photos.

<

According to the records the Hasselblad was set for 1/250. Exposure adjustment was strictly

limited to f stop change. Hence negligible smear due to motion of object (camera appeared steady based on antenna image.)

Measurement of the spacing between the object and the antenna image would give an estimate of the change in distance IF the antenna image were sharp.

HOWEVER, unfortunately the antenna image is hugely overexposed and you can't really see the antenna (except a little bit at the bottom) because it is covered up by the overexposure "corona" which has a very "soft" or diffuse edge. Best estimate is that the separation is about 28 mm in both photos.

This could be interpreted as meaning that there was NO relative motion toward the GT-11 orbit between these two photos. However, estimated error bounds on the measurements wouldn't preclude an image shift as large as 0.4 mm. The angle between the antenna and the object(s) was about $\arctan(28/38) = 36.4$ degrees (since the focal length was 38 mm).

NOTE THE IN MY PREVIOUS MESSAGE I used 20 as an estimate of the angle

between straight ahead and the direction to the object(s).

I wrote:

>Using an estimate of 20 degrees from straight ahead at the time of the
>photos, and a radial distance of 4,000 ft (assuming man-made sized
>satellite) the distance from the GT-11 orbital plane would have been
>about $4000 \sin 20 =$ about 1,400 ft. Assume it took ten seconds to
>reach the orbital plane, then its (perpendicular component of)
>crossing speed was about 140 ft/sec . Considering that at
>4.83 miles per second (290 mi/min orbital speed) the GT-11
>would have travelled about 48 miles along it's orbit and the
>object(s) would have traveled 1400 ft toward (perpendicular)
t>o the GT-11 orbit, the angle between the path of the stranger
>and the GT-11 orbit would have been about $1400/(48 \times 5280)$
> 0.0055 radians or about 0.3 degrees.

When I wrote this I was trying to recall over years the angle between the antenna and the objects. I didn't have the data immediately available. Now I do. The angle between the sighting line to the object(s) and to the antenna is about 36 degrees. However, this is not the angle between the object(s) and straight ahead because the antenna was to the right of straight ahead.

Unfortunately I do not have a scale drawing of the GT spacecraft so I have to guess from a photo that perhaps the antenna was about 5 ft ahead of the windows and

the windows were offset

from the centerline by about 1 ft. (Note that the yaw angle was zero so

the centerline of the

spacecraft lay along the direction of motion. also the roll angle was 0

so the windows and

antenna were on the "upper side" away from the earth. Also the pitch

angle was very close to zero.) Thus from the window to the antenna was

a line $\arctan(1/5) = 11$ degrees to the right of straight ahead. If this

is correct, then the angle between the object(s) and the orbital plane

(straight ahead) was actually $36 - 11 = 25$ degrees to the left of straight

ahead at the time of the photos. (If anyone on this list has a design

drawing of the GT 11 with its antenna, the actual angle can be determined.)

The main point here is that my guess of 20 degrees was in the ballpark.

Conrad saw the object(s) out the left window. In a conversation writer

Lloyd Mallan in 1969 Conrad recalled, "it came from ou left and went

across us and down below us. IN other words, it came into view in the left

window, flew out in front of us an then we lost it when it sort of dropped

down in front of us." In a conversation with Dr. James Harder in 1976 he

said that it crossed in front and possibly slightly below, but he did not

recall seeing it out the right window. His suggested explanation for this

was that they were heading into darkness and, because th object(s) was

ahead of the GT-11 it would go into darkness first. Hence it could have

disappeared simply because it was no longer reflecting sunlight.

(I have not tried to determine exactly how far ahead was the "terminator"

where an object at the GT-11 altitude would pass into shadow.

This "new" information supports my previous contention that the object(s) was traveling very close to the orbit of th GT-11 and, if it were a satellite in orbit, it's orbital plane was tilted from the GT-11 orbital plane by only a fraction of a degree. This raises the question of why NORAD woldn' have tracked this other satellite at some time during one of the GT 11 orbits.

Note that a .1 degree difference in orbital planes, when projected to the maximum distance between satellites (assuming the same orbital altitude) is $0.00174 \text{ radians} \times (\text{earth radius} + \text{orbital altitude}) = 0.00174 \times (6378 + 225) = 11.4 \text{ km}$. Thus if the object(s) was in an orbit at an altitude within a couple of miles of the GT 11 and in the same sort of nearly circular orbit, then it's period was about the same and it would have been no farther than a dozen km from the GT 11 as it passed over the United States about 22 minutes (1/4 of the 90 minute orbit time) earlier (satellite and object(s) traveling roughly eastward).

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On Thu, 20 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 17:07:22 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Lakenheath

Maybe I can help clear this up. I suggested that there might have been 4 Venoms. After looking at the data I have, I now realize that I am in error. Looking at the chronology of the events shows what happened (sort of - I still can't resolve the differences between the flight crew accounts and the other accounts on the order of the flights).

According to the Condon Report (C), Klass (K), and McDonald (M), I was able to piece together the following chronology (only Lakenheath):

GMT BST Event

2255 2355 First Lakenheath visual sighting.

0010 0110 First Lakenheath Radar sighting. The call for the Venom scramble was made at this time.

0040 0140 The Venom first appeared on Lakenheath RADAR. (C)

0100 0200 The Venom was vectored into the first target. The pilot (the one who has not been found) saw a white light. Both light and target were lost. (K,M)

? ? The Venom was vectored into the second target. This was the supposed "cat and mouse" sequence.

0200* 0300* The first Venom chase ended and the second Venom took off. It returned to base without finding anything. The reported times in the logs fits this second flight.

* Approx time.

Actually, if Perkins, in the excitement, stayed on after his shift ended (wouldn't you?), and if the navigator of the first Venom got the time wrong (when he got around to filling out the log), then everything fits.

@
@Hi Jenny,

@You'll recall we corresponded about this issue of the Venom
@intercept in the Lakenheath 1956 case privately in April 1999
@and again on this UFO Research List in Aug 1999. I investigated
@and analyzed the case with the Condon Committee physicist Gordon
@Thayer, Peter Sturrock, Philip Klass and Stanton Friedman back
@in 1979-80. I edited Thayer's article on the case for Ron
@Story's 1980 Encyclopedia of UFO's. And in 1998 I discovered a
@long overlooked height-finding effect in the Bentwaters radar
@data which supports the ground and air visual observers' reports
@of a high-speed East-West target streaking over the base and
@under the C-47 aircraft at 4,000 feet.

@The case easily divides into an early Bentwaters phase from
@about 9:30 PM to midnight on Aug 13, 1956, and a later
@Lakenheath phase from about 12 midnight to 3:30 AM on Aug 14.
@The Venom intercept relates mainly to the Lakenheath phase on
@the 14th and doesn't really affect the Bentwaters phase on the
@13th.

@It is still unclear to me that your interviews of Venom crew
@involved in an intercept around 2-3 AM, who reportedly had NO
@visual UFO contact and NO "cat and mouse" tail chase, were the
@same ones involved in the Venom intercept at around 11:45 PM-12
@Midnight who DID reportedly describe visual UFO contact
@(according to the USAF report of Aug 31, 1956) and the "cat and
@mouse" tail chase (according to the USAF Lakenheath controller
@Forrest Perkins and RAF Neatishead controller Freddie
@Wimbledon).

@I was told, and I relayed this to you last year, that your BBC
@documentary segment makes reference to "Ivan Logan's log book
@which documents that Brady's flight took off first at 0200 on 14
@August." And apparently it lasted 55 minutes.

@And as I pointed out to you last year Perkins' 4-12 shift ended
@at midnight and Wimbledon's shift began at 11 PM, reported by
@both completely independent of each other, yet the only overlap
@is at the 11-12 time that both report for the Venom intercept,

@again independent of each other. This seems to doubly reinforce
@the approximately 12 midnight time for the Venom intercept.

The question might revolve around whether, in the heat of the chase, Perkins stayed beyond the end of his shift until the crisis was over.

Question: Do air controllers change shifts in the middle of a rapidly developing crisis, or does the controller who already has the picture continue until the crisis is over (or until it stabilizes enough for the other controller to have the complete picture)?

Or, since they started up another display, could Perkins and the other controller each have worked one display? This might be a subject to inquire about with the controller who came on shift at the time (if he is still alive and can be found).

@> Hi,

@> I have for some months been working on an attempt to sort out the confusing
@> situation regarding the British testimony on this case - especially the
@> sightings / non sightings by venom crews during the August 1956 events.

@> UFOIN is preparing a detailed report based on this work which has involved
@> three of the four crew and Freddie Wimbledon in an effort to resolve this.

@> I have found no evidence as yet that there were earlier scrambles

@COMMENTS: Actually there was a T-33 scramble at 9:30 PM from
@the 512th FIS at Bentwaters. Again, as I pointed out above, the
@independent Perkins and Wimbledon accounts state the Venom
@intercept with the UFO tail chase occurred near 12 Midnight and
@their controller shifts only overlapped at about that time.
@Whereas your Venom crew members' logbooks point to 2-3 AM.

According to Klass and McDonald, the T-33s were already flying at the time on another mission, and were diverted to search for the UFOs. They were not scrambled (The military term "scramble" refers to starting up planes and getting them off the ground as quickly as possible). I also doubt that they would scramble a T-33, which is only a pilot training jet.

@- making

@> four airborne venoms all told. But this is not completely impossible given
@> the extent of the difference between the Condon stories and the stories told

@> me first hand by the venom crews.

@COMMENTS: There is also contemporaneous USAF documentation on
@Aug 31, 1956, reporting fighter intercept near Lakenheath with
@visual UFO contact.

(snip)

@> So far as I have been able to establish that the crews that I spoke with
@> appear to be the ones referenced by the Condon report. That report was based
@> on second hand testimony years later

@COMMENTS: Forrest Perkins' testimony to the Condon Committee as
@to his own actions as Lakenheath RATCC controller is FIRST-HAND.
@His testimony about his 4-12 shift and the approximate 11:45 PM
@- 12 Midnight time of the Venom intercept he was PERSONALLY
@involved in is also FIRST-HAND. It still might be in error, it
@was reported in Feb 1968, or 11 years after the fact. But it's
@closer in time than your Venom pilots in 1996, which is almost
@40 years later. So is Wimbledon's testimony in 1979.

@and is already known to be wrong in
@> several respects so it is not hard to imagine that further confusion arose
@> with regards to the aircrew. These guys had never spoken publicly till I met
@> them in 1996.

(snip)

@> What I can say is that the crews I talked with definitely had no visual
@> sighting - despite stupid attempts on Updates to try to infer otherwise. The
@> 'cat and mouse' story - if indeed it does refer to these two venom crews -
@> seems to have come about because they flew towards a stationary radar target
@> and then right past it. One moment it was ahead of them, the next behind,
@> but this did not happen because the UFO moved to their rear at great speed
@> but because the aircraft was traveling so fast it was almost instantly on
@> the other side of the non moving target.

@> There is also some confusion over the use of BST and GMT which could resolve
@> any problems over the timing that right now are a confusion.

@COMMENTS: Possible confusion over BST and GMT, which I was the
@first to suggest in this case back in 1980, can only account for
@a 1 hour error and still does not seem to account for a 2-3-hour
@error in the times reported for the Venom intercepts.

See timetable above. Also, it has been my experience whenever two
times are in use that time zone conversion errors happen in both

directions.

I live near the junction of three different time zones. One time zone is on Central time, and advances to Daylight time in the summer. Another time zone is on Eastern time and also advances to Daylight time in the summer. The time zone I live in stays on Eastern time without advancing in the summer. Conversion errors occur quite frequently (some people never get it right).

These mistakes occur:

1. A slow-time value is mistakenly reported as being in fast-time.
2. A fast-time value is mistakenly reported as being in slow-time.
3. An hour is mistakenly subtracted (instead of being added) to convert slow-time to fast-time.
4. An hour is mistakenly added (instead of being subtracted) to convert fast-time to slow-time.
5. A slow-time value is mistakenly converted from fast-time to slow-time.
6. A fast-time value is mistakenly converted from slow-time to fast-time.
7. A time is reported, without any information as to whether it is slow-time or fast-time.
8. During the time change, a clock is changed in the wrong direction.*
9. Forgetting to make the change.*
10. Forgetting which two zones are synchronized at which time of year.*
11. Dealing with equipment that assumes that all time zones make the change to and from Daylight time.*

* Not a possible factor in the Lakenheath case.

(These errors are excellent reasons to get rid of the time change twice a year everywhere. Now that we have television, it makes very little difference in energy consumption.)

It seems fitting that the time changes here occur in the weeks

containing April Fools Day and Halloween.

So if the time reported is 1:00, it could really be 12:00 or 2:00. And if two people mishandled the information, it might even be 11:00 or 3:00.

@The reference

@> to 2 am for the start of the scramble is what the air crews log books say.

@> The two navigators have retained these.

@> I have to say that Wimbledon believes there was a visual contact that

@> night

@COMMENTS: The USAF report in 1956 also reports visual UFO

@contact by the interceptor.

@- but he had never had direct communication with the crews. He was in

@> an RAF bunker controlling the operation. The venoms were vectored onto

@> target by USAF ATC. The air crew I have met are adamant there was no visual

@> contact.

@> As such - unless there were two earlier venoms whose stories form the basis

@> for those in the Condon report - there is a huge discrepancy between the

@> USAF version in Condon and that told by the actual witnesses.

@> No references exist so far to four venoms being launched and the crews I met

@> definitely spoke to the USAF on the night extensively. As such it is hard to

@> imagine why the source that spoke to Condon would have failed to mention

@> that two other venoms were also vectored onto the UFO after the first ones

@> and also picked up clear radar targets (as all the crew told me they did).

@COMMENTS: The "source that spoke to Condon [Committee]" was

@Forrest Perkins, the USAF air traffic controller, whose shift

@ended at 12 Midnight. That's why Perkins would have failed to

@mention a later and less interesting Venom intercept at around

@2-3 AM, by then he'd gone home.

@UFO radar contacts at Lakenheath continued till 3:30 AM.

@Unfortunately the poor USAF documentation gives no TIMES for

@most of the events in this Lakenheath phase on the 14th.

@> This omission of reference suggests again we are talking about the same two

@> venoms and a USAF misinterpretation of what they said. But it may not be.

@> There may still be two other venom crews 'out there'.

@> As you can see this is a complex issue and is one reason I want to get this

@> full report together before entering into a debate on the matter. Especially
@> after the fiasco on Updates last year. So I want to leave it at that for
@> now.

@> Once the UFOIN report is complete I'll let you know and we can discuss it
@> happily as long as you like then.

@> Best wishes,

@> Jenny Randles

Other questions to ask (remote possibilities, but must be looked for):

- Had someone not come on duty on time?
- Were records fudged to cover up shift swapping or late arrivals?
- Was a log filled in much later than when it was supposed to have been done?

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
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Status:

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@Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 01:41:59 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
@
@@
@STILL MORE COMMENTS (below)

@
@
@
@In a message dated 1/19/00 1:25:39 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@
@<< @

@
@
@On Tue, 18 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@
@@Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 20:53:51 EST
@@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@@Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
@

@@@
@@MORE COMMENTS (below):

@
@
@@In a message dated Tue, 18 Jan 2000 3:26:56 PM Eastern Standard
@@Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
@@writes:

@
@@> @

@
@
@@> On Sun, 16 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@
@@> @Date: Sun, 16 Jan 2000 05:07:11 EST
@@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@> @@@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@@> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

@

@@> @@

@@> @Larry & List,

@

@@> @My COMMENTS.

@

@@> @Brad

@

@

@@> @In a message dated 1/13/00 10:22:06 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@

@@> @<< @

@

@@> @LAKENHEATH/BENTWATERS:

@

@@> @Brad:

@

@@> @I was not referring to the part of this case where the object went

@@> @under the airplane when I said that a part of the case might be

@@> @caused by a 2nd/3rd trip echo and a meteor.

@

@@> @I was referring to the part where an object streaked westbound

@@> @ (only on RADAR) and was seen for only two blips east of the

@@> @Bentwaters station and two blips west, covering a total of 66

@@> @miles. This might have been the result of two separate meteors

@@> @and 2nd/3rd trip echoes.

@

@@> @COMMENTS: I'm not familiar with any instance of only 4 blips on

@@> @a radar UFO fast-track that night at Bentwaters. There was one

@@> @fast-track with 9 blips in 16 seconds.

@

@@> It is referred to in Sagan and Page's "UFOs, A Scientific

@@> Debate." The object is referred to have appeared for only the

@@> time of three sweeps.

@

@@@MORE COMMENTS: What's the context, who wrote it (Menzel?), what

@@@page? This is just plain erroneous info, wherever it came from.

@@@I've read all of the military reports and later witness reports.

@@@No one reported a fast-track of just 3 blips (that's not the 4

@@@you previously cited). You can't tell with 3 blips that they

@@@aren't just three coincidental AP targets (anomalous

@@@propagation, false returns from ground clutter or whatever).

@@@Four blips in a row on one line equally spaced would probably be

@@@too much to be a coincidence for AP.

@

@

@Fencepost error: It takes 4 posts to hold up a fence 3 rails

@long.

@

@Did 4 blips occur with three sweeps in between, or did three

@blips occur with two sweeps in between? The report said "three @sweeps" and figured the time on that basis. There has to be one @more blip than the number of intervening sweeps used to figure @the time. (Either that, or Klass made a mistake).

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@McDonald refers to it in Sagan and Page, but the 3 sweep value @actually comes from Klass' "UFOs Identified."

@STILL MORE COMMENTS: Apparently there is an error as to the @radar sweep rate. I recall the original USAF reports from Aug @1956 give 2 seconds as the sweep rotation period. Klass @apparently assumed a 4-second period for the 16-second total @fast-track, supposedly making 4 sweeps (actually it's 5 and also @5 blips). The technical data for the MPN-11 should settle this @ (I doubt airport search radars would have sweep periods as slow @as 4 seconds).

The number of sweep-times used to calculate the time MUST be one less than the total number of blips. That is a mathematical fact that can not be refuted. It would look like this timewise:

* s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p *

* = blip

If the numbers were the same, which end does the other sweep belong in, and why should it be added in?

Parts of a sweep time must be added or subtracted because the end blip is not in the same place as the beginning blip's location.

If the object crossed the entire scope from one edge to the other (beginning and ending blips 180 degrees apart), it would look like:

* s-w-e-e-p * halfsweep * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p *

or

* s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p * halfsweep * s-w-e-e-p *

or

* s-w-e-e-p * 1.5 sweep * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p *

or

* s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p * 1.5 sweep * s-w-e-e-p *

or

* s-w-e-e-p * .75 sweep * .75 sweep * s-w-e-e-p *

Giving 3.5 sweep times for 5 blips (or 4.5 sweep times for 5 blips, if the object flies into the dead cone over the RADAR set for one sweep).

Our air traffic RADAR at Indianapolis International uses a 15-second sweep time. Ground control uses a 2-second sweep on a short range set. A display is provided in the lobby so travelers can watch the RADAR while waiting for their flight.

(snip)

@STILL MORE COMMENTS: The confusion mainly concerns the Lakenheath phase of

@the case on the 14th of August 1956, when the USAF reports give virtually no @chronological data or witness names/reports. There is much less confusion @about the Bentwaters phase on the 13th, for which we have timed and named @witness reports (still some confusion but much less than for the later @events).

@OK. Do you have documentation that this is actually what NORAD @did? If so, I will accept it.

@STILL MORE COMMENTS: As I've said before, it's in the Condon Report, and @it's in books on the history of reconnaissance satellites.

@My whole scenario was not a theory to explain the whole sighting, @but a possibility that was first suggested to me by another @person. But I do think that it is likely the military had motives @other than just the preservation of the astronauts.

@And my scenario never said they endangered the lives of the @astronauts. You assumed that. My theory assumes:

@1. That the correct figures were given to NASA, but NOT the @public.

@2. Either NASA or NORAD substituted only the NAME of the @Proton 3 in the public release.

@STILL MORE COMMENTS: This is inconsistent. If the "only" substitution or

@change of info on the public release was the "NAME" of the satellite, then
@the other info would be correct, including the figures. But in No. 1 you say
@the public was given false figures, too, meaning the entire encounter with
@the Gemini 11 was falsified.

That's not what I said. I said that figures were NOT GIVEN
to the public. I will try once more:

1. Correct figures were given to NASA by NORAD.
2. The substituted NAME was released to the press (and public).
3. NOTHING ELSE changed hands at the time.

@In that case why choose the Proton 3 satellite to take the place
@of the supposed hypothetical spy sat and draw so much unwanted
@media attention to a sneak look at a secret Soviet satellite?
@Why not falsify ALL the info with a boring uninteresting piece
@of space debris, instead of the mysterious Proton 3, and let the
@reporters yawn and move on to other things?

Maybe they chose it because it was "close enough," and because it
was about to meet its fiery end. The reporters seemed satisfied
with just the name. Reporters are like that sometimes; they want
names for things, not just ID numbers. Apparently nobody
bothered to look up the data until much later.

Remember that journalists are typically not mathematicians. They
would have needed a physicist or an astronomer to interpret the
numbers if they did have them. There were no pocket calculators,
desktops, laptops, satellite finding software packages, or
websites then. Computer time was very expensive. (Try explaining
THOSE expense-account items to your editor.) I had just bought my
first slide-rule that year.

@Anything else was a misunderstanding between what I intended to
@say and what you thought I said.

@We seem to read different meanings into the same sentence. I
@constantly find you misunderstanding what I wrote, and it seems
@that sometimes I misunderstand you. This means that I am going to
@have to be extra careful to make sure that my meanings are clear.
@These might be regional differences in the English language (I
@tend to use our local usages).

@STILL MORE COMMENTS: Or these might be violations of @definitions in English dictionaries.

Language is not a static unchanging thing. It changes over time and over distance. That's why dictionaries are constantly being updated, and why a British dictionary is not very useful in the US without notes concerning regional usages.

The following is just a small list of words that have received changed or added meanings within the past 150 years:

record, gay, welfare, gate, calculator, squeeze, milk, truck, card, hash, joint, bogey, merge, curb, free, hide, hello, stall, elevator, computer, tank, pillbox, tape, list, live, broadcast, catcher, call, calorie, cover, park, interchange, strike, plane, flap, home, basket, mouse, tube, star, film, mixer, gig, meter, sex, speaker, pickup, semi, resort, drive, key, crayon, sub, volume, shift, sale, dossier, code, cloverleaf, pork, loophole, burger, shake, ticket, squib, graphic, screen, cat, hip, antenna remote, signal, shot, mask

(snip)

@For instance, we use "hide" to refer to concealing the identity @of something as well as to refer to physically concealing the @object or event itself. It is common usage here. You tried to @say that I "changed my story," when all I did was substitute one @equivalent word (in our usage here) for another to clarify what @I meant in the first place.

This change in usage (hide) came about here as a result of the Watergate scandal. Newsmen use it almost exclusively now.

I saw this on a sign. It was fastened to a 6 foot high chain-link fence. Tell me what it means:

GO OUTSIDE FENCE TO GET SHOT

This was on a traffic sign in Georgia:

BUMP HANDICAPPED PEDESTRIANS 5 MPH

Here's another sign that appeared in my building:

TRASH CAN REFUSE TO BE HAULED AWAY

(snip)

@STILL MORE COMMENTS: Correction: I think it may have been the Apollo that
@carried out the evasion maneuver to increase the separation from the S-IVB.
@I don't have my old files to double-check.

@What if something fell off the S4-B (or the spacecraft) just as
@it stopped firing for Translunar Injection, or just at the start
@of the trim burn? That gives much more time.

@

@STILL MORE COMMENTS: Impossible to get much more time, since the S-IVB
@evasive maneuver was done several hours after launch -- to get much more time
@than the one day or so till the flashing light appeared the debris would have
@had to "fall off" almost BEFORE LAUNCH!

When did the LEM extraction occur on that flight?

When did the evasive maneuver take place?

Did the evasive maneuver involve firing engines on the
spacecraft, on the S4-B, or both? (I know they fired the S4-B
engine to crash it on the moon, but this appears to be separate
from that.)

Could that maneuver have resulted in nearly identical
trajectories, but different locations along them, for the debris
and the spacecraft? Think about it:

* If they deflected their course sideways, it would change
their orbit, and they wouldn't end up at the moon.

* If they sped up and stayed faster, or if they slowed down and
remained slower, it would change their orbit, and they wouldn't
end up at the moon.

* The most likely scenario is that they slowed down for a while,
then sped up again to resume their original trajectory. This
would put the debris at a constant distance ahead of them in
the translunar orbit, since it DIDN'T slow down and then speed
up.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 US elections unfair if 3 or more candidates.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 21:59:24 EST

Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, && LakenheathStatus:

FURTHER COMMENTS (below):

In a message dated Fri, 21 Jan 2000 3:35:49 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >

>

>

> On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>

> @Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 01:41:59 EST

> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

> @

> @> @

> @STILL MORE COMMENTS (below)

> @

> @

> @

> @In a message dated 1/19/00 1:25:39 PM, lrobin@indiana.edu writes:

> @

> @<< > @

> @

> @

> @On Tue, 18 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

> @

> @@Date: Tue, 18 Jan 2000 20:53:51 EST

> @@From: RB47Expert@aol.com

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 > @@> @Brad:
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 > @@> @I was not referring to the part of this case where the object went
 > @@> @under the airplane when I said that a part of the case might be
 > @@> @caused by a 2nd/3rd trip echo and a meteor.
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 > @@> @I was referring to the part where an object streaked westbound
 > @@> @ (only on RADAR) and was seen for only two blips east of the
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 > @@> @miles. This might have been the result of two separate meteors
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 > @@> @COMMENTS: I'm not familiar with any instance of only 4 blips on
 > @@> @a radar UFO fast-track that night at Bentwaters. There was one
 > @@> @fast-track with 9 blips in 16 seconds.
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 > @@> It is referred to in Sagan and Page's "UFOs, A Scientific
 > @@> Debate." The object is referred to have appeared for only the
 > @@> time of three sweeps.
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 > @@page? This is just plain erroneous info, wherever it came from.
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 > @@No one reported a fast-track of just 3 blips (that's not the 4
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 > @@aren't just three coincidental AP targets (anomalous
 > @@propagation, false returns from ground clutter or whatever).
 > @@Four blips in a row on one line equally spaced would probably be
 > @@too much to be a coincidence for AP.
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- > @
- > @Fencepost error: It takes 4 posts to hold up a fence 3 rails
- > @long.
- > @
- > @Did 4 blips occur with three sweeps in between, or did three
- > @blips occur with two sweeps in between? The report said "three
- > @sweeps" and figured the time on that basis. There has to be one
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- > @the time. (Either that, or Klass made a mistake).
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- > @actually comes from Klass' "UFOs Identified."
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- > @radar sweep rate. I recall the original USAF reports from Aug
- > @1956 give 2 seconds as the sweep rotation period. Klass
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- > @5 blips). The technical data for the MPN-11 should settle this
- > @ (I doubt airport search radars would have sweep periods as slow
- > @as 4 seconds).
- >
- >
- > The number of sweep-times used to calculate the time MUST be one
- > less than the total number of blips. That is a mathematical fact
- > that can not be refuted.

FURTHER COMMENTS: We're not talking about sweep TIMES but SWEEPS. Each blip is created by a sweep of the radar and it does NOT take all the time for the radar antenna to rotate around one full turn to do so, but just a fraction of a second. If there are 5 blips, there are 5 sweeps, and 4 sweep-times or antenna rotations in between.

It would look like this timewise:

- >
- > * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p *
- >
- > * = blip
- >
- > If the numbers were the same, which end does the other sweep
- > belong in, and why should it be added in?
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- > Parts of a sweep time must be added or subtracted because the end
- > blip is not in the same place as the beginning blip's location.
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- > If the object crossed the entire scope from one edge to the other
- > (beginning and ending blips 180 degrees apart), it would look
- > like:

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 > * s-w-e-e-p * halfsweep * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p *
 >
 > or
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 >
 > or
 >
 > * s-w-e-e-p * 1.5 sweep * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p *
 >
 > or
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 > * s-w-e-e-p * s-w-e-e-p * 1.5 sweep * s-w-e-e-p *
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 > * s-w-e-e-p * .75 sweep * .75 sweep * s-w-e-e-p *
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 > blips, if the object flies into the dead cone over the RADAR
 > set for one sweep).
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 >
 > Our air traffic RADAR at Indianapolis International uses a
 > 15-second sweep time. Ground control uses a 2-second sweep on a
 > short range set. A display is provided in the lobby so travelers
 > can watch the RADAR while waiting for their flight.

FURTHER COMMENTS: The MPN-11A at Bentwaters was a GCA (ground
 controlled approach) radar not a regional traffic control radar such as yours at
 Indianapolis apparently. A 15-second or even 4-second gap in controlling the
 approach of an incoming aircraft might not be too comfortable.

> (snip)
 >
 > @STILL MORE COMMENTS: The confusion mainly concerns the Lakenheath
 phase of
 > @the case on the 14th of August 1956, when the USAF reports give virtually no
 > @chronological data or witness names/reports. There is much less confusion
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 > @witness reports (still some confusion but much less than for the later
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 > @And my scenario never said they endangered the lives of the
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 > @1. That the correct figures were given to NASA, but NOT the
 > @public.
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 > @2. Either NASA or NORAD substituted only the NAME of the
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 > @change of info on the public release was the "NAME" of the satellite, then
 > @the other info would be correct, including the figures. But in No. 1 you say
 > @the public was given false figures, too, meaning the entire encounter with
 > @the Gemini 11 was falsified.
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 > That's not what I said. I said that figures were NOT GIVEN
 > to the public. I will try once more:
 >
 > 1. Correct figures were given to NASA by NORAD.

FURTHER COMMENTS: This isn't what you originally said, just look above -- you originally said "but NOT the public."

> 2. The substituted NAME was released to the press (and public).
 >
 > 3. NOTHING ELSE changed hands at the time.
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 > @In that case why choose the Proton 3 satellite to take the place
 > @of the supposed hypothetical spy sat and draw so much unwanted
 > @media attention to a sneak look at a secret Soviet satellite?
 > @Why not falsify ALL the info with a boring uninteresting piece
 > @of space debris, instead of the mysterious Proton 3, and let the
 > @reporters yawn and move on to other things?
 >
 >
 > Maybe they chose it because it was "close enough,"

FURTHER COMMENTS: The Proton 3 was 5,000+ km away, NOT "close" at all. There was surely some boring object much closer to the Gemini 11 that could have been chosen for a deception on the public instead of substituting an attention-attracting secret Soviet Proton 3 satellite for a supposed secret US spy sat. Or even more simply the alleged spy sat (assuming there was even one involved in this story, it's all your fantasy scenario) could have been described as a boring space object of nondescript function implying debris, and the orbital parameters could have been "fuzzed" up to lessen any precision in estimating the "classified" orbital data (just like early releases of spy sat photos were "fuzzed" up to not reveal full capability and resolution). Thus, if a spy sat was cataloged as NORAD Object 1234, and that object was predicted to pass the Gemini 11 at say 1827 GMT at 234 km (to give arbitrary numbers purely for illustration), this could have been "fuzzed" up by rounding!

!

to 1830 GMT at 200 km, or some such. There are lots of alternatives to the idea that there was a Secret Spy Sat that passed close to the Gemini 11 but got covered up with the Proton 3 label because calling it by a nondescript catalog number such as "Object 1234" would reveal something (in fact it would reveal nothing and calling it Object XXXX or whatever would have been excellent cover, requiring no subterfuge of deliberate mislabeling with the Proton 3).

and because it

- > was about to meet its fiery end. The reporters seemed satisfied
- > with just the name. Reporters are like that sometimes; they want
- > names for things, not just ID numbers. Apparently nobody
- > bothered to look up the data until much later.
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- > Remember that journalists are typically not mathematicians. They
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- > @STILL MORE COMMENTS: Or these might be violations of
- > @definitions in English dictionaries.

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> and over distance. That's why dictionaries are constantly being
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> flap, home, basket, mouse, tube, star, film, mixer, gig, meter,
> sex, speaker, pickup, semi, resort, drive, key, crayon, sub,
> volume, shift, sale, dossier, code, cloverleaf, pork, loophole,
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- >
- > When did the evasive maneuver take place?

FURTHER COMMENTS: The S-IVB attitude thruster fired in the evasive maneuver about 4h25m after launch to get it away from the Apollo which had done the LM docking and separation maneuver an hour earlier at about 3h28m. It was about 10 ft/sec so you can see that in one day the S-IVB would have been 864,000 feet (about 164 miles) away from the Apollo and BEHIND it in the negative velocity vector direction, and barely visible if visible at all at that distance. However, the S-IVB was later fired out of plane in a so-called "slingshot" maneuver to take it into solar orbit instead of a free-return-to-earth trajectory. I can't find out right off exactly when that occurred and with what delta-V (change in velocity) but I recall it was minutes later or at most an hour or two later (as on later flights where I can more easily find the info). It certainly didn't lessen the separation distance to the Apollo but changed its direction slightly, increasing its radial distance from the Ap!

!
ollo's velocity vector trajectory line.

- > Did the evasive maneuver involve firing engines on the
- > spacecraft, on the S4-B, or both? (I know they fired the S4-B
- > engine to crash it on the moon, but this appears to be separate
- > from that.)
- >
- > Could that maneuver have resulted in nearly identical
- > trajectories, but different locations along them, for the debris
- > and the spacecraft? Think about it:
- >
- > * If they deflected their course sideways, it would change
- > their orbit, and they wouldn't end up at the moon.

- >
- > * If they sped up and stayed faster, or if they slowed down and
- > remained slower, it would change their orbit, and they wouldn't
- > end up at the moon.
- >
- > * The most likely scenario is that they slowed down for a while,
- > then sped up again to resume their original trajectory. This
- > would put the debris at a constant distance ahead of them in
- > the translunar orbit, since it DIDN'T slow down and then speed
- > up.

FURTHER COMMENTS: NASA didn't put the "debris" back in FRONT of the Apollo!!! All separation maneuvers were done to put S-IVB and SLA panels BEHIND and AWAY from the Apollo.

- >
- > ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
- > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
- > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
- > Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
- > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 US elections unfair if 3 or more candidates.
- > Bloomington IN 47405-7109
- >
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Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 23:01:16 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

Brad wrote:

>Of course we can't entirely eliminate the possibility it was a small piece
of
debris from the Gemini 11 itself. Given the measured photographic angular
size of roughly 1/100 radian, a 1 inch piece of debris or ice would have
been
10 feet away, or a 6-inch object would have been 50-60 feet away.
<

Well, this would be a piece that was somewhat ahead of (as well as to the
left
of) the GT-11 capsule and, in a sense, returning to the capsule. That is,
it was seen to approach the orbit. I can imagine debris traveling in
parallel
(along the orbit) or moving away from the capsule, but returning to the
orbit from
some distance away (or crossing the orbit but starteding from distance
away)
seems unlikely.

—
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Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 10:15:04 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Reading Kevin Randle's "Scientific Ufology" I learned that Mr. Heflin recovered his negatives a few years ago, after almost 30 years!. Amazing!

Does anybody know the circumstances around this "recovery"?

Mr. Randle also suggested that we can now examine them and finally reach a conclusion. Has it been done? If not (I have not heard anything about it), why not?

Finally, along the years I have come across several references questioning the computer analysis of the defunct GSW, even to the point of suggesting tampering with the evidence to explain it! Would anybody in the list care to comment?

Sincerely,
Luis R. González Manso

—
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Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 19:31:29 EST
Subject: Re: Rex Heflin's 1965 photosX-Status:

Hi Luis,

Supposedly Heflin's Polaroids (not "negatives") suddenly showed up in his mailbox without explanation. Ann Druffel has them and has a California State University, Northridge, chemist analyzing it. The local newspaper, Orange County Register (formerly Santa Ana Register) reported a witness who said Heflin's photos were circulating as fakes in 1965 before they went public. A civil engineer of Irvine, Calif., told the OC Register his analysis of the sun's shadows in the photos prove a hoax.

The suspected GSW tampering came about when Bruce Maccabee sent copy negatives of the Heflin photos to Spaulding ("GSW") two decades ago and Spaulding suddenly announced he had found a thread in the photos. But when Bruce tracked this story down he found it was a scratch on the copy negative of one of the 4 photos (not on any of the others) that wasn't on it when he gave it to Spaulding (other copies show no such line or scratch).

In general the "GSW" photoanalyses were bad, as exemplified by Spaulding insisting he could determine whether a UFO photo was a hoax or genuine by measuring the UFO's "thickness" (in feet or inches) by "computer analysis." But this was pseudoscience -- he was confusing his day job of inspecting computer enhancements of x-ray radiographs of jet engine parts with visible-light photography of UFO's. No UFO witness has an X-ray machine to beam through a UFO when taking pictures of it.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 1/22/00 1:34:40 AM, lrgm@arrakis.es writes:

<<

Reading Kevin Randle's "Scientific Ufology" I learned that Mr. Heflin recovered his negatives a few years ago, after almost 30 years!. Amazing!

Does anybody know the circumstances around this "recovery"?

Mr. Randle also suggested that we can now examine them and finally reach a conclusion. Has it been done? If not (I have not heard anything about it), why not?

Finally, along the years I have come across several references questioning
teh computer analysis of the defunct GSW, even to the point of suggesting
tampering with the evidence to explain it! Would anybody in the list care to
comment?

Sincerely,

Luis R. González Manso

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1900

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by lb4.listbot.com with SMTP; 22 Jan 2000 09:35:34 -0000

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<UFORL@listbot.com>; Sat, 22 Jan 2000 10:33:02 +0100

Message-ID: <000301bf64bb\$c7c4f920\$7b4705c3@LuisR.GonzalezManso>

From: "=?iso-8859-1?Q?Luis_R._Gonz=E1lez_Manso?=" <lrgm@arrakis.es> Subject:
Rex Heflin's 1965 photos

Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 10:15:04 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

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Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 23:45:41 EST
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATIONStatus:

Hi Bruce,

Well there's two issues here: (1) Debris in similar orbits will cross back and forth over the satellite's path twice each orbit. (2) Debris that is decaying ahead of the main satellite because it has higher drag coefficient will move ahead of the satellite because of the "orbital paradox." One can't make any rigid rules about the altitude of the debris (i.e., one can't say it must be lower) because of ellipticity of orbits -- one can't tell which part of which orbit is being compared. If orbits were perfectly circular then the debris should be lower.

Brad

In a message dated 1/21/00 8:02:08 PM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>Of course we can't entirely eliminate the possibility it was a small piece
of

debris from the Gemini 11 itself. Given the measured photographic angular
size of roughly 1/100 radian, a 1 inch piece of debris or ice would have
been

10 feet away, or a 6-inch object would have been 50-60 feet away.

<

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of) the GT-11 capsule and, in a sense, returning to the capsule. That is,

it was seen to approach the orbit. I can imagine debris traveling in
parallel

(along the orbit) or moving away from the capsule, but returning to the orbit from some distance away (or crossing the orbit but starteding from distance away) seems unlikely.

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for UFORL@listbot.com; Fri, 21 Jan 2000 23:01:51 -0500 (EST)
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 23:01:16 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

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Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 11:14:25 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

Brad wrote:"

>

Well there's two issues here: (1) Debris in similar orbits will cross back

and forth over the satellite's path twice each orbit. (2) Debris that is
decaying ahead of the main satellite because it has higher drag coefficient

will move ahead of the satellite because of the "orbital paradox." One
can't

make any rigid rules about the altitude of the debris (i.e., one can't say
it

must be lower) because of ellipticity of orbits -- one can't tell which
part

of which orbit is being compared. If orbits were perfectly circular then
the

debris should be lower.

<

Yup!

If pieces of debris they must have been small enough to avoid radar
detection

near the GT 11. If they had been large pieces perhaps NORAD would have
detected

them and simply used "debris" as the explanation rather than the Proton 3.

Note, by the way (for those unfamiliar with the sighting details), the
astronauts reported

that the object(s) flashed or pulsated in brightness. The astronauts
compared it to

looking at some large object a considerable distance away (they estimated
50 miles)

that was rotating. Hence they accepted the Proton 3 explanation (they
were not

aware of the "distance/direction problem").

—

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Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 13:18:02 EST

Subject: Re: LakenheathStatus:

Larry,

I first suggested a time standard error back in 1980, but it is speculative. I haven't found conclusive evidence for it. My theory was that the Lakenheath times reported as GMT or Z in the USAF docs from 1956 were really BST and should be moved backwards to start the UFO radar targets at 11:10 PM so that it fit controller Forrest Perkins' shift ending at 12 Midnight and would have the Venom intercept at about 11:45 PM. In that case the Venoms at 2-3 AM could not possibly be the same ones. However, supposing Perkins' memory was completely wrong about his shift and the timing of the intercept and that the 1956 USAF report was in error in its implication that the intercept was soon after 0010 hours (it actually doesn't explicitly say what time the intercept occurred), we MIGHT suppose that Jenny's Venoms at 2-3 AM were the correct ones and that the disappearance of radar targets soon after 0330 fits the scenario, but that would leave 2 hours unaccounted for from about 12 to 2.

This could all be resolved by obtained detailed British records that surely must exist in official files, which presumably contain the radar logs.

I also theorized that the three Bentwaters fast-track UFO's with similar E-W patterns at 9:30, 10 and 10:55 PM were really one and the same event at 9:55 PM with a 25-min error on one report, and a time standard 1-hr error on the other, and a 5-min roundoff on the third, since each were reported by different radar operators interviewed two weeks after the fact and some might have checked records and others recalled from memory.

BTW, the T-33 was not just "a pilot training jet" as if it was ridiculous to imagine scrambling it for an intercept, as I pointed out it belonged to the 512th FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR Squadron at Bentwaters (actually it was diverted rather than scrambled but no matter). (I assume it was only one jet with two crew members rather than 2 jets, and that the official record is ambiguous on the point.)

Brad

In a message dated 1/21/00 8:08:37 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Thu, 20 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 17:07:22 EST

@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Lakenheath

Maybe I can help clear this up. I suggested that there might have been 4 Venoms. After looking at the data I have, I now realize that I am in error. Looking at the chronology of the events shows what happened (sort of - I still can't resolve the differences between the flight crew accounts and the other accounts on the order of the flights).

According to the Condon Report (C), Klass (K), and McDonald (M), I was able to piece together the following chronology (only Lakenheath):

GMT BST Event

2255 2355 First Lakenheath visual sighting.

0010 0110 First Lakenheath Radar sighting. The call for the Venom scramble was made at this time.

0040 0140 The Venom first appeared on Lakenheath RADAR. (C)

0100 0200 The Venom was vectored into the first target. The pilot (the one who has not been found) saw a white light. Both light and target were lost. (K,M)

? ? The Venom was vectored into the second target. This was the supposed "cat and mouse" sequence.

0200* 0300* The first Venom chase ended and the second Venom took off. It returned to base without finding anything. The reported times in the logs fits this second flight.

* Approx time.

Actually, if Perkins, in the excitement, stayed on after his shift ended (wouldn't you?), and if the navigator of the first Venom got the time wrong (when he got around to filling out the log), then everything fits.

@
@Hi Jenny,

@You'll recall we corresponded about this issue of the Venom
@intercept in the Lakenheath 1956 case privately in April 1999
@and again on this UFO Research List in Aug 1999. I investigated
@and analyzed the case with the Condon Committee physicist Gordon
@Thayer, Peter Sturrock, Philip Klass and Stanton Friedman back
@in 1979-80. I edited Thayer's article on the case for Ron
@Story's 1980 Encyclopedia of UFO's. And in 1998 I discovered a
@long overlooked height-finding effect in the Bentwaters radar
@data which supports the ground and air visual observers' reports
@of a high-speed East-West target streaking over the base and
@under the C-47 aircraft at 4,000 feet.

@The case easily divides into an early Bentwaters phase from
@about 9:30 PM to midnight on Aug 13, 1956, and a later
@Lakenheath phase from about 12 midnight to 3:30 AM on Aug 14.
@The Venom intercept relates mainly to the Lakenheath phase on
@the 14th and doesn't really affect the Bentwaters phase on the
@13th.

@It is still unclear to me that your interviews of Venom crew
@involved in an intercept around 2-3 AM, who reportedly had NO
@visual UFO contact and NO "cat and mouse" tail chase, were the
@same ones involved in the Venom intercept at around 11:45 PM-12
@Midnight who DID reportedly describe visual UFO contact
@(according to the USAF report of Aug 31, 1956) and the "cat and
@mouse" tail chase (according to the USAF Lakenheath controller
@Forrest Perkins and RAF Neatishead controller Freddie
@Wimbledon).

@I was told, and I relayed this to you last year, that your BBC
@documentary segment makes reference to "Ivan Logan's log book
@which documents that Brady's flight took off first at 0200 on 14
@August." And apparently it lasted 55 minutes.

@And as I pointed out to you last year Perkins' 4-12 shift ended
@at midnight and Wimbledon's shift began at 11 PM, reported by
@both completely independent of each other, yet the only overlap
@is at the 11-12 time that both report for the Venom intercept,
@again independent of each other. This seems to doubly reinforce
@the approximately 12 midnight time for the Venom intercept.

The question might revolve around whether, in the heat of the
chase, Perkins stayed beyond the end of his shift until the
crisis was over.

Question: Do air controllers change shifts in the middle of a
rapidly developing crisis, or does the controller who already has
the picture continue until the crisis is over (or until it
stabilizes enough for the other controller to have the complete

picture)?

Or, since they started up another display, could Perkins and the other controller each have worked one display? This might be a subject to inquire about with the controller who came on shift at the time (if he is still alive and can be found).

@> Hi,

@> I have for some months been working on an attempt to sort out the confusing
@> situation regarding the British testimony on this case - especially the
@> sightings / non sightings by venom crews during the August 1956 events.

@> UFOIN is preparing a detailed report based on this work which has involved
@> three of the four crew and Freddie Wimbledon in an effort to resolve this.

@> I have found no evidence as yet that there were earlier scrambles

@COMMENTS: Actually there was a T-33 scramble at 9:30 PM from
@the 512th FIS at Bentwaters. Again, as I pointed out above, the
@independent Perkins and Wimbledon accounts state the Venom
@intercept with the UFO tail chase occurred near 12 Midnight and
@their controller shifts only overlapped at about that time.
@Whereas your Venom crew members' logbooks point to 2-3 AM.

According to Klass and McDonald, the T-33s were already flying at the time on another mission, and were diverted to search for the UFOs. They were not scrambled (The military term "scramble" refers to starting up planes and getting them off the ground as quickly as possible). I also doubt that they would scramble a T-33, which is only a pilot training jet.

@- making

@> four airborne venoms all told. But this is not completely impossible given
@> the extent of the difference between the Condon stories and the stories
told

@> me first hand by the venom crews.

@COMMENTS: There is also contemporaneous USAF documentation on
@Aug 31, 1956, reporting fighter intercept near Lakenheath with
@visual UFO contact.

(snip)

@> So far as I have been able to establish that the crews that I spoke with
@> appear to be the ones referenced by the Condon report. That report was
based

@> on second hand testimony years later

@COMMENTS: Forrest Perkins' testimony to the Condon Committee as
@to his own actions as Lakenheath RATCC controller is FIRST-HAND.
@His testimony about his 4-12 shift and the approximate 11:45 PM
@- 12 Midnight time of the Venom intercept he was PERSONALLY
@involved in is also FIRST-HAND. It still might be in error, it
@was reported in Feb 1968, or 11 years after the fact. But it's
@closer in time than your Venom pilots in 1996, which is almost
@40 years later. So is Wimbledon's testimony in 1979.

@and is already known to be wrong in
@> several respects so it is not hard to imagine that further confusion arose
@> with regards to the aircrew. These guys had never spoken publicly till I
met
@> them in 1996.

(snip)

@> What I can say is that the crews I talked with definitely had no visual
@> sighting - despite stupid attempts on Updates to try to infer otherwise.
The
@> 'cat and mouse' story - if indeed it does refer to these two venom crews -
@> seems to have come about because they flew towards a stationary radar
target
@> and then right past it. One moment it was ahead of them, the next behind,
@> but this did not happen because the UFO moved to their rear at great speed
@> but because the aircraft was traveling so fast it was almost instantly on
@> the other side of the non moving target.

@> There is also some confusion over the use of BST and GMT which could
resolve
@> any problems over the timing that right now are a confusion.

@COMMENTS: Possible confusion over BST and GMT, which I was the
@first to suggest in this case back in 1980, can only account for
@a 1 hour error and still does not seem to account for a 2-3-hour
@error in the times reported for the Venom intercepts.

See timetable above. Also, it has been my experience whenever two
times are in use that time zone conversion errors happen in both
directions.

I live near the junction of three different time zones. One time
zone is on Central time, and advances to Daylight time in the
summer. Another time zone is on Eastern time and also advances to
Daylight time in the summer. The time zone I live in stays on

Eastern time without advancing in the summer. Conversion errors occur quite frequently (some people never get it right).

These mistakes occur:

1. A slow-time value is mistakenly reported as being in fast-time.
2. A fast-time value is mistakenly reported as being in slow-time.
3. An hour is mistakenly subtracted (instead of being added) to convert slow-time to fast-time.
4. An hour is mistakenly added (instead of being subtracted) to convert fast-time to slow-time.
5. A slow-time value is mistakenly converted from fast-time to slow-time.
6. A fast-time value is mistakenly converted from slow-time to fast-time.
7. A time is reported, without any information as to whether it is slow-time or fast-time.
8. During the time change, a clock is changed in the wrong direction.*
9. Forgetting to make the change.*
10. Forgetting which two zones are synchronized at which time of year.*
11. Dealing with equipment that assumes that all time zones make the change to and from Daylight time.*

* Not a possible factor in the Lakenheath case.

(These errors are excellent reasons to get rid of the time change twice a year everywhere. Now that we have television, it makes very little difference in energy consumption.)

It seems fitting that the time changes here occur in the weeks containing April Fools Day and Halloween.

So if the time reported is 1:00, it could really be 12:00 or 2:00. And if two people mishandled the information, it might even be 11:00 or 3:00.

@The reference

@> to 2 am for the start of the scramble is what the air crews log books say.

@> The two navigators have retained these.

@> I have to say that Wimbledon believes there was a visual contact that

@> night

@COMMENTS: The USAF report in 1956 also reports visual UFO

@contact by the interceptor.

@- but he had never had direct communication with the crews. He was in

@> an RAF bunker controlling the operation. The venoms were vectored onto

@> target by USAF ATC. The air crew I have met are adamant there was no visual

@> contact.

@> As such - unless there were two earlier venoms whose stories form the basis

@> for those in the Condon report - there is a huge discrepancy between the

@> USAF version in Condon and that told by the actual witnesses.

@> No references exist so far to four venoms being launched and the crews I met

@> definitely spoke to the USAF on the night extensively. As such it is hard to

@> imagine why the source that spoke to Condon would have failed to mention

@> that two other venoms were also vectored onto the UFO after the first ones

@> and also picked up clear radar targets (as all the crew told me they did).

@COMMENTS: The "source that spoke to Condon [Committee]" was

@Forrest Perkins, the USAF air traffic controller, whose shift

@ended at 12 Midnight. That's why Perkins would have failed to

@mention a later and less interesting Venom intercept at around

@2-3 AM, by then he'd gone home.

@UFO radar contacts at Lakenheath continued till 3:30 AM.

@Unfortunately the poor USAF documentation gives no TIMES for

@most of the events in this Lakenheath phase on the 14th.

@> This omission of reference suggests again we are talking about the same two

@> venoms and a USAF misinterpretation of what they said. But it may not be.

@> There may still be two other venom crews 'out there'.

@> As you can see this is a complex issue and is one reason I want to get this

@> full report together before entering into a debate on the matter.

Especially

@> after the fiasco on Updates last year. So I want to leave it at that for

@> now.

@> Once the UFOIN report is complete I'll let you know and we can discuss it
@> happily as long as you like then.

@> Best wishes,

@> Jenny Randles

Other questions to ask (remote possibilities, but must be looked for):

- Had someone not come on duty on time?
- Were records fudged to cover up shift swapping or late arrivals?
- Was a log filled in much later than when it was supposed to have been done?

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 US elections unfair if 3 or more candidates.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 21 Jan 2000 16:08:22 -0000
Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203])

by fins.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id LAA00229
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Fri, 21 Jan 2000 11:08:03 -0500 (EST)
Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)
by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
LAA24526
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Fri, 21 Jan 2000 11:08:02 -0500 (EST)
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 11:08:00 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000121085913.867A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

>>

-
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Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 22:42:02 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 23 January 2000 18:37

Subject: Re: Lakenheath

>>

>Larry,

>

>I first suggested a time standard error back in 1980, but it is speculative.

>I haven't found conclusive evidence for it. My theory was that the

>Lakenheath times reported as GMT or Z in the USAF docs from 1956 were really

>BST and should be moved backwards to start the UFO radar targets at 11:10 PM

>so that it fit controller Forrest Perkins' shift ending at 12 Midnight and

>would have the Venom intercept at about 11:45 PM. In that case the Venoms at

>2-3 AM could not possibly be the same ones. However, supposing Perkins'

>memory was completely wrong about his shift and the timing of the intercept

>and that the 1956 USAF report was in error in its implication that the

>intercept was soon after 0010 hours (it actually doesn't explicitly say what

>time the intercept occurred), we MIGHT suppose that Jenny's Venoms at 2-3 AM

>were the correct ones and that the disappearance of radar targets soon after

>at 0330 fits the scenario, but that would leave 2 hours unaccounted for from

>about 12 to 2.

>

>This could all be resolved by obtained detailed British records that surely

>must exist in official files, which presumably contain the radar logs.

Hi,

Wish it were that easy. Aside from the Official Secrets Act that makes it next to impossible to gain access to UK data on such things the MoD position on this case is clear. I have asked several written questions on it and they categorically deny having any records. They argue (correctly) that Air Ministry UFO files were destroyed routinely pre a government decision at the time of the 1967 wave. This means virtually nothing is on file pre 1962 - although there are bits and pieces (eg Operation Mainbrace records).

Whilst making my 1996 BBC TV documentary (Britains Secret UFO Files) I spent days at the Public Record Office and talking to MoD personnel both on and off camera. I followed much of this up for my 1998 book 'Something in the Air'.

What did I find? Basically that the case created a furore in Whitehall at the time and was clearly recalled. That many files probably were created and are likely out there somewhere as part of the other departments that study UFOs. But Nick Pope tells me these just dont exist. Consequently, if hes right the 56 files were all destroyed long ago.
I am not convinced of that.

In my study of PRO files I found only one reference to the Lakenheath case. In a briefing memo to a minister who was answering questions in parliament on radar cases (dated May 1957) it cites three cases that had just occurred in the past 12 months. I discuss all of these in a chapter in my book. One was the southern Scotland April 57 case (the only one to make a public disclosure at the time due to the creation of a civil defence alert that could not be covered up). The other two were Lakenheath/Bentwaters and the Solent radar-visual (an equally good - if not better - case - this time in daylight - and which I only discovered about five years ago when one retired RAF officer came to me) This event happened in the same month (Aug 56) and we again have good data on this (interviews with two of the air crew involved and the log book of one).

The PRO note that I traced in the files expresses delight that these two cases were hidden from the public. Although we know for absolute certainty that both occurred there are no records on either whatsoever at the PRO save this tiny reference in a memo.

I even had the squadron archivist of the Solent daylight case check the files. There was a mass of data about the squadrom and the air crew involved in the sighting and various events around the date of the sighting - such as a royal visit - that the aircrew had previously recalled. But the reports on the UFO incident are all AWOL.

To me this suggests they actually exist and were put in a file thats beyond the remit of the UKs 30 year rule. This would mean MOD UFO files going to the PRO 30 years later but if any sensitive files are located elsewhere that department could be covered by one of the many exclusions to the 30 year rule ensuring no public release for up to 100 years.

However, Nick Pope says theres no other such location for these files to have gone and so no such missing files seem likely. Which means the MOD claim that they must have been destroyed is the only other option. Again whilst I respect his views I am not convinced.

However, a senior MoD figure (Ralph Noyes) told me in 1984 that he had seen gun camera film from an August 1956 incident when he became head of an MOD

department in 1968. This date is after the time when the MoD supposedly destroyed the UFO records of this era. Hence if it existed then but doesn't now - where is it?

Nick Pope (who had a much lower security clearance at the MoD) (his rank was equivalent to captain whereas Noyes was air commodore) was shown no such footage in 1991 when he got his well known job. He suggests the film maybe deteriorated during the intervening 23 years and was junked - but even if so there has to be a hard copy of analysis data etc.

The footage BTW is daylight film and so far more likely to be from the second August 56 case (the one over the Solent) than from the Lakenheath/Bentwaters affair.

There's more on all this in 'Something in the Air'.

So believe me I've looked into this question of tracing MOD records very closely. But we have no Freedom of Information Act to apply here.

Best wishes,

Jenny

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Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 18:31:11 EST
Subject: Re: LakenheathStatus:

Hi Jenny,

Thank you for your exposition on the document situation in Britain. I thought there was a recently passed law in the UK that is similar to the Freedom of Information Act in the US. Maybe you can fill me in on this.

As I understand it, the government has a trick of nomenclature on records and files such as UFO records and files. When they say that a file was routinely destroyed X years ago what they really mean is that a special duplicate file organized for convenience by subject matter was destroyed NOT that ALL copies of the records making up the file were destroyed everywhere in government (a practical impossibility anyway unless part of a small numbered Top Secret series). NOR does it mean that all similar subject-organized files elsewhere were destroyed.

Typically, there are numbers of chronological serial files in which all incoming documents are filed on all subjects, not just UFO's, and these exist for HQ offices and major commands, but usually has to be higher than squadron level. For example, although Roswell AFB's cable traffic for 1946-9 was destroyed, copies exist elsewhere wherever something was sent to Roswell or received from Roswell by major commands -- at least one such "destroyed" document has been retrieved in this way through the determined efforts of Bob Todd.

There are two additional reasons why the Lakenheath UFO files should exist elsewhere: (a) Increased sensitivity of Lakenheath activities due to the nuclear weapons accident on July 31, 1956, (b) Increased sensitivity of Lakenheath activities due to July 1956 placement, albeit temporary, of the first U-2 / Aquatone squadron by arrangement with the Chief of MI-6.

So I think your intuition is correct that the Lakenheath-Bentwaters UFO files do exist somewhere.

Sincerely,

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 1/23/00 2:58:23 PM, nufon@currantbun.com writes:

<<

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com>

Date: 23 January 2000 18:37

Subject: Re: Lakenheath

>

>

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Best wishes,

Jenny

—

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</XMP>

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <UFORL-return-1454-8364808@listbot.com>
Received: from rly-yb03.mx.aol.com (rly-yb03.mail.aol.com [172.18.146.3]) by air-yb02.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.21) with ESMTP; Sun, 23 Jan 2000 17:58:23 -0500
Received: from lbmail9.listbot.com (lbmail9.listbot.com [204.71.191.7]) by rly-yb03.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.21) with ESMTP; Sun, 23 Jan 2000 17:58:05 -0500
Received: (qmail 12877 invoked by uid 108); 23 Jan 2000 22:58:00 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 25669 invoked from network); 23 Jan 2000 22:45:54 -0000
Received: from smarthost-1.mail.telinco.net (212.1.128.90) by lb2.listbot.com with SMTP; 23 Jan 2000 22:45:54 -0000
Received: from ppp-1a-192.3com.telinco.net ([212.159.128.192] helo=default) by smarthost-1.mail.telinco.net with smtp (Exim 3.02 #7) id 12CVIW-000DB6-00 for UFORL@listbot.com; Sun, 23 Jan 2000 22:45:50 +0000
Message-ID: <000201bf65f3\$51d47680\$c0809fd4@default>
From: "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> Subject: Re: Lakenheath
Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 22:42:02 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 11:25:12 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 23 January 2000 23:35

Subject: Re: Lakenheath

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>Thank you for your exposition on the document situation in Britain. I

>thought there was a recently passed law in the UK that is similar to the

>Freedom of Information Act in the US. Maybe you can fill me in on this.

Hi,

The current year in parliament includes a Freedom of Information bill. But it has yet to be debated, let alone to pass. If it does this will not come into effect for maybe a year. Many are dissatisfied with its half heartedness.

The bill is less than complete. It has numerous exclusions regarding MOD data and is really intended to free up simple admin and health data that UK citizens don't have access to right now. There is reasonable doubt that it will make much difference to the UFO evidence - certainly older records (that they will deny exist) and any in unknown departments (such as, I believe, the really interesting military UFO encounters) which will be excluded pretty much as now even from having to admit they exist.

There was a press story in November about the MoD releasing UFO records before the 30 year rule as a pre-empt of this act. It made the net but I posted a warning about this then. Study has borne my caution out. Investigation has revealed it was really kite flying not a hard decision. Some post 1969 (latest currently available MoD cases) may appear. In fact some already have. But there's no planned mass release and the bits and pieces we get are very disappointing as none involve any investigation and are trivial. The MOD files released are bereft of any significant cases and the ones I know exist and have looked for are not on file. To me this is virtual proof that Pope is wrong and the best cases get sucked into an other place where they are immune from release and the lesser stuff is put onto the PRO creating the public impression UFOs are not very interesting.

Investigation into cases - when it happens at all - occurs beyond the remit of Air Staff 2A in even standard cases - via departments like the DSTI and DI 55 (see my book 'MIB' for more on the UK MOD structure here) (published

in the US as 'The truth behind the MIB' by St Martins Press)

Its unlikely any FOI act is going to have the same impact as in the US by releasing thousands of files but until its debated, altered and introduced in its final form we wont know.

Mind you the Venom crews that I spoke with re Lakenheath were not really debriefed and were given no indication of MOD interest at the time. Until I spoke to them they had no idea about most of the dimensions to this case. Nobody at the MoD ever left them feeling this was a big deal. Indeed they commented that on the night the USAF were far more excited than the RAF ever were.

Nor is this the first occasion such minimal response has been reported to me. 'Something in the Air' also discusses another missing case (ie no files) followed up by me via first hand sources - an experimental test flight of a Canberra over Boscombe Down that had a radar visual encounter in daylight. Despite the sensitivity of that case the man on board, who became a Wing Commander and leading RAF radar technical expert, says the MOD were only interested in being told the UFO wasnt a Soviet jet. When they were assured that there was no way this was possible their only other interest was to strip and rebuild the radar and make sure it worked perfectly (as it did). There was virtually no official interest or debriefing shown in the disk like object they saw.

Its interesting that I have found this so often as it matches some USAF comments from the early days about 'lack of topside enquiries' and leaves you wondering why so little official interest was shown in the matter. The Wing Commander had to dig deep to discover there was a top secret UFO project in 1953 at RAF Farnbrough and was told it was leaning towards the ETH as an answer for UFOs. But no data whatsoever from here or official trace of the existence of this project has otherwise emerged.

Best wishes,

Jenny

—
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 11:08:10 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000124095323.1077A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 21:59:24 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, && Lakenheath
@
@@
@FURTHER COMMENTS (below):
@
@
@

@In a message dated Fri, 21 Jan 2000 3:35:49 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

@
@> @>
@>
@>
@> On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
@>

@> @Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 01:41:59 EST
@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
@> @
@> @@> @
@> @STILL MORE COMMENTS (below)
@> @
@>
@> The number of sweep-times used to calculate the time MUST be one
@> less than the total number of blips. That is a mathematical fact
@> that can not be refuted.

@FURTHER COMMENTS: We're not talking about sweep TIMES but
@SWEEPS. Each blip is created by a sweep of the radar and it
@does NOT take all the time for the radar antenna to rotate
@around one full turn to do so, but just a fraction of a second.
@If there are 5 blips, there are 5 sweeps, and 4 sweep-times or
@antenna rotations in between.

No, but to calculate the time taken by the object to cross the

scope, you have to subtract the unused portion of the first and last sweeps. That's what is confusing. The text said the object was observed in the time of only three sweeps, and then the velocity was calculated ON THAT BASIS. So one of these possibilities MUST be true:

- * 3 blips were observed, and the speed (since it crossed the scope) was calculated from the distanced covered and 1.5 sweep times.

- * 4 blips were observed, and the speed was calculated from 2.5 sweep times.

- * An error was made, because the speed was calculated from 3 sweep times.

@FURTHER COMMENTS: The MPN-11A at Bentwaters was a GCA (ground @controlled approach) radar not a regional traffic control radar @such as yours at Indianapolis apparently. A 15-second or even @4-second gap in controlling the approach of an incoming aircraft @might not be too comfortable.

Three kinds of RADAR are used at airports:

ASR - Airport Surveillance RADAR: These typically have a 15 second sweep and a 60 mile range.

GCA - Ground Controlled Approach: These are faster, having a 2 or 4 second sweep and a 25 mile range.

MLS - Microwave Landing System: These only cover a small sector, covering the glide slope of a landing aircraft. They have a .5 or 1 second dual oscillating sweep and a short (10 -- 15 mile) range.

@>

@> @And my scenario never said they endangered the lives of the

@> @astronauts. You assumed that. My theory assumes:

@>

@> @1. That the correct figures were given to NASA, but NOT the

@> @public.

@>

@> @2. Either NASA or NORAD substituted only the NAME of the

@> @Proton 3 in the public release.

@>

@> @STILL MORE COMMENTS: This is inconsistent. If the "only" substitution or

@> @change of info on the public release was the "NAME" of the satellite, then

@> @the other info would be correct, including the figures. But in No. 1 you say

@> @the public was given false figures, too, meaning the entire encounter with

@> @the Gemini 11 was falsified.

@>

@>

@> That's not what I said. I said that figures were NOT GIVEN

@> to the public. I will try once more:

@>

@> 1. Correct figures were given to NASA by NORAD.

@FURTHER COMMENTS: This isn't what you originally said, just
@look above -- you originally said "but NOT the public."

But they mean the same to me: The correct figures were given to NASA. The correct figures were not given to the public. It says nothing about any incorrect figures being given to the public. I intended to say (what line three clarifies below) that no figures of any kind would have given to the public at that time.

@> 2. The substituted NAME was released to the press (and public).

@>

@> 3. NOTHING ELSE changed hands at the time.

@>@STILL MORE COMMENTS: Correction: I think it may have been

@>@the Apollo that carried out the evasion maneuver to increase

@>@the separation from the S-IVB. I don't have my old files to

@>@double-check.

@> When did the LEM extraction occur on that flight?

@>

@> When did the evasive maneuver take place?

@FURTHER COMMENTS: The S-IVB attitude thruster fired in the

@evasive maneuver about 4h25m after launch to get it away from

@the Apollo which had done the LM docking and separation maneuver

@an hour earlier at about 3h28m. It was about 10 ft/sec so you

@can see that in one day the S-IVB would have been 864,000 feet

@(about 164 miles) away from the Apollo and BEHIND it in the

@negative velocity vector direction, and barely visible if

@visible at all at that distance. However, the S-IVB was later

@fired out of plane in a so-called "slinghot" maneuver to take it

@into solar orbit instead of a free-return-to-earth trajectory. I

@can't find out right off exactly when that occurred and with
@what delta-V (change in velocity) but I recall it was minutes
@later or at most an hour or two later (as on later flights where
@I can more easily find the info). It certainly didn't lessen
@the separation distance to the Apollo but changed its direction
@slightly, increasing its radial distance from the Apollo's
@velocity vector trajectory line.

@> Did the evasive maneuver involve firing engines on the
@> spacecraft, on the S4-B, or both? (I know they fired the S4-B
@> engine to crash it on the moon, but this appears to be separate
@> from that.)

@>
@> Could that maneuver have resulted in nearly identical
@> trajectories, but different locations along them, for the debris
@> and the spacecraft? Think about it:

@>
@> * If they deflected their course sideways, it would change
@> their orbit, and they wouldn't end up at the moon.

@>
@> * If they sped up and stayed faster, or if they slowed down and
@> remained slower, it would change their orbit, and they wouldn't
@> end up at the moon.

@>
@> * The most likely scenario is that they slowed down for a while,
@> then sped up again to resume their original trajectory. This
@> would put the debris at a constant distance ahead of them in
@> the translunar orbit, since it DIDN'T slow down and then speed
@> up.

@FURTHER COMMENTS: NASA didn't put the "debris" back in FRONT of
@the Apollo!!! All separation maneuvers were done to put S-IVB
@and SLA panels BEHIND and AWAY from the Apollo.

I was thinking that: The spacecraft had slowed down temporarily
during the maneuvering to extract the LEM and get the S-4B out of
the way, then speeded up to regain the correct orbit. The debris
would have kept going and ended out in front.

They don't want any debris that is actually in the translunar
orbit to be behind the Apollo. That's the most dangerous place.
They would want any debris in the same orbit to be out in front,
so the Lunar Orbit Insertion burn wouldn't cause the debris to
catch up to the spacecraft from behind and strike it with force.
Since they can't change the orbit of the debris once it falls
off, they would have to move the spacecraft to be behind it.

Actually, the S-4B stage separation maneuver slowed the S-4B down
a little (while separation debris, ice, and any other debris that
had already fallen off kept going). Then the LEM docking maneuver

slowed everything down a little more. Then LEM extraction speeds up the spacecraft while slowing down the S-4B. So the order of objects passing a given point in space become: Initial debris, SM, CM, LEM, S-4B, doors (doors in different orbits).

The S-4B was not sent into solar orbit. Those were always aimed to crash into the moon in a predetermined place, for experiments using the seismographs that were placed on the moon by each Surveyor and Apollo mission. That's how they found out that the structure of the moon is different from the structure of Earth.

In Lovell's book, one of the reasons Apollo 13 had communications problems was that the LEM was designed to use the same frequency the S-4B telemetry was on. Normally the LEM wouldn't have been powered up until after the S-4B had crashed. One of the purposes of that telemetry was to determine the exact time of impact for the seismology experiment. Once that crash happened, the communications problem was gone. But if the S-4B had been sent into solar orbit, the communications problem would have persisted.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
pie." Will Rogers

—
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 11:44:01 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000124111258.1077B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 21 Jan 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 23:01:16 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION
@
@@
@Brad wrote:

@>Of course we can't entirely eliminate the possibility it was a
@small piece of debris from the Gemini 11 itself. Given the
@measured photographic angular size of roughly 1/100 radian, a 1
@inch piece of debris or ice would have been 10 feet away, or a
@6-inch object would have been 50-60 feet away. <

@Well, this would be a piece that was somewhat ahead of (as well
@as to the left of) the GT-11 capsule and, in a sense, returning
@to the capsule. That is. it was seen to approach the orbit. I
@can imagine debris traveling in parallel (along the orbit) or
@moving away from the capsule, but returning to the orbit from
@some distance away (or crossing the orbit but starteding from
@distance away) seems unlikely.

Several thoughts about the above:

The physics of space trajectory indicate that all objects in space are in orbits. The ones that don't stay up there just have orbits that happen to intersect with the planet or it's atmosphere.

All Earth orbits have the center of mass of Earth at one focus of the elliptical trajectory.

The paths of two objects in different orbits at the same altitude and with like eccentricities will cross each other twice per orbit. Since they have the same period, one of the objects will repeatedly cross back and forth in front of the other. In nearly equatorial orbits, one object will be north of the other for half of the orbit, and south of the other for the other half.

So when spacemen jettison something, they have to throw it into an orbit with a different period, or it will come back to them.

The photo I have of the Gemini 11 UFO shows a structured craft. Under magnification, it looks like a collection of detailed pipes and spheres, in front of fuzzy-looking sausage-shaped objects.

It almost looks like a satellite with thrusters doing a maneuvering burn, with the white sausages being the exhaust. But the shape of the exhaust is wrong.

I do not know how accurate the photo is, since it was in the same crummy magazine the panel meter photo was in (Hint: most of the photos were taken by Adamski and Fry, and some of the photos were repeated two or three times).

@

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---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 11:58:57 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000124114457.1077C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
X-Status:

On Sat, 22 Jan 2000, [iso-8859-1] Luis R. González Manso wrote:

@Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 10:15:04 +0100
@From: "[iso-8859-1] Luis R. González Manso" <lrgm@arrakis.es>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Rex Heflin's 1965 photos
@
@@
@Reading Kevin Randle's "Scientific Ufology" I learned that Mr. Heflin
@recovered his negatives a few years ago, after almost 30 years!. Amazing!
@
@Does anybody know the circumstances around this "recovery"?
@
@Mr. Randle also suggested that we can now examine them and finally reach a
@conclusions. Has it been done? If not (I have not heard anything about it),
@why not?
@
@Finally, along the years I have come across several references questioning
@the computer analysis of the defunct GSW, even to the point of suggesting
@tampering with the evidence to explain it! Would anybody in the list care to
@comment?

If he recovered the photos, who did he recover them from?

I have a copy of one of the GSW edge-enhancement photos. It was enhanced to show vertical edges. It definitely shows a supporting thread. Focus anomalies in the original photos also rule out a distant object. The UFO is in better focus than anything showing in the background. This means that the camera was focused at much less than infinity.

Almost all UFO photos should be focused at infinity, because the object is usually farther away than 20 feet.

But the McMinnville photos were edge-enhanced by GSW to show horizontal lines, a direction that would not show a vertical string if it had been there. I have never seen them enhanced in the vertical direction.

@Sincerely,
@Luis R. González Manso
@
@
@

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@

----- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 -----
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 12:40:49 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts, panelStatus:

In a message dated 1/24/00 11:31:57 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
<<The S-4B was not sent into solar orbit. Those were always aimed to crash into the moon in a predetermined place, for experiments using the seismographs that were placed on the moon by each Surveyor and Apollo mission. That's how they found out that the structure of the moon is different from the structure of Earth.>>

Hey! It's hard enough struggling through this stuff without your fallible memory messing up our information, guy! The first S4B lunar impact was Apollo-13.

Many of your speculations -- it seems logical to me so it must be true -- are off base, and not helpful.

I'm in the same situation and pointing fingers at myself as well -- Bruce and Brad have a GOOD case on the closeness of WHATEVER it was that was photographed on Apollo12.

So let's thrash this out and achieve a new level of proper awareness of what really -- not what we remember, or wished had -- happened on these flights. I am indebted to those who have the patience to dive into the details to straighten others, me among them, out.

—
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 14:39:38 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000124122059.1077N-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sun, 23 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 13:18:02 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Lakenheath

@
@Larry,

@I first suggested a time standard error back in 1980, but it is
@speculative. I haven't found conclusive evidence for it. My
@theory was that the Lakenheath times reported as GMT or Z in the
@USAF docs from 1956 were really BST and should be moved
@backwards to start the UFO radar targets at 11:10 PM so that it
@fit controller Forrest Perkins' shift ending at 12 Midnight and
@would have the Venom intercept at about 11:45 PM. In that case
@the Venoms at 2-3 AM could not possibly be the same ones.
@However, supposing Perkins' memory was completely wrong about
@his shift and the timing of the intercept and that the 1956 USAF
@report was in error in its implication that the intercept was
@soon after 0010 hours (it actually doesn't explicitly say what
@time the intercept occurred), we MIGHT suppose that Jenny's
@Venoms at 2-3 AM were the correct ones and that the
@disappearance of radar targets soon after at 0330 fits the
@scenario, but that would leave 2 hours unaccounted for from
@about 12 to 2.

According to other accounts, it was almost an hour before a Venom
arrived on scene after the scramble request was ordered.

That makes sense, especially since all of the accounts I have
conflict in other ways as well. I am now adding your work and
Jenny's to my look at this mess. I independently thought of it,
but have now found your work (now that I know where to look for
it - I have too many UFO books).

@This could all be resolved by obtained detailed British records
@that surely must exist in official files, which presumably
@contain the radar logs.

@I also theorized that the three Bentwaters fast-track UFO's with @similar E-W patterns at 9:30, 10 and 10:55 PM were really one @and the same event at 9:55 PM with a 25-min error on one report, @and a time standard 1-hr error on the other, and a 5-min @roundoff on the third, since each were reported by different @radar operators interviewed two weeks after the fact and some @might have checked records and others recalled from memory.

That's a possibility!

@BTW, the T-33 was not just "a pilot training jet" as if it was @ridiculous to imagine scrambling it for an intercept, as I @pointed out it belonged to the 512th FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR @Squadron at Bentwaters (actually it was diverted rather than @scrambled but no matter). (I assume it was only one jet with @two crew members rather than 2 jets, and that the official @record is ambiguous on the point.)

All of the T-series are trainers. That's what the "T" stands for, just as "B" stands for "bomber," "C" stands for "cargo," "F" stands for "fighter," and "P" stands for "pursuit" (later replaced by "F").

The trainers are fully armed aircraft. The difference is that the T series is designed to be much more forgiving of pilot errors than the other series. They also have dual controls. They are not quite as fast, and not as maneuverable, but can handle such tasks as identifying aircraft and forcing down unarmed planes. The T-33 was designed to get pilots already trained on propeller planes into flying jets, not for first-time fliers.

These T-series planes are also the personal planes used by some high ranking officers to travel from base to base. James Lovell had one, as he reports in his book.

In this case, either the jet was flying from one base to another, or the instructor took the controls for the search. Given the time it took for the scrambled jet to get into the air (later that night), it makes sense that the T-33, already flying, could go take a look. If something was there that was too big for the T-33 to handle, the other jets could then be scrambled.

We also have to remember that (according to Jenny's book "UFO: Danger in the Air" -- the US title for "Something in the Air") the pilots had been chasing RADAR anomalies over the North Sea for months. The only difference was that this one was over land.

According to Spencer & Evans' book "Phenomenon, 40 years of Flying Saucers," the Venom pilot kept switching frequencies to communicate with both Lakenheath and Neatishead. So each base had different accounts of the event, because each received only half of the messages. The Lakenheath controller did not know that he was no longer controlling the intercept.

When that ended, the Neatishead controller, unaware of continuing UFO activity (the pilot had switched back to Lakenheath), had cancelled the request for the second fighter. It was ordered to return to base shortly after takeoff.

Chronology according to "Phenomenon"

2345 Neatishead made the request for the Venom. Two phone calls were made.

2350 the Venom was airborne at 2355. The Venom had to take off into the wind, away from Lakenheath.

2352 Venom entered Lakenheath control zone. Another account gives this time as 0040.

2354 Pilot switches to Neatishead frequency without telling Lakenheath. Perkins continues to give headings to the Venom, unaware that the pilot does not hear him.

2400 Pilot has visual contact with white light. Cat and mouse chase begins. Neatishead requests second Venom. Another account gives this time as 0100.

2405 Neatishead loses the target. Lakenheath still has target, and pilot gets vectors from them.

2410 First Venom breaks off, second is arriving. Neatishead, thinking the incident is over, cancels the call for the second Venom. Both controller shifts are in the control center for a while.

Points to ponder:

Bentwaters had the MPN-11A RADAR, which is a GCA with a fast sweep (one source says 4 sec, another says 2).

Lakenheath was using a CPS-5, which is an ASR with a 15 second sweep rate This was the scope Perkins used.

Lakenheath also had a CPN-4 which we have no information on other than it did show the objects the Venom chased. Perkins had to phone the operator of the CPN-4, who had not noticed the objects before the call.

One question is: How did the Lakenheath controllers know which object was the jet and which was the UFO? They didn't have transponder or height finder capability.

The Venom had no tail RADAR, so it had to rely on the controller for information when the object was behind it.

If the Bentwaters RADAR has either a sweep rate of 4 s or 2 s, then the plotting of the speed and time of an object crossing the scope could never be 16 seconds, since the sweep would be on opposite sides of the scope for the first and last blip.

An error was made by measuring the distance and then dividing by the number of blips, but no time difference was included for the time the sweep takes to get from one side of the scope to the other.

A fencepost error also may have occurred, because the object is there for one less sweep time than the number of blips (the first one takes no time at all).

Fencepost error: Forgetting that a straight fence needs a number of posts that is one more than the number of rails.

One time, I asked my students (I used to tutor math) how many posts I needed to hold up a ten-rail-long fence. I got the following answers: 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, and 20. The correct answer is 11. The most common answer was 10.

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Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 15:19:48 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts, panelStatus:

Thanks Jim!

I was just about to go into a laborious process of documenting the fact the S-IVB on Apollo 12 went into solar orbit and only in the later missions was it sent to impact the moon -- after missions had left seismographic packages on the moon.

It's a sorting out process and we have a ways to go on Apollo 12, where the problem is the flashing light's forward position and long period of seeming pacing. On Gemini 11 it seems fairly clear it's going to be difficult finding evidence that's decisive as to whether it was a small piece of debris say 6 inches in size at about 50 feet distance just out of the astronauts' stereoscopic vision range (so they couldn't tell the distance by looking) or if we can trust their impression that it was some satellite 50 miles away. The issue may come down to whether there are any visual cues in space beyond the 30-foot limit of human-eye stereoscopy and accommodation (focus) which could justify Conrad's and Gordon's 50-mile impression (or maybe it was just Conrad). On earth there are some distance cues from atmospheric haze, placement or ordinary objects, etc. And even if it was a satellite or space object perhaps 1/2 mile away it could still be space debris, albeit fairly large (abo!

!
!

ut 25 feet at that distance as measured on the photos).

We know that 90%+ of UFO cases turn out to have conventional explanations. So we know the same is likely for astronaut UFO cases though an argument could be made that space is such a radically different environment than on earth that we can't compare. Nevertheless, there have been a few dozen astronaut UFO cases reported or claimed and out of those only a few remain unexplained, so that's roughly a 80-90% proportion right there.

And most importantly, astronaut UFO cases are EXTREMELY LOW STRANGENESS. They are like distant Nocturnal Lights cases except we have more technical data in some cases, and/or we have photos. We don't have EM effects, radiation burns, psychic messages, fantastic accelerations and wild corner turns, clear saucer shapes with antennas or portfoles, etc. I think UFOlogists forget this fact too easily and grasp at the sensational witness qualifications and exotic setting.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 2:23:25 PM Eastern Standard Time, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

> >
>

> In a message dated 1/24/00 11:31:57 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
> <<The S-4B was not sent into solar orbit. Those were always aimed

- > to crash into the moon in a predetermined place, for experiments
- > using the seismographs that were placed on the moon by each
- > Surveyor and Apollo mission. That's how they found out that the
- > structure of the moon is different from the structure of Earth.>>
- >
- > Hey! It's hard enough struggling through this stuff without your fallible
- > memory messing up our information, guy! The first S4B lunar impact was
- > Apollo-13.
- >
- > Many of your speculations -- it seems logical to me so it must be true -- are
- > off base, and not helpful.
- >
- > I'm in the same situation and pointing fingers at myself as well -- Bruce and
- > Brad have a GOOD case on the closeness of WHATEVER it was that was
- > photographed on Apollo12.
- >
- > So let's thrash this out and achieve a new level of proper awareness of what
- > really -- not what we remember, or wished had -- happened on these flights.
- > I am indebted to those who have the patience to dive into the details to
- > straighten others, me among them, out.
- >
- >
- >

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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 15:31:17 EST
Subject: Re: Rex Heflin's 1965 photosX-Status:

COMMENTS

In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 1:12:37 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Sat, 22 Jan 2000, [iso-8859-1] Luis R. González Manso wrote:
>
> @Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 10:15:04 +0100
> @From: "[iso-8859-1] Luis R. González Manso" <lrgm@arrakis.es>
> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Subject: Rex Heflin's 1965 photos
> @
> @> @
> @Reading Kevin Randle's "Scientific Ufology" I learned that Mr. Heflin
> @recovered his negatives a few years ago, after almost 30 years!. Amazing!
> @
> @Does anybody know the circumstances around this "recovery"?
> @
> @Mr. Randle also suggested that we can now examine them and finally reach a
> @conclusions. Has it been done? If not (I have not heard anything about it),
> @why not?
> @
> @Finally, along the years I have come across several references questioning
> @the computer analysis of the defunct GSW, even to the point of suggesting
> @tampering with the evidence to explain it! Would anybody in the list care to
> @comment?
>
>
> If he recovered the photos, who did he recover them from?
>
> I have a copy of one of the GSW edge-enhancement photos. It was
> enhanced to show vertical edges. It definitely shows a supporting
> thread.

COMMENTS: I already commented on this in an earlier posting. The so-called "thread" is a SCRATCH that suddenly showed up AFTER Bruce Maccabee lent the copy negatives to Spaulding / GSW. Bruce can tell more about this. I have not heard that the purported "thread" shows up on the original Polaroids and it doesn't show up on other early copies made from them.

Focus anomalies in the original photos also rule out a

- > distant object. The UFO is in better focus than anything showing
- > in the background. This means that the camera was focused at much
- > less than infinity.

COMMENTS: This is not true! You can see a truck in the extreme distance on one of the Heflin photos.

- > Almost all UFO photos should be focused at infinity, because the
- > object is usually farther away than 20 feet.
- >
- > But the McMinnville photos were edge-enhanced by GSW to show
- > horizontal lines, a direction that would not show a vertical
- > string if it had been there. I have never seen them enhanced in
- > the vertical direction.

COMMENTS: I think this is egregiously mistaken. Spaulding's whole program was designed to try to "find" vertical lines. I bet there are published papers discussing these efforts on McMinnville. Bruce Maccabee arranged for the "GSW" scans so he can discuss this in more depth than I can.

- >
- >
- >
- > @Sincerely,
- > @Luis R. González Manso
- > @
- > @
- > @
- > @To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
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- >
- > ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
- > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
- > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
- > Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
- > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
- > Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
- > pie." Will Rogers
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:19:06 EST
Subject: Re: Astronauts / LakenheathStatus:

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS

In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 12:31:46 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >

>

>

> On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>

> @Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 21:59:24 EST

> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

> @

> @> @

> @FURTHER COMMENTS (below):

> @

> @

> @

> @In a message dated Fri, 21 Jan 2000 3:35:49 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> @

> @> > @>

> @>

> @>

> @> On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

> @>

> @> @Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 01:41:59 EST

> @> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

> @> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

> @> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

> @> @

> @> @> @> @

> @> @STILL MORE COMMENTS (below)

> @> @

> @>

> @> The number of sweep-times used to calculate the time MUST be one

> @> less than the total number of blips. That is a mathematical fact

> @> that can not be refuted.

>

> @FURTHER COMMENTS: We're not talking about sweep TIMES but

> @SWEEPS. Each blip is created by a sweep of the radar and it

> @does NOT take all the time for the radar antenna to rotate

> @around one full turn to do so, but just a fraction of a second.

- > @If there are 5 blips, there are 5 sweeps, and 4 sweep-times or
- > @antenna rotations in between.
- >
- > No, but to calculate the time taken by the object to cross the
- > scope, you have to subtract the unused portion of the first and
- > last sweeps. That's what is confusing.

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: Larry you need to bone up on radar fundamentals. This is getting tedious. It doesn't take a FULL SWEEP rotation OR even a HALF SWEEP to illuminate a target on the FIRST BLIP. It takes as I said just a fraction of a second. Then the time intervals from then on are determined by the sweep durations and the target's movement.

When a radar operator sees the FIRST BLIP he typically has no consciousness or awareness of any time interval prior to that, no time for the radar antenna to rotate around once. If a radar beam has a 1-degree width and a 2-second sweep rate, then it illuminates a target for $1/360$ of 2 seconds, or about 6 milliseconds -- a FRACTION OF A SECOND. Only then does the radar operator wait about two seconds (SWEEP TIME) and expect to see the blip near where it was the first time and then check the distance moved to determine speed (or the radar computer will calculate it for him).

So if the radar operator sees 5 blips in succession there have been 5 sweeps of the radar antenna and 4 sweep intervals in between, NOT 6 intervals, NOT 5.5 or 4.5 or whatever as suggested by you (below).

The text said the object

- > was observed in the time of only three sweeps, and then the
- > velocity was calculated ON THAT BASIS. So one of these
- > possibilities MUST be true:
- >
- > * 3 blips were observed, and the speed (since it crossed the
- > scope) was calculated from the distanced covered and 1.5 sweep
- > times.
- >
- > * 4 blips were observed, and the speed was calculated from 2.5
- > sweep times.
- >
- > * An error was made, because the speed was calculated from 3
- > sweep times.

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: This is all totally confused. See my comments preceding this.

- >
- >
- > @FURTHER COMMENTS: The MPN-11A at Bentwaters was a GCA (ground
- > @controlled approach) radar not a regional traffic control radar

> @such as yours at Indianapolis apparently. A 15-second or even
 > @4-second gap in controlling the approach of an incoming aircraft
 > @might not be too comfortable.
 >
 > Three kinds of RADAR are used at airports:
 >
 > ASR - Airport Surveillance RADAR: These typically have a 15
 > second sweep and a 60 mile range.
 >
 > GCA - Ground Controlled Approach: These are faster, having a 2 or
 > 4 second sweep and a 25 mile range.
 <SNIP>

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: Thanks for proving my point about the GCA radar at Bentwaters that it makes more sense that it had a 2-second sweep time than the 15-second time you were originally citing to me from your Indianapolis radar as if it should apply to Bentwaters (which quote you've omitted above evidently to avoid embarrassment).

>
 >
 >
 >
 >
 >
 > @>
 > @> @And my scenario never said they endangered the lives of the
 > @> @astronauts. You assumed that. My theory assumes:
 > @>
 > @> @1. That the correct figures were given to NASA, but NOT the
 > @> @public.
 > @>
 > @> @2. Either NASA or NORAD substituted only the NAME of the
 > @> @Proton 3 in the public release.
 > @>
 > @> @STILL MORE COMMENTS: This is inconsistent. If the "only" substitution
 or
 > @> @change of info on the public release was the "NAME" of the satellite, then
 > @> @the other info would be correct, including the figures. But in No. 1 you say
 > @> @the public was given false figures, too, meaning the entire encounter with
 > @> @the Gemini 11 was falsified.
 > @>
 > @>
 > @> That's not what I said. I said that figures were NOT GIVEN
 > @> to the public. I will try once more:
 > @>
 > @> 1. Correct figures were given to NASA by NORAD.
 >
 > @FURTHER COMMENTS: This isn't what you originally said, just
 > @look above -- you originally said "but NOT the public."

>

> But they mean the same to me: The correct figures were given to

> NASA. The correct figures were not given to the public. It says

> nothing about any incorrect figures being given to the public. I

> intended to say (what line three clarifies below) that no figures

> of any kind would have given to the public at that time.

>

>

> @> 2. The substituted NAME was released to the press (and public).

> @>

> @> 3. NOTHING ELSE changed hands at the time.

>

>

> @>@STILL MORE COMMENTS: Correction: I think it may have been

> @>@the Apollo that carried out the evasion maneuver to increase

> @>@the separation from the S-IVB. I don't have my old files to

> @>@double-check.

>

>

> @> When did the LEM extraction occur on that flight?

> @>

> @> When did the evasive maneuver take place?

>

> @FURTHER COMMENTS: The S-IVB attitude thruster fired in the

> @evasive maneuver about 4h25m after launch to get it away from

> @the Apollo which had done the LM docking and separation maneuver

> @an hour earlier at about 3h28m. It was about 10 ft/sec so you

> @can see that in one day the S-IVB would have been 864,000 feet

> @ (about 164 miles) away from the Apollo and BEHIND it in the

> @negative velocity vector direction, and barely visible if

> @visible at all at that distance. However, the S-IVB was later

> @fired out of plane in a so-called "slingshot" maneuver to take it

> @into solar orbit instead of a free-return-to-earth trajectory. I

> @can't find out right off exactly when that occurred and with

> @what delta-V (change in velocity) but I recall it was minutes

> @later or at most an hour or two later (as on later flights where

> @I can more easily find the info). It certainly didn't lessen

> @the separation distance to the Apollo but changed its direction

> @slightly, increasing its radial distance from the Apollo's

> @velocity vector trajectory line.

>

> @> Did the evasive maneuver involve firing engines on the

> @> spacecraft, on the S4-B, or both? (I know they fired the S4-B

> @> engine to crash it on the moon, but this appears to be separate

> @> from that.)

> @>

> @> Could that maneuver have resulted in nearly identical

> @> trajectories, but different locations along them, for the debris

> @> and the spacecraft? Think about it:

> @>

> @> * If they deflected their course sideways, it would change
> @> their orbit, and they wouldn't end up at the moon.
> @>
> @> * If they sped up and stayed faster, or if they slowed down and
> @> remained slower, it would change their orbit, and they wouldn't
> @> end up at the moon.
> @>
> @> * The most likely scenario is that they slowed down for a while,
> @> then sped up again to resume their original trajectory. This
> @> would put the debris at a constant distance ahead of them in
> @> the translunar orbit, since it DIDN'T slow down and then speed
> @> up.
>
> @FURTHER COMMENTS: NASA didn't put the "debris" back in FRONT of
> @the Apollo!!! All separation maneuvers were done to put S-IVB
> @and SLA panels BEHIND and AWAY from the Apollo.
>
> I was thinking that: The spacecraft had slowed down temporarily
> during the maneuvering to extract the LEM and get the S-4B out of
> the way, then speeded up to regain the correct orbit. The debris
> would have kept going and ended out in front.
>
> They don't want any debris that is actually in the translunar
> orbit to be behind the Apollo. That's the most dangerous place.
> They would want any debris in the same orbit to be out in front,
> so the Lunar Orbit Insertion burn wouldn't cause the debris to
> catch up to the spacecraft from behind and strike it with force.
> Since they can't change the orbit of the debris once it falls
> off, they would have to move the spacecraft to be behind it.
>
> Actually, the S-4B stage separation maneuver slowed the S-4B down
> a little (while separation debris, ice, and any other debris that
> had already fallen off kept going). Then the LEM docking maneuver
> slowed everything down a little more. Then LEM extraction speeds
> up the spacecraft while slowing down the S-4B. So the order of
> objects passing a given point in space become: Initial debris,
> SM, CM, LEM, S-4B, doors (doors in different orbits).
>
> The S-4B was not sent into solar orbit. Those were always aimed
> to crash into the moon in a predetermined place, for experiments
> using the seismographs that were placed on the moon by each
> Surveyor and Apollo mission. That's how they found out that the
> structure of the moon is different from the structure of Earth.
>
> In Lovell's book, one of the reasons Apollo 13 had communications
> problems was that the LEM was designed to use the same frequency
> the S-4B telemetry was on. Normally the LEM wouldn't have been
> powered up until after the S-4B had crashed. One of the purposes
> of that telemetry was to determine the exact time of impact for
> the seismology experiment. Once that crash happened, the

- > communications problem was gone. But if the S-4B had been sent
- > into solar orbit, the communications problem would have
- > persisted.

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: Jim Oberg has already corrected you on wasting time speculating about space program facts instead of just finding out. I already told you in which direction the separation maneuvers were done to separate the Apollo from the S-IVB and the S-IVB's SLA Panels -- which info I obtained directly from NASA engineers and from official NASA documents -- and now you try to argue with NASA on the alleged danger of their methods. Quite obviously NASA mission planners didn't want the astronauts trying to rotate the S-IVB stage nor did they want the Apollo -- which was already positioned FORWARD ahead of LOWER STAGES such as the Saturn third stage (S-IVB) -- to have to maneuver around to get behind the S-IVB.

When Lunar Orbit Insertion took place more than 3 days later (some 79 hours later) the S-IVB and the four SLA Panels should have been very roughly at least a quarter to a HALF LUNAR DIAMETER behind and away from the Apollo 12 astronauts. By the time this debris could catch up with the Apollo -- now having shot away around a sharp curve into lunar orbit -- the astronauts would have had a good percentage of the moon between them and the debris which then harmlessly sped by into solar orbit.

>
 >
 > ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
 > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
 > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
 > Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins
 > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:20:15 EST
Subject: Re: Apollo 12 Astronauts / LakenheathStatus:

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS

In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 12:31:46 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 21:59:24 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
> @
> @> @
> @FURTHER COMMENTS (below):
> @
> @
> @
> @In a message dated Fri, 21 Jan 2000 3:35:49 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:
> @
> @> > @>
> @>
> @>
> @> On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
> @>
> @> @Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 01:41:59 EST
> @> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath
> @> @
> @> @> @> @
> @> @STILL MORE COMMENTS (below)
> @> @
> @>
> @> The number of sweep-times used to calculate the time MUST be one
> @> less than the total number of blips. That is a mathematical fact
> @> that can not be refuted.
>
> @FURTHER COMMENTS: We're not talking about sweep TIMES but
> @SWEEPS. Each blip is created by a sweep of the radar and it
> @does NOT take all the time for the radar antenna to rotate
> @around one full turn to do so, but just a fraction of a second.

- > @If there are 5 blips, there are 5 sweeps, and 4 sweep-times or
- > @antenna rotations in between.
- >
- > No, but to calculate the time taken by the object to cross the
- > scope, you have to subtract the unused portion of the first and
- > last sweeps. That's what is confusing.

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: Larry you need to bone up on radar fundamentals. This is getting tedious. It doesn't take a FULL SWEEP rotation OR even a HALF SWEEP to illuminate a target on the FIRST BLIP. It takes as I said just a fraction of a second. Then the time intervals from then on are determined by the sweep durations and the target's movement.

When a radar operator sees the FIRST BLIP he typically has no consciousness or awareness of any time interval prior to that, no time for the radar antenna to rotate around once. If a radar beam has a 1-degree width and a 2-second sweep rate, then it illuminates a target for $1/360$ of 2 seconds, or about 6 milliseconds -- a FRACTION OF A SECOND. Only then does the radar operator wait about two seconds (SWEEP TIME) and expect to see the blip near where it was the first time and then check the distance moved to determine speed (or the radar computer will calculate it for him).

So if the radar operator sees 5 blips in succession there have been 5 sweeps of the radar antenna and 4 sweep intervals in between, NOT 6 intervals, NOT 5.5 or 4.5 or whatever as suggested by you (below).

The text said the object

- > was observed in the time of only three sweeps, and then the
- > velocity was calculated ON THAT BASIS. So one of these
- > possibilities MUST be true:
- >
- > * 3 blips were observed, and the speed (since it crossed the
- > scope) was calculated from the distanced covered and 1.5 sweep
- > times.
- >
- > * 4 blips were observed, and the speed was calculated from 2.5
- > sweep times.
- >
- > * An error was made, because the speed was calculated from 3
- > sweep times.

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: This is all totally confused. See my comments preceding this.

- >
- >
- > @FURTHER COMMENTS: The MPN-11A at Bentwaters was a GCA (ground
- > @controlled approach) radar not a regional traffic control radar

> @such as yours at Indianapolis apparently. A 15-second or even
 > @4-second gap in controlling the approach of an incoming aircraft
 > @might not be too comfortable.
 >
 > Three kinds of RADAR are used at airports:
 >
 > ASR - Airport Surveillance RADAR: These typically have a 15
 > second sweep and a 60 mile range.
 >
 > GCA - Ground Controlled Approach: These are faster, having a 2 or
 > 4 second sweep and a 25 mile range.
 <SNIP>

STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: Thanks for proving my point about the GCA radar at Bentwaters that it makes more sense that it had a 2-second sweep time than the 15-second time you were originally citing to me from your Indianapolis radar as if it should apply to Bentwaters (which quote you've omitted above evidently to avoid embarrassment).

>
 >
 >
 >
 >
 >
 > @>
 > @> @And my scenario never said they endangered the lives of the
 > @> @astronauts. You assumed that. My theory assumes:
 > @>
 > @> @1. That the correct figures were given to NASA, but NOT the
 > @> @public.
 > @>
 > @> @2. Either NASA or NORAD substituted only the NAME of the
 > @> @Proton 3 in the public release.
 > @>
 > @> @STILL MORE COMMENTS: This is inconsistent. If the "only" substitution
 or
 > @> @change of info on the public release was the "NAME" of the satellite, then
 > @> @the other info would be correct, including the figures. But in No. 1 you say
 > @> @the public was given false figures, too, meaning the entire encounter with
 > @> @the Gemini 11 was falsified.
 > @>
 > @>
 > @> That's not what I said. I said that figures were NOT GIVEN
 > @> to the public. I will try once more:
 > @>
 > @> 1. Correct figures were given to NASA by NORAD.
 >
 > @FURTHER COMMENTS: This isn't what you originally said, just
 > @look above -- you originally said "but NOT the public."

>

> But they mean the same to me: The correct figures were given to

> NASA. The correct figures were not given to the public. It says

> nothing about any incorrect figures being given to the public. I

> intended to say (what line three clarifies below) that no figures

> of any kind would have given to the public at that time.

>

>

> @> 2. The substituted NAME was released to the press (and public).

> @>

> @> 3. NOTHING ELSE changed hands at the time.

>

>

> @>@STILL MORE COMMENTS: Correction: I think it may have been

> @>@the Apollo that carried out the evasion maneuver to increase

> @>@the separation from the S-IVB. I don't have my old files to

> @>@double-check.

>

>

> @> When did the LEM extraction occur on that flight?

> @>

> @> When did the evasive maneuver take place?

>

> @FURTHER COMMENTS: The S-IVB attitude thruster fired in the

> @evasive maneuver about 4h25m after launch to get it away from

> @the Apollo which had done the LM docking and separation maneuver

> @an hour earlier at about 3h28m. It was about 10 ft/sec so you

> @can see that in one day the S-IVB would have been 864,000 feet

> @ (about 164 miles) away from the Apollo and BEHIND it in the

> @negative velocity vector direction, and barely visible if

> @visible at all at that distance. However, the S-IVB was later

> @fired out of plane in a so-called "slingshot" maneuver to take it

> @into solar orbit instead of a free-return-to-earth trajectory. I

> @can't find out right off exactly when that occurred and with

> @what delta-V (change in velocity) but I recall it was minutes

> @later or at most an hour or two later (as on later flights where

> @I can more easily find the info). It certainly didn't lessen

> @the separation distance to the Apollo but changed its direction

> @slightly, increasing its radial distance from the Apollo's

> @velocity vector trajectory line.

>

> @> Did the evasive maneuver involve firing engines on the

> @> spacecraft, on the S4-B, or both? (I know they fired the S4-B

> @> engine to crash it on the moon, but this appears to be separate

> @> from that.)

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> @> trajectories, but different locations along them, for the debris

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> so the Lunar Orbit Insertion burn wouldn't cause the debris to
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> to crash into the moon in a predetermined place, for experiments
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>
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> problems was that the LEM was designed to use the same frequency
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> of that telemetry was to determine the exact time of impact for
> the seismology experiment. Once that crash happened, the

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>
>
> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
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> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
> pie." Will Rogers
>

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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:49:49 EST
Subject: Re: LakenheathStatus:

Some COMMENTS (below).

In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 4:20:06 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Sun, 23 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 13:18:02 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Lakenheath
>
> @>
> @Larry,
>
> @I first suggested a time standard error back in 1980, but it is
> @speculative. I haven't found conclusive evidence for it. My
> @theory was that the Lakenheath times reported as GMT or Z in the
> @USAF docs from 1956 were really BST and should be moved
> @backwards to start the UFO radar targets at 11:10 PM so that it
> @fit controller Forrest Perkins' shift ending at 12 Midnight and
> @would have the Venom intercept at about 11:45 PM. In that case
> @the Venoms at 2-3 AM could not possibly be the same ones.
> @However, supposing Perkins' memory was completely wrong about
> @his shift and the timing of the intercept and that the 1956 USAF
> @report was in error in its implication that the intercept was
> @soon after 0010 hours (it actually doesn't explicitly say what
> @time the intercept occurred), we MIGHT suppose that Jenny's
> @Venoms at 2-3 AM were the correct ones and that the
> @disappearance of radar targets soon after at 0330 fits the
> @scenario, but that would leave 2 hours unaccounted for from
> @about 12 to 2.
>
> According to other accounts, it was almost an hour before a Venom
> arrived on scene after the scramble request was ordered.
>
> That makes sense, especially since all of the accounts I have
> conflict in other ways as well. I am now adding your work

COMMENTS: Please note just to be clear that my 1980 work came in the form of editing Condon Committee radar analyst Gordon Thayer's article for Ron Story's

Encyclopedia of UFO's (Thayer approved of the edits). That's where I introduced the idea of a possible time standard error which Thayer had already hinted at in his 1971 AIAA article on the Lakenheath-Bentwaters case. (I also had extensive correspondence in 1979-early 80's with Sturrock, Thayer, Klass.)

and

- > Jenny's to my look at this mess. I independently thought of it,
- > but have now found your work (now that I know where to look for
- > it - I have too many UFO books).
- >
- >
- > @This could all be resolved by obtained detailed British records
- > @that surely must exist in official files, which presumably
- > @contain the radar logs.
- >
- > @I also theorized that the three Bentwaters fast-track UFO's with
- > @similar E-W patterns at 9:30, 10 and 10:55 PM were really one
- > @and the same event at 9:55 PM with a 25-min error on one report,
- > @and a time standard 1-hr error on the other, and a 5-min
- > @roundoff on the third, since each were reported by different
- > @radar operators interviewed two weeks after the fact and some
- > @might have checked records and others recalled from memory.
- >
- > That's a possibility!
- >
- >
- > @BTW, the T-33 was not just "a pilot training jet" as if it was
- > @ridiculous to imagine scrambling it for an intercept, as I
- > @pointed out it belonged to the 512th FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR
- > @Squadron at Bentwaters (actually it was diverted rather than
- > @scrambled but no matter). (I assume it was only one jet with
- > @two crew members rather than 2 jets, and that the official
- > @record is ambiguous on the point.)
- >
- > All of the T-series are trainers. That's what the "T" stands for,
- > just as "B" stands for "bomber," "C" stands for "cargo," "F"
- > stands for "fighter," and "P" stands for "pursuit" (later
- > replaced by "F").
- >
- > The trainers are fully armed aircraft. The difference is that the
- > T series is designed to be much more forgiving of pilot errors
- > than the other series. They also have dual controls. They are not
- > quite as fast, and not as maneuverable, but can handle such tasks
- > as identifying aircraft and forcing down unarmed planes. The T-33
- > was designed to get pilots already trained on propeller planes
- > into flying jets, not for first-time fliers.
- >

- > These T-series planes are also the personal planes used by some
- > high ranking officers to travel from base to base. James Lovell
- > had one, as he reports in his book.
- >
- > In this case, either the jet was flying from one base to another,
- > or the instructor took the controls for the search. Given the
- > time it took for the scrambled jet to get into the air (later
- > that night), it makes sense that the T-33, already flying, could
- > go take a look. If something was there that was too big for the
- > T-33 to handle, the other jets could then be scrambled.
- >
- > We also have to remember that (according to Jenny's book "UFO:
- > Danger in the Air" -- the US title for "Something in the Air")
- > the pilots had been chasing RADAR anomalies over the North Sea
- > for months. The only difference was that this one was over land.
- >
- > ***
- >
- > According to Spencer & Evans' book "Phenomenon, 40 years of
- > Flying Saucers," the Venom pilot kept switching frequencies to
- > communicate with both Lakenheath and Neatishead. So each base had
- > different accounts of the event, because each received only half
- > of the messages. The Lakenheath controller did not know that he
- > was no longer controlling the intercept.

COMMENTS: How do they know this? Where are they getting their info from? I don't recall this in USAF controller Perkins' or RAF controller Wimbledon's testimony.

- > When that ended, the Neatishead controller, unaware of continuing
- > UFO activity (the pilot had switched back to Lakenheath), had
- > cancelled the request for the second fighter. It was ordered to
- > return to base shortly after takeoff.
- >
- > Chronology according to "Phenomenon"
- >
- > 2345 Neatishead made the request for the Venom. Two phone calls
- > were made.
- >
- > 2350 the Venom was airborne at 2355. The Venom had to take off
- > into the wind, away from Lakenheath.
- >
- > 2352 Venom entered Lakenheath control zone. Another account gives
- > this time as 0040.
- >
- > 2354 Pilot switches to Neatishead frequency without telling
- > Lakenheath. Perkins continues to give headings to the Venom,
- > unaware that the pilot does not hear him.
- >

- > 2400 Pilot has visual contact with white light. Cat and mouse
- > chase begins. Neatishead requests second Venom. Another account
- > gives this time as 0100.
- >
- > 2405 Neatishead loses the target. Lakenheath still has target,
- > and pilot gets vectors from them.
- >
- > 2410 First Venom breaks off, second is arriving. Neatishead,
- > thinking the incident is over, cancels the call for the second
- > Venom. Both controller shifts are in the control center for a
- > while.

COMMENTS: This is bizarre! Where did they get this exact chronology??? Don't they say? I've never seen it before. Is it pure speculation? If it's true then Jenny's Venoms are the wrong ones.

- > ****
- >
- > Points to ponder:
- >
- > Bentwaters had the MPN-11A RADAR, which is a GCA with a fast
- > sweep (one source says 4 sec, another says 2).
- >
- > Lakenheath was using a CPS-5, which is an ASR with a 15
- > second sweep rate This was the scope Perkins used.
- >
- > Lakenheath also had a CPN-4 which we have no information on other
- > than it did show the objects the Venom chased. Perkins had to
- > phone the operator of the CPN-4, who had not noticed the objects
- > before the call.
- >
- > One question is: How did the Lakenheath controllers know which
- > object was the jet and which was the UFO? They didn't have
- > transponder or height finder capability.
- >
- > The Venom had no tail RADAR, so it had to rely on the controller
- > for information when the object was behind it.
- >
- > If the Bentwaters RADAR has either a sweep rate of 4 s or 2 s,
- > then the plotting of the speed and time of an object crossing the
- > scope could never be 16 seconds, since the sweep would be on
- > opposite sides of the scope for the first and last blip.

COMMENTS: The radar operator apparently forgot to make one of the sweep intervals a half-sweep (the one that crossed over from the east side to the west side of Bentwaters) when he reported a 16-second total duration, so I assumed the more conservative anti-UFO interpretation of the minimum number of blips as 9 and that

the total duration was 15 seconds, instead of assuming the operator meant 10 blips and 17 seconds.

- > An error was made by measuring the distance and then dividing by
- > the number of blips, but no time difference was included for the
- > time the sweep takes to get from one side of the scope to the
- > other.
- >
- > A fencepost error also may have occurred, because the object is
- > there for one less sweep time than the number of blips (the first
- > one takes no time at all).
- >
- > Fencepost error: Forgetting that a straight fence needs a number
- > of posts that is one more than the number of rails.
- >
- > One time, I asked my students (I used to tutor math) how many
- > posts I needed to hold up a ten-rail-long fence. I got the
- > following answers: 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, and 20. The correct
- > answer is 11. The most common answer was 10.
- >
- >
- >
- > ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
- > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
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Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:55:06 EST
Subject: Re: LakenheathStatus:

Hi Jenny,

Thanks for the helpful info on the British information law situation and the official UFO files. How many pages of Air Staff 2A files have been released would you estimate?

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 7:01:27 AM Eastern Standard Time, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> writes:

> >

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com>

> To: UFORL@listbot.com <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Date: 23 January 2000 23:35

> Subject: Re: Lakenheath

>

>

> >> >

> >Hi Jenny,

> >

> >Thank you for your exposition on the document situation in Britain. I

> >thought there was a recently passed law in the UK that is similar to the

> >Freedom of Information Act in the US. Maybe you can fill me in on this.

>

>

> Hi,

>

> The current year in parliament includes a Freedom of Information bill. But

> it has yet to be debated, let alone to pass. If it does this will not come

> into effect for maybe a year. Many are dissatisfied with its half

> heartedness.

>

> The bill is less than complete. It has numerous exclusions regarding MOD

> data and is really intended to free up simple admin and health data that UK

> citizens dont have access to right now. There is reasonable doubt that it

> will make much difference to the UFO evidence - certainly older records

> (that they will deny exist) and any in unknown departments (such as, I

> believe, the really interesting military UFO encounters) which will be

> excluded pretty much as now even from having to admit they exist.

>

> There was a press story in November about the MoD releasing UFO records

> before the 30 year rule as a pre-empt of this act. It made the net but I

> posted a warning about this then. Study has borne my caution out.
> Investigation has revealed it was really kite flying not a hard decision.
> Some post 1969 (latest currently available MoD cases) may appear. In fact
> some already have. But there's no planned mass release and the bits and
> pieces we get are very disappointing as none involve any investigation and
> are trivial. The MOD files released are bereft of any significant cases and
> the ones I know exist and have looked for are not on file. To me this is
> virtual proof that Pope is wrong and the best cases get sucked into an other
> place where they are immune from release and the lesser stuff is put onto
> the PRO creating the public impression UFOs are not very interesting.
>
> Investigation into cases - when it happens at all - occurs beyond the remit
> of Air Staff 2A in even standard cases - via departments like the DSTI and
> DI 55 (see my book 'MIB' for more on the UK MOD structure here) (published
> in the US as 'The truth behind the MIB' by St Martins Press)
>
> Its unlikely any FOI act is going to have the same impact as in the US by
> releasing thousands of files but until its debated, altered and introduced
> in its final form we wont know.
>
> Mind you the Venom crews that I spoke with re Lakenheath were not really
> debriefed and were given no indication of MOD interest at the time. Until I
> spoke to them they had no idea about most of the dimensions to this case.
> Nobody at the MoD ever left them feeling this was a big deal. Indeed they
> commented that on the night the USAF were far more excited than the RAF ever
> were.
>
> Nor is this the first occasion such minimal response has been reported to
> me. 'Something in the Air' also discusses another missing case (ie no files)
> followed up by me via first hand sources - an experimental test flight of a
> Canberra over Boscombe Down that had a radar visual encounter in daylight.
> Despite the sensitivity of that case the man on board, who became a Wing
> Commander and leading RAF radar technical expert, says the MOD were only
> interested in being told the UFO wasnt a Soviet jet. When they were assured
> that there was no way this was possible their only other interest was to
> strip and rebuild the radar and make sure it worked perfectly (as it did).
> There was virtually no official interest or debriefing shown in the disk
> like object they saw.
>
> Its interesting that I have found this so often as it matches some USAF
> comments from the early days about 'lack of topside enquiries' and leaves
> you wondering why so little official interest was shown in the matter. The
> Wing Commander had to dig deep to discover there was a top secret UFO
> project in 1953 at RAF Farnborough and was told it was leaning towards the
> ETH as an answer for UFOs. But no data whatsoever from here or official
> trace of the existence of this project has otherwise emerged.
>
> Best wishes,
>
> Jenny

>
>
>

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 09:53:17 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000125092835.19208A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 24 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 15:19:48 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts, panel
@
@@
@Thanks Jim!

@I was just about to go into a laborious process of documenting
@the fact the S-IVB on Apollo 12 went into solar orbit and only
@in the later missions was it sent to impact the moon -- after
@missions had left seismographic packages on the moon.

@It's a sorting out process and we have a ways to go on Apollo
@12, where the problem is the flashing light's forward position
@and long period of seeming pacing. On Gemini 11 it seems fairly
@clear it's going to be difficult finding evidence that's
@decisive as to whether it was a small piece of debris say 6
@inches in size at about 50 feet distance just out of the
@astronauts' stereoscopic vision range (so they couldn't tell the
@distance by looking) or if we can trust their impression that it
@was some satellite 50 miles away. The issue may come down to
@whether there are any visual cues in space beyond the 30-foot
@limit of human-eye stereoscopy and accommodation (focus) which
@could justify Conrad's and Gordon's 50-mile impression (or maybe
@it was just Conrad). On earth there are some distance cues from
@atmospheric haze, placement or ordinary objects, etc. And even
@if it was a satellite or space object perhaps 1/2 mile away it
@could still be space debris, albeit fairly large (about 25
@feet at that distance as measured on the photos).

@We know that 90%+ of UFO cases turn out to have conventional
@explanations. So we know the same is likely for astronaut UFO
@cases though an argument could be made that space is such a
@radically different environment than on earth that we can't
@compare. Nevertheless, there have been a few dozen astronaut
@UFO cases reported or claimed and out of those only a few remain
@unexplained, so that's roughly a 80-90% proportion right there.

@And most importantly, astronaut UFO cases are EXTREMELY LOW
@STRANGENESS. They are like distant Nocturnal Lights cases
@except we have more technical data in some cases, and/or we have
@photos. We don't have EM effects, radiation burns, psychic
@messages, fantastic accelerations and wild corner turns, clear
@saucer shapes with antennas or portfoles, etc. I think
@UFOlogists forget this fact too easily and grasp at the
@sensational witness qualifications and exotic setting.

@Brad

@In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 2:23:25 PM Eastern Standard Time,
JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

@> @>

@>

@> In a message dated 1/24/00 11:31:57 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:

@> <<The S-4B was not sent into solar orbit. Those were always aimed

@> to crash into the moon in a predetermined place, for experiments

@> using the seismographs that were placed on the moon by each

@> Surveyor and Apollo mission. That's how they found out that the

@> structure of the moon is different from the structure of Earth.>>

@>

@> Hey! It's hard enough struggling through this stuff without your fallible

@> memory messing up our information, guy! The first S4B lunar impact was

@> Apollo-13.

@> Many of your speculations -- it seems logical to me so it must
@be true -- are > off base, and not helpful.

Sorry. I actually got that out of an encyclopedia. I assumed that
what they wrote would be true. It was the truth, but it wasn't
the whole truth. On second look, the statement was not specific
to every flight. They said "The S-4B upper stage was not wasted,
but was deliberately crashed into the moon to create seismic
waves for an experiment." But they didn't say anything about any
S4Bs going into solar orbit instead, and they didn't say anything
about the crash always happening on every flight.

I realize that James is an expert on the subject (I just read the
Scientific American article - good show!), so the next time I
have a thought on these issues, I will bounce it off of him
first.

@>I'm in the same situation and pointing fingers at myself as
@>well -- Bruce and Brad have a GOOD case on the closeness of
@>WHATEVER it was that was photographed on Apollo12.

@> So let's thrash this out and aachieve a new level of proper
@>awareness of what really -- not what we remember, or wished

@>had -- happened on these flights. I am indebted to those who
@>have the patience to dive into the details to straighten
@>others, me among them, out.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 09:54:52 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

>

The photo I have of the Gemini 11 UFO shows a structured craft. Under magnification, it looks like a collection of detailed pipes and spheres, in front of fuzzy-looking sausage-shaped objects.

It almost looks like a satellite with thrusters doing a maneuvering burn, with the white sausages being the exhaust. But the shape of the exhaust is wrong.

<

I have positive transparencies made by BARA photo from the originals over 25 years ago. There are "blobs" and "coronas" which have a "structure

... but it would be a stretch to talk about "pipes and spheres". More like various points or small areas on an object (if it was AN object) that were very reflective and cause light to scatter sideways in the film (halation) and other parts of the object that reflected less light. There is a definite change in relative positions of the blobs in the second photo compared to the first.

—

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 09:54:57 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Rex Heflin's 1965 photos charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

Larry wrote:

>

>I have a copy of one of the GSW edge-enhancement photos. It was
>enhanced to show vertical edges. It definitely shows a supporting
t>hread. Focus anomalies in the original photos also rule out a
>distant object. The UFO is in better focus than anything showing
>in the background. This means that the camera was focused at much
>less than infinity.

There is a possibility that GSW/Spaulding actually hoaxed his analysis
after he had gone public claiming Heflin's photos were a hoax without
really being able to prove it in his INITIAL analysis.

As for the focus, the first photo is so well focused on distant objects
that

you can see the telephone poles and cars at the distance of the
Santa Ana Freeway, a mile or so away (if I recall correctly the
distance). Unfocused it is not! (I have copies..prints.. made from
excellent negatives of the originals.)

>Almost all UFO photos should be focused at infinity, because the
>object is usually farther away than 20 feet.

Agreed

>But the McMinnville photos were edge-enhanced by GSW to show
>horizontal lines, a direction that would not show a vertical
>string if it had been there. I have never seen them enhanced in
t>he vertical direction.>

Don't know what you mean. GSW enhanced in very direction
Also used "Laplacian" which looks for gradients in x and y
together so can pick up "off-angle" gradients. (used original negs)
Nathan at JPL looked for vertical lines... found none (using
original negatives)

—

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 09:55:02 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts, panel charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

Jim wrote

>I'm in the same situation and pointing fingers at myself as well -- Bruce
and

Brad have a GOOD case on the closeness of WHATEVER it was that was
photographed on Apollo12.

<

Ummmm,,,,, you mean Gemini 11? That's the only one I've worked on
Bruce

—
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 10:13:02 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Re: Astronauts, panelStatus:

In a message dated 1/25/00 8:56:34 AM, brumac@compuserve.com wrote:

<<Ummmm,,,,, you mean Gemini 11? That's the only one I've worked on
Bruce>>

Indeed -- showing again the function and malfunction of memory!

—
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 10:18:37 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000125095610.19208B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
X-Status:

On Mon, 24 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 15:31:17 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Rex Heflin's 1965 photos

@
@COMMENTS

@In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 1:12:37 PM Eastern Standard
@Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
@writes:

@>
@> On Sat, 22 Jan 2000, [iso-8859-1] Luis R. González Manso wrote:
@>
@> @Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 10:15:04 +0100
@> @From: "[iso-8859-1] Luis R. González Manso" <lrgm@arrakis.es>
@> @@> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@> @Subject: Rex Heflin's 1965 photos

@> @
@>@Reading Kevin Randle's "Scientific Ufology" I learned that Mr.
@>@Heflin recovered his negatives a few years ago, after almost
@>@30 years!. Amazing!

@> @Does anybody know the circumstances around this "recovery"?

@>@Mr. Randle also suggested that we can now examine them and
@>@finally reach a conclusion. Has it been done? If not (I have
@>@not heard anything about it), why not?

@>@Finally, along the years I have come across several references
@>@questioning the computer analysis of the defunct GSW, even
@>@to the point of suggesting tampering with the evidence to
@>@explain it! Would anybody in the list care to comment?

@> If he recovered the photos, who did he recover them from?

@> I have a copy of one of the GSW edge-enhancement photos. It was

@> enhanced to show vertical edges. It definitely shows a supporting
@> thread.

@COMMENTS: I already commented on this in an earlier posting.
@The so-called "thread" is a SCRATCH that suddenly showed up
@AFTER Bruce Maccabee lent the copy negatives to Spaulding / GSW.
@Bruce can tell more about this. I have not heard that the
@purported "thread" shows up on the original Polaroids and it
@doesn't show up on other early copies made from them.

Our postings "crossed in the mail." I launched mine before I
read yours. That line-length problem requires me to read the
postings in order, and respond to them as I come to them.
Otherwise, I have to spend an hour fixing the margins before I
can either read or respond to them. Could we keep our line
lengths under 70 characters?.

@>Focus anomalies in the original photos also rule out a
@>distant object. The UFO is in better focus than anything showing
@>in the background. This means that the camera was focused at much
@>less than infinity.

@COMMENTS: This is not true! You can see a truck in the extreme
@distance on one of the Heflin photos.

Yes, you can see a truck, but the focus of it is not as sharp as
the object focus. I would normally expect the focus of distant
objects to be as sharp as the UFO focus if the camera was really
set to infinity. But I do have a question on that: Was it a hot
day? And was the camera a fixed-focus camera?

@> Almost all UFO photos should be focused at infinity, because the
@> object is usually farther away than 20 feet.

@> But the McMinnville photos were edge-enhanced by GSW to show
@> horizontal lines, a direction that would not show a vertical
@> string if it had been there. I have never seen them enhanced in
@> the vertical direction.

@COMMENTS: I think this is egregiously mistaken. Spaulding's
@whole program was designed to try to "find" vertical lines. I
@bet there are published papers discussing these efforts on
@McMinnville. Bruce Maccabee arranged for the "GSW" scans so he
@can discuss this in more depth than I can.

You can tell which way the scan is running by looking at the
light and dark edges it leaves on objects. All of the copies of
the scans of the McMinnville Photos I have are scanned in the
horizontal direction, the same way the Villa photo held up by a

horizontal string was. The scan on the Heflin photo was perpendicular to those. One would imagine that they did the scans in both directions, but it is quite possible that the horizontal scan photo was the only one ever published. I would like to see the vertical scan photo if it is available.

@>@Sincerely,
@>@Luis R. González Manso

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 12:03:10 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000125101953.19208C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 24 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:19:06 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts / Lakenheath

@
@STILL FURTHER COMMENTS

@In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 12:31:46 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

@>
@> On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@> @Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 21:59:24 EST
@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

@> @
@> @FURTHER COMMENTS (below):

@> @In a message dated Fri, 21 Jan 2000 3:35:49 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

@> @>
@> @> On Fri, 21 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@> @> @Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 01:41:59 EST
@> @> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @> @@> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @> @Subject: Re: Astronauts, panel meter photo, & Lakenheath

@> @> @
@> @> @STILL MORE COMMENTS (below)

@> @> The number of sweep-times used to calculate the time MUST be one
@> @> less than the total number of blips. That is a mathematical fact

@> @> that can not be refuted.

@> @FURTHER COMMENTS: We're not talking about sweep TIMES but
@> @SWEEPS. Each blip is created by a sweep of the radar and it
@> @does NOT take all the time for the radar antenna to rotate
@> @around one full turn to do so, but just a fraction of a second.
@> @If there are 5 blips, there are 5 sweeps, and 4 sweep-times or
@> @antenna rotations in between.

@> No, but to calculate the time taken by the object to cross the
@> scope, you have to subtract the unused portion of the first and
@> last sweeps. That's what is confusing.

@STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: Larry you need to bone up on radar
@fundamentals. This is getting tedious. It doesn't take a FULL
@SWEEP rotation OR even a HALF SWEEP to illuminate a target on
@the FIRST BLIP. It takes as I said just a fraction of a second.
@Then the time intervals from then on are determined by the sweep
@durations and the target's movement.

That's what I have been trying to say. I thought you were
counting sweeps as beginning at some arbitrary point (say
north) from what you wrote before, since you said the number of
sweeps was the same as the number of blips.

@When a radar operator sees the FIRST BLIP he typically has no
@consciousness or awareness of any time interval prior to that,
@no time for the radar antenna to rotate around once. If a radar
@beam has a 1-degree width and a 2-second sweep rate, then it
@illuminates a target for $1/360$ of 2 seconds, or about 6
@milliseconds -- a FRACTION OF A SECOND. Only then does the
@radar operator wait about two seconds (SWEEP TIME) and expect to
@see the blip near where it was the first time and then check the
@distance moved to determine speed (or the radar computer will
@calculate it for him).

@So if the radar operator sees 5 blips in succession there have
@been 5 sweeps of the radar antenna and 4 sweep intervals in
@between, NOT 6 intervals, NOT 5.5 or 4.5 or whatever as
@suggested by you (below).

RIGHT! But that's only IF the object stays in the SAME part of
the screen during the entire period it was tracked. If it goes
somewhere else, then the time is altered accordingly.

Look look at the geometry extreme case where the object crosses
directly over the RADAR site at low altitude and leaves at 180
degrees from where it started:

For the first half of the tracking period, as the object approaches the RADAR antenna, the blips are one sweep period apart. Do we agree on that?

As the object flies directly OVER the RADAR site, one of two things can happen:

1. The sweep catches it again after only HALF a rotation, since the object is now on the OTHER SIDE (180 degrees difference) of the station.
2. The sweep misses the object as it passes over the station, and catches it next 1.5 sweep periods later. That's the ONE rotation where the object was not visible, PLUS the HALF rotation because the object is now on the other side of the station.

(At high altitude, the sweep can miss the object for several rotations. These would have to be counted to arrive at an accurate speed estimate.)

For the last half of the tracking period, as the object departs from the RADAR antenna, the blips are one sweep period apart. I hope we agree on that?

So in case 1, The value $3/2$ must be subtracted from the total number of BLIPS to arrive at the true sweep multiplier. This is then multiplied by the sweep rate to get the true total time of the track.

In case 2, The value $1/2$ must be subtracted from the total number of BLIPS to arrive at the true sweep multiplier. This is then multiplied by the sweep rate to get the total time of the track.

This is true every time an object departs 180 degrees away from where it first appears. That includes the 3 high speed objects reported at Bentwaters.

Different corrections must be applied if the object departs at other angles relative to where it first appears, or passes to one side of the station. A difference occurs that depends not only on the angle, but on which side of the station the object passes.

If the object circles the station once and departs in the direction it came from, the time must be altered according to the direction the object circled the station. If the object circled the station in the direction the antenna is rotating in, then the number of blips needs no correction at all. If the object circled the station in the opposite direction, then 2 must be subtracted from the number of blips.

If the object circles the station twice, then 1 must be ADDED to the number of blips if it circled in the direction of antenna rotation, and 3 must be subtracted if it circles in the opposite direction.

My point is that these corrections were NOT done in any of the case reports I have read. In one of them, a time interval was even added in before the first blip.

@>

@> @FURTHER COMMENTS: The MPN-11A at Bentwaters was a GCA (ground
@> @controlled approach) radar not a regional traffic control radar
@> @such as yours at Indianapolis apparently. A 15-second or even
@> @4-second gap in controlling the approach of an incoming aircraft
@> @might not be too comfortable.

@>

@> Three kinds of RADAR are used at airports:

@>

@> ASR - Airport Surveillance RADAR: These typically have a 15
@> second sweep and a 60 mile range.

@>

@> GCA - Ground Controlled Approach: These are faster, having a 2 or
@> 4 second sweep and a 25 mile range.

@<SNIP>

@STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: Thanks for proving my point about the
@GCA radar at Bentwaters that it makes more sense that it had a
@2-second sweep time than the 15-second time you were originally
@citing to me from your Indianapolis radar as if it should apply
@to Bentwaters (which quote you've omitted above evidently to
@avoid embarrassment).

I was thinking of Lakenheath, not Bentwaters. And I cut the text
because my hard disk space is running low.

@> @> When did the LEM extraction occur on that flight?

@> @FURTHER COMMENTS: NASA didn't put the "debris" back in FRONT of
@> @the Apollo!!! All separation maneuvers were done to put S-IVB
@> @and SLA panels BEHIND and AWAY from the Apollo.

@> I was thinking that: The spacecraft had slowed down temporarily
@> during the maneuvering to extract the LEM and get the S-4B out of
@> the way, then speeded up to regain the correct orbit. The debris

@> would have kept going and ended out in front.

@> They don't want any debris that is actually in the translunar
@> orbit to be behind the Apollo. That's the most dangerous place.
@> They would want any debris in the same orbit to be out in front,
@> so the Lunar Orbit Insertion burn wouldn't cause the debris to
@> catch up to the spacecraft from behind and strike it with force.
@> Since they can't change the orbit of the debris once it falls
@> off, they would have to move the spacecraft to be behind it.

@> Actually, the S-4B stage separation maneuver slowed the S-4B down
@> a little (while separation debris, ice, and any other debris that
@> had already fallen off kept going). Then the LEM docking maneuver
@> slowed everything down a little more. Then LEM extraction speeds
@> up the spacecraft while slowing down the S-4B. So the order of
@> objects passing a given point in space become: Initial debris,
@> SM, CM, LEM, S-4B, doors (doors in different orbits).

@> The S-4B was not sent into solar orbit. Those were always aimed
@> to crash into the moon in a predetermined place, for experiments
@> using the seismographs that were placed on the moon by each
@> Surveyor and Apollo mission. That's how they found out that the
@> structure of the moon is different from the structure of Earth.

@> In Lovell's book, one of the reasons Apollo 13 had communications
@> problems was that the LEM was designed to use the same frequency
@> the S-4B telemetry was on. Normally the LEM wouldn't have been
@> powered up until after the S-4B had crashed. One of the purposes
@> of that telemetry was to determine the exact time of impact for
@> the seismology experiment. Once that crash happened, the
@> communications problem was gone. But if the S-4B had been sent
@> into solar orbit, the communications problem would have
@> persisted.

@STILL FURTHER COMMENTS: Jim Oberg has already corrected you on
@wasting time speculating about space program facts instead of
@just finding out. I already told you in which direction the
@separation maneuvers were done to separate the Apollo from the
@S-IVB and the S-IVB's SLA Panels -- which info I obtained
@directly from NASA engineers and from official NASA documents --
@and now you try to argue with NASA on the alleged danger of
@their methods. Quite obviously NASA mission planners didn't
@want the astronauts trying to rotate the S-IVB stage nor did
@they want the Apollo -- which was already positioned FORWARD
@ahead of LOWER STAGES such as the Saturn third stage (S-IVB) --
@to have to maneuver around to get behind the S-IVB.

That works only if the separation gives some delta-v to the
separated objects so they are in DIFFERENT orbits that don't take
them to the moon alongside the Apollo does this work. That

applies perfectly to the panels and the S-4B, since they have sources of energy to give them delta-v. But the laws of physics tell me that the debris that falls off cannot be course-altered by any separation maneuver executed after the debris has already fallen off, unless the engine blast happens to hit it.

@When Lunar Orbit Insertion took place more than 3 days later
@(some 79 hours later) the S-IVB and the four SLA Panels should
@have been very roughly at least a quarter to a HALF LUNAR
@DIAMETER behind and away from the Apollo 12 astronauts.

Agreed! Those 5 items had energy sources that put them into different orbits. Now if each piece of floating space junk had an energy source, this would make sense. Unfortunately, pieces of ice don't come with rockets, explosives, or springs attached.

@By the time this debris could catch up with the Apollo -- now
@having shot away around a sharp curve into lunar orbit -- the
@astronauts would have had a good percentage of the moon between
@them and the debris which then harmlessly sped by into solar
@orbit.

Right! But all of the junk that was floating along with Apollo before the separation would still be there WITH Apollo, unless they made a course correction afterwards. And the LEM extraction maneuvers would have put the spacecraft slightly behind the junk lost before the maneuvers, which is the best place for it to be when the astronauts slow down into lunar orbit.

The above is not speculation, but pure physics.

James, Did the panels have enough energy to go into solar orbit by themselves, or did they go into an extremely large Earth orbit?

@
@>
@>
@> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
@> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
@> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
@> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
@> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
@> Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
@> pie." Will Rogers
@>
@>

@>

—
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@> Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>
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@To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
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@

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 17:24:26 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 24 January 2000 23:35

Subject: Re: Lakenheath

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>Thanks for the helpful info on the British information law situation and the official UFO files. How many pages of Air Staff 2A files have been released would you estimate?

>

>Brad Sparks

Hi,

Not counted and they are not 'released' as such - merely accessible at the PRO. You can do photocopies but you need to be selective. I doubt I've accessed more than a fraction of the stuff in the days I've spent there and Andy Roberts and Dave Clarke also only touched the surface of newly released files in a week long visit recently. New batches are released about this time every year via the 30 year rule.

One problem is that these files are scattered in many places. You need to do a thorough sweep to try to find them all - then order up likely files and just go through them. There is no master list of UFO relevant files and they are not on shelves you have to order them one by one and do a manual check. So its time consuming.

I am sure from what I have seen we are talking about several thousand sheets of paper now and hundreds more are added each year. But in terms of being any value they are frankly disappointing. They have little sign of any investigation or follow up and more often are just letters filed from members of the public reporting lights in the sky 30 years ago.

Occasional gems (like that reference to radar cases and Bentwaters) are very few and far between and not easy to spot as they tend to lurk in batches of files where you would not normally expect to go look.

Overall I'd have to say a half decent kiddies UFO spotting club would have at least as good a set of records as most of these.

One hilarious file I found came when Allen Hynek was visiting the UK in the mid sixties and had obviously used his Blue Book credentials to ask to meet his opposite number. The MoD quickly worked out that they didnt have one and what might have made a good scene in the sit com 'Yes Minister' ensued as they tried to fathom out who on earth they should send to meet Allen who might actually know what he was talking about! They even considered bringing in a BUFORA UFOlogist, to act on their behalf, but chickened out of that because it might have made it seem they were taking UFOs too seriously, and by the looks of it ended up doing nothing. Which pretty well sums up 40 years of MOD UFO Study from what I've seen.

Best wishes,

Jenny

—
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 12:49:15 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts / LakenheathStatus:

In a message dated 1/25/00 11:06:25 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu wrote:
<<James, Did the panels have enough energy to go into solar orbit
by themselves, or did they go into an extremely large Earth
orbit? >>

The lunar fly-by may have given them enough to escape. Being in front or
behind was all the same in terms of safety -- space is REALLY REALLY REALLY
B-I-G and NASA had no concerns about running into them if they were in the
way. None. It was not a factor.

—
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 13:32:41 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000125120527.19208D-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 24 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:49:49 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Lakenheath
@
@@
@Some COMMENTS (below).

@In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 4:20:06 PM Eastern Standard
@Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
@writes:

@>
@> On Sun, 23 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@> @Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 13:18:02 EST
@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @Subject: Re: Lakenheath

@> @
@> @Larry,

@> @I first suggested a time standard error back in 1980, but it is
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@> @Venoms at 2-3 AM were the correct ones and that the
@> @disappearance of radar targets soon after at 0330 fits the
@> @scenario, but that would leave 2 hours unaccounted for from

@> @about 12 to 2.

@> According to other accounts, it was almost an hour before a Venom
@> arrived on scene after the scramble request was ordered.

@> That makes sense, especially since all of the accounts I have
@> conflict in other ways as well. I am now adding your work

@COMMENTS: Please note just to be clear that my 1980 work came
@in the form of editing Condon Committee radar analyst Gordon
@Thayer's article for Ron Story's Encyclopedia of UFO's (Thayer
@approved of the edits). That's where I introduced the idea of a
@possible time standard error which Thayer had already hinted at
@in his 1971 AIAA article on the Lakenheath-Bentwaters case. (I
@also had extensive correspondence in 1979-early 80's with
@Sturrock, Thayer, Klass.)

@> and
@> Jenny's to my look at this mess. I independently thought of it,
@> but have now found your work (now that I know where to look for
@> it - I have too many UFO books).

@> @This could all be resolved by obtained detailed British records
@> @that surely must exist in official files, which presumably
@> @contain the radar logs.
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@> @I also theorized that the three Bentwaters fast-track UFO's with
@> @similar E-W patterns at 9:30, 10 and 10:55 PM were really one
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@> @and a time standard 1-hr error on the other, and a 5-min
@> @roundoff on the third, since each were reported by different
@> @radar operators interviewed two weeks after the fact and some
@> @might have checked records and others recalled from memory.
@>
@> That's a possibility!

(snip)

@> ***
@>
@> According to Spencer & Evans' book "Phenomenon, 40 years of
@> Flying Saucers," the Venom pilot kept switching frequencies to
@> communicate with both Lakenheath and Neatishead. So each base had
@> different accounts of the event, because each received only half
@> of the messages. The Lakenheath controller did not know that he
@> was no longer controlling the intercept.

@COMMENTS: How do they know this? Where are they getting their
@info from? I don't recall this in USAF controller Perkins' or
@RAF controller Wimbledon's testimony.

The article is written by Martin Lawrence Shough

I have the book in my hands as I write. The sources used are:

Report IR-56, written mostly by Training Sgt Whenry

Secret teletype BOI-485

Thayer "Optical and RADAR analysis of Field Cases", from Condon Report

A personal interview with the Neatishead GCI Chief Fighter Controller Oct 1986

McDonald "Science in Default" (in Sagan & Page "UFOs - A Scientific Debate")

Thayer: "UFO Encounter II" Astronautics & Aeronautics, Sep 1971

McDonald "UFOs over Lakenheath" Vol 16, 1970

[Don't look at me; that's what it says. No publication title included]

The following information is included:

Bentwaters had a GCA CPN-4 RADAR with a 4 second scan, range 25 to 30 mi, manned by Training Sgt Whenry.

2130 Airman John Vaccare estimated the transit time of the first object as 30 seconds

The T-33 was returning from a training mission and was asked to investigate. It had no RADAR.

Stf Sgt Lawrence S Wright was Bentwaters control tower shift supervisor, and was the one who reported a light low in east, later identified as Mars.

No meteor watchers saw the visual object seen from the C-47.

Bentwaters GCA alerted Lakenheath GCA, which alerted Sculthorpe RAF. Then either Lakenheath GCA or Sculthorpe notified Lakenheath ATC

Lakenheath ATC was manned by Training Sgt Forrest D Perkins, supervisor, along with 4 or 5 other controllers.

Perkins thinks the alert came from Sculthorpe (not Bentwaters), because it was routed through the Sculthorpe switchboard. It is 20 years before he realizes his mistake. He TELLS his controllers to watch for high-speed targets.

Lakenheath ATC scopes have various displayed ranges, each adjustable from 10 to 200 miles. MTI was on.

2255 One Lakenheath controller notices a stationary target 20 to 25 mi sw that MTI should have removed. Perkins calls Lakenheath GCA, who confirm target location. (in BOI-485)

2300 Target starts moving.

2310 Target ends up 20 mi nnw. Perkins alerts 7th Air Defense Command, 3rd Air Force Command, and his Air Force Comm Squadron Commander, and an RAF liason.

Targer alternately stops and starts.

2340 Decision made to intercept. Chief Fighter Controller Flight Lt FHC Wimbledon, GCI (Ground Controlled Intercept) Neatishead is notified.

@> 2345 Neatishead made the request for the Venom. Two phone calls @> were made to RAF Waterbeach.

@> 2350 the Venom was airborne at 2355. The Venom had to take of @> into the wind, away from Lakenheath.

\$ 2352 Venom entered Lakenheath control zone. Another account gives this time as 0040.

\$ 2356 Pilot switches to Neatishead frequency without telling Lakenheath. Perkins continues to give headings to the Venom, unaware that the pilot does not hear him.

@> 2400 Pilot has visual contact with white light. Cat and mouse @> chase begins. Neatishead requests second Venom.

(Another account of the sighting -- a different book -- gives this time as 0100.)

\$ 2405 Neatishead loses the target. Lakenheath still has target, and pilot gets vectors from them.

@> When that ended, the Neatishead controller, unaware of continuing @> UFO activity (the pilot had switched back to Lakenheath), had @> cancelled the request for the second fighter. It was ordered to

@> return to base shortly after takeoff.

2410 First RADAR operator transmits "Clearest target I've ever seen on RADAR." First Venom breaks off, second is arriving. Neatishead, thinking the incident is over, cancels the call for the second Venom. Both controller shifts are in the control center for a while.

@COMMENTS: This is bizarre! Where did they get this exact @chronology??? Don't they say? I've never seen it before. Is @it pure speculation? If it's true then Jenny's Venoms are the @wrong ones.

BOI-485?

I edited this to put a \$ by the places where the word "about" appears.

There you have it. Very interesting!

@> ****

@>

@> Points to ponder:

Source for the following is Condon Report:

@> Bentwaters had the MPN-11A RADAR, which is a GCA with a fast @> sweep (one source says 4 sec, another says 2).

@> Lakenheath was using a CPS-5, which is an ASR with a 15 @> second sweep rate This was the scope Perkins used.

@> Lakenheath also had a CPN-4 which we have no information on other @> than it did show the objects the Venom chased. Perkins had to @> phone the operator of the CPN-4, who had not noticed the objects @> before the call.

But "Phenomenon" says Bentwaters had a CPN-4. Were there two?

@> One question is: How did the Lakenheath controllers know which @> object was the jet and which was the UFO? They didn't have @> transponder or height finder capability.

@> The Venom had no tail RADAR, so it had to rely on the controller @> for information when the object was behind it.

@> If the Bentwaters RADAR has either a sweep rate of 4 s or 2 s, @> then the plotting of the speed and time of an object crossing the

@> scope could never be 16 seconds, since the sweep would be on
@> opposite sides of the scope for the first and last blip.

@COMMENTS: The radar operator apparently forgot to make one of
@the sweep intervals a half-sweep (the one that crossed over from
@the east side to the west side of Bentwaters) when he reported a
@16-second total duration, so I assumed the more conservative
@anti-UFO interpretation of the minimum number of blips as 9 and
@that the total duration was 15 seconds, instead of assuming the
@operator meant 10 blips and 17 seconds.

This was what I was saying over and over in the other posts. NOW
it's right!

But wouldn't the 17 second figure be more conservative,
indicating a slower speed?

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 13:49:59 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000125134243.19208F-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 25 Jan 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 09:54:52 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION
@
@@
@
@>
@The photo I have of the Gemini 11 UFO shows a structured craft.
@Under magnification, it looks like a collection of detailed pipes
@and spheres, in front of fuzzy-looking sausage-shaped objects.
@
@It almost looks like a satellite with thrusters doing a
@maneuvering burn, with the white sausages being the exhaust. But
@the shape of the exhaust is wrong.
@<
@I have positive transparencies made by BARA photo from th originals
@over 25 years ago. There are "blobs" and "coronas" which have
@a "structure
@... but it would be a stretch to talk about "pipes and spheres".
@More like various points or small areas on an object (if it was
@AN object) that were very reflective and cause light to scatter
@sizeways in th film (halation) and other parts of the object that
@reflected less light. There is a definite change in relative
@positions of the blobs in the second photo compared to th first.

Could you post them (or tell me where to find them)? I am beginning to think somebody faked up a shot for that 'bloid (or substituted a different space shot). The structure was quite in focus on that shot. The pipes and spheres were dark, and were in front of the light blobs.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 15:34:25 EST
Subject: Re: LakenheathStatus:

Larry,

All of the times from about 11 PM (2300 hrs) onward must be approximate reconstructions from Wimbledon's account (given in Oct 1986) and Perkin's in the Condon Report, AIAA etc., except the lone 0010 time in the Blue Book file. Thus we can't be absolutely sure it rules out Jenny's Venoms, though as I've said before it tends to do so.

I think there was some confusion between the CPN-4's 4-second sweep and the MPN-11A's 2-second rate by Klass among others. I don't know if there was another CPN-4 at Bentwaters (I don't have any of my files with copies of USAF docs to check).

It is more conservative to assume fewer blips and higher speed because it fits AP or meteors better. Only an ET-oriented mindset would think a higher speed must favor ETH ("farther beyond earth technology").

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 25 Jan 2000 1:33:02 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Mon, 24 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:49:49 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Lakenheath
> @
> @> @
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 > Thayer "Optical and RADAR analysis of Field Cases", from Condon
 > Report
 >
 > A personal interview with the Neatishead GCI Chief Fighter
 > Controller Oct 1986
 >
 > McDonald "Science in Default" (in Sagan & Page "UFOs - A
 > Scientific Debate")
 >
 > Thayer: "UFO Encounter II" Astronautics & Aeronautics, Sep
 > 1971
 >
 > McDonald "UFOs over Lakenheath" Vol 16, 1970
 >
 > [Don't look at me; that's what it says. No publication title
 > included]
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>
> \$ 2356 Pilot switches to Neatishead frequency without telling
> Lakenheath. Perkins continues to give headings to the Venom,
> unaware that the pilot does not hear him.
>
> @> 2400 Pilot has visual contact with white light. Cat and mouse
> @> chase begins. Neatishead requests second Venom.
>
> (Another account of the sighting -- a different book -- gives
> this time as 0100.)
>
> \$ 2405 Neatishead loses the target. Lakenheath still has target,
> and pilot gets vectors from them.
>
> @> When that ended, the Neatishead controller, unaware of continuing
> @> UFO activity (the pilot had switched back to Lakenheath), had
> @> cancelled the request for the second fighter. It was ordered to
> @> return to base shortly after takeoff.
>
> 2410 First RADAR operator transmits "Clearest target I've ever
> seen on RADAR." First Venom breaks off, second is arriving.
> Neatishead, thinking the incident is over, cancels the call for
> the second Venom. Both controller shifts are in the control
> center for a while.
>
> @COMMENTS: This is bizarre! Where did they get this exact
> @chronology??? Don't they say? I've never seen it before. Is
> @it pure speculation? If it's true then Jenny's Venoms are the
> @wrong ones.
>
> BOI-485?
>
> I edited this to put a \$ by the places where the word "about"
> appears.
>
> There you have it. Very interesting!
>
>
> @> *****
> @>
> @> Points to ponder:
>
>
> Source for the following is Condon Report:
>
> @> Bentwaters had the MPN-11A RADAR, which is a GCA with a fast
> @> sweep (one source says 4 sec, another says 2).

>
> @> Lakenheath was using a CPS-5, which is an ASR with a 15
> @> second sweep rate This was the scope Perkins used.
>
> @> Lakenheath also had a CPN-4 which we have no information on other
> @> than it did show the objects the Venom chased. Perkins had to
> @> phone the operator of the CPN-4, who had not noticed the objects
> @> before the call.
>
> But "Phenomenon" says Bentwaters had a CPN-4. Were there two?
>
> @> One question is: How did the Lakenheath controllers know which
> @> object was the jet and which was the UFO? They didn't have
> @> transponder or height finder capability.
>
> @> The Venom had no tail RADAR, so it had to rely on the controller
> @> for information when the object was behind it.
>
> @> If the Bentwaters RADAR has either a sweep rate of 4 s or 2 s,
> @> then the plotting of the speed and time of an object crossing the
> @> scope could never be 16 seconds, since the sweep would be on
> @> opposite sides of the scope for the first and last blip.
>
> @COMMENTS: The radar operator apparently forgot to make one of
> @the sweep intervals a half-sweep (the one that crossed over from
> @the east side to the west side of Bentwaters) when he reported a
> @16-second total duration, so I assumed the more conservative
> @anti-UFO interpretation of the minimum number of blips as 9 and
> @that the total duration was 15 seconds, instead of assuming the
> @operator meant 10 blips and 17 seconds.
>
> This was what I was saying over and over in the other posts. NOW
> it's right!
>
> But wouldn't the 17 second figure be more conservative,
> indicating a slower speed?
>
>
>
> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 15:44:43 EST
Subject: Re: LakenheathStatus:

Hi Jenny,

Thanks for the UKUFO overview.

Here in the US there are collections of several thousand pages of declassified US UFO documents available from govt agencies and private groups and individuals, including some on official and private websites.

The Hynek visitation flap is a funny story and I've read your account once before. But then again that's one group in MOD and there are other depts. In 1952, the CIA/OSI UFO Study Group had no trouble finding and speaking with their opposite numbers in the MI-6 scientific intelligence staff, I was told.

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 25 Jan 2000 2:36:05 PM Eastern Standard Time, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> writes:

> >

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com>

> To: UFORL@listbot.com <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Date: 24 January 2000 23:35

> Subject: Re: Lakenheath

>

>

> >> >

> >Hi Jenny,

> >

> >Thanks for the helpful info on the British information law situation and

> the official UFO files. How many pages of Air Staff 2A files have been

> released would you estimate?

> >

> >Brad Sparks

>

>

>

> Hi,

>

> Not counted and they are not 'released' as such - merely accessible at the

> PRO. You can do photocopies but you need to be selective. I doubt I've

> accessed more than a fraction of the stuff in the days I've spent there and

> Andy Roberts and Dave Clarke also only touched the surface of newly released

> files in a week long visit recently. New batches are released about this

> time every year via the 30 year rule.
>
> One problem is that these files are scattered in many places. You need to do
> a thorough sweep to try to find them all - then order up likely files and
> just go through them. There is no master list of UFO relevant files and they
> are not on shelves you have to order them one by one and do a manual check.
> So its time consuming.
>
> I am sure from what I have seen we are talking about several thousand sheets
> of paper now and hundreds more are added each year. But in terms of being
> any value they are frankly disappointing. They have little sign of any
> investigation or follow up and more often are just letters filed from
> members of the public reporting lights in the sky 30 years ago.
>
> Occasional gems (like that reference to radar cases and Bentwaters) are very
> few and far between and not easy to spot as they tend to lurk in batches of
> files where you would not normally expect to go look.
>
> Overall I'd have to say ant half decent kiddies UFO spotting club would have
> at least as good a set of records as most of these.
>
> One hilarious file I found came when Allen Hynek was visiting the UK in the
> mid sixties and had obviously used his Blue Book credentials to ask to meet
> his opposite number. The MoD quickly worked out that they didnt have one and
> what might have made a good scene in the sit com 'Yes Minister' ensued as
> they tried to fathom out who on earth they should send to meet Allen who
> might actually know what he was talking about! They even considered bringing
> in a BUFORA UFOlogist, to act on their behalf, but chickened out of that
> because it might have made it seem they were taking UFOs too seriously, and
> by the looks of it ended up doing nothing. Which pretty well sums up 40
> years of MOD UFO Study from what I've seen.
>
> Best wishes,
>
> Jenny
>
>
>

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-
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 16:40:32 EST
Subject: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12Status:

Larry,

The Lakenheath issues were resolved finally after these messages crossed in the ether.

Some NEW COMMENTS below.

In a message dated Tue, 25 Jan 2000 12:05:27 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Mon, 24 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:19:06 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Re: Astronauts / Lakenheath
>
> @>
> @STILL FURTHER COMMENTS
>
<SNIP>

>
> @> @> When did the LEM extraction occur on that flight?
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>
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> @> orbit to be behind the Apollo. That's the most dangerous place.
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 > @> SM, CM, LEM, S-4B, doors (doors in different orbits).
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 >
 > @> In Lovell's book, one of the reasons Apollo 13 had communications
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 >
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 > @wasting time speculating about space program facts instead of
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 > @S-IVB and the S-IVB's SLA Panels -- which info I obtained
 > @directly from NASA engineers and from official NASA documents --
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 > fallen off, unless the engine blast happens to hit it.
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 > @When Lunar Orbit Insertion took place more than 3 days later
 > @ (some 79 hours later) the S-IVB and the four SLA Panels should
 > @have been very roughly at least a quarter to a HALF LUNAR
 > @DIAMETER behind and away from the Apollo 12 astronauts.

- >
- > Agreed! Those 5 items had energy sources that put them into
- > different orbits. Now if each piece of floating space junk had an
- > energy source, this would make sense. Unfortunately, pieces of
- > ice don't come with rockets, explosives, or springs attached.
- >
- > @By the time this debris could catch up with the Apollo -- now
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- > before the separation would still be there WITH Apollo, unless
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NEW COMMENTS: Guess what? Mid-Course Correction-2 added about 64 ft/sec to Apollo 12's velocity over 26 hours after the separation from the S-IVB and ejection of the SLA Panels covering the Lunar Module, thus putting much more distance between them and the Apollo over the course of the next day (nearly 800 miles extra) during which the flashing light was observed. The light if it was a SLA Panel that somehow was still visible nearly a day after separation should have disappeared within a few hours of MCC-2. But not only did it not disappear but there was no obvious dimming or increase of distance reported either.

The same applies to any debris from the separation that came along with the Apollo. Since the debris had no propulsion system of its own, once the Apollo applied the MCC-2 velocity adjustment the debris would have been left behind, up to 800 miles away after a day.

And the LEM extraction

- > maneuvers would have put the spacecraft slightly behind the junk
- > lost before the maneuvers,

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which is the best place for it to be

- > when the astronauts slow down into lunar orbit.

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- >

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- > @> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
- > @> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
- > @> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
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- > @> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
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> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 16:41:46 EST
Subject: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12Status:

Larry,

The Lakenheath issues were resolved finally after these messages crossed in the ether.

Some NEW COMMENTS below.

In a message dated Tue, 25 Jan 2000 12:05:27 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

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>
>
> On Mon, 24 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 16:19:06 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
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- > @> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 16:52:45 EST
Subject: Re: Apollo 12 amd asteroid 1991VGStatus:

In a message dated 1/25/00 3:42:58 PM, RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
<<Possibly they went into solar orbit, or impacted on the moon, or returned
to earth, or ended up in a high elliptical earth orbit. >>

Or one was seen again as "asteroid 1991VG"? !! ???

—
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Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2000 09:18:06 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000126083109.21204A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

On Tue, 25 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 16:40:32 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12

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@disappeared within a few hours of MCC-2. But not only did it
@not disappear but there was no obvious dimming or increase of
@distance reported either.

I had long ago given up the possibility of the panels. They were
the objects seen from an Earth telescope, and one UFO publication
confused that with what the astronauts saw. My thinking was of
ice shed from the S-4B fuselage. This midcourse correction rules
that out, as long as there were no slowing effects on the S-4B
from the initial CSM separation from the S-4B and from the CSM
docking to the LM.

@The same applies to any debris from the separation that came
@along with the Apollo. Since the debris had no propulsion
@system of its own, once the Apollo applied the MCC-2 velocity
@adjustment the debris would have been left behind, up to 800
@miles away after a day.

@>And the LEM extraction maneuvers would have put the spacecraft
@>slightly behind the junk > lost before the maneuvers,

@NEW COMMENTS: Wrong! The LM ejection springs added about 1
@ft/sec to the Apollo 12 (docked CSM-LM) velocity putting it
@AHEAD of any such junk debris. In a day that would mean an
@added distance of roughly 10-15 miles, much too far away for

@small pieces under a foot in size to be visible. The distance
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@already discussed.

What is the delta-v of the following maneuvers?

To the S-4B, caused by initial CSM separation from the S-4B

To the S-4B, caused by CSM-LM docking maneuver?

(I ask this now only for my own edification of the physics behind the maneuvers. I was thinking that both of these maneuvers applied forces that slowed the S-4B down, that the CSM was slower while docked to the S-4B than it was before, and the ejection speeded the CSM up again. This intervening time would have given the junk time to get ahead of the spacecraft if those two delta-v values were significant.)

...

@which is the best place for it to be
@> when the astronauts slow down into lunar orbit.

@NEW COMMENTS: Already refuted in my earlier comments about the
@Lunar Orbit Insertion burn swerving the Apollo well off to one
@side by a quarter to half lunar diameter while any such debris
@would continue on from that great distance.

I was thinking of stuff that was still right with Apollo when the burn occurred. But the midcourse correction took care of most of that. Theory discarded.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.

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Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2000 09:20:46 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: GT-11 STRANGER DURATION charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status: O

I wrote:

>... but it would be a stretch to talk about "pipes and spheres".
@More like various points or small areas on an object (if it was
@AN object) that were very reflective and cause light to scatter
@sizeways in th film (halation) and other parts of the object that
@reflected less light. There is a definite change in relative
@positions of the blobs in the second photo compared to th first.

LArroy wrote:

>Could you post them (or tell me where to find them)? I am
>beginning to think somebody faked up a shot for that 'bloid (or
>substituted a different space shot). The structure was quite in
>focus on that shot. The pipes and spheres were dark, and were in
f>ront of the light blobs.

<

Don't know if I can get good scans. They are transparencies.
Will see what I can do, but may take a while.

—
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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 01:14:03 EST
Subject: Origin of Term "Flying Saucers"Status:

LIST ONLY

Dear List Members,

I think I have reconstructed the origin of the term "flying saucers" and I would like to check it out with the esteemed and knowledgeable members of this List.

Apparently the term was coined and first used by the Twin Falls (Idaho) Times-News in the headline of a commentary item published on Friday morning, June 27, 1947, "THOSE FLYING SAUCERS," which speculated that the objects may be manmade or from Mars. Presumably the anonymous item was written by the newspaper's editor.

>

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 01:44:03 EST
Subject: Re: Rex Heflin's 1965 photosX-Status:

Bruce Maccabee has largely answered these objections, pointing out the sharp focus of the Heflin photos, the fact that GSW scanned for lines/threads in all directions including vertical (on the McMinnville photos as well as Heflin), the fact that GSW may have hoaxed the Heflin images to try to prove they were hoaxed. He can address the other points.

My email system is set for 70 character lines so there's no more I can do on that.

In a message dated 1/25/00 7:18:58 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Mon, 24 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2000 15:31:17 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Rex Heflin's 1965 photos

@
@COMMENTS

@In a message dated Mon, 24 Jan 2000 1:12:37 PM Eastern Standard
@Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
@writes:

@>
@> On Sat, 22 Jan 2000, [iso-8859-1] Luis R. González Manso wrote:
@>
@> @Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2000 10:15:04 +0100
@> @From: "[iso-8859-1] Luis R. González Manso" <lrgm@arrakis.es>
@> @@> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@> @Subject: Rex Heflin's 1965 photos

@> @
@>@Reading Kevin Randle's "Scientific Ufology" I learned that Mr.
@>@Heflin recovered his negatives a few years ago, after almost
@>@30 years!. Amazing!

@> @Does anybody know the circumstances around this "recovery"?

@>@Mr. Randle also suggested that we can now examine them and

@>@finally reach a conclusions. Has it been done? If not (I have
@>@no heard anything about it), why not?

@>@Finally, along the years I have come across several references
@>@questioning teh computer analysis of the defunct GSW, even
@>@to the point of suggesting tampering with the evidence to
@>@explain it! Would anybody in the list care to comment?

@> If he recovered the photos, who did he recover them from?

@> I have a copy of one of the GSW edge-enhancement photos. It was
@> enhanced to show vertical edges. It definitely shows a supporting
@> thread.

@COMMENTS: I already commented on this in an earlier posting.
@The so-called "thread" is a SCRATCH that suddenly showed up
@AFTER Bruce Maccabee lent the copy negatives to Spaulding / GSW.
@Bruce can tell more about this. I have not heard that the
@purported "thread" shows up on the original Polaroids and it
@doesn't show up on other early copies made from them.

Our postings "crossed in the mail." I launched mine before I
read yours. That line-length problem requires me to read the
postings in order, and respond to them as I come to them.
Otherwise, I have to spend an hour fixing the margins before I
can either read or respond to them. Could we keep our line
lengths under 70 characters?.

@>Focus anomalies in the original photos also rule out a
@>distant object. The UFO is in better focus than anything showing
@>in the background. This means that the camera was focused at much
@>less than infinity.

@COMMENTS: This is not true! You can see a truck in the extreme
@distance on one of the Heflin photos.

Yes, you can see a truck, but the focus of it is not as sharp as
the object focus. I would normally expect the focus of distant
objects to be as sharp as the UFO focus if the camera was really
set to infinity. But I do have a question on that: Was it a hot
day? And was the camera a fixed-focus camera?

@> Almost all UFO photos should be focused at infinity, because the
@> object is usually farther away than 20 feet.

@> But the McMinnville photos were edge-enhanced by GSW to show
@> horizontal lines, a direction that would not show a vertical
@> string if it had been there. I have never seen them enhanced in
@> the vertical direction.

@COMMENTS: I think this is egregiously mistaken. Spaulding's
@whole program was designed to try to "find" vertical lines. I
@bet there are published papers discussing these efforts on
@McMinnville. Bruce Maccabee arranged for the "GSW" scans so he
@can discuss this in more depth than I can.

You can tell which way the scan is running by looking at the
light and dark edges it leaves on objects. All of the copies of
the scans of the McMinnville Photos I have are scanned in the
horizontal direction, the same way the Villa photo held up by a
horizontal string was. The scan on the Heflin photo was
perpendicular to those. One would imagine that they did the scans
in both directions, but it is quite possible that the horizontal
scan photo was the only one ever published. I would like to see
the vertical scan photo if it is available.

@>@Sincerely,
@>@Luis R. González Manso

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
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Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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by air-yh02.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.21) with ESMTP; Tue, 25 Jan 2000 10:18:58
-0500
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rly-yh04.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.21) with ESMTP; Tue, 25 Jan 2000 10:18:45 -0500
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Received: (qmail 20834 invoked from network); 25 Jan 2000 15:18:58 -0000
Received: from fins.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.185)
by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 25 Jan 2000 15:18:58 -0000
Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203])
by fins.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id KAA14925

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 25 Jan 2000 10:18:38 -0500 (EST)
Received: from localhost (lrobins@localhost)
by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
KAA10775

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 25 Jan 2000 10:18:38 -0500 (EST)
Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 10:18:37 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000125095610.19208B-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 02:03:22 EST
Subject: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12Status:

ADDED COMMENTS

In a message dated 1/26/00 6:32:06 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Tue, 25 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Tue, 25 Jan 2000 16:40:32 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12

@NEW COMMENTS: Guess what? Mid-Course Correction-2 added about
@64 ft/sec to Apollo 12's velocity over 26 hours after the
@separation from the S-IVB and ejection of the SLA Panels
@covering the Lunar Module, thus putting much more distance
@between them and the Apollo over the course of the next day
@(nearly 800 miles extra) during which the flashing light was
@observed. The light if it was a SLA Panel that somehow was
@still visible nearly a day after separation should have
@disappeared within a few hours of MCC-2. But not only did it
@not disappear but there was no obvious dimming or increase of
@distance reported either.

I had long ago given up the possibility of the panels. They were
the objects seen from an Earth telescope, and one UFO publication
confused that with what the astronauts saw.

ADDED COMMENTS: I never saw any confirmation that European observatories
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UFO buffs' rumor reporting in Saga magazine.

My thinking was of
ice shed from the S-4B fuselage. This midcourse correction rules
that out, as long as there were no slowing effects on the S-4B
from the initial CSM separation from the S-4B and from the CSM
docking to the LM.

ADDED COMMENTS: The separation distance between S-IVB and Apollo 12 would be INCREASED if the S-IVB was slowed relative to the Apollo.

@The same applies to any debris from the separation that came @along with the Apollo. Since the debris had no propulsion @system of its own, once the Apollo applied the MCC-2 velocity @adjustment the debris would have been left behind, up to 800 @miles away after a day.

@>And the LEM extraction maneuvers would have put the spacecraft @>slightly behind the junk > lost before the maneuvers,

@NEW COMMENTS: Wrong! The LM ejection springs added about 1 @ft/sec to the Apollo 12 (docked CSM-LM) velocity putting it @AHEAD of any such junk debris. In a day that would mean an @added distance of roughly 10-15 miles, much too far away for @small pieces under a foot in size to be visible. The distance @situation was much worse for the S-IVB and the SLA Panels as @already discussed.

What is the delta-v of the following maneuvers?

To the S-4B, caused by initial CSM separation from the S-4B

To the S-4B, caused by CSM-LM docking maneuver?

(I ask this now only for my own edification of the physics behind the maneuvers. I was thinking that both of these maneuvers applied forces that slowed the S-4B down, that the CSM was slower while docked to the S-4B than it was before, and the ejection speeded the CSM up again. This intervening time would have given the junk time to get ahead of the spacecraft if those two delta-v values were significant.)

ADDED COMMENTS: No matter how you cut it, any such debris theory runs into the confounding problem of the 64 ft/sec mid-course correction and other maneuvers leaving the debris "in the dust" so to speak in minutes or a few hours so that the debris would not even be visible. If the CSM projected some debris away and ahead of it during the S-IVB separation and LM docking, if the debris wasn't imparted with a delta-V within say 0.1 ft/sec of the 1 ft/sec delta-V of the LM spring release (i.e., +1.1 ft/sec) then the projected debris would not be close enough to be visible a day later when the flashing light was first seen by the Apollo 12 astronauts. And then it should have been visible SOONER than a day later especially when it would have been enormously brighter the first few hours after separation, and it should have disappeared QUICKLY after the 64 ft/sec MCC-2 instead of remaining visible for a day afterward.

...

@which is the best place for it to be
@> when the astronauts slow down into lunar orbit.

@NEW COMMENTS: Already refuted in my earlier comments about the
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@side by a quarter to half lunar diameter while any such debris
@would continue on from that great distance.

I was thinking of stuff that was still right with Apollo when the
burn occurred. But the midcourse correction took care of most of
that. Theory discarded.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
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rly-yh02.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.21) with ESMTP; Wed, 26 Jan 2000 09:31:53 -0500
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Received: (qmail 2654 invoked from network); 26 Jan 2000 14:19:32 -0000
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by lb4.listbot.com with SMTP; 26 Jan 2000 14:19:32 -0000

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(may be forged))

by fins.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id JAA23774
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 26 Jan 2000 09:18:08 -0500 (EST)

Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)

by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
JAA10426

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 26 Jan 2000 09:18:08 -0500 (EST)

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 2000 09:18:06 -0500 (EST)

From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>

In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000126083109.21204A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 09:49:46 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000127094126.27291B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 27 Jan 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 02:03:22 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12
@
@@
@ADDED COMMENTS: I never saw any confirmation that European observatories saw
@the Apollo 12 SLA Panels. Maybe they did but I'd want better evidence than
@UFO buffs' rumor reporting in Saga magazine.

If it was in that 'bloid, I'd take it with a bag of salt.

I still want these values. I got interested in another aspect
(having nothing to do with the UFO):

@What is the delta-v of the following maneuvers?

@To the S-4B, caused by initial CSM separation from the S-4B

@To the S-4B, caused by CSM-LM docking maneuver?

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- =>X >O-O-O> 88-> ----
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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 13:32:51 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12Status: RO

In a message dated 1/27/00 1:04:02 AM, RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

<< And then it
should have been visible SOONER than a day later especially when it would
have been enormously brighter the first few hours after separation, and it
should have disappeared QUICKLY after the 64 ft/sec MCC-2 instead of
remaining visible for a day afterward. >>

Well, be careful since the window viewing time for the crew is another factor
on when they first spotted it. In the early hours of the flight, watching
Earth may have been all they did at the window. When did the CSM go to BBQ
mode with the slow rotation?

Any rocket system with hypergolics has the capacity of generated snowflakes
from slow leaks or sloppy shut-downs. It's an interesting thought that the
flasher might have been only a few hundred feet away, not a hundred miles or
more.

Still, flashing SLA panels should be easily visible at a range of 300-500
miles, if tumbling right. If not tumbling right, they wouldn't be, so that
may be why ALL weren't seen. Don't forget, also, we're only talking about
half the sky here, the sky visible from the shadowed windows.

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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 15:27:42 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12Status:

Hi Jim,

Good points especially about the need for tumbling of the SLA Panels which would attract attention and make sure they weren't "edge on" and thus less visible (also one SLA Panel was ejected at a higher velocity than the others apparently so that one would never have been seen again for sure). I read all 40,000 pages of Apollo ground-air transcripts and debriefings to try to find the greatest distance a SLA Panel was ever seen, among other things, and I don't think I found anything greater than about 100 miles, a bit farther for the S-IVB (maybe I missed something or remember wrong; I have none of my files to review). But this is consistent with Roach's findings for Gemini that the maximum distance a 4-meter object could be seen was 122 km (76 mi). I don't have the info on when Apollo 12 went into BBQ mode, I'm guessing it was after MCC-1 about 11-12 hrs GET. The MCC-2 would have left any close-by "snowflake" in the (space) dust.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 27 Jan 2000 1:33:18 PM Eastern Standard Time, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

> >
>
> In a message dated 1/27/00 1:04:02 AM, RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> << And then it
> should have been visible SOONER than a day later especially when it would
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>
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>
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>

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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 16:09:46 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12Status:

In a message dated 1/27/00 2:31:07 PM, RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

<< I read all 40,000 pages of Apollo ground-air transcripts and debriefings to try to find the greatest distance a SLA Panel was ever seen, among other things, and I don't think I found anything greater than about 100 miles, a bit farther for the S-IVB (maybe I missed something or remember wrong; I have none of my files to review). But this is consistent with Roach's findings for Gemini that the maximum distance a 4-meter object could be seen was 122 km (76 mi).>>

I never could figure out where Roach was getting his "space operations" facts. I regularly watch 4-meter space objects naked eye from my backyard at ranges of 300-500 km. So do thousands of other amateur satellite watchers.

Re the SLA panel, it's a lot bigger and brighter than the jettisoned Hubble solar array, and people watch THAT at ranges up to 1000 km routinely. And through ATMOSPHERE.

So I'm very dubious about these alleged 'upper limits' on visibility.

Now, we'd have to ask what stellar magnitude the astronauts reported seeing stars at, and from a darkside window with a minute or two of adaptation, I'd guess well dimmer than 2, maybe 3-4.

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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 16:09:46 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12Status: RO

In a message dated 1/27/00 2:31:07 PM, RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

<< I read all 40,000 pages of Apollo ground-air transcripts and debriefings to try to find the greatest distance a SLA Panel was ever seen, among other things, and I don't think I found anything greater than about 100 miles, a bit farther for the S-IVB (maybe I missed something or remember wrong; I have none of my files to review). But this is consistent with Roach's findings for Gemini that the maximum distance a 4-meter object could be seen was 122 km (76 mi).>>

I never could figure out where Roach was getting his "space operations" facts. I regularly watch 4-meter space objects naked eye from my backyard at ranges of 300-500 km. So do thousands of other amateur satellite watchers.

Re the SLA panel, it's a lot bigger and brighter than the jettisoned Hubble solar array, and people watch THAT at ranges up to 1000 km routinely. And through ATMOSPHERE.

So I'm very dubious about these alleged 'upper limits' on visibility.

Now, we'd have to ask what stellar magnitude the astronauts reported seeing stars at, and from a darkside window with a minute or two of adaptation, I'd guess well dimmer than 2, maybe 3-4.

—
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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2000 19:22:19 EST
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12Status:

Hi Jim,

No doubt the theoretical visibility should have been greater but there were problems with visibility through spacecraft windows, interior lighting and glare, dark adaptation, exterior sunlight, debris, etc., and the visual environment is not the same as from a backyard with no windows. Just look at the mess with figuring out what McDivitt really did or did not see on Gemini 4 when his eyes were bothered.

I don't recall ever reading that any Apollo/Gemini/Mercury astronaut ever succeeded in even coming close to the limiting magnitude for seeing stars from earth of mag. +6.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 27 Jan 2000 4:10:13 PM Eastern Standard Time, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

> >
>
> In a message dated 1/27/00 2:31:07 PM, RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> << I read all 40,000 pages of Apollo ground-air transcripts and debriefings
> to try to find the greatest distance a SLA Panel was ever seen, among other
> things, and I don't think I found anything greater than about 100 miles, a
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>
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>
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> through ATMOSPHERE.
>
> So I'm very dubious about these alleged 'upper limits' on visibility.
>
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> stars at, and from a darkside window with a minute or two of adaptation, I'd
> guess well dimmer than 2, maybe 3-4.
>
>

>

—

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Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2000 12:49:48 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Origin of Term "Flying Saucers" charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

Thanks Brad for this excellent research into the
puzzling name "flying saucers"

—
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since this is a limited time offer!

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2000 12:49:53 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Re: Astronauts / Apollo 12 charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

Regarding astronaut's ability to see objects in space, Brad wrote:

>

No doubt the theoretical visibility should have been greater but there were problems with visibility through spacecraft windows, interior lighting and glare, dark adaptation, exterior sunlight, debris, etc., and the visual environment is not the same as from a backyard with no windows. Just look at the mess with figuring out what McDivitt really did or did not see on Gemini 4 when his eyes were bothered.

I don't recall ever reading that any Apollo/Gemini/Mercury astronaut ever succeeded in even coming close to the limiting magnitude for seeing stars from earth of mag. +6.

<

I agree. Windows were high quality but got covered with dust, etc.

—
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Date: Wed, 02 Feb 2000 11:19:49 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Testing
In-Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Am I still subbed to this list?

Cheers

John

—
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ValueCode: PSEM005).

Date: Wed, 02 Feb 2000 11:40:53 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Project Silver Bug
In-References: <007501bf5219\$8f32e2c0\$ba1486d4@voyager>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Hi All

Does anyone know if this Project a) ever existed - I've seen the unclassified documents, but then again I've seen MJ-12 ones; b) did Silver Bug ever get off the ground so to speak.

Cheers

John

—
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Date: Wed, 02 Feb 2000 19:07:55 +0000
From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net> Subject: Project Silver Bug
Status:

John,

Project Silver Bug was one of several classified discplane programmes undertaken by Avro-Canada during the 1950s.

Also known as Project Y2, it was a USAF funded scheme to build a Mach 3.5 interceptor. Just how far the work progressed remains unknown.

Unlike the silly MJ-12 nonsense, Project Silver Bug existed, although it had relatively little to do with the later hovercraft called Avrocar.

Bill Rose

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 09:21:23 +0100

Message-Id: <E12GISO-0003Ft-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

X-Status:

The latest edition of "Nature" carries an article in which a possible source of ball lightning is proposed. In a interview on the Radio 4 Today programme the author (whose name escapes me) outlined the process.

The gist of it is that lightning strikes the ground and vapourises water and soil at the point of strike. This is charged and erupts from the ground to float around in the air.

he was asked about the ball lightning in aircraft (not covered in the article) and proposed a similar process, but with the aircraft structure being involved. Hmmmm...

I'll get a hold of the article and provide fuller details.

Chris

—
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Date: Thu, 03 Feb 2000 09:14:36 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Project Silver Bug
In-Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

At 19:07 02/02/2000 +0000, you wrote:

>>

>John,

>

>Project Silver Bug was one of several classified discplane programmes

>undertaken by Avro-Canada during the 1950s.

> Also known as Project Y2, it was a USAF funded scheme to build a Mach

>3.5 interceptor. Just how far the work progressed remains unknown.

> Unlike the silly MJ-12 nonsense, Project Silver Bug existed, although

>it had relatively little to do with the later hovercraft called Avrocar.

Hi Bill and the list

This prompts the next question. The documents I've read state that Silver Bug was a supersonic disc powered by conventional jet engines. Is this correct?

Cheers

John

—
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Date: Thu, 03 Feb 2000 09:33:31 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Kenneth Arnould and the Ho-IX
In-Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Hi All

Looking through a book on WW2 Nazi aircraft I came across drawing of the Horten Ho-IX flying-wing design which flew in 1944. It was a crescent shape and it looked very like the shape that Kenneth Arnold drew after his famous sighting. The Ho-IX was shipped to US and is it possible the US was test flying a Ho-IX derivative (or several) on the day that Arnold made his report?

Horten also had a design for a parabola design, which looks even more like the shape Arnold drew.

For more info and pictures on these designs look at
http://www.nurflugel.com/Nurflugel/Horten_Nurflugels/horten_nurflugels.html

Cheers

John

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 10:35:18 GMT
Subject: Re: Ball lightning explainedX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210
Status: O

Chris and List Members,

Firstly, apologies that due to other commitments I've regrettably been unable to respond to much mail for a while and it's only now I can.

Although I've older mail requiring attention, I noticed this interesting topic.

>I'll get a hold of the article and provide fuller details.

Chris, I see the article is available on-line at:

<http://www.nature.com/server-java/Propub/nature/403519A0.frameset?context=toc>

[this URL might 'wrap around']

James.

P. S. Now having access to a scanner again, I'll copy later today the 'amateur SETI' article previously mentioned and which a few folks asked about, on and off the list.

I'll provide more details shortly.

—
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Date: Thu, 03 Feb 2000 15:23:07 +0000
From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net> Subject: Project Silver Bug
Status:

John,

Re: Your question about Silver Bug Propulsion

There were many different engine designs considered by Avro-Canada for their various flying disc studies - starting with Project Y and ended with the WS-606A - Supersonic Application.

Propulsion systems included conventional radially dispersed turbojets (Vipers) and a disc shaped radial flow gas turbine which might be considered as a flattened out jet engine - very unusual spec and most interesting. P.1794 used an even higher performance turbo-ramjet system expected to provide performance as high as Mach 4 at 100,000 ft alt, - very exotic! No electrogravitics though!

Ref your mention of the Hortens and interest in the MMUFO area, have you seen Tim Matthews's book?

Bill

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 15:45:17 GMT

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and the Ho-IXX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210

Status:

John wrote:

>Looking through a book on WW2 Nazi aircraft I came across
>drawing of the Horten Ho-IX flying-wing design which flew
>in 1944. It was a crescent shape and it looked very like
>the shape that Kenneth Arnold drew after his famous
>sighting. The Ho-IX was shipped to US and is it possible
>the US was test flying a Ho-IX derivative (or several) on
>the day that Arnold made his report?

John,

I've researched this in the past and couldn't find any indications of same.

If I recall, there is conversely clear evidence that no Horten aircraft were captured in sufficiently airworthy condition. I'll need to check this.

The similarity to Arnold's description is striking though, as is of course a comparison to some contemporary Northrop designs - which again, seem to have been ruled out as suspects for definite reasons.

As you note, it requires nine aircraft to explain Arnold's account. They would also have to display those distinctive flight characteristics he described - especially that resemblance to the tail of a Chinese kite, or a whip being snapped.

There's only one formation I know of which is factually consistent with that and it has nothing to do with aircraft, never mind alien craft.

I'm sure Arnold didn't see nine new and unfamiliar 'jet aircraft', as he believed. Strictly, he claimed there were eight of one design and an object which varied from the others. However, the one he much later stated was different, is depicted to be exactly the same as all the objects he described in the first place.

It's another aspect which might raise questions about Arnold being the most reliable of witnesses.

The only possibility I could think of which might explain one type of aerial object, eight of a slightly different kind and all flying in a formation which resembled a kite's tail, was if the one object was an aircraft, trailing 8 artefacts.

Maybe the military were testing the capability of a new radar - either their own or a captured device - and the artefacts were metallic reflectors, or similar.

That could make some sense, except... Arnold portrays the objects as having independent control and actually in two separate formations.

Perhaps someone who does believe the objects were nine alien spacecraft, can rationalise what the answer may be if their belief was mistaken.

Assuming these weren't nine ET voyagers and as they almost certainly couldn't have been aircraft, what else would _conceivably_ be travelling as Arnold describes, in that area?

The bottom line is that an ET hypothesis relies on Arnold's judgements being perfect. Remember, the subsequently calculated airspeed was based entirely on his sole perceptions of distance and the objects size.

On top of this perilous pinnacle, sits the bulk of UFO lore.

James.

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 10:54:54 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Kenneth Arnnd and the Ho-IX charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

t"

>

>Looking through a book on WW2 Nazi aircraft I came across drawing of the
>Horten Ho-IX flying-wing design which flew in 1944. It was a crescent
shape
>and it looked very like the shape that Kenneth Arnold drew after his
famous
>sighting. The Ho-IX was shipped to US and is it possible the US was test
>flying a Ho-IX derivative (or several) on the day that Arnold made his
report?

>Horten also had a design for a parabola design, which looks even more like
t>he shape Arnold drew.

<

Amusing.

I wonder if the Horton brothers designed any high speed, highly
maneuverable,
shiny aircraft that had the shape of.....

(scroll down)

Date: Thu, 03 Feb 2000 15:59:20 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and the Ho-IX
In-Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

At 15:45 03/02/2000 +0000, you wrote:

>>

>John wrote:

>

>>Looking through a book on WW2 Nazi aircraft I came across
>>drawing of the Horten Ho-IX flying-wing design which flew
>>in 1944. It was a crescent shape and it looked very like
>>the shape that Kenneth Arnold drew after his famous
>>sighting. The Ho-IX was shipped to US and is it possible
>>the US was test flying a Ho-IX derivative (or several) on
>>the day that Arnold made his report?

>

>

>John,

>

>I've researched this in the past and couldn't find any
>indications of same.

>

>If I recall, there is conversely clear evidence that no
>Horten aircraft were captured in sufficiently airworthy
>condition. I'll need to check this.

The one taken to the US is now housed in the Smithsonian which got it after the US military had finished with it. Now what they did is another matter but I would guess the Smithsonian would know

>Maybe the military were testing the capability of a new
>radar - either their own or a captured device - and the
>artefacts were metallic reflectors, or similar.

Good though and one that needs investigating

>That could make some sense, except... Arnold portrays the
>objects as having independent control and actually in two
>separate formations.

If they were towed targets (for a lack of a better word) the vortex from the towing a/c would cause them to move about. Pilots who carry out air-to-air refueling employing the probe and basket method used by the RAF (amongst others) describe the motion as trying to mate with rolling doughnut (except they don't quite put this way :-)) If they were towed from the wingtips of an a/c they could appear to be two separate

formations. Keep in mind that no one was doing (publicly anyway AFAIK) air-to-air refuelling by this method in 1947 so it would be a very unusual sight.

Anyway food for thought.

John

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 11:06:32 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and the Ho-IX charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

James wrote

BIG SNIP

>The bottom line is that an ET hypothesis relies on
>Arnold's judgements being perfect. Remember, the
>subsequently calculated airspeed was based entirely on his
>sole perceptions of distance and the objects size.

Calculation of airspeed had nothing to do with estimated size. Did have "something" to do with estimated distance and measured time. Distance was estimated based on Arnold's claim that the objects went "in and out" of mountain peaks or seemed to dip down behind a peak.... which was 20 or so miles from the airplane at the time.
Do observations such as this require Arnold to be "perfect?"
This requires a definition of "perfect". If he claimed 102 seconds of time, could he have been off by 1 sec, or 10 seconds, or 100 seconds?
What precision is required for "perfection."

Now, it is certainly true that if Arnold was WRONG in his claimed observation that the objects were as far away as the mountain ranges then the estimates of size and speed could be wrong since both are basically proportional to the assumed distance.

On the other hand, your preferred alternate hypothesis ALSO REQUIRES an assumption about distance which, when combined with an assumption about speed (and size) leads one to conclude that it would have been DIFFICULT for Arnold to NOT recognize what they were.....

HORTON DISCS DISGUISED AS PELICANS FLYING AT
50 MPH.

On top of this perilous pinnacle, sits the bulk of UFO
lore.
<

—
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ValueCode: PSEM005).

Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 11:50:47 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and the Ho-IX Status:

John wrote:

>It was a crescent shape and it looked very like
>the shape that Kenneth Arnold drew after his famous
>sighting. The Ho-IX was shipped to US and is it possible
>the US was test flying

I have to agree with James (for once). Although anything is possible my only question is

1. Why test 9? One would have been sufficient risk
2. Why over a rugged but visible part of Washington when there is a lot of open, flat, isolated areas close by (east).
3. After all these years, wouldn't it be easy to find out some facts by now. I've had sources digging into Boeing and Whidbey Island Naval Airfield testing at that time, but to no avail.

I won't say I am 100% in favor of alien craft, and there could be some logic to it all. I do admit the Horton design does look similiar.

Cute Bruce.....very cute!

Kathleen Andersen
Seattle

I've researched this in the past and couldn't find any indications of same.

I'm sure Arnold didn't see nine new and unfamiliar `jet aircraft', as he believed. Strictly, he claimed there were eight of one design and an object which varied from the others. However, the one he much later stated was different, is depicted to be exactly the same as all the objects he described in the first place.

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The only possibility I could think of which might explain one type of aerial object, eight of a slightly different kind and all flying in a formation which resembled a kite's tail, was if the one object was an aircraft, trailing 8 artefacts.

Maybe the military were testing the capability of a new radar - either their own or a captured device - and the artefacts were metallic reflectors, or similar.

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Perhaps someone who does believe the objects were nine alien spacecraft, can rationalise what the answer may be if their belief was mistaken.

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James.

>>

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 18:30:33 +0100

Message-Id: <E12GR1r-0000Ae-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Status:

Not much evidence of advanced German aircraft such as the Ho-IX being flown in the US in the postwar era. No doubt a spot of "not invented here" combined with the "We beat them so they can't be that good". Anyway there were plenty US flying wings on the go courtesy of Jack Northrop. Haven't we been down this road already?

Also, any-one who wants to see film of a Vought V-173 in flight might like to have a look at the DD Video "Crusader"

Chris

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 18:50:17 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Reading the UFOMind UFO UpDates Mailing List, I have come across the following comment by Asgeir W. Skavhaug

On 9 July 1952 the Oscar Linke report

>of an encounter near Germany's Russian Zone emerges. The
>refugee mayor saw figures in parkas rush to a saucer that took
>off vertically. "

Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 13:16:17 EST
Subject: Re: Origin of Term "Flying Saucers"Status:

You're welcome, Bruce. There's still more info being developed as a result of my posting. Supposedly there were articles on June 26 using the phrase, which would pre-empt the Twin Falls paper being the first on June 27. However I still need to see the documentation.

Brad

In a message dated 1/28/00 9:58:30 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Thanks Brad for this excellent research into the
puzzling name "flying saucers"

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</XMP>

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by air-zd05.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.21) with ESMTP; Fri, 28 Jan 2000 12:58:30
-0500
Received: from lbmail5.listbot.com (lbmail5.listbot.com [204.71.191.17]) by
rly-zd01.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.21) with ESMTP; Fri, 28 Jan 2000 12:58:22 -0500
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Received: (qmail 29913 invoked from network); 28 Jan 2000 17:51:19 -0000
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(149.174.206.139)
by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 28 Jan 2000 17:51:19 -0000
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by spdmgaaf.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.7) id MAA18202
for UFORL@listbot.com; Fri, 28 Jan 2000 12:50:49 -0500 (EST)
Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2000 12:49:48 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Origin of Term "Flying Saucers" charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

>>

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 16:30:53 -0500
From: David Clarke <crazydiamonds@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Ball lightning explained
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Hi list,

Here's the text from the BBC news site which gives an easy-to-follow summary of the new ball lightning research. I think it's a bit easier to follow than the Nature piece, unless you're a Physics PhD.

Two New Zealand scientists think they can explain one of the great mysteries of the natural world - ball lightning. These bright, hovering spheres of light seen during thunderstorms have been reported as far back as the Middle Ages. They can be as small as tennis balls or as big as beach balls. They can be white, yellow, orange or blue and have been said to pass through windows and walls. Some people have even claimed to see ball lightning pass through aeroplanes. But despite numerous theories and attempts to recreate the phenomenon in a laboratory, ball lightning has remained an enigma to modern science. Now, John Abrahamson and James Dinniss, from the University of Canterbury, NZ, have put forward the theory that these ethereal objects are nothing more than burning particles of silicon. Their experiments show that when ordinary forked lightning hits the ground, mineral grains in the soil can be converted into tiny particles of silicon and its compounds with oxygen and carbon. Burning fluff balls These particles, less than a tenth of a micrometre (millionth of a metre) in size, then link up into chains. The filaments then cluster together into light, fluffy balls that are carried aloft by air currents. The silicon particles are very reactive and burn relatively slowly, emitting light as they do so. "Lightning penetrates below the surface of the soil and heats a certain portion of it to quite high temperatures, so that it vaporises," Dr Abrahamson told

the
BBC.

"And then, when the lightning strike has finished, the vapour is free to erupt,

to appear above the ground in the form of a ball.

"The jet of hot gas will be very much the same as the jet coming out of one's

mouth when one blows a smoke ring - it forms a little re-circulating vortex and

it's quite self-contained."

The scientists' model predicted that heating above a given starting temperature

would lead to an explosive end for a fluffy ball, whereas with a lower starting

temperature the ball would melt and fade away.

Because the ball would become visible only over the latter part of its lifetime,

it would appear to materialise out of thin air after a lightning strike.

One theoretical umbrella

And Dr Abrahamson believes their theory will even explain how ball lightning

passes through windows and walls.

"Most, especially old, houses have cracks around their windows and cracks near

doors," he says.

"The network of silicon filaments should be very flexible and move wherever air

moves. So if air can get through a crack as a draught, the ball should be able

to squeeze through, and then rearrange itself on the other side."

Unfortunately, the researchers have not been able to generate ball lightning in

the laboratory. But Dr Graham Hubler, of the United States Naval Research Laboratory, who has taken a keen interest in lightning balls, says the research

has much promise.

"I have followed the theories that have come out over the years, and few can

explain all of the features of ball lightning. This one, however, unifies an

awful lot of the properties of ball lightning under one theoretical umbrella, so

I think it stands a very good chance of perhaps being correct.

"It's not necessarily the whole story, or even the story, but the nice thing

about it is that it can be tested experimentally. Then we'll know whether this

theory has any merit in the future."

Both Dr Hubler (hubler@ccs.nrl.navy.mil) and Dr Abrahamson

(j.abrahamson@cape.canterbury.ac.nz) are keen to hear from anyone who has

pictures or video footage of ball lightning.

—
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Date: Thu, 3 Feb 2000 18:17:35 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000203181105.4844A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

Would this happen to be the type of plane that appeared in
"Raiders of the Lost Ark?"

I used to have a model of a US flying wing that had pusher
propellers, an ovoid fuselage, and an almost round vertical
stabilizer at the end of each wing. But I forget the designation.
Does anyone remember this?

On Thu, 3 Feb 2000, John Burtenshaw wrote:

@Date: Thu, 03 Feb 2000 15:59:20 +0000
@From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and the Ho-IX
@
@@
@At 15:45 03/02/2000 +0000, you wrote:
@>@>
@>John wrote:
@>
@>>Looking through a book on WW2 Nazi aircraft I came across
@>>drawing of the Horten Ho-IX flying-wing design which flew
@>>in 1944. It was a crescent shape and it looked very like
@>>the shape that Kenneth Arnold drew after his famous
@>>sighting. The Ho-IX was shipped to US and is it possible
@>>the US was test flying a Ho-IX derivative (or several) on
@>>the day that Arnold made his report?
@>
@>
@>John,
@>
@>I've researched this in the past and couldn't find any
@>indications of same.
@>
@>If I recall, there is conversely clear evidence that no
@>Horten aircraft were captured in sufficiently airworthy
@>condition. I'll need to check this.
@
@The one taken to the US is now housed in the Smithsonian which got it after
@the US military had finished with it. Now what they did is another matter

@but I would guess the Smithsonian would know
 @
 @
 @>Maybe the military were testing the capability of a new
 @>radar - either their own or a captured device - and the
 @>artefacts were metallic reflectors, or similar.
 @
 @Good though and one that needs investigating
 @
 @>That could make some sense, except... Arnold portrays the
 @>objects as having independent control and actually in two
 @>separate formations.
 @
 @If they were towed targets (for a lack of a better word) the vortex from
 @the towing a/c would cause them to move about. Pilots who carry out
 @air-to-air refueling employing the probe and basket method used by the RAF
 @amongst others) describe the motion as trying to mate with rolling
 @doughnut (except they don't quite put this way :-)) If they were towed
 @from the wingtips of an a/c they could appear to be two separate
 @formations. Keep in mind that no one was doing (publicly anyway AFAIK)
 @air-to-air refuelling by this method in 1947 so it would be a very unusual
 @sight.
 @
 @Anyway food for thought.
 @
 @John
 @
 @

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
 Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
 Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
 Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
 Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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 ValueCode: PSEM005).

Date: Fri, 04 Feb 2000 09:49:00 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and the Ho-IX
In- a.edu>
References: <200002031559.PAA23149@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

At 18:17 03/02/2000 -0500, you wrote:

>>

>

>

>Would this happen to be the type of plane that appeared in

>"Raiders of the Lost Ark?"

No, Ho-IX was a lot smaller and was jet powered. I think that the a/c
used in "Raiders" was based upon the 1939 Messerschmitt Me P.08.01 design.
The transport version was to be capable of lifting a tank. AFAIK it was
never built.

Cheers

John

—
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ValueCode: PSEM005).

Date: Fri, 04 Feb 2000 10:05:29 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re:Kenneth Arnnold and the Ho-IX
In-Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

At 18:30 03/02/2000 +0100, you wrote:

>>

>Not much evidence of advanced German aircraft such as the Ho-IX being
flown in the US in the postwar era.

Not quite true, Bell built a V-G test bed (I can't remember the name of it
for the life of me) from a captured Messerschmitt design. The wings could
not "swing" in flight and had to be put at the appropriate angle prior to
flight, but it did prove that V-G would work. This was about the sametime
as Barnes-Wallis was designing his V-G "Swallow".

I find it hard to believe that the US didn't test any captured German a/c,
especially those that used a similar technology as the ones Jack Northrop
was working on.

Cheers

John
John Burtenshaw
Senior Web Author

"But what is it good for?"
- IBM engineer commenting on the microchip, 1968

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ValueCode: PSEM005).

Date: Fri, 04 Feb 2000 10:07:16 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Project Silver Bug
In-Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Hi Bill

>Ref your mention of the Hortens and interest in the MMUFO area, have you
>seen Tim Matthews's book?

No tell me more please.

John

—
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Date: Fri, 4 Feb 2000 15:17:51 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>

| At 18:30 03/02/2000 +0100, you wrote:
| >| >
| >Not much evidence of advanced German aircraft such as the Ho-IX being
| flown in the US in the postwar era.
|
| Not quite true, Bell built a V-G test bed (I can't remember the name of it
| for the life of me) from a captured Messerschmitt design. The wings could
| not "swing" in flight and had to be put at the appropriate angle prior to
| flight, but it did prove that V-G would work. This was about the
| sametime
| as Barnes-Wallis was designing his V-G "Swallow".

I think you mean the Bell X-5 which was based on the Messerschmitt P.1101.

The Northrop X-4 was also partly based on German design and the DeHavilland
DH 108 Swallow.

Although it's hard to imagine nowadays, European a/c and jet engine design
was well ahead of the US in those days. Rocket engine design goes without
saying.

Don't get me started on the Miles M52 v Bell X-1 sound barrier scam :)

Best

David

—
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ValueCode: PSEM005).

Date: Fri, 04 Feb 2000 15:27:39 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Re:Kenneth Arnnold and the Ho-IX
In-References: <200002041003.KAA20584@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Hi David

>I think you mean the Bell X-5 which was based on the Messerschmitt P.1101.

Yep that's the one.

>The Northrop X-4 was also partly based on German design and the DeHavilland

>DH 108 Swallow.

>Although it's hard to imagine nowadays, European a/c and jet engine design

>was well ahead of the US in those days.

Britain was helped by the 150 Nazi scientist based at RAF Farnborough
after after May 1945. I believe most, if not all, suddenly became Swiss ;-)

>Don't get me started on the Miles M52 v Bell X-1 sound barrier scam :)

Or me on the Fairey FD2 vs the Mirage III saga

Britain's governments of all political hue sold its a/c industry down the
river. What a shame...

Cheers

John

—
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ValueCode: PSEM005).

Date: Fri, 04 Feb 2000 19:07:46 +0000
From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net> Subject: Project Matthews
Status:

Hi John,

Regarding Tim Matthews's book, which is called UFO Revelation, I would suggest you look up his book on Amazon (US) which carries a fair number of reviews.

Tim Matthews has made a few enemies to date, so bear in mind that some of the comments are no more than bitchy attacks on him.

Probably the best thing to do, is to go into one of the bigger book stores and have a look through a copy.

Hope this helps,

Bill

—
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Date: Fri, 4 Feb 2000 22:56:34 +0100
Message-Id: <E12Greo-0001Ew-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>
X-Status:

The Messerschmidt P.1101 was taken to the US but was not flown as its wing spars were badly corroded and the wooden skins detaching. It was then used as a mock up for the Bell X-5 swing wing research aircraft. This was offered to the USAF as a fighter, but was rejected as being inferior to the F-86. (source: Secret Aircraft Designs of the Third Reich, Myhra)

Aircraft such as the Ar 234, Me 262 and Me 163 were flown by the Allies after the war,(see "Wings of the Luftwaffe" by Eric Brown) but I doubt any of the exotica like the Ho 229, (whose all wing design was falling from favour for the same reasons as Northrop's ie lack of stability) were flown. Perhaps this was due to the prototypes being sabotaged or damaged, the engines were not in best condition and the only people who could maintain them were not best pleased at having to do so.

Chris

—
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Date: Fri, 4 Feb 2000 22:56:37 +0100

Message-Id: <E12Gres-0001Ew-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Status:

Now, now lads, calm down and please take off those rose tinted specs. I try to maintain an objective view of this stuff. I used to be fired up by the "We wuz robbed" view of aviation history, but a rummage through the archives and a blah with the blokes involved broadens the mind.

The UK was skint, the defence budget was too big and if you'd like to read up on the subject may I suggest "Project Cancelled" by Derek Wood then straight after read "Breach of Promise" by Clive Ponting. (This is a history of the Wilson Government, but it covers defence and aircraft policy) Another factor was the ever changing threat and ever changing commitments (rather like today in a way).

The UK was not alone in scrapping advanced aircraft projects, the US scrapped the CL-400, the XF-103, Dynasoar and the XB-70. Aerospace ideas in the 50s and 60s advanced faster than the companies and the technology, especially materials, could keep pace with. Whatever happened to the nuclear turbojet? Great idea but not practical. Same goes for VTOL airliners.

Consider Germany, Eugen Sanger's 1944 concept for a M3+ orbital bomber still hasn't been realised. No M3+ aircraft at all now.

Fascinating stuff, but may I suggest it is beyond the scope of the UFORL? Perhaps not? Cue flames.

Chris

—
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Date: Fri, 4 Feb 2000 23:04:45 +0100
Message-Id: <E12Grmk-0002UZ-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>
X-Status:

I have a review of "UFO Revelation" as published in the Fortean Times if anyone is interested.

Much as I object to Tim's methods, I do think he does a good job of stimulating debate and still maintain a list like this needs the likes of Tim. Enfant terrible perhaps, but perhaps the Lyndon B. Johnston rules are preferable.

Chris

—
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Date: Sat, 5 Feb 2000 11:12:08 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>

>Now, now lads, calm down and please take off those rose tinted specs. I try
>to maintain an objective view of this stuff. I used to be fired up by the
>"We wuz robbed" view of aviation history, but a rummage through the
>archives and a blah with the blokes involved broadens the mind.

Tinted glasses and mind expansion certainly conjures up the 60s Chris, but
let's widen our aviation time frame :)

>The UK was skint, the defence budget was too big and if you'd like to read
up on the subject >may I suggest "Project Cancelled" by Derek Wood then
straight after read "Breach of Promise" >by Clive Ponting. (This is a
history of the Wilson Government, but it covers defence and aircraft
>policy) Another factor was the ever changing threat and ever changing
commitments (rather like >today in a way).

That wasn't my point Chris & Project Cancelled is all but impossible to
get - I've had it ordered from three sources for around a year now !

I'd love to hear why we didn't >sell< the data for the a/c we couldn't
afford to the US, and to be put straight on the following :

Did Bell engineers/designers come over to the UK and were they given total
access to the M-52 plans and the entire design team ?

In return did the US not say Miles engineers/designers would be given the
same access and
co-operation to the Bell X-1 ?

When the Miles guys turned up, did the US not renege on all their promises ?
Were the Miles guys not told that they would not be given any access on
grounds of NatSec ?

If this is true - and IIRC it came from the senior M-52 designer - it was a
very dirty trick.

Complete the following sentence :

A rocket powered M1 a/c is better than an airbreathing M1 a/c because...

>The UK was not alone in scrapping advanced aircraft projects, the US
scrapped the CL-400, >the XF-103, Dynasoar and the XB-70. Aerospace ideas in
the 50s and 60s advanced faster >than the companies and the technology,
especially materials, could keep pace with.

(edit)

Agree completely - BUT, as the first three of the examples you cite above were beyond the available technology of their time, they don't come into the same category as the M-52/X-1.

>Fascinating stuff, but may I suggest it is beyond the scope of the UFORL? Perhaps not? Cue >flames.

Agree that it's not exactly appropriate

Best

D

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Date: Sat, 5 Feb 2000 09:03:17 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I've just finished Ray Fowlers (out of print) book Interplanetary Visitors and was struck by the number of sightings that were of close, apparantly physical objects, that followed people or hovered near people and buildings. There are a number of similar events for the New York area for the same time frame... around the 1960's. But those kind of sightings in large numbers dissappeared by the 70's. Any suggestions as to why that might be?

Larry Clark

—
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Date: Sat, 05 Feb 2000 14:47:32 +0000

From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net> Subject: Change in Sightings

Status:

Larry,

Might I suggest a police crackdown on the use of illegal substances?

Bill rose

—

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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Sun, 6 Feb 2000 19:08:31 +0100

Message-Id: <E12HX3C-0005cY-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Status:

If you took all the people with a view on UK post war aviation and laid them end to end they would never reach a conclusion. It needs its own discussion group. I've pondered long and hard over this very subject and doubt there is simple answer, so allow me to ramble...

Anyway...the M.52,

>

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Date: Mon, 07 Feb 2000 09:02:55 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: UK aircraft industry
In-Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

>Consider Germany, Eugen Sanger's 1944 concept for a M3+ orbital bomber
still hasn't been realised. No M3+ aircraft at all now.

>

>Fascinating stuff, but may I suggest it is beyond the scope of the UFORL?
Perhaps not? Cue flames.

I won't even mention the TSR2.

John

—
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Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 13:37:05 +0100
Message-Id: <E12HoLx-0002vV-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>
X-Status:

Probably best not to, I'm even considering rehabilitating Sandys and Denis Healey. ;-)

I'm being burned as a heretic tomorrow.

Chris

—
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Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 08:45:37 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000207082339.16487A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 4 Feb 2000, Chris Gibson wrote:

@Date: Fri, 4 Feb 2000 22:56:37 +0100
@From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: UK aircraft industry

@
@Now, now lads, calm down and please take off those rose tinted
@specs. I try to maintain an objective view of this stuff. I used
@to be fired up by the "We wuz robbed" view of aviation history,
@but a rummage through the archives and a blah with the blokes
@involved broadens the mind.

@The UK was skint, the defence budget was too big and if you'd
@like to read up on the subject may I suggest "Project Cancelled"
@by Derek Wood then straight after read "Breach of Promise" by
@Clive Ponting. (This is a history of the Wilson Government, but
@it covers defence and aircraft policy) Another factor was the
@ever changing threat and ever changing commitments (rather like
@today in a way).

@The UK was not alone in scrapping advanced aircraft projects,
@the US scrapped the CL-400, the XF-103, Dynasoar and the XB-70.
@Aerospace ideas in the 50s and 60s advanced faster than the
@companies and the technology, especially materials, could keep
@pace with. Whatever happened to the nuclear turbojet? Great idea
@but not practical. Same goes for VTOL airliners.

@Consider Germany, Eugen Sanger's 1944 concept for a M3+ orbital
@bomber still hasn't been realised. No M3+ aircraft at all now.

@Fascinating stuff, but may I suggest it is beyond the scope of
@the UFORL? Perhaps not? Cue flames.

@Chris

I had an uncle at Wright-Patterson, and he gave me the story on
the scrapping of both the YB-49 and the XB-70:

The YB-49 had a fatal flaw. If the plane got into a steep bank,

it simply fell, sideways. The small vertical stabilizers it had were not enough to overcome the sideways fall, nor were they enough to turn the plane back to flying forward. And the engines were not powerful enough to keep air flowing over the ailerons. so the pilot couldn't bank back.

The XB-70 had both structural and aerodynamic faults. Unforeseen stresses of maneuvering caused the vertical stabilizers to come off. The plane also could easily get into an unrecoverable spin. Turbulence from a fighter escort made it quite unstable.

The nuclear turbojet died because it couldn't lift the shielding necessary to protect the ground and air crews.

@_____

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@_____

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@

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o -=I-> <- ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
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Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 09:46:47 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000207085040.16487B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sat, 5 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

@Date: Sat, 5 Feb 2000 09:03:17 -0500
@From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Change in sightings
@
@@
@I've just finished Ray Fowlers (out of print) book Interplanetary Visitors
@and was struck by the number of sightings that were of close, apparantly
@physical objects, that followed people or hovered near people and buildings.
@There are a number of similar events for the New York area for the same time
@frame... around the 1960's. But those kind of sightings in large numbers
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@
@Larry Clark

I have several theories:

1. Many of the drawings in Fowler's book match the description of an advertizing plane perfectly. Seen edge-on, they look mysterious. See Allen Hendry's UFO Investigator's Handbook.

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1965-1967: Many fire balloons were launched over the area northeast of Boston, Massachusetts by teens. Sightings were made in Wenham, Beverly, and Salem.

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April Fools Day, 1967, Boulder, Colorado: Students sent up 4 fire balloons to test human perception in UFO cases. The result is Condon Report case 18. Most of the witnesses grossly overestimated the size and distance.

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They returned in 1973 after the Pascagoula case. One 1973 case in Indiana was identified after a sport fisherman caught the UFO with his fishline.

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Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 16:59:27 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

Geeeezzzzzz:

You might want to read the book.....

----- Original Message -----

From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> Sent: Monday, February 07, 2000 9:46 AM

Subject: Re: Change in sightings

> >

>

>

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>

> @Date: Sat, 5 Feb 2000 09:03:17 -0500

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> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----

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Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 13:57:01 GMT
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and the Ho-IXX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210
Status:

Bruce wrote:

>James wrote

>>The bottom line is that an ET hypothesis relies on
>>Arnold's judgements being perfect. Remember, the
>>subsequently calculated airspeed was based entirely on
>>his sole perceptions of distance and the objects size.

>Calculation of airspeed had nothing to do with estimated
>size. Did have "something" to do with estimated distance
>and measured time. Distance was estimated based on
>Arnold's claim that the objects went "in and out" of
>mountain peaks or seemed to dip down behind a peak....
>which was 20 or so miles from the airplane at the time. Do
>observations such as this require >Arnold to be
>"perfect?"...

[...]

>Now, it is certainly true that if Arnold was WRONG in his
>claimed observation that the objects were as far away as
>the mountain ranges then the estimates of size and speed
>could be wrong since both are basically proportional to
>the assumed distance.

>On the other hand, your preferred alternate hypothesis
>ALSO REQUIRES an assumption about distance which, when
>combined with an assumption about speed (and size) leads
>one to conclude that it would have been DIFFICULT for
>Arnold to NOT recognize what they were.....

Bruce,

The question is simply whether Kenneth Arnold could have been mistaken in his perceptions. There's nothing `alien' about a formation of objects which can be evidenced, in increasing, factual substance, to have the same distinctive flight characteristics as a formation of birds.

Arnold didn't think he was witnessing nine, non-earthly vehicles; the primary reason there was any mystery at all was because of his claims about the `jets' airspeed. That's what initially caught the media's attention.

However, it was dependent on Arnold not being mistaken about the objects' size and their distance from him.

Although it's appreciated that the airspeed calculation itself was based on estimated distance and measured time, how large the objects were believed to be is relevant as this was a major factor in Arnold's overall perceptions.

Size does matter.

I understood this 'peak' which the objects were thought to have disappeared behind was found to be an anomaly, as Martin Kottmeyer explained in his article, 'Resolving Arnold':

"The absence of a large population of corroborative witnesses near Mount Rainier seems sufficient grounds for wondering if the event was much more localized than Arnold surmised. A critical look at the distance estimate is both warranted and necessary".

"What of distances closer than Mount Rainier's vicinity? It has been pointed out that Arnold spoke of the objects having "swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks." This would seem to put a lower limit to the distance if one could first determine which peaks they swung around and if they were broad enough to have a transit time to regard the observation as secure. Arnold was slightly more specific in later recountings of the event. In *The Coming of the Saucers* he said they momentarily disappeared "behind a jagged peak that juts out from Mount Rainier proper. In his memoir for the First International UFO Congress he says, "When they turned length-wise or flat-wise to me they were very thin and they actually disappeared from sight behind a projection on Mount Rainier in the snowfield. These are not exactly the same thing, but they give a fair indication of what to look for on the geological survey maps.

Arnold estimated the crafts were at an altitude of 9,200 feet plus or minus 1,000. The task at hand is thus to locate some feature extending above the 8,200 foot level. This yields a neat little surprise. There are no such peaks between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams.

The closest thing I could find was Pyramid Peak which stands only 6,937 feet tall in front of Mount Rainier's base. There is a sharp little projection called Little Tacoma which sticks out around the 10,000 foot level, but it is on the wrong side of the mountain to be seen from

Arnold's flight path. It would be badly stretching things to suggest he got either his position or altitude that far wrong.

Normally one prefers early accounts to later ones, but the Congress memoir may provide the clue to what happened here. When the object turned flatwise, the optical thickness likely dropped below the half minute resolution limit and briefly dropped from sight. The rough surface of the mountain provided opportunities for an illusory correlation of the disappearance to some feature of the mountain. The disappearance seemed to be caused by an intervening feature where none in fact existed. With no firm lower distance estimate, the way is opened for the objects being closer to Arnold than he had surmised".

Martin's full article can be seen at:

<http://www.reall.org/newsletter/v05/n06/resolving-arnold-part-1.html>

<http://www.reall.org/newsletter/v05/n07/resolving-arnold-part-2.html>

[These URLs might `wrap around']

How could Arnold have been deceived and never realised what he was truly observing - arguably the same situation as with his 20-25, 2-3 feet diameter, brass-coloured objects that flew like ducks, but also `flew too fast'.

How would I know.

I do know that the evidence which can show several, specific, correlations between Arnold's reported observations and that of a formation of White Pelicans has become really quite considerable and has, privately, now even been recognised by a number of `ufologists' as such.

Remember, a comparative formation of nine such birds were witnessed in that area - they were rarely seen in this part of the north-west - within a week of Arnold's sighting and mistaken by an airline crew to be `big round discs', before they eventually realised what the objects were.

If they had never made the identification, we would unquestionably had another, `major' sighting of flying discs, which would be proclaimed as `proof' of Arnold's flying saucer story!

You have to laugh at the irony of that...

The objective is to understand what lies behind the 'UFO' phenomena. Everything has an explanation and if it's not of ET origin, then it's likely to fall into one of the known, explainable 'UFO' categories.

I would have thought by now it was comprehended that Arnold's nine, unidentified objects were somewhat unique 'craft' and in fact bore little resemblance to the misconstrued 'flying saucer' popularisation.

That should save us wasting a lot of time on 'flying saucers' in the first place. Which is of course equally true, even if Arnold was privileged to have witnessed the galactically renowned 'Silver Crescent' formation flyers.

James.

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Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 10:02:59 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000208083227.19705C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 7 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

@Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 16:59:27 -0500
@From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Change in sightings
@
@@
@Geeeezzzzzz:
@You might want to read the book.....

I have it. Where do you think I got the info?

While Fowler is better than a lot of UFO researchers, he still makes the same mistake that most of the others make: He takes witness estimates of size, distance, speed, or altitude as concrete facts, not the very rough guesses they are.

The fact is that NOBODY can know enough through visual observation alone to tell the size, distance, speed, or altitude of an object (especially at night), unless:

1. The witness knows the identity of the object, and thus its true size.
2. The object is closer than 30 feet, where binocular convergence gives the distance.
3. The object flies in front of AND behind objects at known distances (this reduces the possible range of distances). This includes an overcast sky if the ceiling height is known.
4. The object casts a shadow in a known location, or gives off light that casts shadows. Both pinpoint its location if analyzed right.
5. The object is reflected in a window, a lake, or some other flat specular surface that can be used to triangulate.
6. Multiple witnesses see the object from different locations.

Two caveats:

A: Each individual witness estimate is still just as inaccurate.

B: Care must be made to synchronize (in time) the witness accounts of direction.

6. The witness uses instruments to measure distance. One caveat:

A: If RADAR is the instrument, the RADAR target may not have the same cause that the visual stimulus has.

I have some cases in my files where the witness estimate of size was off by 8 orders of magnitude.

...

Fire balloons are not identified for the following reasons:

1. The witness never heard of fire balloons.
2. The witness perceives it to be much larger and farther away than it is.
3. Because of the antics the lighted portion can perform, the witness assumes that only an intelligently controlled vehicle can be the cause of the sighting.

...

I have documentation on all of the fire balloon cases I listed. In each case, the balloon launchers admitted their actions to police or the press. These fall into two categories:

In most of the cases, the fire balloons were sent up for the explicit purpose of starting a UFO scare. All of the cases where multiple objects were observed fit this category. The publicity of the Condon Committee may have caused the large number of these pranks (Let's see if we can fool the scientists!).

In the few remaining cases, the purpose of launching a fire balloon was to observe wind direction at different altitudes (which was the scientific purpose given in the science magazine article). In most of these cases, only one fire balloon was launched at a time. A feature of these cases is that the balloon launcher had no idea of the trouble it would cause others.

...

One source of confusion about advertizing planes is the lack of knowledge by many investigators of the existence of THREE different kinds of ad planes:

Type 1: This plane pulls one or more banners during the daytime. It can give rise to unusually-shaped objects that are usually darker than the sky.

Type 2: This plane flies at night. It has an electric sign hung from wingtip to wingtip. The sign is a rectangular grid of light bulbs, suspended by a wire mesh. Dot-matrix letters appear at one wingtip, and travel across to the other. Seen from a distance, this sign gives a unique "rotating saucer with portholes" effect. Often the red navigation light on the top of the plane appears as a light on top of a "dome."

Example case: 10/12/61 Indianapolis, Indiana: Comentator Frank Edwards saw a "rotating sphere with lighted portholes" moving slowly over the city. That same night, I was at a nearby drive-in theater, and I saw it too (with the same initial impression). It scared me, until it got close enough that I could actually read the sign. Instead of reporting a UFO, we went to the "Autorama" car show it was advertizing. I didn't realize that these were the same event until 1996, when I found the date of his sighting in a book.

Night ad planes target drive-in theaters and fairgrounds when they are open.

Type 3: This plane flies at night, pulling an electric sign behind it. It has a rectangular grid of bulbs held together by a wire mesh, but this time, the letters appear close to the tail of the plane, and move backwards away from the plane. This is sometimes seen as a "rocket emitting sparks."

Example case: 3/13/61 North Island, San Diego, California: A shower of sparks, as though coming from a firework, seemed to be propelling a rocketlike object as it flew slowly around the area.

@----- Original Message -----

@From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>

@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@Sent: Monday, February 07, 2000 9:46 AM

@Subject: Re: Change in sightings

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---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 12:22:18 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Change in sightings
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry wrote"

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>March 9 and 16, 1966: A group of students sent up hundreds on
>consecutive Saturday nights in Westport Connecticut. These were
>surplus weather balloons with flares attached.>

ETC. (big snip).

Larry,
if you have dates for all or most of these launchings and how many balloons
were launched it would seem possible to make a statistical connection
between the launch of a balloon and the probability of its being REPORTED
as a UFO.

In particular, one would like to know the dates and times of launch and
then
look for sightings that occurred in the same area and within minutes (or
up to an hour?) after launch. I realize that not all sightings are
available
for analysis. However, Larry Hatch has a database of about 17,000 sightings
which can be searched by time and date and location.

Also, there is the Project Blue Book Unidentifieds data base compiled by
Don Berliner. And there are other such catalogues (not available to me)
that
could be searched.

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Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 13:16:40 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

James,

Kottmeyer is flat wrong about Little Tahoma peak supposedly not being visible from Arnold's position. I have the topographic maps and it clearly is visible from the town of Mineral and several miles eastward.

The Little Tahoma is clearly the peak jutting out from Rainier that Arnold saw the objects fly behind. Arnold stressed that the objects were at about his level when they passed Rainier. He also said that the "plateau" he had been searching to find the remains of the downed C-46 was at around this 9,000-10,000-foot level and that is the "plateau" from which the peak juttred out and which the objects flew behind. He emphasized that the objects were within about 1,000 feet of his 9,500-foot altitude level when they passed Rainier and he specifically mentions the objects were at 10,000 feet in his earlier interviews. Since he had minutes earlier combed this altitude level of Rainier he certainly was familiar with that terrain.

Arnold estimated the distance to the objects as 23 miles when they passed Rainier. He was about 15-17 miles from Rainier.* That again puts the objects BEHIND Rainier and well beyond the distance at which birds could be visible.

Brad Sparks

(*Mineral is 22 miles from Rainier's summit. Arnold had flown for about 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 minutes east of Mineral at about 2 miles per minute speed.)

In a message dated 2/8/00 5:57:17 AM, J.Easton@btinternet.com writes:

<<

Bruce wrote:

>James wrote

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Bruce,

The question is simply whether Kenneth Arnold could have

been mistaken in his perceptions. There's nothing `alien' about a formation of objects which can be evidenced, in increasing, factual substance, to have the same distinctive flight characteristics as a formation of birds.

Arnold didn't think he was witnessing nine, non-earthly vehicles; the primary reason there was any mystery at all was because of his claims about the `jets' airspeed. That's what initially caught the media's attention.

However, it was dependent on Arnold not being mistaken about the objects' size and their distance from him.

Although it's appreciated that the airspeed calculation itself was based on estimated distance and measured time, how large the objects were believed to be is relevant as this was a major factor in Arnold's overall perceptions.

Size does matter.

I understood this `peak' which the objects were thought to have disappeared behind was found to be an anomaly, as Martin Kottmeyer explained in his article, 'Resolving Arnold':

"The absence of a large population of corroborative witnesses near Mount Rainier seems sufficient grounds for wondering if the event was much more localized than Arnold

surmised. A critical look at the distance estimate is both warranted and necessary".

"What of distances closer than Mount Rainier's vicinity? It has been pointed out that Arnold spoke of the objects having "swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks." This would seem to put a lower limit to the distance if one could first determine which peaks they swung around and if they were broad enough to have a transit time to regard the observation as secure. Arnold was slightly more specific in later recountings of the event. In *The Coming of the Saucers* he said they momentarily disappeared "behind a jagged peak that juts out from Mount Rainier proper. In his memoir for the First International UFO Congress he says, "When they turned length-wise or flat-wise to me they were very thin and they actually disappeared from sight behind a projection on Mount Rainier in the snowfield. These are not exactly the same thing, but they give a fair indication of what to look for on the geological survey maps.

Arnold estimated the crafts were at an altitude of 9,200 feet plus or minus 1,000. The task at hand is thus to locate some feature extending above the 8,200 foot level. This yields a neat little surprise. There are no such peaks between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams.

The closest thing I could find was Pyramid Peak which stands only 6,937 feet tall in front of Mount Rainier's base. There is a sharp little projection called Little Tacoma which sticks out around the 10,000 foot level, but it is on the wrong side of the mountain to be seen from Arnold's flight path. It would be badly stretching things to suggest he got either his position or altitude that far wrong.

Normally one prefers early accounts to later ones, but the Congress memoir may provide the clue to what happened here. When the object turned flatwise, the optical thickness likely dropped below the half minute resolution limit and briefly dropped from sight. The rough surface of the mountain provided opportunities for an illusory correlation of the disappearance to some feature of the mountain. The disappearance seemed to be caused by an intervening feature where none in fact existed. With no firm lower distance estimate, the way is opened for the objects being closer to Arnold than he had surmised".

Martin's full article can be seen at:

<http://www.reall.org/newsletter/v05/n06/resolving-arnold-part-1.html>

<http://www.reall.org/newsletter/v05/n07/resolving-arnold->

part-2.html

[These URLs might `wrap around']

How could Arnold have been deceived and never realised what he was truly observing - arguably the same situation as with his 20-25, 2-3 feet diameter, brass-coloured objects that flew like ducks, but also `flew too fast'.

How would I know.

I do know that the evidence which can show several, specific, correlations between Arnold's reported observations and that of a formation of White Pelicans has become really quite considerable and has, privately, now even been recognised by a number of `ufologists' as such.

Remember, a comparative formation of nine such birds were witnessed in that area - they were rarely seen in this part of the north-west - within a week of Arnold's sighting and mistaken by an airline crew to be `big round discs', before they eventually realised what the objects were.

If they had never made the identification, we would unquestionably had another, `major' sighting of flying discs, which would be proclaimed as `proof' of Arnold's flying saucer story!

You have to laugh at the irony of that...

The objective is to understand what lies behind the `UFO' phenomena. Everything has an explanation and if it's not of ET origin, then it's likely to fall into one of the known, explainable `UFO' categories.

I would have thought by now it was comprehended that Arnold's nine, unidentified objects were somewhat unique `craft' and in fact bore little resemblance to the misconstrued `flying saucer' popularisation.

That should save us wasting a lot of time on `flying saucers' in the first place. Which is of course equally true, even if Arnold was privileged to have witnessed the galactically renowned 'Silver Crescent' formation flyers.

James.

—

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Return-Path: <UFORL-return-1533-8364808@listbot.com>

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by air-yc01.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Tue, 08 Feb 2000 08:57:17
-0500

Received: from lbmail14.listbot.com (lbmail14.linkexchange.com
[204.71.191.208]) by rly-yc02.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Tue, 08 Feb
2000 08:57:06 -0500

Received: (qmail 16459 invoked by uid 7797); 8 Feb 2000 13:58:03 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

Received: (qmail 23395 invoked from network); 8 Feb 2000 13:57:38 -0000

Received: from tungsten.btinternet.com (194.73.73.81)

by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 8 Feb 2000 13:57:38 -0000

Received: from thorium ([194.75.226.70] helo=btinternet.com)

by tungsten.btinternet.com with smtp (Exim 2.05 #1)

id 12IB8X-0006TE-00

for UFORL@listbot.com; Tue, 8 Feb 2000 13:57:01 +0000

From: J.Easton@btinternet.com Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and the Ho-IX
http://netwinsite.com/top_mail.htmX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210

>>

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Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 14:37:43 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000208142949.2868B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 8 Feb 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 12:22:18 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Change in sightings
@
@
@Larry wrote"

@>2. Many of them are not beyond the capabilities of fire balloons.
@>I have records of over 1000 confessed fire balloon launches in
@>the sixties, many in the northeast. I suspect there are many
@>more that were not confessed. Among them are:

@>1965-1967: Many fire balloons were launched over the area
@>northeast of Boston, Massachusetts by teens. Sightings were made
@i>n Wenham, Beverly, and Salem.

In this particular case, that's ALL I have. The kids went out
when they could, and no records were kept.

@>March 1966: A group of teens sent up hundreds over San Gabriel,
@>California in the span of a little over a month.

I'll have to look this one up again.

@>March 9 and 16, 1966: A group of students sent up hundreds on
@>consecutive Saturday nights in Westport Connecticut. These were
@>surplus weather balloons with flares attached.>

These ARE the only dates in this case.

@ETC. (big snip).

@Larry,
@if you have dates for all or most of these launchings and how many balloons
@were launched it would seem possible to make a statistical connection

@between the launch of a balloon and the probability of its being REPORTED
@as a UFO.

@In particular, one would like to know the dates and times of
@launch and then look for sightings that occurred in the same
@area and within minutes (or up to an hour?) after launch. I
@realize that not all sightings are available for analysis.
@However, Larry Hatch has a database of about 17,000 sightings
@which can be searched by time and date and location.

@Also, there is the Project Blue Book Unidentifieds data base
@compiled by Don Berliner. And there are other such catalogues
@(not available to me) that could be searched.

Sounds very interesting. I will get what I can, although most of
the accounts I have indicate only that the balloons were launched
over a given period, with no specific dates. Remember that in
most of these cases, children launched the balloons, and they
didn't keep records. In the Westport case, and the Condon cases,
the given launchings were the only ones made. I am also tracking
down a case at Caltech where students launched gas balloons with
railroad flares and fins.

@
@

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@

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- =>X >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Taxes cause unemployment and industry flight.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 16:49:56 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Hi:

May I politely suggest you read the book. Most of the accounts are of close encounters, not 'lights in the sky'. Some indicate EM effects. A generic list of ways that witnesses report things imprecisely is not a valid response to specific reports.

Regards,

Larry Clark

----- Original Message -----

From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2000 10:02 AM

Subject: Re: Change in sightings

> >

>

>

> On Mon, 7 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

>

> @Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 16:59:27 -0500

> @From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>

> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings

> @

> @> @

> @Geeeezzzzzz:

> @You might want to read the book.....

>

>

> I have it. Where do you think I got the info?

>

> While Fowler is better than a lot of UFO researchers, he still

> makes the same mistake that most of the others make: He takes

> witness estimates of size, distance, speed, or altitude as

> concrete facts, not the very rough guesses they are.

>

> The fact is that NOBODY can know enough through visual

> observation alone to tell the size, distance, speed, or altitude

> of an object (especially at night), unless:

>

> 1. The witness knows the identity of the object, and thus its

> true size.

>

> 2. The object is closer than 30 feet, where binocular convergence

> gives the distance.

>

- > 3. The object flies in front of AND behind objects at known
- > distances (this reduces the possible range of distances). This
- > includes an overcast sky if the ceiling height is known.
- >
- > 4. The object casts a shadow in a known location, or gives off
- > light that casts shadows. Both pinpoint its location if analyzed
- > right.
- >
- > 5. The object is reflected in a window, a lake, or some other
- > flat specular surface that can be used to triangulate.
- >
- > 6. Multiple witnesses see the object from different locations.
- > Two caveats:
- >
- > A: Each individual witness estimate is still just as
- > inaccurate.
- >
- > B: Care must be made to synchronize (in time) the witness
- > accounts of direction.
- >
- > 6. The witness uses instruments to measure distance. One caveat:
- >
- > A: If RADAR is the instrument, the RADAR target may not have
- > the same cause that the visual stimulus has.
- >
- > I have some cases in my files where the witness estimate of size
- > was off by 8 orders of magnitude.
- >
- > ...
- >
- > Fire balloons are not identified for the following reasons:
- >
- > 1. The witness never heard of fire balloons.
- >
- > 2. The witness perceives it to be much larger and farther away
- > than it is.
- >
- > 3. Because of the antics the lighted portion can perform, the
- > witness assumes that only an intelligently controlled vehicle
- > can be the cause of the sighting.
- >
- > ...
- >
- > I have documentation on all of the fire balloon cases I listed.
- > In each case, the balloon launchers admitted their actions to
- > police or the press. These fall into two categories:
- >
- > In most of the cases, the fire balloons were sent up for the
- > explicit purpose of starting a UFO scare. All of the cases where
- > multiple objects were observed fit this category. The publicity

- > of the Condon Committee may have caused the large number of these
- > pranks (Let's see if we can fool the scientists!).
- >
- > In the few remaining cases, the purpose of launching a fire
- > balloon was to observe wind direction at different altitudes
- > (which was the scientific purpose given in the science magazine
- > article). In most of these cases, only one fire balloon was
- > launched at a time. A feature of these cases is that the balloon
- > launcher had no idea of the trouble it would cause others.
- >
- > ...
- >
- > One source of confusion about advertizing planes is the lack of
- > knowledge by many investigators of the existence of THREE
- > different kinds of ad planes:
- >
- > Type 1: This plane pulls one or more banners during the daytime.
- > It can give rise to unusually-shaped objects that are usually
- > darker than the sky.
- >
- >
- > Type 2: This plane flies at night. It has an electric sign hung
- > from wingtip to wingtip. The sign is a rectangular grid of light
- > bulbs, suspended by a wire mesh. Dot-matrix letters appear at one
- > wingtip, and travel across to the other. Seen from a distance,
- > this sign gives a unique "rotating saucer with portholes" effect.
- > Often the red navigation light on the top of the plane appears as
- > a light on top of a "dome."
- >
- > Example case: 10/12/61 Indianapolis, Indiana: Comentator Frank
- > Edwards saw a "rotating sphere with lighted portholes" moving
- > slowly over the city. That same night, I was at a nearby drive-in
- > theater, and I saw it too (with the same initial impression). It
- > scared me, until it got close enough that I could actually read
- > the sign. Instead of reporting a UFO, we went to the "Autorama"
- > car show it was advertizing. I didn't realize that these were the
- > same event until 1996, when I found the date of his sighting in
- > a book.
- >
- > Night ad planes target drive-in theaters and fairgrounds when
- > they are open.
- >
- >
- > Type 3: This plane flies at night, pulling an electric sign
- > behind it. It has a rectangular grid of bulbs held together by a
- > wire mesh, but this time, the letters appear close to the tail of
- > the plane, and move backwards away from the plane. This is
- > sometimes seen as a "rocket emitting sparks."
- >
- > Example case: 3/13/61 North Island, San Diego, California: A

> shower of sparks, as though coming from a firework, seemed to be
> propelling a rocketlike object as it flew slowly around the area.
>
>
>
> @----- Original Message -----
> @From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Sent: Monday, February 07, 2000 9:46 AM
> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings
> @
> @
> @> I have several theories:
> @>
> @>
> @> 1. Many of the drawings in Fowler's book match the description of
> @> an advertizing plane perfectly. Seen edge-on, they look
> @> mysterious. See Allen Hendry's UFO Investigator's Handbook.
> @>
> @>
> @> 2. Many of them are not beyond the capabilities of fire balloons.
> @> I have records of over 1000 confessed fire balloon launches in
> @> the sixties, many in the northeast. I suspect there are many more
> @> that were not confessed. Among them are:
> @>
> @> 1965-1967: Many fire balloons were launched over the area
> @> northeast of Boston, Massachusetts by teens. Sightings were made
> @> in Wenham, Beverly, and Salem.
> @>
> @> March 1966: A group of teens sent up hundreds over San Gabriel,
> @> California in the span of a little over a month.
> @>
> @> March 9 and 16, 1966: A group of students sent up hundreds on
> @> consecutive Saturday nights in Westport Connecticut. These were
> @> surplus weather balloons with flares attached.
> @>
> @> December 3, 1966: A police sighting was caused by fire balloons
> @> launched by youths in Belmont, California.
> @>
> @> Over a span of several months in 1967, Walla Walla Washington was
> @> treated to a repeating show of fire balloons. Again, teenagers
> @> were responsible.
> @>
> @> April Fools Day, 1967, Boulder, Colorado: Students sent up 4 fire
> @> balloons to test human perception in UFO cases. The result is
> @> Condon Report case 18. Most of the witnesses grossly
> @> overestimated the size and distance.
> @>
> @> April-May 1967: After the landing case there, South Hill Virginia
> @> was treated to several flights of fire balloons, courtesy of

> @> local high school students.
> @>
> @> In September, 1967, pranksters admitted sending over 50 fire
> @> balloons into the skies over Sharon, Pennsylvania.
> @>
> @> December 1967: The Condon committee investigated another case of
> @> a fire balloon at Castle Rock, Colorado.
> @>
> @> March 1968: Another flurry of fire balloons was launched over
> @> Sacramento, California by teens.
> @>
> @> March 25, 1968: Metuchen NJ got it's turn, when pranksters sent
> @> up a flight of fire balloons.
> @>
> @> This flurry started after a science magazine gave details of
> @> construction. It ended after the Condon Report identified several
> @> sightings as fire balloons, and police started cracking down on
> @> the devices as fire hazards.
> @>
> @> They returned in 1973 after the Pascagoula case. One 1973 case in
> @> Indiana was identified after a sport fisherman caught the UFO
> @> with his fishline.
> @>
> @>
> @>
> @>
@

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> @> @ValueCode: PSEM005).
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> @> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----
> @> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
> @> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> @> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
> @> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic
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> @> Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in
Indiana.
> @>

> @>
> @>

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> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
>
>
>

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Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 23:48:02 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Change in sightings
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry wrote:

>4. The object casts a shadow in a known location, or gives off
>light that casts shadows. Both pinpoint its location if analyzed
>right.

A video from Gulf Breeze shows the shadow on trees about 7000 ft away.

SNIP

>Type 2: This plane flies at night. It has an electric sign hung
>from wingtip to wingtip. The sign is a rectangular grid of light
>bulbs, suspended by a wire mesh. Dot-matrix letters appear at one
>wingtip, and travel across to the other. Seen from a distance,
>this sign gives a unique "rotating saucer with portholes" effect.
>Often the red navigation light on the top of the plane appears as
>a light on top of a "dome."

<

I made a positive ID on a case brought to NICAP over 20 years ago... professors and others at U Delaware had had a sighting one evening and taken photos of the strange craft rotating and rolling through the sky. Under high magnification photos showed the letters EET made up of tiny dots. Checked with local airports and found sign plane had been up that night BINGO. This sighting was reported in the NICAP publication.

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Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 23:48:26 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

James wrote:

>

>Bruce,

>The question is simply whether Kenneth Arnold could have

>

>been mistaken in his perceptions.

NO NO NO NO NO NO..... a thou,,...well, 999 times no (I get tired of
1000 times)....

You still don't get it.

The question is NOT "simply where KA could have been mistaken

The question is ALSO whether or not any particular explanation makes
ANY SENSE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SIGHTING.

As you say further on in your post every sighting must have an explanation
and if the explanation isn't sort of "out of this world" then it must be
in some way conventional.

OK. I'll buy that. BUT.... each proposed explanation (and there have
been

a bakers dozen for the Arnold sighting) must be, at the very least,
SELF CONSISTENT. A conventional phenomenon must obey conventional
physics, etc.

The "prosaic explanations" much beloved of debunkers are perfect examples
of WHERE SCIENTISTS WENT WRONG in evaluating UFO sightings.
It is well and good to propose explanations, but they must be TESTED.

Your particular preferred explanation needs TESTING to prove it is
self-consistent. It is not sufficient
to point out that there are some similarities between flying birds and
"flying
saucers." If you propose birds you must prove there is no glaring
inconsistency.

In my paper entitled Prosaic Explanations, the Failure of UFO Skepticism,
I have discussed the Arnold case (a shortened version recently published in
INFINITE ENERGY magazine). A small portion is repeated here for
convenience:

.....

Consider now the number of explanations that have been offered for

the Arnold sighting: secret US aircraft (Arnold and other witnesses), secret Soviet aircraft (US Air Force Intelligence), quirks of eyesight (Blakeslee), motes in the eye, reflections in glass (Nelson), ordinary aircraft (Hynek), blasts of snow (Menzel), haze reflection (Menzel), mirage (Menzel), orographic clouds (Menzel), wave clouds in motion (Menzel), water drops on the windshield (Menzel), birds/geese/pelicans (Kottmeyer/Easton), and meteors (Klass/Davidson). With this dozen or so available explanations, surely the Arnold sighting has been explained.

NOT!

The complete Arnold sighting and an in-depth discussion of the failed prosaic explanations are available from this author via email (brumac@compuserve.com).

Date: Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:36 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000210104048.14920B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

On Tue, 8 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

@Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 16:49:56 -0500
@From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Change in sightings

@

@@

@Hi:

@May I politely suggest you read the book. Most of the accounts are of close
@encounters, not 'lights in the sky'. Some indicate EM effects. A generic
@list of ways that witnesses report things imprecisely is not a valid
@response to specific reports.

I am thinking close encounter too, with the object being closer (and smaller) than the witnesses realized. Unless an unknown object seen against the night sky is closer than 30 feet, there is absolutely no way the witness can tell how large it is or how far away it is without other clues provided by the surroundings or special equipment. The human body does not possess the equipment to make the measurement otherwise.

Most witnesses to fire balloons estimate that they are at least the size of a car.

Of course, the big problem with EM effects is linking them to the UFO -- especially if the witness did not notice the UFO until after the EM effect manifested itself. Coincidence rears its ugly head too many times in these cases.

Let's look at that Westport Connecticut case again:

3/9/66, 3/16/66, and 3/23/66: Students sent up flights of surplus weather balloons with railroad flares attached on two dates, and got one balloon off before the police caught them on the last date.

The following descriptions were recorded:

* An oval with rays or spokes on the sides.

- * A blinking red light (think about that one for a minute)
- * A humming red object.
- * An assemblage of red lights.
- * One was reported to have landed.
- * One focused a searchlight on the ground.

Now another case, at Pasadena California:

In the first week of April, 1966, Caltech students rigged balloons from polyethylene sheeting, filled them with helium, and attached iron rods with fins and colored railroad flares. These were released on 4 different nights (not identified). People all over the Los Angeles basin reported the objects, including these reports:

- * Colors were variously reported as red, orange, white, green, and blue. (red, yellow, and green flares were used.)
- * Many reported effects like revolving police lights.
- * An odor of perfume was reported by several witnesses.
- * One woman reported a cube of 4 fireballs.
- * One witness reported that a light plane shot down one of the UFOs.

As the balloons rose, the fins made the railroad flares rotate. A Caltech employee witnesses the last launch, and turned in the students.

Source for both sets of reports: "Official Guide to UFOs" (C) 1967 Science and Mechanics Publishing Co.

Now, to the Fowler book. IF we ignore the estimates by witnesses of size and distance as highly inaccurate (which they must be if no aids were used), then the following cases are probably fire balloons:

64-4, 64-12, 64-13, 64-20, 65-1, 65-22, 65-24, 65-30, 65-37, 66-2, 66-4, 66-9, 66-11, 66-16A, 66-16B, 66-18, 66-22, 66-23, 66-26B, 66-33, 66-36, 66-51, 66-53, 67-8, 67-9, 67-11, 67-13, 67-15, 67-17, 67-18, 67-24, 67-28, 67-34, 67-35, 67-36, 67-37,

67-40, 67-44A, 67-55, 67-57, 67-61, 67-66B, 68-2, 68-3, 68-8, 68-26, 68-27, 68-34, 68-44, 68-48, 68-54, 68-62, 69-9, 70-10, 71-8, 72-2, 72-4, 72-16

In 64-12, 66-23, 66-53, 67-9, 67-13, 67-15, and 67-18, the classic motion of a fire balloon is a dead giveaway.

In 66-53, the streetlights probably went out because the fire balloon gave off enough light to trigger the photocell to shut them off. Identified fire balloons have been known to turn off automatic barn lights too.

In 67-9, the ejected object was probably a candle that fell from its support.

In 69-9, the wind probably moved both the snow and the balloon.

More cases are possibly fire balloons, but there is not enough detail to know.

These cases are probably Advertizing planes:

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Case 66-45 could not easily be anything else. The description matches perfectly words made of letters, with spaces between the letters and words, as seen on edge.

Other cases are possibly ad planes.

Case 67-14 is obviously a tow target.

In case 66-3A, the marks match those left by an arm-lift truck when it spreads out its stability pads.

Case 71-11 matches a hot-air balloon sold by Edmund Scientific.

Case 67-54 is probably a specular sun reflection off of an airplane, expanded by halation in the eye.

@Regards,
@Larry Clark

@----- Original Message -----

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@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2000 10:02 AM

@Subject: Re: Change in sightings

@

@

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@>

@>

@> On Mon, 7 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

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@> @Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 16:59:27 -0500

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@> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings

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@> @Geeeezzzzzz:

@> @You might want to read the book.....

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@> I have it. Where do you think I got the info?

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@> makes the same mistake that most of the others make: He takes

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@> concrete facts, not the very rough guesses they are.

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@> The fact is that NOBODY can know enough through visual

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@> 2. The object is closer than 30 feet, where binocular convergence

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@> 5. The object is reflected in a window, a lake, or some other

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@> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@> @Sent: Monday, February 07, 2000 9:46 AM

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@> @> April Fools Day, 1967, Boulder, Colorado: Students sent up 4 fire

@> @> balloons to test human perception in UFO cases. The result is

@> @> Condon Report case 18. Most of the witnesses grossly

@> @> overestimated the size and distance.

@> @>

@> @> April-May 1967: After the landing case there, South Hill Virginia

@> @> was treated to several flights of fire balloons, courtesy of

@> @> local high school students.

@> @>

@> @> In September, 1967, pranksters admitted sending over 50 fire

@> @> balloons into the skies over Sharon, Pennsylvania.

@> @>

@> @> December 1967: The Condon committee investigated another case of

@> @> a fire balloon at Castle Rock, Colorado.

@> @>

@> @> March 1968: Another flurry of fire balloons was launched over

@> @> Sacramento, California by teens.

@> @>

@> @> March 25, 1968: Metuchen NJ got it's turn, when pranksters sent
@> @> up a flight of fire balloons.

@> @>

@> @> This flurry started after a science magazine gave details of
@> @> construction. It ended after the Condon Report identified several
@> @> sightings as fire balloons, and police started cracking down on
@> @> the devices as fire hazards.

@> @>

@> @> They returned in 1973 after the Pascagoula case. One 1973 case in
@> @> Indiana was identified after a sport fisherman caught the UFO
@> @> with his fishline.

@> @>

@> @>

@> @>

@> @>

@> @>

@> @> @To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

@> @>

@> @>

@> @> @466MHZ PC for ONLY \$449! Get your PowerSpecPC 4610 with Intel
Celeron

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@> @> @America's Source for Computer Products since 1986! For details
@> @> @http://www.listbot.com/links/mei2 or call 1-888-480-4895 (Please Use
@> @> @ValueCode: PSEM005).

@> @> @

@> @>

@> @> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----

@> @> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

@> @> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

@> @> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins

@> @> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic
@law.

@> @> Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in
@Indiana.

@> @>

@> @>

@> @>

@> @> To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

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1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Minimum wage exists to guarantee tax revenue.

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—
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Thu, 10 Feb 2000 12:57:29 EST
Subject: Re: Change in sightings
Status:

Larry R.,

You mention a great many cases by number and claim that EM effects may not be connected to the appearance of "UFO's" that are really fire balloons because "Coincidence rears its ugly head too many times in these cases." Yet you did not cite a single such EM case caused by a fire balloon "coincidence."

I also notice that you're now slipping in instances of prank HELIUM weather balloon launches with "railroad flares" attached which are not the same as FIRE BALLOONS. Please note that FIRE BALLOONS have insufficient lift to raise a typically 7-lb railroad flare (up to 50 lbs with railroad spike), a fact Phil Klass failed to realize in his discussion of the Seattle sightings of 1968 allegedly caused by railroad flares miraculously "attached" to flimsy fire balloons (UFOs Explained 1976, p. 32).

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 2/10/00 8:37:02 AM, lrobin@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Tue, 8 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

@Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 16:49:56 -0500

@From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>

@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@Subject: Re: Change in sightings

@

@@

@Hi:

@May I politely suggest you read the book. Most of the accounts are of close

@encounters, not 'lights in the sky'. Some indicate EM effects. A generic

@list of ways that witnesses report things imprecisely is not a valid

@response to specific reports.

I am thinking close encounter too, with the object being closer (and smaller) than the witnesses realized. Unless an unknown object seen against the night sky is closer than 30 feet, there is absolutely no way the witness can tell how large it is or how far away it is without other clues provided by the surroundings or special equipment. The human body does not possess the equipment to make the measurement otherwise.

Most witnesses to fire balloons estimate that they are at least the size of a car.

Of course, the big problem with EM effects is linking them to the UFO -- especially if the witness did not notice the UFO until after the EM effect manifested itself. Coincidence rears its ugly head too many times in these cases.

Let's look at that Westport Connecticut case again:

3/9/66, 3/16/66, and 3/23/66: Students sent up flights of surplus weather balloons with railroad flares attached on two dates, and got one balloon off before the police caught them on the last date.

The following descriptions were recorded:

- * An oval with rays or spokes on the sides.
- * A blinking red light (think about that one for a minute)
- * A humming red object.
- * An assemblage of red lights.
- * One was reported to have landed.
- * One focused a searchlight on the ground.

Now another case, at Pasadena California:

In the first week of April, 1966, Caltech students rigged balloons from polyethylene sheeting, filled them with helium, and attached iron rods with fins and colored railroad flares. These were released on 4 different nights (not identified). People all over the Los Angeles basin reported the objects, including these reports:

- * Colors were variously reported as red, orange, white, green, and blue. (red, yellow, and green flares were used.)
- * Many reported effects like revolving police lights.
- * An odor of perfume was reported by several witnesses.
- * One woman reported a cube of 4 fireballs.
- * One witness reported that a light plane shot down one of the UFOs.

As the balloons rose, the fins made the railroad flares rotate. A Caltech employee witnesses the last launch, and turned in the

students.

Source for both sets of reports: "Official Guide to UFOs" (C)
1967 Science and Mechanics Publishing Co.

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@> @> @Monitor & Printer for only $209 (after MIR). MEI-Micro Center,
@> @> @America's Source for Computer Products since 1986! For details
@> @> @http://www.listbot.com/links/mei2 or call 1-888-480-4895 (Please Use
@> @> @ValueCode: PSEM005).
@> @> @
@> @>
@> @> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----
@> @> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
@> @> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

```

@> @> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
@> @> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic
@law.
@> @> Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in
@Indiana.
@> @>
@> @>
@> @>

—
@> @> To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
@> @> Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>
@> @>
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@> @To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
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@> @
@>
@> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o ==I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ==>X ----
@> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
@> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
@> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
@> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
@> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
@>
@>
@>

—
@> To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
@> Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>
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@

---- X- @= =_o <o> ==>X >-o ==I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Minimum wage exists to guarantee tax revenue.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>
</XMP>

----- Headers -----
Return-Path: <UFORL-return-1541-8364808@listbot.com>
Received: from rly-yh04.mx.aol.com (rly-yh04.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.36])
by air-yh04.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:37:02
-0500
Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com (lbmail2.listbot.com [204.71.191.24]) by
rly-yh04.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:44 -0500
Received: (qmail 13326 invoked by uid 108); 10 Feb 2000 16:36:36 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 27925 invoked from network); 10 Feb 2000 16:37:16 -0000
Received: from fins.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.185)
by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 10 Feb 2000 16:37:16 -0000
Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.10.43]
(may be forged))
by fins.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id LAA10356
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:38 -0500 (EST)
Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)
by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
LAA14335
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:37 -0500 (EST)
Date: Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:36 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000210104048.14920B-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Thu, 10 Feb 2000 12:57:29 EST
Subject: Re: Change in sightingsStatus:

Larry R.,

You mention a great many cases by number and claim that EM effects may not be connected to the appearance of "UFO's" that are really fire balloons because "Coincidence rears its ugly head too many times in these cases." Yet you did not cite a single such EM case caused by a fire balloon "coincidence."

I also notice that you're now slipping in instances of prank HELIUM weather balloon launches with "railroad flares" attached which are not the same as FIRE BALLOONS. Please note that FIRE BALLOONS have insufficient lift to raise a typically 7-lb railroad flare (up to 50 lbs with railroad spike), a fact Phil Klass failed to realize in his discussion of the Seattle sightings of 1968 allegedly caused by railroad flares miraculously "attached" to flimsy fire balloons (UFOs Explained 1976, p. 32).

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 2/10/00 8:37:02 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Tue, 8 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

@Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 16:49:56 -0500

@From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>

@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@Subject: Re: Change in sightings

@

@@

@Hi:

@May I politely suggest you read the book. Most of the accounts are of close

@encounters, not 'lights in the sky'. Some indicate EM effects. A generic

@list of ways that witnesses report things imprecisely is not a valid

@response to specific reports.

I am thinking close encounter too, with the object being closer (and smaller) than the witnesses realized. Unless an unknown object seen against the night sky is closer than 30 feet, there is absolutely no way the witness can tell how large it is or how far away it is without other clues provided by the surroundings or special equipment. The human body does not possess the equipment to make the measurement otherwise.

Most witnesses to fire balloons estimate that they are at least the size of a car.

Of course, the big problem with EM effects is linking them to the UFO -- especially if the witness did not notice the UFO until after the EM effect manifested itself. Coincidence rears its ugly head too many times in these cases.

Let's look at that Westport Connecticut case again:

3/9/66, 3/16/66, and 3/23/66: Students sent up flights of surplus weather balloons with railroad flares attached on two dates, and got one balloon off before the police caught them on the last date.

The following descriptions were recorded:

- * An oval with rays or spokes on the sides.
- * A blinking red light (think about that one for a minute)
- * A humming red object.
- * An assemblage of red lights.
- * One was reported to have landed.
- * One focused a searchlight on the ground.

Now another case, at Pasadena California:

In the first week of April, 1966, Caltech students rigged balloons from polyethylene sheeting, filled them with helium, and attached iron rods with fins and colored railroad flares. These were released on 4 different nights (not identified). People all over the Los Angeles basin reported the objects, including these reports:

- * Colors were variously reported as red, orange, white, green, and blue. (red, yellow, and green flares were used.)
- * Many reported effects like revolving police lights.
- * An odor of perfume was reported by several witnesses.
- * One woman reported a cube of 4 fireballs.
- * One witness reported that a light plane shot down one of the UFOs.

As the balloons rose, the fins made the railroad flares rotate. A Caltech employee witnesses the last launch, and turned in the

students.

Source for both sets of reports: "Official Guide to UFOs" (C)
1967 Science and Mechanics Publishing Co.

Now, to the Fowler book. IF we ignore the estimates by witnesses of size and distance as highly inaccurate (which they must be if no aids were used), then the following cases are probably fire balloons:

64-4, 64-12, 64-13, 64-20, 65-1, 65-22, 65-24, 65-30, 65-37,
66-2, 66-4, 66-9, 66-11, 66-16A, 66-16B, 66-18, 66-22, 66-23,
66-26B, 66-33, 66-36, 66-51, 66-53, 67-8, 67-9, 67-11, 67-13,
67-15, 67-17, 67-18, 67-24, 67-28, 67-34, 67-35, 67-36, 67-37,
67-40, 67-44A, 67-55, 67-57, 67-61, 67-66B, 68-2, 68-3, 68-8,
68-26, 68-27, 68-34, 68-44, 68-48, 68-54, 68-62, 69-9, 70-10,
71-8, 72-2, 72-4, 72-16

In 64-12, 66-23, 66-53, 67-9, 67-13, 67-15, and 67-18, the classic motion of a fire balloon is a dead giveaway.

In 66-53, the streetlights probably went out because the fire balloon gave off enough light to trigger the photocell to shut them off. Identified fire balloons have been known to turn off automatic barn lights too.

In 67-9, the ejected object was probably a candle that fell from its support.

In 69-9, the wind probably moved both the snow and the balloon.

More cases are possibly fire balloons, but there is not enough detail to know.

These cases are probably Advertizing planes:

64-10A, 64-10B, 65-41, 66-24, 66-28, 66-45, 67-66C

Case 66-45 could not easily be anything else. The description matches perfectly words made of letters, with spaces between the letters and words, as seen on edge.

Other cases are possibly ad planes.

Case 67-14 is obviously a tow target.

In case 66-3A, the marks match those left by an arm-lift truck when it spreads out its stability pads.

Case 71-11 matches a hot-air balloon sold by Edmund Scientific.

Case 67-54 is probably a specular sun reflection off of an airplane, expanded by halation in the eye.

@Regards,

@Larry Clark

@----- Original Message -----

@From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>

@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2000 10:02 AM

@Subject: Re: Change in sightings

@

@

@> @>

@>

@>

@> On Mon, 7 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

@>

@> @Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 16:59:27 -0500

@> @From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>

@> @@> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings

@> @

@> @@> @

@> @Geeeezzzzzz:

@> @You might want to read the book.....

@>

@>

@> I have it. Where do you think I got the info?

@>

@> While Fowler is better than a lot of UFO researchers, he still

@> makes the same mistake that most of the others make: He takes

@> witness estimates of size, distance, speed, or altitude as

@> concrete facts, not the very rough guesses they are.

@>

@> The fact is that NOBODY can know enough through visual

@> observation alone to tell the size, distance, speed, or altitude

@> of an object (especially at night), unless:

@>

@> 1. The witness knows the identity of the object, and thus its

@> true size.
@>
@> 2. The object is closer than 30 feet, where binocular convergence
@> gives the distance.
@>
@> 3. The object flies in front of AND behind objects at known
@> distances (this reduces the possible range of distances). This
@> includes an overcast sky if the ceiling height is known.
@>
@> 4. The object casts a shadow in a known location, or gives off
@> light that casts shadows. Both pinpoint its location if analyzed
@> right.
@>
@> 5. The object is reflected in a window, a lake, or some other
@> flat specular surface that can be used to triangulate.
@>
@> 6. Multiple witnesses see the object from different locations.
@> Two caveats:
@>
@> A: Each individual witness estimate is still just as
@> inaccurate.
@>
@> B: Care must be made to synchronize (in time) the witness
@> accounts of direction.
@>
@> 6. The witness uses instruments to measure distance. One caveat:
@>
@> A: If RADAR is the instrument, the RADAR target may not have
@> the same cause that the visual stimulus has.
@>
@> I have some cases in my files where the witness estimate of size
@> was off by 8 orders of magnitude.
@>
@> ...
@>
@> Fire balloons are not identified for the following reasons:
@>
@> 1. The witness never heard of fire balloons.
@>
@> 2. The witness perceives it to be much larger and farther away
@> than it is.
@>
@> 3. Because of the antics the lighted portion can perform, the
@> witness assumes that only an intelligently controlled vehicle
@> can be the cause of the sighting.
@>
@> ...
@>
@> I have documentation on all of the fire balloon cases I listed.
@> In each case, the balloon launchers admitted their actions to

@> police or the press. These fall into two categories:
@>
@> In most of the cases, the fire balloons were sent up for the
@> explicit purpose of starting a UFO scare. All of the cases where
@> multiple objects were observed fit this category. The publicity
@> of the Condon Committee may have caused the large number of these
@> pranks (Let's see if we can fool the scientists!).
@>
@> In the few remaining cases, the purpose of launching a fire
@> balloon was to observe wind direction at different altitudes
@> (which was the scientific purpose given in the science magazine
@> article). In most of these cases, only one fire balloon was
@> launched at a time. A feature of these cases is that the balloon
@> launcher had no idea of the trouble it would cause others.
@>
@> ...
@>
@> One source of confusion about advertizing planes is the lack of
@> knowledge by many investigators of the existence of THREE
@> different kinds of ad planes:
@>
@> Type 1: This plane pulls one or more banners during the daytime.
@> It can give rise to unusually-shaped objects that are usually
@> darker than the sky.
@>
@>
@> Type 2: This plane flies at night. It has an electric sign hung
@> from wingtip to wingtip. The sign is a rectangular grid of light
@> bulbs, suspended by a wire mesh. Dot-matrix letters appear at one
@> wingtip, and travel across to the other. Seen from a distance,
@> this sign gives a unique "rotating saucer with portholes" effect.
@> Often the red navigation light on the top of the plane appears as
@> a light on top of a "dome."
@>
@> Example case: 10/12/61 Indianapolis, Indiana: Comentator Frank
@> Edwards saw a "rotating sphere with lighted portholes" moving
@> slowly over the city. That same night, I was at a nearby drive-in
@> theater, and I saw it too (with the same initial impression). It
@> scared me, until it got close enough that I could actually read
@> the sign. Instead of reporting a UFO, we went to the "Autorama"
@> car show it was advertizing. I didn't realize that these were the
@> same event until 1996, when I found the date of his sighting in
@> a book.
@>
@> Night ad planes target drive-in theaters and fairgrounds when
@> they are open.
@>
@>
@> Type 3: This plane flies at night, pulling an electric sign
@> behind it. It has a rectangular grid of bulbs held together by a

@> wire mesh, but this time, the letters appear close to the tail of
 @> the plane, and move backwards away from the plane. This is
 @> sometimes seen as a "rocket emitting sparks."
 @>
 @> Example case: 3/13/61 North Island, San Diego, California: A
 @> shower of sparks, as though coming from a firework, seemed to be
 @> propelling a rocketlike object as it flew slowly around the area.
 @>
 @>
 @>
 @> @----- Original Message -----
 @> @From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
 @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
 @> @Sent: Monday, February 07, 2000 9:46 AM
 @> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings
 @> @
 @> @
 @> @> I have several theories:
 @> @>
 @> @>
 @> @> 1. Many of the drawings in Fowler's book match the description of
 @> @> an advertizing plane perfectly. Seen edge-on, they look
 @> @> mysterious. See Allen Hendry's UFO Investigator's Handbook.
 @> @>
 @> @>
 @> @> 2. Many of them are not beyond the capabilities of fire balloons.
 @> @> I have records of over 1000 confessed fire balloon launches in
 @> @> the sixties, many in the northeast. I suspect there are many more
 @> @> that were not confessed. Among them are:
 @> @>
 @> @> 1965-1967: Many fire balloons were launched over the area
 @> @> northeast of Boston, Massachusetts by teens. Sightings were made
 @> @> in Wenham, Beverly, and Salem.
 @> @>
 @> @> March 1966: A group of teens sent up hundreds over San Gabriel,
 @> @> California in the span of a little over a month.
 @> @>
 @> @> March 9 and 16, 1966: A group of students sent up hundreds on
 @> @> consecutive Saturday nights in Westport Connecticut. These were
 @> @> surplus weather balloons with flares attached.
 @> @>
 @> @> December 3, 1966: A police sighting was caused by fire balloons
 @> @> launched by youths in Belmont, California.
 @> @>
 @> @> Over a span of several months in 1967, Walla Walla Washington was
 @> @> treated to a repeating show of fire balloons. Again, teenagers
 @> @> were responsible.
 @> @>
 @> @> April Fools Day, 1967, Boulder, Colorado: Students sent up 4 fire
 @> @> balloons to test human perception in UFO cases. The result is

@> @> @To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
 @> @>
 @

```

@> @> @466MHZ PC for ONLY $449! Get your PowerSpecPC 4610 with Intel
Celeron
@> @> @466MHz, 4GB-HD, 40XMaxCD-ROM, 56KModem, All for $449! Add 17
in.
@> @> @Monitor & Printer for only $209 (after MIR). MEI-Micro Center,
@> @> @America's Source for Computer Products since 1986! For details
@> @> @http://www.listbot.com/links/mei2 or call 1-888-480-4895 (Please Use
@> @> @ValueCode: PSEM005).
@> @> @
@> @>
@> @> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----
@> @> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
@> @> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

```

@> @> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
@> @> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic
@law.
@> @> Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in
@Indiana.
@> @>
@> @>
@> @>

—
@> @> To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
@> @> Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>
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@> @
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@> @
@>
@> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o ==I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ==>X ----
@> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
@> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
@> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
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@>
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@>

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@> To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
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@>
@
@
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@

---- X- @= =_o <o> ==>X >-o ==I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Minimum wage exists to guarantee tax revenue.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Return-Path: <UFORL-return-1541-8364808@listbot.com>
Received: from rly-yh04.mx.aol.com (rly-yh04.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.36])
by air-yh04.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:37:02
-0500
Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com (lbmail2.listbot.com [204.71.191.24]) by
rly-yh04.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:44 -0500
Received: (qmail 13326 invoked by uid 108); 10 Feb 2000 16:36:36 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 27925 invoked from network); 10 Feb 2000 16:37:16 -0000
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by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 10 Feb 2000 16:37:16 -0000
Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.10.43]
(may be forged))
by fins.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id LAA10356
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:38 -0500 (EST)
Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)
by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
LAA14335
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:37 -0500 (EST)
Date: Thu, 10 Feb 2000 11:36:36 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000210104048.14920B-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

>>

—
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Thu, 10 Feb 2000 17:12:08 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Hi:

This discussion is pointless. Witnesses described structured objects coming overhead at the height of telephone lines and you pointing out that people misjudge the size of balloons at a distance.....

----- Original Message -----

From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> Sent: Thursday, February 10, 2000 11:36 AM

Subject: Re: Change in sightings

> >

>

>

> On Tue, 8 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

>

> @Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 16:49:56 -0500

> @From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>

> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings

> @

> @> @

> @Hi:

> @May I politely suggest you read the book. Most of the accounts are of close

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> @list of ways that witnesses report things imprecisely is not a valid

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> the size of a car.

>

> Of course, the big problem with EM effects is linking them to

> the UFO -- especially if the witness did not notice the UFO until

> after the EM effect manifested itself. Coincidence rears its ugly

> head too many times in these cases.

>

> Let's look at that Westport Connecticut case again:

>
> 3/9/66, 3/16/66, and 3/23/66: Students sent up flights of surplus
> weather balloons with railroad flares attached on two dates, and
> got one balloon off before the police caught them on the last
> date.
>
> The following descriptions were recorded:
>
> * An oval with rays or spokes on the sides.
>
> * A blinking red light (think about that one for a minute)
>
> * A humming red object.
>
> * An assemblage of red lights.
>
> * One was reported to have landed.
>
> * One focused a searchlight on the ground.
>
>
> Now another case, at Pasadena California:
>
> In the first week of April, 1966, Caltech students rigged
> balloons from polyethylene sheeting, filled them with helium, and
> attached iron rods with fins and colored railroad flares. These
> were released on 4 different nights (not identified). People all
> over the Los Angeles basin reported the objects, including these
> reports:
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> and blue. (red, yellow, and green flares were used.)
>
> * Many reported effects like revolving police lights.
>
> * An odor of perfume was reported by several witnesses.
>
> * One woman reported a cube of 4 fireballs.
>
> * One witness reported that a light plane shot down one of the
> UFOs.
>
> As the balloons rose, the fins made the railroad flares rotate. A
> Caltech employee witnesses the last launch, and turned in the
> students.
>
>
> Source for both sets of reports: "Official Guide to UFOs" (C)
> 1967 Science and Mechanics Publishing Co.
>

- >
- > Now, to the Fowler book. IF we ignore the estimates by witnesses
- > of size and distance as highly inaccurate (which they must be if
- > no aids were used), then the following cases are probably fire
- > balloons:
- >
- > 64-4, 64-12, 64-13, 64-20, 65-1, 65-22, 65-24, 65-30, 65-37,
- > 66-2, 66-4, 66-9, 66-11, 66-16A, 66-16B, 66-18, 66-22, 66-23,
- > 66-26B, 66-33, 66-36, 66-51, 66-53, 67-8, 67-9, 67-11, 67-13,
- > 67-15, 67-17, 67-18, 67-24, 67-28, 67-34, 67-35, 67-36, 67-37,
- > 67-40, 67-44A, 67-55, 67-57, 67-61, 67-66B, 68-2, 68-3, 68-8,
- > 68-26, 68-27, 68-34, 68-44, 68-48, 68-54, 68-62, 69-9, 70-10,
- > 71-8, 72-2, 72-4, 72-16
- >
- > In 64-12, 66-23, 66-53, 67-9, 67-13, 67-15, and 67-18, the
- > classic motion of a fire balloon is a dead giveaway.
- >
- > In 66-53, the streetlights probably went out because the fire
- > balloon gave off enough light to trigger the photocell to shut
- > them off. Identified fire balloons have been known to turn off
- > automatic barn lights too.
- >
- > In 67-9, the ejected object was probably a candle that fell from
- > its support.
- >
- > In 69-9, the wind probably moved both the snow and the balloon.
- >
- > More cases are possibly fire balloons, but there is not enough
- > detail to know.
- >
- >
- > These cases are probably Advertising planes:
- >
- > 64-10A, 64-10B, 65-41, 66-24, 66-28, 66-45, 67-66C
- >
- > Case 66-45 could not easily be anything else. The description
- > matches perfectly words made of letters, with spaces between the
- > letters and words, as seen on edge.
- >
- >
- > Other cases are possibly ad planes.
- >
- >
- > Case 67-14 is obviously a tow target.
- >
- > In case 66-3A, the marks match those left by an arm-lift truck
- > when it spreads out its stability pads.
- >
- > Case 71-11 matches a hot-air balloon sold by Edmund Scientific.
- >

> Case 67-54 is probably a specular sun reflection off of an
> airplane, expanded by halation in the eye.
>
>
>
>
>
>
> @Regards,
> @Larry Clark
> @----- Original Message -----
> @From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Sent: Tuesday, February 08, 2000 10:02 AM
> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings
> @
> @
> @> > @>
> @>
> @>
> @> On Mon, 7 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:
> @>
> @> @Date: Mon, 7 Feb 2000 16:59:27 -0500
> @> @From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>
> @> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings
> @> @
> @> @> @> @
> @> @Geeeezzzzzz:
> @> @You might want to read the book.....
> @>
> @>
> @> I have it. Where do you think I got the info?
> @>
> @> While Fowler is better than a lot of UFO researchers, he still
> @> makes the same mistake that most of the others make: He takes
> @> witness estimates of size, distance, speed, or altitude as
> @> concrete facts, not the very rough guesses they are.
> @>
> @> The fact is that NOBODY can know enough through visual
> @> observation alone to tell the size, distance, speed, or altitude
> @> of an object (especially at night), unless:
> @>
> @> 1. The witness knows the identity of the object, and thus its
> @> true size.
> @>
> @> 2. The object is closer than 30 feet, where binocular convergence
> @> gives the distance.
> @>
> @> 3. The object flies in front of AND behind objects at known

> @> distances (this reduces the possible range of distances). This

> @> includes an overcast sky if the ceiling height is known.

> @>

> @> 4. The object casts a shadow in a known location, or gives off

> @> light that casts shadows. Both pinpoint its location if analyzed

> @> right.

> @>

> @> 5. The object is reflected in a window, a lake, or some other

> @> flat specular surface that can be used to triangulate.

> @>

> @> 6. Multiple witnesses see the object from different locations.

> @> Two caveats:

> @>

> @> A: Each individual witness estimate is still just as

> @> inaccurate.

> @>

> @> B: Care must be made to synchronize (in time) the witness

> @> accounts of direction.

> @>

> @> 6. The witness uses instruments to measure distance. One caveat:

> @>

> @> A: If RADAR is the instrument, the RADAR target may not have

> @> the same cause that the visual stimulus has.

> @>

> @> I have some cases in my files where the witness estimate of size

> @> was off by 8 orders of magnitude.

> @>

> @> ...

> @>

> @> Fire balloons are not identified for the following reasons:

> @>

> @> 1. The witness never heard of fire balloons.

> @>

> @> 2. The witness perceives it to be much larger and farther away

> @> than it is.

> @>

> @> 3. Because of the antics the lighted portion can perform, the

> @> witness assumes that only an intelligently controlled vehicle

> @> can be the cause of the sighting.

> @>

> @> ...

> @>

> @> I have documentation on all of the fire balloon cases I listed.

> @> In each case, the balloon launchers admitted their actions to

> @> police or the press. These fall into two categories:

> @>

> @> In most of the cases, the fire balloons were sent up for the

> @> explicit purpose of starting a UFO scare. All of the cases where

> @> multiple objects were observed fit this category. The publicity

> @> of the Condon Committee may have caused the large number of these

> @> pranks (Let's see if we can fool the scientists!).
> @>
> @> In the few remaining cases, the purpose of launching a fire
> @> balloon was to observe wind direction at different altitudes
> @> (which was the scientific purpose given in the science magazine
> @> article). In most of these cases, only one fire balloon was
> @> launched at a time. A feature of these cases is that the balloon
> @> launcher had no idea of the trouble it would cause others.
> @>
> @> ...
> @>
> @> One source of confusion about advertizing planes is the lack of
> @> knowledge by many investigators of the existence of THREE
> @> different kinds of ad planes:
> @>
> @> Type 1: This plane pulls one or more banners during the daytime.
> @> It can give rise to unusually-shaped objects that are usually
> @> darker than the sky.
> @>
> @>
> @> Type 2: This plane flies at night. It has an electric sign hung
> @> from wingtip to wingtip. The sign is a rectangular grid of light
> @> bulbs, suspended by a wire mesh. Dot-matrix letters appear at one
> @> wingtip, and travel across to the other. Seen from a distance,
> @> this sign gives a unique "rotating saucer with portholes" effect.
> @> Often the red navigation light on the top of the plane appears as
> @> a light on top of a "dome."
> @>
> @> Example case: 10/12/61 Indianapolis, Indiana: Comentator Frank
> @> Edwards saw a "rotating sphere with lighted portholes" moving
> @> slowly over the city. That same night, I was at a nearby drive-in
> @> theater, and I saw it too (with the same initial impression). It
> @> scared me, until it got close enough that I could actually read
> @> the sign. Instead of reporting a UFO, we went to the "Autorama"
> @> car show it was advertizing. I didn't realize that these were the
> @> same event until 1996, when I found the date of his sighting in
> @> a book.
> @>
> @> Night ad planes target drive-in theaters and fairgrounds when
> @> they are open.
> @>
> @>
> @> Type 3: This plane flies at night, pulling an electric sign
> @> behind it. It has a rectangular grid of bulbs held together by a
> @> wire mesh, but this time, the letters appear close to the tail of
> @> the plane, and move backwards away from the plane. This is
> @> sometimes seen as a "rocket emitting sparks."
> @>
> @> Example case: 3/13/61 North Island, San Diego, California: A
> @> shower of sparks, as though coming from a firework, seemed to be

> @> propelling a rocketlike object as it flew slowly around the area.

> @>

> @>

> @>

> @> @----- Original Message -----

> @> @From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>

> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

> @> @Sent: Monday, February 07, 2000 9:46 AM

> @> @Subject: Re: Change in sightings

> @> @

> @> @

> @> @> I have several theories:

> @> @>

> @> @>

> @> @> 1. Many of the drawings in Fowler's book match the description of

> @> @> an advertizing plane perfectly. Seen edge-on, they look

> @> @> mysterious. See Allen Hendry's UFO Investigator's Handbook.

> @> @>

> @> @>

> @> @> 2. Many of them are not beyond the capabilities of fire balloons.

> @> @> I have records of over 1000 confessed fire balloon launches in

> @> @> the sixties, many in the northeast. I suspect there are many more

> @> @> that were not confessed. Among them are:

> @> @>

> @> @> 1965-1967: Many fire balloons were launched over the area

> @> @> northeast of Boston, Massachusetts by teens. Sightings were made

> @> @> in Wenham, Beverly, and Salem.

> @> @>

> @> @> March 1966: A group of teens sent up hundreds over San Gabriel,

> @> @> California in the span of a little over a month.

> @> @>

> @> @> March 9 and 16, 1966: A group of students sent up hundreds on

> @> @> consecutive Saturday nights in Westport Connecticut. These were

> @> @> surplus weather balloons with flares attached.

> @> @>

> @> @> December 3, 1966: A police sighting was caused by fire balloons

> @> @> launched by youths in Belmont, California.

> @> @>

> @> @> Over a span of several months in 1967, Walla Walla Washington was

> @> @> treated to a repeating show of fire balloons. Again, teenagers

> @> @> were responsible.

> @> @>

> @> @> April Fools Day, 1967, Boulder, Colorado: Students sent up 4 fire

> @> @> balloons to test human perception in UFO cases. The result is

> @> @> Condon Report case 18. Most of the witnesses grossly

> @> @> overestimated the size and distance.

> @> @>

> @> @> April-May 1967: After the landing case there, South Hill Virginia

> @> @> was treated to several flights of fire balloons, courtesy of

> @> @> local high school students.

> @> @>
> @> @> In September, 1967, pranksters admitted sending over 50 fire
> @> @> balloons into the skies over Sharon, Pennsylvania.
> @> @>
> @> @> December 1967: The Condon committee investigated another case of
> @> @> a fire balloon at Castle Rock, Colorado.
> @> @>
> @> @> March 1968: Another flurry of fire balloons was launched over
> @> @> Sacramento, California by teens.
> @> @>
> @> @> March 25, 1968: Metuchen NJ got it's turn, when pranksters sent
> @> @> up a flight of fire balloons.
> @> @>
> @> @> This flurry started after a science magazine gave details of
> @> @> construction. It ended after the Condon Report identified several
> @> @> sightings as fire balloons, and police started cracking down on
> @> @> the devices as fire hazards.
> @> @>
> @> @> They returned in 1973 after the Pascagoula case. One 1973 case in
> @> @> Indiana was identified after a sport fisherman caught the UFO
> @> @> with his fishline.
> @> @>
> @> @>
> @> @>
> @> @>
@>

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@>

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Use
> @> @> @ValueCode: PSEM005).
> @> @> @
> @> @>
> @> @> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o -=I-> <- ----
> @> @> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
> @> @> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> @> @> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
> @> @> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana
traffic
> @law.
> @> @> Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in

> @Indiana.
> @> @>
> @> @>
> @> @>

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> @> @
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> @> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o ==I-> <- >O-O-O> 88->
>X ----
> @> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
> @> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> @> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
> @> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of
noise!
> @> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
> @>
> @>
> @>

—
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> @
>
> ---- X- @= =_o <o> ==>X >-o ==I-> <- >O-O-O>
88-> ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Minimum wage exists to guarantee tax

revenue.

> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

>

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Date: Fri, 11 Feb 2000 16:41:47 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO-SIGHTINGS <UFO-SIGHTINGS-
L@living.rootsweb.com>
Subject: In search of book
Status:

Hello List,

I'd like to query the group for a book titled UFO Sightings, Landings, and Abductions-The Documented Evidence by Yurko Bondarchuk. I've found this book at Amazon.com for a whopping \$60 US! Is anyone here aware of any other source for this out of print book, or would have a copy they're willing to sell? Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,
Todd Lemire

—
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Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 02:41:50 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

> Kottmeyer is flat wrong about Little Tahoma peak supposedly not
>being visible from Arnold's position. I have the topographic
>maps and it clearly is visible from the town of Mineral and
>several miles eastward.

[...]

>The Little Tahoma is clearly the peak jutting out from Rainier
>that Arnold saw the objects fly behind.

Brad,

Presumably this is the same peak which Kottmeyer calls 'Little Tacoma'?

I have a detailed map of Mt. Rainier and surrounding area and can see where 'Little Tahoma' is located.

It's a long way though from where Arnold seems to place the observation, as Kottmeyer also noted.

>Arnold estimated the distance to the objects as 23 miles when
>they passed Rainier. He was about 15-17 miles from Rainier.*
>That again puts the objects BEHIND Rainier and well beyond the
>distance at which birds could be visible.

>(*Mineral is 22 miles from Rainier's summit. Arnold had flown
>for about 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 minutes east of Mineral at about 2
>miles per minute speed.)

In that important early radio interview, which gave us a detailed, verbatim record, Arnold stated:

"I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese, but it was going so fast that I immediately changed my mind and decided it was a bunch of new jet planes in formation".

How could the objects be crossing "the face of Mt. Rainier", yet also be travelling behind the mountain?

Bill Bequette's 'Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian' newspaper article of June 26, 1947, claims:

"The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult for them to be seen from the ground".

If the objects had passed behind Mt. Rainier, wouldn't they have flown down the mountain's eastern side?

Additionally, The 'Norman, Oklahoma Transcript' of 26 June reported:

"Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

And the 'Oregon Journal' of 27 June wrote:

"Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier".

"Then I saw them, weaving and ducking in and out as they came south not more than 500 feet over the plateau'."

However, the 'Chicago Daily Tribune' of 25 June quoted Arnold as explaining:

"The first thing I noticed was a series of flashes in my eyes as if a mirror was reflecting sunlight at me. I saw the flashes were coming from a series of objects that were traveling incredibly fast. They were silvery and shiny and seemed to be shaped like a pie plate. What startled me most at this point was that I could not find any tails on them.

I counted nine of them as they disappeared behind the peak of Mount Rainier".

I've mentioned this latter comment before and asked how it could all be reconciled.

An important point which this leads nicely into is Arnold's initial explanation of how he first became aware of the objects due to bright flashes. At no time, so far as I can see, in these formative accounts does he claim the flashes reflected on his

aircraft, or that the objects were at a great distance when first noticed.

For example, from that radio interview:

"I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier".

Bequette's article:

"Mr. Arnold reported he was flying east at 2:50 p.m. Tuesday toward Mt. Rainier when the objects appeared directly in front of him 25-30 miles away at about 10,000 feet altitude.

[...]

When first sighted, he thought the objects were snow geese.

'But geese don't fly that high -- and, anyway, what would geese be doing going south for this time of year?'"

The 'Norman, Oklahoma Transcript':

"Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

The 'Oregon Journal':

"Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier".

'Then I saw them, weaving and ducking in and out as they came south not more than 500 feet over the plateau'.

However, by the time his book was published and in an account which is often referenced, Arnold claimed:

"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not noted. I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from. The only actual

plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear, apparently on its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had given me a buzz job across my nose and that hit was the sun reflecting from the surface of his wings as he passed that had caused the flash.

Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find any close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mount Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed.

At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were still at a distance of over a hundred miles. I could see the formation was going to pass directly in front of me, as it was flying at approximately 170 degrees. I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of Mount Rainier, all the time thinking to myself that I was observing a whole formation of jets. In group count, such as I have used in counting cattle and game from the air, they numbered nine. They were flying diagonally in an echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the first four and the last five".

Arnold now states that the surfaces of his aircraft were lit-up by objects which, some thirty seconds later and travelling at well over 1000 mph in his direction, were still more than a hundred miles away. Yet, he still at first rationalised these could have been birds, probably geese?

Why would Arnold even begin to suspect these could be birds of any kind, if the actual circumstances were as portrayed here?

Re both aspects - where the nine objects were first observed and the route they travelled, can you maybe set out what you think actually happened, at the time?

James.

Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 04:29:38 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

John Burtenshaw wrote:

>>Maybe the military were testing the capability of a new radar -
>>either their own or a captured device - and the artefacts were
>>metallic reflectors, or similar.

>Good thought and one that needs investigating

>>That could make some sense, except... Arnold portrays the
>>objects as having independent control and actually in two
>>separate formations.

>If they were towed targets (for a lack of a better word) the
>vortex from the towing a/c would cause them to move about.
>Pilots who carry out air-to-air refueling employing the probe
>and basket method used by the RAF (amongst others) describe the
>motion as trying to mate with rolling doughnut (except they
>don't quite put this way :-)) If they were towed from the
>wingtips of an a/c they could appear to be two separate
>formations. Keep in mind that no one was doing (publicly anyway
>AFAIK) air-to-air refuelling by this method in 1947 so it would
>be a very unusual sight.

John,

I didn't entirely write off the possibility that Arnold's nine
objects were an aircraft towing some large 'reflectors'.

Aside from offering an explanation for the formation's 'kite
tail' appearance, it could also equate with the "fluttering"
motion he mentioned.

I've recently come across some little-known material re the
story. It's a letter dated 5 August, 1956 from Maurene Chenowith
to Isabel Davis, following the former's interview with Arnold.

Chenowith notes how Arnold has given up on his investigations
into 'flying saucers', although he still believes in their
existence.

She writes:

"On his own sightings he has seen saucers five separate times and
he has made movies of them. One flew under him at Mt. Lassen and

he got a movie of that. He says the movies are good. In his original sighting, a fact that he didn't mention was that one of the nine was slightly larger than the other eight".

However, in his book, Arnold claims, "I proceeded to gather my scattered wits together, got back in my airplane, and took off for Pendleton, Oregon. I remembered that I had forgotten to mention the fact that one of these craft looked different from the rest, was darker and of a slightly different shape...".

Was it merely slightly larger, or was it only different in shape, or both?

It's a question which I'm surprised was never resolved before Arnold's recent death. I'm sure he would have been able to clarify this.

That aside, I was advised of some allegedly 'secret' test flights which could have been related to Arnold's sighting.

You know how this goes - someone claims to have inside info which they can't substantiate...

Standard ufology. ;)

Still, I've never revealed this before and although it must be considered cautiously, I see no reason not to publish the story. As I should really obtain permission before stating the source, I won't disclose their identity. It was someone that I didn't know at all.

They wrote:

Hi,

I was not there in person, one of the men I have worked with awhile back was. He was stationed at Edwards AFB and also at White Sands. They were performing radar testing on some of the German captured aircraft about the right time. There were several vehicles, one was of the Horten IX/GO 229 type. They spent a couple of months doing the tests and the aircraft were flown to another base for some other testing he did not know about. He just performed the radar signature and heat signature testing. All of which is still is classified. He stated there were several unusual aircraft there, and very little detail were offered to the radar tracking and testing crew. Some of the aircraft caused serious problems with their equipment. Where they were transferred to is unknown. He was only involved with a couple. But there were several teams doing the tests at the time. I did

some extensive reading up on the Horten IX/GO and was surprised it was so much alike the Arnold drawing. I would suspect his speed estimates were not correct during his sighting...".

[...]

You might also secure a copy of: "Winged Wonders" The Story of the Flying Wings. by E.T. Wooldridge ISBN 0-87474-966-2 second printing in 1985 by the Smithsonian Institution Press Washington, D.C. On pages 70 through 75, the secret Project P 12 is also shown, with many other rare photos.

[End]

As Edwards and White Sands are a long way from the Cascades, I can't see how there could even feasibly be a connection.

The only contemporary army air base I'm aware of in the region of Arnold's sighting was Moses Lake Army Air Base, now Larson AFB, which was involved in classified work on Boeing's B-47 Stratojet and the B-50.

It would be interesting to know if anyone is aware of other bases which could, theoretically, have had test flights operating in the area of Arnold's sighting.

Again, I doubt there's any connection, however, no harm in looking at what they were involved with that time.

What conceivably could have a connection is 'Project P12' - this is a most interesting angle which comes back to our 'Nurflugels'.

My understanding is that 'Project P12' relates to the 'Messerschmitt Me-163 Komet', which was, intriguingly, a 'tailless aircraft' and does resemble Arnold's later sketch.

More than that, on further reflection, it's real close - see:

http://209.162.216.75/Nurflugel/Lippisch_Nurflugels/me163b/me163b-v2a.jpg

[This URL may 'wrap around']

Being a 'rocket powered' aircraft, it would, again theoretically, also further equate with what Arnold described.

I also understand that the Me-163's intended successor, the Messerschmitt P.1111, was a "turbojet-powered fighter" and that

after the end of WWII, possibly some Me-163's found their way to the US.

I also note from an online query that - "Allied troops overran the Oberrammergau workshops on April 29, 1945 and shortly thereafter took possession of all files relating to the P.1112. It is no coincidence that the U.S. Navy Chance Vought F7U-1 'Cutlass' wing shows features of the P.1112, since Waldemar Voigt soon found employment with that firm after the war".

Maybe this needs to be looked into some more.

Does anyone has a copy of 'Winged Wonders'?

James.

—
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—
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Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 10:52:08 EST

Subject: Re: Re:Kenneth Arnould and the Ho-IXStatus:

James,

An important new piece of evidence in the Arnold case may help to resolve this question at least. See COMMENTS below.

Any interview material on Arnold is of importance so I would greatly appreciate it if you could post a copy or supply a copy of the Chenowith (Chenoweth?) 1956 interview.

Brad

In a message dated 2/11/00 8:29:31 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:
<SNIP>

I've recently come across some little-known material re the story. It's a letter dated 5 August, 1956 from Maurene Chenowith to Isabel Davis, following the former's interview with Arnold.

Chenowith notes how Arnold has given up on his investigations into 'flying saucers', although he still believes in their existence.

She writes:

"On his own sightings he has seen saucers five separate times and he has made movies of them. One flew under him at Mt. Lassen and he got a movie of that. He says the movies are good. In his original sighting, a fact that he didn't mention was that one of the nine was slightly larger than the other eight".

However, in his book, Arnold claims, "I proceeded to gather my

scattered wits together, got back in my airplane, and took off for Pendleton, Oregon. I remembered that I had forgotten to mention the fact that one of these craft looked different from the rest, was darker and of a slightly different shape...".

Was it merely slightly larger, or was it only different in shape, or both?

It's a question which I'm surprised was never resolved before Arnold's recent death. I'm sure he would have been able to clarify this.

<SNIP>

James.

COMMENTS: Mark Rodeghier, CUFOS director, just confirmed on Wednesday that the light-gray hand drawing on the front cover of IUR for March/April 1995 is an early Arnold drawing in pencil on file at CUFOS, done on an envelope of his Great Western company possibly in the late 40's or early 50's. I had been inquiring around about the drawing and had separately found out from Pierre Lagrange that he had found an envelope at CUFOS with an Arnold drawing -- which turned out to be the IUR cover.

This Arnold drawing is the only known Arnold drawing of the objects' flight path. It also includes drawings of the objects' shapes (which are known however from his letter to the AAF, newspaper articles, etc.). But this drawing seems to be the only one where Arnold draws both the singular object and the shape of the remaining 8 so that they may be compared.

It turns out the bat-shaped singular object is about 15-20% wider than the manta-shaped other eight objects, and that is the longest dimension. However, the bat-shape is also about 40% shorter, too. So perhaps Arnold had difficulty deciding in his mind what to say about the relative sizes because it depended on which dimension.

I will respond to your other post later today.

—
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—
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Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 16:13:51 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

For the edification of those who may be new to the list I present here the beginning of the Arnold sighting as written in my MUFON Symposium paper (1997) and earlier printed in the IUR:

Note the differentiation between what was in the book vs what was in the letter to the Air Force,

which James did not mention in his recent post.

I should point out that in responding to immediate questions by reporters a witness is not as likely to

give accurate and complete answers as he would be when writing a letter and has a chance to think about what he is saying. Hence, I find the newspaper and radio interviews interesting and corroborative, but not necessarily as accurate as what is in his letter to the Air Force.

.....
ABSTRACT FROM PAPER:

WHAT WAS HE DOING BEFORE THE SIGHTING?

According to Mr. Arnold, at 2:00 PM, June 24, 1947 he took off from Chehalis, in the state of Washington, in his small plane after completing a business trip (he sold and installed fire fighting equipment). He planned to spend about an hour searching for a lost C-46 Marine transport plane that had crashed in the mountains west-southwest of Mt. Rainier. (There was a \$5,000 reward for finding the plane.) After searching for about an hour and not finding anything he turned east toward his next destination, Yakima, Washington. He was near Mineral, Washington, about 22 miles west-southwest of Mt. Rainier and Yakima was about 80 miles ahead of him along a flight path that would take him just about 12 miles south of peak of Mt. Rainier. He levelled out onto his new flight path he was at approximately a 9,200 ft altitude. His sighting began within a minute or two of the turn. Sentences and paragraphs taken from his Air Force letter (ref. 11) are preceded by (L) and statements from his book (ref. 10) are preceded by (B). As you read the following story please keep in mind that this is history. It actually happened!

THE SIGHTING BEGINS

(L) "The air was so smooth that day that it was a real pleasure flying and, as most pilots do, when the air is smooth and they are flying at a higher altitude, I trimmed out my airplane in the direction of Yakima, which was almost directly east of my position and simply sat in my plane

observing the sky and terrain. There was a DC-4 to the left and to the rear of me approximately fifteen miles distance, and I should judge, at 14,000 ft. elevation.

COMMENT: The time was about 3:00 PM and the sun was just slightly to the southwest of being directly overhead (azimuth 230 deg, elevation 60 deg.; this was only two days after the summer solstice). It is important to notice how Arnold's attention was first drawn to the presence of strange flying objects because his initial observation rules out any explanation that is based on things in the sky which are not shiny (reflective, like a mirror) such as, for example, birds. It also rules out atmospheric effects. Also, keep in mind the general geometry of this sighting. The objects traveled almost due south along a path that took them just west of Mt. Rainier. Their travel path from about the location of Rainier to several miles south of Rainier was essentially perpendicular to Arnold's eastward line of sight. This was at the time they were closest to Arnold.

(L) "The sky and air was as clear as crystal. I hadn't flown more than two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash of light reflected on my airplane. It startled me as I thought I was too close to some other aircraft. (B) I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around - to the sides and above and below me - in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from. The only actual plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear, apparently on its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had given me a buzz job across my nose and that it was sun reflecting off his wings as he passed that had caused the flash. Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find a close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mt. Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed. (L) I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 ft elevation and going, seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees.

COMMENT: Mt. Baker (altitude, 10,000 ft) is about 130 miles north of Mt. Rainier. Even if the objects were not as far away as Mt. Baker the flashes must have been very bright to be visible over a great distance. (If the path of the objects as estimated by Arnold, 170 degrees azimuth, is projected northward from Mt. Rainier, his sighting line to Mt. Baker crosses the projected path about 50 miles from his plane, which is a more likely distance for his initial observation of the flashes.) This suggests that the flashes were reflections of sunlight from mirror-like (specular) surfaces, i.e., a polished metal surfaces. Sunlight flashes could be visible over distances as great as a hundred miles under clear atmospheric conditions. Anything less would be invisible over such a distance in the bright sky. Since the sun was at an elevation of about 60 deg, some portion of the object's surface must have been momentarily at an angle of

about 60 deg. to the horizontal in order to cause a reflected sun ray to travel nearly horizontally in the atmosphere from the object to Arnold's plane.

DESCRIPTION AND TIMING THE FLIGHT BETWEEN POINTS

(B) "At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were still at a distance of over a hundred miles. I could see that the formation was going to fly in front of me. I watched as these objects approached the snow border of Mt. Rainier, thinking all the time that I was observing a whole formation of jets. In group count that I have used in counting cattle and game from the air, they numbered nine. They were flying diagonally in echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the first four and last five. What startled me the most was the fact that I could not find any tails on them. I felt sure that, being jets, they had tails, but figured they must be camouflaged in some way so that my eyesight could not perceive them. I knew that the Air Force was very artful in the knowledge and use of camouflage. I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and flashed against the snow and also against the sky.

(L) Anyhow, I discovered that this was where the reflection had come from, as two or three of them every few seconds would dip or change course slightly, just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected brightly on my plane.

(B) As they were traveling perpendicular to my path I was in an excellent position to clock their speed and I determined to make an attempt to do so. (L) I had two definite points I could clock them by. (Note: by this he means Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams, about 47 miles to the south). The air was so clear that it was very easy to see the objects and determine their approximate shape and size at almost fifty miles that day. I remember distinctly that my sweep second hand on my eight day clock, which is located on the instrument panel, read one minute to 3 PM as the first object of this formation passed the southern edge of Mt. Rainier.

(L) I watched these objects with great interest as I had never before observed airplanes flying so close to the mountain tops, flying directly south to southeast down the hog's back of a mountain range. I would estimate their elevation could have varied a thousand feet one way or the other up or down, but they were pretty much on the horizon to me which would indicate that they were near the same elevation as me. They flew like many times I have observed geese to fly in a rather diagonal chain-like line as if they were linked together. They seemed to hold a definite direction but rather swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks. I could quite accurately determine their pathway due to the fact that there were several high peaks a little this side of them as well as higher peaks on the other side of their pathway.

.....

Note the reference to a flash "on his plane" as written in his letter to the Air Force only a month or so after the event.... long before there was any book!

I should add this note, a propos of the present discussion about the flight track and whether or not they went behind "Little Tahoma" or "Little Tacoma" or whatever. I have looked for such a peak on a top map and have not found it labelled. I do find Anvil Rock (9584 ft). which is somewhat to the east of the peak of Rainier. Anyway, I have to "agree" with James..... Arnold could not determine exactly how far away the objects were. However, were as James suggests that Arnold couldn't tell the difference between 1 mile and 20 miles, I suggest that Arnold could not distinguish between, say 20 miles and 25 miles. The point is that he couldn't be certain they were flying a perfectly straight path southward at 170 degrees. That's what it appeared to him, but if they were weaving in and out of mountain peaks, as he suggested, then their distance from him could have been changing by several miles. Hence, they might have flown on the west side of Rainier, close to the mountain, and then moved somewhat eastward as they continued their flight south,. Perhaps they went on the far side of Anvil Rock (I can't be sure of this from my highly compressed topo map).

A second point. I have pointed out previously that the altitude of the mountains south of Rainier lies in the range 5000-7000 ft. Hence 2-4000 ft below Arnold's presumed altitude (9200 according to his instruments which might have been off by several hundred feet at least). I have also pointed out that the depression angle of a several thousand foot altitude difference over 20 miles is only a couple of degrees... an angle so small as to be difficult to distinguish from horizontal... "the horizon".... in other words the objects may have been several thousand feet lower than Arnold at 20 miles distance and have appeared to him, to be about at his altitude (he admits their altitude could have been 1000 ft either way, my suggestion is that they were perhaps 2000 ft lower).

A third point. Having said that he could have been off by several thousand feet in their altitude, I would now have to point out that their altitude could have changed. (In fact Arnold's testimony implies this.) Hence they might have been at about 10,000 ft as they passed Rainier and then dropped downward several thousand feet to "swerve in and out of the mountain peaks" south of Rainier.

Note that if these were True UFOs we don't know what they could have done. If they were pelicans, as James has suggested, then their flight path is considerably restricted by their own flight capabilities and characteristics (flapping wings, size, top speed-- assuming they could fly at top speed at 9000 ft, etc.)..... Oh uh, here I go again.....

D R A W A M A P!

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Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 16:13:57 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Re:Kenneth Arnould and the Ho-IX charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
X-Status:

All this speculation about top secret research craft of the Air Force is amusing considering that J. Edgar Hoover of tgh FBI was assured by General George Shulgen of AF intelligence, in August, 1947, that there were no secret aircraft development projects that could account for the numerous sghings of flying saucers. It is reasonable to presume that this also applied to Arnold's sighting since what he saw fell under the general classification of "flying saucers." Shulgen sent a letter to Hoover after checking with the AF director of research.

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Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 22:37:14 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

>Any interview material on Arnold is of importance so I would greatly
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>(Chenoweth?) 1956 interview.

Brad,

This interview was posted to the 'Project-1947' mailing list by Jerome
Clarke on 2 July, 1997.

There's actually very little therein about Arnold's sighting, it deals more
with the Dahl/Tacoma case and other 'contactee' stories.

As it strictly requires permission to repost in full, if you still want a
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Is it possible to scan this material and make a copy available?

It would be of great interest to finally see and understand what Arnold
believed he witnessed!

James.

—
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Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 18:04:05 EST

Subject: Re: Re:Kenneth Arnould and the Ho-IXStatus:

James,

If you can't repost the Chenowith letter please send it to me by private E-mail, if you would, thank you. I can't scan and post the IUR cover for obvious copyright reasons, and the Arnold drawing is partially cropped on it in any event. But I am to receive a full photocopy of the drawing through the kind assistance of Mark Rodeghier of CUFOFOS. I'll ask him if I can post it as well, giving IUR/CUFOS credit for first publication.

Brad

In a message dated 2/12/00 2:37:02 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

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rly-yc02.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Sat, 12 Feb 2000 17:36:51 -0500

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by carbon.btinternet.com with smtp (Exim 2.05 #1)
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for UFORL@listbot.com; Sat, 12 Feb 2000 22:36:44 +0000
Message-ID: <005f01bf75a9\$b6b4faa0\$d28001d5@voyager>
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>References:
<46.1893a05.25d6dba8@aol.com>
Subject: Re:Kenneth Arnould and the Ho-IX
Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 22:37:14 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"

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Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 15:16:19 -0800

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

As Bondarchuk is Canadian, you might want to try posting to
Canufo@egroups.com

----- Original Message -----

From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>

>

> I'd like to query the group for a book titled UFO Sightings,
> Landings, and Abductions-The Documented Evidence by Yurko
> Bondarchuk. I've found this book at Amazon.com for a whopping
> \$60 US! Is anyone here aware of any other source for this out of
> print book, or would have a copy they're willing to sell? Any
> help would be greatly appreciated.

>

> Thanks,
> Todd Lemire

>

>

>

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Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 00:56:09 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce wrote:

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>amusing considering that J. Edgar Hoover of tgh FBI was assured by General
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>were no secret aircraft development projects that could account for the
>numerous sghings of flying saucers. It is reasonable to presume that this
>also applied to Arnold's sighting since what he saw fell under the general
>classification of "flying saucers." Shulgen sent a letter to Hoover
>after checking with the AF director of research.

Bruce,

Couldn't agree more. It's a point I've made in the past - surely if the US military knew what was responsible for 'flying saucer' reports they wouldn't have wasted so much resources looking for an explanation and allowed the hysteria to continue.

However, if Arnold's sighting was related to a secret test flight, it presumes that someone did spot that likely connection and was prepared to possibly compromise the project's secrecy by revealing its existence. Maybe those directly involved were fearful of being reprimanded, or worse, for what could be considered a dreadful blunder. Not only had a secret flight been noticed, it was the focus of national media attention.

They may have decided it was best to just forget about it - who cares if everyone was suddenly seeing 'flying saucers'!

In fact, they might one day be applauded for such an astute 'cover up'.

Conversely, wouldn't this rapidly have reached a point where those who knew the truth could never reveal it - nobody expected that the hysteria would persist, let alone grow to effectively world-wide proportions and that the US gummit would waste so much time and money.

Who would subsequently and too late, 'own up' under these circumstances?

You could kiss your career goodbye and that's probably not the only thing.

Can we take it you also accept the US had no evidence of any 'alien spacecraft', at this time, and consequently there wasn't one (or is it two) involved in the 'Roswell' case.

Doubtless Shulgen would also have told Hoover about this.

James.

—
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Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 01:01:42 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

A summary of PC Alan Godfrey's well known (at least in the UK) story can be found online at:

<http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Vault/6455/doc2.html>

Can anyone give an informed opinion on whether this case is believed to have some substance, or not, and if so, why?

James.

—
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Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 20:35:33 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

Hi Bruce,

Thanks for posting the primary source material, especially excerpts of Arnold's letter to the AAF of ca. July 8-10, 1947, which is only two weeks after the sighting, not even a month, so it is important early information.

Little Tahoma Peak, 11,138 ft, is clearly marked on my USGS topo maps, the 7.5-minute Mt. Rainier East quadrangle, and the 15-minute Mt. Rainier quadrangle. According to the online USGS Geographic Names Information System it is located at 46-50-59 N, 121-42-40 W. Again, let me reiterate that Kottmeyer is wrong in saying Little Tahoma was not visible from Arnold's position.

Arnold's only known drawing of the flight path (on the cover of the Mar/Apr 95 IUR with Part 2 of your "Arnold Phenomenon" article) shows it in heavy pencil line somewhat jagged. The path starts with a very thin, short line segment just 5 mm long which overlays the right edge of Mt. Rainier and indicates the path comes from BEHIND Mt. Rainier. (This establishes the minimum distance as at least Arnold's 15-17-mile distance to Mt. Rainier, and makes it impossible to be birds.) It is a well-known artistic convention known to many laypersons to indicate the presence of objects behind other objects in a drawing by the use of THIN or LIGHT or DOTTED lines. The objects' flight path in Arnold's drawing does NOT CROSS IN FRONT OF MT. RAINIER.

Arnold insisted that the objects maintained a "constant" heading or "definite direction of about 170 degrees" at about "right angles" to his own eastward heading towards Yakima when the objects were in the vicinity of Mt. Rainier and beyond. This is not consistent with circling around the front of Mt. Rainier which requires a very discrepant 120-deg heading in order to reach Goat Ridge and destroys the 170-deg heading from there onward.

Arnold's flight-path drawing also shows the path line with a "10000" label indicating it was at 10,000 feet, which was the approximate height of the objects that Arnold insisted upon in his early interviews, and evidently TOO HIGH for pelicans or geese or other birds to maintain in level flight. The flight-path line is clearly high above the rugged ridge which is marked with "5 mi" for the length, which Arnold later identified as Goat Ridge, very roughly at 5,000-7,000 feet. The flight path is also level overall at 10,000 feet, as Arnold always maintained (except for a rise at the very end past Mt. Adams which he mentioned in 1952, but cannot be determined from the IUR cover which is cropped), and does not have any sharp drops or rises, certainly not down to 5,000-7,000 feet.

Brad

In a message dated 2/12/00 1:20:59 PM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

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COMMENT: Mt. Baker (altitude, 10,000 ft) is about 130 miles north of Mt. Rainier. Even if the objects were not as far away as Mt. Baker the flashes must have been very bright to be visible over a great distance. (If the path of the objects as estimated by Arnold, 170 degrees azimuth, is projected northward from Mt. Rainier, his sighting line to Mt. Baker crosses the projected path about 50 miles from his plane, which is a more likely distance for his initial observation of the flashes.) This suggests that the flashes were reflections of sunlight from mirror-like (specular) surfaces, i.e., a polished metal surfaces. Sunlight flashes could be visible over distances as great as a hundred miles under clear atmospheric conditions. Anything less would be invisible over such a distance in the bright sky. Since the sun was at an elevation of about 60 deg, some portion of the object's surface must have been momentarily at an angle of about 60 deg. to the horizontal in order to cause a reflected sun ray to travel nearly horizontally in the atmosphere from the object to Arnold's plane.

DESCRIPTION AND TIMING THE FLIGHT BETWEEN POINTS

(B) "At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were still at a distance of over a hundred miles. I could see that the formation was going to fly in front of me. I watched as these objects approached the

snow border of Mt. Rainier, thinking all the time that I was observing a whole formation of jets. In group count that I have used in counting cattle and game from the air, they numbered nine. They were flying diagonally in echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the first four and last five. What startled me the most was the fact that I could not find any tails on them. I felt sure that, being jets, they had tails, but figured they must be camouflaged in some way so that my eyesight could not perceive them. I knew that the Air Force was very artful in the knowledge and use of camouflage. I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and flashed against the snow and also against the sky.

(L) Anyhow, I discovered that this was where the reflection had come from, as two or three of them every few seconds would dip or change course slightly, just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected brightly on my plane.

(B) As they were traveling perpendicular to my path I was in an excellent position to clock their speed and I determined to make an attempt to do so. (L) I had two definite points I could clock them by. (Note: by this he means Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams, about 47 miles to the south). The air was so clear that it was very easy to see the objects and determine their approximate shape and size at almost fifty miles that day. I remember distinctly that my sweep second hand on my eight day clock, which is located on the instrument panel, read one minute to 3 PM as the first object of this formation passed the southern edge of Mt. Rainier.

(L) I watched these objects with great interest as I had never before observed airplanes flying so close to the mountain tops, flying

directly south to southeast down the hog's back of a mountain range. I would estimate their elevation could have varied a thousand feet one way or the other up or down, but they were pretty much on the horizon to me which would indicate that they were near the same elevation as me. They flew like many times I have observed geese to fly in a rather diagonal chain-like line as if they were linked together. They seemed to hold a definite direction but rather swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks. I could quite accurately determine their pathway due to the fact that there were several high peaks a little this side of them as well as higher peaks on the other side of their pathway.

.....

Note the reference to a flash "on his plane" as written in his letter to the Air Force only a month or so after the event.... long before there was any book!

I should add this note, a propos of the present discussion about the flight track and whether or not they went behind "Little Tahoma" or "Little Tacoma" or whatever. I have looked for such a peak on a top map and have not found it labelled. I do find Anvil Rock (9584 ft). which is somewhat to the east of the peak of Rainier. Anyway, I have to "agree" with James..... Arnold could not determine exactly how far away the objects were. However, were as James suggests that Arnold couldn't tell the difference between 1 mile and 20 miles, I suggest that Arnold could not distinguish between, say 20 miles and

25 miles. The point is that he couldn't be certain they were flying a perfectly straight path southward at 170 degrees. That's what it appeared to him, but if they were weaving in and out of mountain peaks, as he suggested, then their distance from him could have been changing by several miles. Hence, they might have flown on the west side of Rainier, close to the mountain, and then moved somewhat eastward as they continued their flight south,. Perhaps they went on the far side of Anvil Rock (I can't be sure of this from my highly compressed topo map).

A second point. I have pointed out previously that the altitude of the mountains south of Rainier lies in the range 5000-7000 ft. Hence 2-4000 ft below Arnold's presumed altitude (9200 according to his instruments which might have been off by several hundred feet at least). I have also pointed out that the depression angle of a several thousand foot altitude difference over 20 miles is only a couple of degrees... an angle so small as to be difficult to distinguish from horizontal... "the horizon".... in other words the objects may have been several thousand feet lower than Arnold at 20 miles distance and have appeared to him, to be about at his altitude (he admits their altitude could have been 1000 ft either way, my suggestion is that they were perhaps 2000 ft lower).

A third point. Having said that he could have been off by several thousand feet in their altitude, I would now have to point out that their altitude could have changed. (In fact Arnold's testimony implies this.) Hence they might have been at about 10,000 ft as they passed Rainier and then dropped downward several thousand feet to "swerve in and out of the

mountain peaks" south of Rainier.

Note that if these were True UFOs we don't know what they could have done.

If they were pelicans, as James has suggested, then their flight path is

considerably restricted by their own flight capabilities and

characteristics (flapping wings, size, top speed-- assuming they could fly

at top speed at 9000 ft, etc.)..... Oh uh, here I go again.....

D R A W A M A P!

—

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</XMP>

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air-za02.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Sat, 12 Feb 2000 16:20:59 -0500

Received: from lbmail5.listbot.com (lbmail5.listbot.com [204.71.191.17]) by
rly-za01.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Sat, 12 Feb 2000 16:20:48 -0500

Received: (qmail 8513 invoked by uid 0); 12 Feb 2000 21:26:10 -0000

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Received: (qmail 17413 invoked from network); 12 Feb 2000 21:14:16 -0000

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(149.174.206.136)

by lb2.listbot.com with SMTP; 12 Feb 2000 21:14:16 -0000

Received: (from mailgate@localhost)

by spdmgaac.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.8) id QAA18398

for UFORL@listbot.com; Sat, 12 Feb 2000 16:14:17 -0500 (EST)

Date: Sat, 12 Feb 2000 16:13:51 -0500

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

>>

—
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Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 01:05:49 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re:Kenneth Arnnold and the Ho-IX
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Regarding you comments on the secret flight idea:

The idea that someone let Arnold's saucer sighting to remain unexplained in order to cover up a secret flight presupposes that there could have been such a flight.

I ... and gather others on this list.... d not buy the idea that there would have been

9 somewhat circular (8 of one type and 1 of another) top secret aircraft flying around

in the state of Washington, near Mt Rainier , where any Tom, Dick or Kenneth

could see them and spill the secret beans to the press (and thence to the Soviets).

Secret aircraft tend to be confined to secret areas.... unless they can fly so high and fast

as be hard to see (e.g., U-2).

>

Can we take it you also accept the US had no evidence of any 'alien spacecraft', at this time, and consequently there wasn't one (or is it two) involved in the 'Roswell' case.

Doubtless Shulgen would also have told Hoover about this.

<

Not doubtless. Hoover had no need to know about "real" crashed discs.... despite his

statement that he should have access to "all discs recovered"... in order to carry out

the investigation of "ash can covers, toilet seats and whatnot" (quoted from an Air

Force document), i.e., investigation of the hoax sightings and searching for evidence

of communist subversion, which is what the AF asked the FBI to do.

—
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Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 11:49:28 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> Date: 13 February 2000 01:01

Subject: Alan Godfrey's Close Encounter

>>

>A summary of PC Alan Godfrey's well known (at least in the UK) story can be
>found online at:

>

><http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Vault/6455/doc2.html>

>

>

>Can anyone give an informed opinion on whether this case is believed to
>have some substance, or not, and if so, why?

>

>

>James.

>

>

Hi,

Well, I was involved in this case virtually from the start. I have met Alan often. In fact I spoke to him only a couple of weeks ago.

I wrote his initial story up at great length in 'The Pennine UFO Mystery' in close consultation with him in 1983 (indeed this brought special branch attention since I sent him cassette tapes to check over and someone, somewhere found this out). I then told the story of what happened next (police harrassment etc that he faced) in 'Death by Supernatural Causes?' in 1988. A new version of this (its completely rewritten with new data and different cases) is to appear this spring as 'Supernatural Causes?' More info on the Godfrey case gathered post 1988 is in there.

In answer to your question. I have no doubt Alan is sincere. There is very little question a UFO was seen that night. Alan was not the only witness. The other sightings all interlock. The UFO was a rotating, swirling dome shape and possibly a UAP. It created physical effects. In the wave that surrounded it (and included the death of Zigmund Adamski a few hundred yards away that Alan was pilloried over later more than his own encounter) there were clear EM effects in evidence.

As for the abduction scenario. Thats a different matter. The doctors who regressed him told me they thought he was recalling a real memory. Alan himself has never been sure. There was a nine month gap between sighting and

hypnosis during which Alan read UFO literature and thinks this could have been influential. He has never developed a certain conscious recall and did not even recall the memory after hypnosis until he saw the video footage.

Personally, I have always respected Alan and his candid sincerity over this. It is also true that he has a classic 'track record' from seeing what I call 'psychic toys' as a child through a number of apparitional and mini time lapse experiences as he grew up. This led to several doctors suspecting either narcolepsy or temporal lobe epilepsy.

During the shameful lengthy attempts by the West Yorkshire Police to discredit him (full story in Death by Supernatural Causes) he was shunted to many doctors. I have seen the documentation and other evidence Alan gathered. Its powerful stuff. None found any trace of these medical conditions and one doctor said the senior officers who tried to find a way to get rid of him should come and see a psychiatrist.

Alan was forced out of the police via a series of petty acts that beggar belief. The police even raided his retirement party!

If you dont know this full story 'Supernatural Causes' will open your eyes if you read it this spring as this is a case of far more than just a copper who saw a UFO.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 09:57:33 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: In search of book
References: <38A4821B.21E2ED6C@home.com>
<000901bf75af\$2c1714e0\$bdf2dce@pavilion>
Status:

Thanks Geoff for the reference,

I've forwarded my message to that address. Hopefully I'll hear something. I didn't realize this book was so hard to find.

Take care,
Todd Lemire

Geoff Dittman wrote:

>
> >
> As Bondarchuk is Canadian, you might want to try posting to
> Canufo@egroups.com
>
> ----- Original Message -----
> From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> >
> > I'd like to query the group for a book titled UFO Sightings,
> > Landings, and Abductions-The Documented Evidence by Yurko
> > Bondarchuk. I've found this book at Amazon.com for a whopping
> > \$60 US! Is anyone here aware of any other source for this out of
> > print book, or would have a copy they're willing to sell? Any
> > help would be greatly appreciated.
> >
> > Thanks,
> > Todd Lemire
> >
> >
> >

-
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"When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains,
however improbable, must be the truth."

Sherlock Holmes

—

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Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 17:39:32 -0500
From: Andy Roberts <Brigantia@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Alan Godfrey's Close Encounter
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Hi,

Interesting case, interesting guy - I wouldn't like to tell him he didn't see a UFO!

But there are a few anomalies with the case which intrigue-

* Two other 'UFOs' were seen that night in the same *general* area. Yes. But there is nothing to connect those two with each other, never mind what PC Godfrey saw.

* Watch the regression video (widely bootlegged despite Harry Harris trying to prevent it). Godfrey's reactions give no doubt he is under the 'fluence. But right at the beginning, when he is describing what he saw he says, 'It's a bus, it's a bus, it's not a bus.'

* Now, that might just mean he at first confused a huge, hovering, rotating object with a bus. As you do.

* On the other hand - and coming at things from a misperception angle, as I tend to - what if he *had* seen a bus and then had a 'UFO moment' - as thousands of other witnesses of radical misperceptions have done?

* The event took place outside a mill which worked shifts. It took place at (from memory) 5.30am (ish) - when buses would have been bringing/taking people to/from the factory. And stone me if it wasn't more or less next to a bus stop!

* Couple that with the fact that throughout the encounter it seems no other witness saw anything - on a relatively busy trans-pennine road, at a time when factories in the area were starting up.

* I hasten to add that I'm certainly *not* claiming Godfrey saw a bus - just that that particular angle has never been explained as I don't think anyone checked the bus time tables at the time.

* The 'Adamski' death was I think, further away from the Godfrey event site than Jenny suggests.

* In 1988 I was teaching a local authority folklore evening class and who should be flicking ink pellets from the back but the Chief Inspector

of the local force at the time of the Godfrey event. He said- and I must emphasise that this is me repeating what I was told *not* my personal beliefs - that if ever anything 'like that' was going to happen it would have happened to Alan Godfrey.

* If it walks like a bus and talks like a bus.....

* I also know, professionally and from school, one of the three police officers who saw one of the other UFOs that night. They are in no doubt they saw something extremely unusual and that it headed off in the *general* direction of where PC Godfrey was.

* As I said, interesting case, interesting guy.

Happy - if slightly mischevious -Trails

Andy

-
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Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 23:55:05 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: Andy Roberts <Brigantia@compuserve.com> Date: 13 February 2000 22:40

Subject: Re: Alan Godfrey's Close Encounter

>>

>Hi,

>

>But there are a few anomalies with the case which intrigue-

>

>* Two other 'UFOs' were seen that night in the same *general*

>area. Yes. But there is nothing to connect those two with each other,

>never mind what PC Godfrey saw.

Not strictly true. The three sightings all occurred within a small moorland area within 3 miles of Todmorden. They all occurred within a period of about 30 minutes of each other. They were all reported independently. Each reported a bright light coloured blue/white and two referred to swirling images or rotations. There are in fact more connections between these sightings than in many independently witnessed cases. However, it is true that only Alan Godfrey saw anything substantial.

To be honest the testimony of three other police officers on the moors looking for missing motorcycles is partly reminiscent of venus (which was bright in the sky at the time). But having talked to them I doubt that's what they saw. Although it's not impossible that coupled with a temperature inversion it might be this (there was a major clearing weather system sweeping through creating boundary layer distortions). Odds are it was more given Alan's sighting, which it is virtually impossible to fit with venus (he was driving in the opposite direction)

But I think if you study the sightings from around 5 am they do appear to relate to the same basic phenomenon - except in Alan's case it went a lot further.

>

>* Watch the regression video (widely bootlegged despite Harry Harris

>trying to prevent it). Godfrey's reactions give no doubt he is under

>the 'fluence. But right at the beginning, when he is describing what

>he saw he says, 'It's a bus, it's a bus, it's not a bus.'

>* Now, that might just mean he at first confused a huge, hovering,

>rotating object with a bus. As you do.

I don't think so Andy. You need to follow his full testimony to see this

sentence in context. Despite what you say this WAS checked. There was one works bus due through. It in fact passed through the town and was seen by another PC checking shops. It passed him before Alan drove past . Indeed Alan recalled later seeing it himself before he went onto Burnley Road.

The bus was in fact a West Yorkshire PTE workers bus taking early morning drivers to take charge of the first service buses of the day. These had not yet started because that bus had yet to deliver the drivers for services which began at around 5.30.

Besides which Alan stopped his car, picked up an accident sketch pad, propped it against the windscreen and drew the 'bus' dead in front. We reconstructed this on site and it took about 2 minutes. Aside from the improbability of a bus stopping that long with so few people about its a rather lengthy 'UFO moment' and I just dont buy someone mistaking a bus for something far stranger for such a long time.

Besides which Alan was adamant he was within a very short distance, had a perfect view and could see much detail (including the roadside bushes being blown by the rotational vortex). Not to mention the rather curious coincidence that Alan would see a bus and freak out (despite telling us he saw that same bus often on patrol) and within a couple of hours of his experience on just that day two other groups of witnesses see a UFO in the same area at the same time in circumstances where there is no reasonable prospect they too saw a bus and got fooled.

>

>

>* The event took place outside a mill which worked shifts. It took
>place at (from memory) 5.30am (ish) - when buses would have been
>bringing/taking people to/from the factory. And stone me if it
>wasn't more or less next to a bus stop!

See above. Sounds plausible But it didnt check out.

>

>* Couple that with the fact that throughout the encounter it seems
>no other witness saw anything - on a relatively busy trans-pennine
>road, at a time when factories in the area were starting up.

Untrue, one driver from Cliviger DID see something on the same road and report it around breakfast time long before Alan's story was public knowledge. And traffic at 5 am on that road in 1980 was not massive. We were there several times late at night and it was not exactly humming. At 5 am it would have been even quieter.

>* I hasten to add that I'm certainly *not* claiming Godfrey
>saw a bus - just that that particular angle has never been explained
>as I don't think anyone checked the bus time tables at the time.

See above. MUFORA did.

>* The 'Adamski' death was I think, further away from the
>Godfrey event site than Jenny suggests.

Half a mile or so.

>* In 1988 I was teaching a local authority folklore evening class and
>who should be flicking ink pellets from the back but the Chief Inspector
>of the local force at the time of the Godfrey event. He said- and I must
>emphasise that this is me repeating what I was told *not* my personal
>beliefs - that if ever anything 'like that' was going to happen it would
>have happened to Alan Godfrey.

See my comments about the appalling attitude and actions of the West Yorkshire Police to Alan. I don't know if Andy has seen or heard the evidence Alan accrued (some of it was watertight I promise). I did study all this and I would not trust anything told about Alan by his colleagues in its light. They had a vested interest in shutting him up over the Adamski death (not I think because Adamski was murdered by aliens but simply because they botched the case and Alan uncovered key things that never made it to the inquest). His and a key witness statement got lost. Again details are in 'Supernatural Causes'. I have had access to the complete inquest transcripts and Alan's own police statement books. They are illuminating.

As I said this case is a lot deeper than meets the eye irrespective of the abduction (which I don't think was an alien kidnap - it was a dream/fantasy based on Blakes Seven and Buck Rogers in the 25th Century - the clues are obvious from the hypnosis sessions). I think Alan saw a UAP that triggered an altered state/dream due to a latent tendency he clearly had from his earlier experiences caused by something akin to narcolepsy. That's my opinion only, of course. The UAP created physical effects (it swirl dried the road surface for instance) and was seen in its true form (at a greater distance) by the others who basically just observed a light.

The Adamski affair was a coincidence but Alan's association with that - his refusal to bury the cock ups - and the unfortunate high profile that his close encounter brought - made him a huge embarrassment to the police who in effect engineered his departure in shameful ways.

>* If it walks like a bus and talks like a bus.....

But in this case Andy it doesn't. You are basing a conclusion on a fraction of the evidence. I've seen a lot more than I suspect you have and I think that theory is too simplistic to fit the facts.

Best wishes,

Jenny

>

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 02:52:15 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

>Hi Bruce,

>Arnold's only known drawing of the flight path (on the cover of the Mar/Apr
>5 IUR with Part 2 of your "Arnold Phenomenon" article) shows it in heavy
>pencil line somewhat jagged. The path starts with a very thin, short line
>segment just 5 mm long which overlays the right edge of Mt. Rainier and
>indicates the path comes from BEHIND Mt. Rainier. (This establishes the
>minimum distance as at least Arnold's 15-17-mile distance to Mt. Rainier,
>and makes it impossible to be birds.)

Brad,

Thank you for explaining this fascinating development.

It's maybe, as we shall see, presumptuous to take this evidence as being unequivocal and justifying any impossibilities.

>It is a well-known artistic convention known to many laypersons to indicate
>the presence of objects behind other objects in a drawing by the use of
>THIN or LIGHT or DOTTED lines. The objects' flight path in Arnold's
>drawing does NOT CROSS IN FRONT OF MT. RAINIER.

In conjunction with Arnold's accounts which were noted, it emphasises the question I asked - how can this all be reconciled.

Arnold clearly stated the objects flew down the western side of Mt. Rainier. Wouldn't they have flown down the eastern side if passing behind the mountain?

>Arnold insisted that the objects maintained a "constant" heading or
>"definite direction of about 170 degrees" at about "right angles" to his
>own eastward heading towards Yakima when the objects were in the vicinity
>of Mt. Rainier and beyond. This is not consistent with circling around the
>front of Mt. Rainier which requires a very discrepant 120-deg heading in
>order to reach Goat Ridge and destroys the 170-deg heading from there
>onward.

Yet, Arnold claimed in that early radio interview, "I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier".

How could he, if they went behind the mountain?

At the speed he believed the objects to be travelling and given his location, how could they have passed behind the mountain and still have been visible with the mountain as a backdrop?

>Arnold's flight-path drawing also shows the path line with a "10000" label
>indicating it was at 10,000 feet, which was the approximate height of the
>objects that Arnold insisted upon in his early interviews, and evidently
>TOO HIGH for pelicans or geese or other birds to maintain in level flight.

As I confirmed on the 'UFO UpDates list, way back in November 1997:

"Incidentally, on Kottmeyer's belief that 9200 feet is an unlikely altitude for geese to be flying, perhaps worth considering, for ease of reference, the information at URL:

<http://lucky.innet.com/~brad/geese.html>

which states:

"An Eagle may rise at least to the height of 17,000 feet, for it is there just visible. Flocks of Storks and Geese may mount still higher..."

And that "AIP bird hazards" at URL:

<http://www.tc.gc.ca/aviation/aerodrme/birdstke/info/images/geese/gespring.gif>

[this URL might 'wrap around']

shows the "spring migration route" for geese indicates a hazard "UP TO 12,000 FEET".

[End]

I can easily add further references from ornithological sources, e.g.:

"A flock of whooper swans was observed migrating at a height of 8,800 meters (28,871 feet).....".

There's absolutely no question it's a fact that birds are not limited by an altitude of 10,000 feet, or even close.

Consider also the potential significance of that 'New Westminster British Columbian' article dated 12 July, 1947 which reported:

"Capt. Gordon Moore disclosed that he and his co-pilot, Vern Kesler were saucer-hunting last Wednesday on a regular flight between here and Portland, Ore. Kesler was sure he had seen some flying saucers on July 2, and the pilots were armed with movie cameras and binoculars for another encounter.

'Suddenly we spotted nine big round disks weaving northward two thousand feet below us,' Moore related.

'We investigated and found they were real all right --- real pelicans'."

What altitude would this 'Northwest Airlines' plane probably have been flying at?

Their "nine big round disks weaving northward" were only a stated two thousand feet beneath them...

I look forward to some rationalisation of the questions asked by the apparent variance in Arnold's accounts.

James.

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Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 22:48:51 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
Subject: Reading List for HighSchool Seniors?
Status:

Greetings List,

I'd like to get a few opinions from the members here. I will be giving a presentation to a high school class next month and I'd like to develop a list of 10 books that would be a good introductory list of reading material on the subject of ufos, abductions, crop circles, etc., for high school seniors. I'd like to encompass general coverage of the topic with a very good readability index. Your help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,
Todd Lemire

--

"When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth."

Sherlock Holmes

-
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 00:19:56 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

James,

I've promised you a detailed response to your prior post with this heading but couldn't get to it this weekend. Please forgive me and let me respond to this posting and your excellent questions first, briefly before going back to the previous post.

My COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated 2/13/00 6:52:01 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>Hi Bruce,

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>5 IUR with Part 2 of your "Arnold Phenomenon" article) shows it in heavy
>pencil line somewhat jagged. The path starts with a very thin, short line
>segment just 5 mm long which overlays the right edge of Mt. Rainier and
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>minimum distance as at least Arnold's 15-17-mile distance to Mt. Rainier,
>and makes it impossible to be birds.)

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It's maybe, as we shall see, presumptuous to take this evidence as being

unequivocal and justifying any impossibilities.

COMMENTS: Sorry about my hasty wording. What I meant to say was that IF the Arnold drawing is correct then birds could not be visible at the indicated distance of at least 15-17 miles and hence the bird explanation would be impossible.

>It is a well-known artistic convention known to many laypersons to indicate
>the presence of objects behind other objects in a drawing by the use of
>THIN or LIGHT or DOTTED lines. The objects' flight path in Arnold's
>drawing does NOT CROSS IN FRONT OF MT. RAINIER.

In conjunction with Arnold's accounts which were noted, it emphasises the question I asked - how can this all be reconciled.

Arnold clearly stated the objects flew down the western side of Mt. Rainier.

Wouldn't they have flown down the eastern side if passing behind the mountain?

COMMENTS: You are right to ask the questions and I'm sorry to say they're not easily reconciled and seemingly totally inconsistent. The question of the objects' flight path as either east or west of Mt. Rainier I think accounts for why there has evidently NEVER been a MAP of the objects' flight path ever PUBLISHED, not by Arnold who reportedly drew one right after the incident or anyone else (except for a sketchy all but worthless one in FSR in 1987). The contradictions in Arnold's accounts have frustrated attempts to map the flight path.

And it is NOT THE ONLY CONTRADICTION in his testimony, there are many other facets in contradiction -- (1) WHAT he FIRST saw or drew his attention (2) WHERE he was when he FIRST saw the objects and WHERE the objects were (3) what he first thought they were, (4) the objects' shape(s) (5) whether he used a stopwatch, wristwatch or instrument panel clock to do his famous timing (6) the objects' altitude and whether they dipped down in among the peaks of Goat Ridge between Rainier and Adams. Etc. etc.

>Arnold insisted that the objects maintained a "constant" heading or
>"definite direction of about 170 degrees" at about "right angles" to his
>own eastward heading towards Yakima when the objects were in the vicinity
>of Mt. Rainier and beyond. This is not consistent with circling around the
>front of Mt. Rainier which requires a very discrepant 120-deg heading in
>order to reach Goat Ridge and destroys the 170-deg heading from there
>onward.

Yet, Arnold claimed in that early radio interview, "I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier".

How could he, if they went behind the mountain?

At the speed he believed the objects to be travelling and given his location, how could they have passed behind the mountain and still have been visible with the mountain as a backdrop?

COMMENTS: See above. Excellent points.

>Arnold's flight-path drawing also shows the path line with a "10000" label
>indicating it was at 10,000 feet, which was the approximate height of the
>objects that Arnold insisted upon in his early interviews, and evidently
>TOO HIGH for pelicans or geese or other birds to maintain in level flight.

As I confirmed on the 'UFO UpDates list, way back in November 1997:

"Incidentally, on Kottmeyer's belief that 9200 feet is an unlikely altitude for geese to be flying, perhaps worth considering, for ease of reference, the information at URL:

<http://lucky.innet.com/~brad/geese.html>

which states:

"An Eagle may rise at least to the height of 17,000 feet, for it is there just visible. Flocks of Storks and Geese may mount still higher..."

COMMENTS: Please note carefully what I said: "TOO HIGH for ... birds to MAINTAIN in LEVEL flight." They can RISE or SOAR on a ballistic arc to higher altitudes but cannot sustain those altitudes in constant level flight.

And that "AIP bird hazards" at URL:

<http://www.tc.gc.ca/aviation/aerodrme/birdstke/info/images/geese/gespring.gif>

[this URL might 'wrap around']

shows the "spring migration route" for geese indicates a hazard "UP TO 12,000 FEET".

[End]

I can easily add further references from ornithological sources, e.g.:

"A flock of whooper swans was observed migrating at a height of 8,800 meters (28,871 feet).....".

There's absolutely no question it's a fact that birds are not limited by an

altitude of 10,000 feet, or even close.

Consider also the potential significance of that 'New Westminster British Columbian' article dated 12 July, 1947 which reported:

"Capt. Gordon Moore disclosed that he and his co-pilot, Vern Kesler were saucer-hunting last Wednesday on a regular flight between here and Portland, Ore. Kesler was sure he had seen some flying saucers on July 2, and the pilots were armed with movie cameras and binoculars for another encounter.

'Suddenly we spotted nine big round disks weaving northward two thousand feet below us,' Moore related.

'We investigated and found they were real all right --- real pelicans'."

What altitude would this 'Northwest Airlines' plane probably have been flying at?

Their "nine big round disks weaving northward" were only a stated two thousand feet beneath them...

I look forward to some rationalisation of the questions asked by the apparent variance in Arnold's accounts.

James.

—

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by chalfont.mail.easynet.net (Postfix) with SMTP id E6501F81EA

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 02:51:40 +0000 (GMT)

Message-ID: <006801bf7696\$80a78f20\$8cc928c3@voyager>

From: "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>References:

<25.1d9d45a.25d76465@aol.com>

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 02:52:15 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 00:29:48 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Brad,

Using the peak of Rainier as the center of a clock, could you say which
direction
to Little Tahoma peak?

—
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—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 06:58:46 +0000

Message-Id: <E12KGPG-0004VY-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Status:

This sounds familiar. Back in March 93 I was on a job in a Hampshire forest. Not much going on, so we had a barbeque. As you do. We started discussing ABCs ("Alien Big Cats - large felines seen in the UK) and other odd stuff when one of the blokes (John Hampson or Hampton, I don't have my paperwork with me as I'm up North.) started to talk about a UFO he had seen, a triangle to be precise. (he didn't know me or of my interest in them). I asked him a load of questions and he asked me what my interest was. I told him, so he said "What do you make of this then?" and told me the Alan Godfrey story and the Adamski business (If I recall rightly it was a body with no spine stuck on top of a pile of coal. Definitely body swerve time for Chris)

I think he knew Alan Godfrey and didn't doubt his story one bit. This bloke John lived in or near the village of Todmorden, which he said was a "hotspot" for UFOs. I was intrigued by the triangle but dismissed the rest of this story as bollocks as a) I knew nothing about UFOs b) wasn't particularly interested in people having their spines whipped out.

Is this also the story told in Paul Devereaux's "Earthlight Revelation"?

here's the sighting from my files if anyone is interested:

snip -- Triangular array of lights near Todmorden, Lancashire, 2100 hrs, early spring 1993. Definitely a plane, the witness stated that the aircraft was fairly low, heading towards the south east. One unusual aspect of this sighting was that "the jet noise came from the plane, there was no lag". What the witness meant was that low flying jets are normally seen "ahead" of where the jet noise is apparently being generated. The witness was familiar with the regular aircraft movements in the area and considered this to be unusual enough to merit mentioning. --snip

He also added that there was a lot of night-time helicopter activity in the area.

Hope this helps

Chris

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 02:17:43 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

Bruce,

With N at 12 o'clock from Mt. Rainier, Little Tahoma Peak is at 3:11 o'clock (azimuth 95.4 degs).

Mt. Rainier: 46-51-10 N, 121-45-31 W
Little Tahoma: 46-50-59 N, 121-42-40 W

Anvil Peak would be almost directly in front of Little Tahoma depending on Arnold's exact position.

Brad

In a message dated 2/13/00 9:30:24 PM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Brad,

Using the peak of Rainier as the center of a clock, could you say which
direction
to Little Tahoma peak?

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air-zc02.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 00:30:23 -0500

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rly-zc05.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 00:30:11 -0500
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Received: (qmail 9376 invoked from network); 14 Feb 2000 05:30:23 -0000
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by spdmgae.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.8) id AAA19683
for UFORL@listbot.com; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 00:30:07 -0500 (EST)
Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 00:29:48 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

>>

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 11:35:04 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com> Date: 14 February 2000 08:00

Subject: Re: Alan Godfrey's Close Encounter

>>

>

>This sounds familiar. (he) told me the Alan Godfrey story and the Adamski business (If I recall rightly it was a body with no spine stuck on top of a pile of coal. Definitely body swerve time for Chris)

This sounds like a case of the legend outgrowing the reality. Adamski was a coal miner with some heart trouble (which ultimately was the reason for his death). He disappeared in the middle of the day some 30 miles from Todmorden (which is in West Yorkshire BTW - not Lancashire - although its very near the border - and village is stretching the description - its a small town). Adamski was going to buy food from a corner shop in a district of Wakefield where he lived, was seen by a neighbour who chatted with him on route. Then five days later he turned up dead on top of a pile of coal beside the Tod railway station. He had a burn on his back and neck that was covered in a (never identified) substance. His face had a pain/fear expression (there was dispute over which - as if he had a heart attack the visual expression can resemble fear as the coroner advised us).

The stuff about a missing spine is utter twaddle. I've never heard it before but I've studied the autopsy report and corresponded with the coroner and this just aint true - although the coroner was (and remains) quite baffled by this case and has been prepared to publicly entertain the possibility of a UFO link more than once - which is definitely not the norm for coroners!

No link between Adamski and Todmorden was ever established. He died from a heart attack quite clearly. The burn had occurred probably 24 hours earlier and was not directly responsible. But huge questions remain - like where he had been for 5 days. This was never established despite three inquests.

Alan Godfrey and a colleague were the two officers called to the coal yard to see the body when it was found. Alan established basic facts from witnesses and did a preliminary search for clues before the CID got there and found that a reliable witness had seen the coal heap at a time seemingly later established by the autopsy to be after Adamski's death. His body was not there then. This at least made it debatable that he had been put on the heap after his death - not crawled up there and died (as the inquest later surmised).

During the three inquests neither Godfrey nor this witness were ever called to give evidence and their statements disappeared from the case file in the five months between the death (in June), the staging of the three inquests (until the autumn) and Godfrey's close encounter nearby (in November).

So there are mysteries about the death of Adamski and the fact that there were numerous electrically charged UFOs seen locally at that time (in one case they seem to have caused street lights to go out) is another factor our research established. A sighting very near the coal yard also occurred the night before the body was found. But linking UFOs to the death itself has always been purely circumstantial. Even though you might argue that there are some fairly interesting circumstances.

Whilst at the time I first told this story (in FSR and Fate) I got a lot of abuse for trying to suggest a UFO murdered somebody (clearly ridiculous) it was then not known by most people that there were hidden depths to this affair. Unfortunately I was sworn to withhold quite a bit that I knew because Alan was still a serving police officer.

Harry Harris, the lawyer who worked on the case with our local Manchester group, had befriended him, and was also keen to try to arrange the sale of Alan's story to a big budget movie. When he was forced out by the police I held back out of respect to Alan as he deserved this chance - and it nearly came off (I believe he and Harry did deals in America and even signed contracts).

As most of you know I don't associate with Harris at all so I've kept out of this in recent years. In the end (I believe) the movie fell foul of the American audience wanting to recast it in Pittsburgh, or somewhere they could attach to! And Fire in the Sky scuppered the market anyhow. But the story was used as the basis for an episode of the TV series 'Heartbeat' about five years ago in which one of the cast was abducted from his patrol car (Alan and Harris consulted with the TV company I gather).

The same show (a huge long running hit series for non UK viewers - although it is shown in many overseas countries) also based an episode in 1998 on another of our investigations from the area (as described in detail in 'The Pennine UFO Mystery' - the book I wrote with Alan's aid in 1983).

This recent episode also clearly included elements of the Adamski death. In that episode a UFO was seen regularly over the hills of the fictional village, it was a silent swooping light scaring farmers. One of the police officers tracked and solved it in a remarkable way - as a gliding cargo plane from Scotland. At the same time a mysterious body turned up nearby - with unusual burns. In the plot these were eventually proven to have been caused by an electric fire! Would that Adamski's death had proved so easy to resolve.

There can be absolutely no doubt that this episode was in essence ripped off from our own investigations into the Godfrey/Adamski case as written up in

'The Pennine UFO Mystery' since much of that episode describes highly strange events I don't think ever duplicated elsewhere. They did not even change the origin of the cargo plane (which was indeed Glasgow). Needless to say Yorkshire TV (programme makers) told me - when I protested - that they think the writer 'read about it somewhere' but he doesn't recall where.

So in one way or another this case has had a major cultural impact in the UK, but I think you might see it in a new light come this spring as I'm reporting a number of new things I have discovered from first hand investigations in 'Supernatural Causes?'

>

>I think he knew Alan Godfrey and didn't doubt his story one bit. This bloke John lived or near the village of Todmorden, which he said was a "hotspot" for UFOs.

As you will see I can tell a lot more in 'Supernatural Causes?' about surrounding events and that is true. In fact the very first episode of the TV show I worked on - 'Strange But True?' (made in 1993) was chosen by us to be about the Todmorden/Bacup hotspot. I spent several days in the area researching that programme and cases tumbled out wherever you looked.

Much of that never went on screen. But you'll get the gist from 'Supernatural Causes?'

I did some stats for the show and by far this area has generated more close encounters than anywhere else in the UK. The (usually very interesting) cases that fill my chapter on the Adamski death amply demonstrate that.

I think this whole Adamski/Godfrey/Todmorden affair is one of the most intriguing cases I have ever been involved with. It fired me more than anything because of its location (I was born and raised in Bacup - a very similar mill town just across the moors from Todmorden, about 5 miles away over the Lancashire border). This whole area is awash with UFO activity and locals call this region 'UFO Alley'. Indeed Bacup has just set up the UK's first 'UFO Shop' to promote plans by local businessmen and tourist agencies to create a museum and resources centre locally. There is nowhere in the UK that as a consequence of UFO activity is more appropriate than my home town (read into that what you will!)

You may recall the TV series 'Juliet Bravo' about a small town Pennine police station. This ran for years in the 1970's / early 1980's and is still shown today in repeats on satellite TV (UK Gold). It was filmed on location by the BBC in the Bacup/Todmorden area and the police station used in the fictional town is in fact the real one in Bacup a few hundred yards from the new UFO centre. At least one episode featured UFOs in the plot.

If you want a visual and cultural feel of what this area was like circa 1980 around the time of the Adamski/Godfrey incidents then watch a few episodes of Juliet Bravo.

Also bear in mind that the period November/December 1980 (during which both this Todmorden abduction and Rendlesham Forest occurred) was filled with several other impressive cases that are less well known. This is one of Britains most significant ever waves.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 09:48:41 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000214085733.4550A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 10 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 10 Feb 2000 12:57:29 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Change in sightings

@
@Larry R.,

@You mention a great many cases by number and claim that EM effects may not be
@connected to the appearance of "UFO's" that are really fire balloons because
@"Coincidence rears its ugly head too many times in these cases." Yet you did
@not cite a single such EM case caused by a fire balloon "coincidence."

I will do so later (the book is not here with me).

@I also notice that you're now slipping in instances of prank
@HELIUM weather balloon launches with "railroad flares" attached
@which are not the same as FIRE BALLOONS. Please note that FIRE
@BALLOONS have insufficient lift to raise a typically 7-lb
@railroad flare (up to 50 lbs with railroad spike), a fact Phil
@Klass failed to realize in his discussion of the Seattle
@sightings of 1968 allegedly caused by railroad flares
@miraculously "attached" to flimsy fire balloons (UFOs Explained
@1976, p. 32).

Not really. I consider both in the same class of objects.

The small type 2 fire balloon (made of a suit bag) could not
raise a railroad flare. Since the type 1 (with a larger tissue
paper envelope) was able to lift its "engine" (a paper cup full
of tallow with multiple wicks), a large enough envelope (say the
bag my couch came wrapped in) could conceivably lift an engine
made of a highway flare. A website (<http://www.overflite.com/>)
gives the mathematics of calculating a fire balloon, as well as a
manual for constructing a new version.

One also has to realize that the highway emergency flares sold in
the US the 60s were also called "railroad" flares by many people.
I used to have some made by "Railroad Signal Co." They had a

picture of the old US round R+R traffic sign on the tube. So this may be a case of the "Kleenex" linguistic striking again. Those flares were smaller and much lighter. Many came with a little plastic stand instead of a spike. I once had a 15 minute flare that was 5/8 of an inch in diameter and 6 inches long. The largest ones weighed much less than my 5 pound hammer.

@Brad Sparks

@In a message dated 2/10/00 8:37:02 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@

@<< @

@

@

@

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is

Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
pie." Will Rogers

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 11:46:02 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

IN ORDER TO FURTHER ILLUMINATE ALL "discrepancies"
I HAVE SCANNED THE IUR cover showing Arnol'ds sketch.
See Attached.

Brad wrote

>Arnold's only known drawing of the flight path (on the cover of the
Mar/Apr
5 IUR with Part 2 of your "Arnold Phenomenon" article) shows it in heavy
pencil line somewhat jagged. The path starts with a very thin, short line
>segment just 5 mm long which overlays the right edge of Mt. Rainier and
>indicates the path comes from BEHIND Mt. Rainier. (This establishes the
>minimum distance as at least Arnold's 15-17-mile distance to Mt. Rainier,
>and makes it impossible to be birds.)

Brad,

(James)

Thank you for explaining this fascinating development.
It's maybe, as we shall see, presumptuous to take this evidence as being
unequivocal and justifying any impossibilities.

COMMENTS: Sorry about my hasty wording. What I meant to say was that IF
the
Arnold drawing is correct then birds could not be visible at the indicated
distance of at least 15-17 miles and hence the bird explanation would be
impossible.

>It is a well-known artistic convention known to many laypersons to
indicate
>the presence of objects behind other objects in a drawing by the use of
>THIN or LIGHT or DOTTED lines. The objects' flight path in Arnold's
>drawing does NOT CROSS IN FRONT OF MT. RAINIER.

In conjunction with Arnold's accounts which were noted, it emphasises the
question I asked - how can this all be reconciled.

Arnold clearly stated the objects flew down the western side of Mt.
Rainier.

Wouldn't they have flown down the eastern side if passing behind the
mountain?

COMMENTS: You are right to ask the questions and I'm sorry to say they're
not easily reconciled and seemingly totally inconsistent. The question of

the objects' flight path as either east or west of Mt. Rainier I think accounts for why there has evidently NEVER been a MAP of the objects' flight path ever PUBLISHED, not by Arnold who reportedly drew one right after the incident or anyone else (except for a sketchy all but worthless one in FSR in 1987). The contradictions in Arnold's accounts have frustrated attempts to map the flight path.

.....

With all due respect to argument based on "common sense" or assumptions, the fact is that we were not present when he made his drawing means that we don't know the context. I look at this and immediately note the extreme compression of the distance between Rainier and Adams.... which indicates to me that he was not attempting to be dimensionally correct. I also find a short, thin line ON TOP OF the drawing of the mountain, then a short gap and then a HEAVY LINE with some "hand vibration wiggles" all the way to Mt. Adams and crossing Mt. Adams, ending in some dashes.. This to me suggests that he was not particularly concerned with drawing the track before and while passing Mt. Rainier, but rather was primarily interested in illustrating how the flight path appeared relative to other peaks south of Rainier. He has the 5 mi ridgeline exaggerated in length relative to the spacing of the mountains and clearly shows the objects above the ridgeline.

Now, one can sit and puzzle over this for hours. He has A-B... unfortunately we don't see where B was, possibly covered by artist's sketch of crescent saucer. B was probably Mt. Adams. A - B 1 min, 42 seconds. He has 1800 arrow 1200.... could refer to his calculation that it was (nearly) 1800 mph which he arbitrarily reduced to 1200 mph in case of error on his part in timing or measuring. "Black... if 400 ft" means ?

We have plenty of verbal and written testimony that says the objects were on the west side of Rainier as they went past Rainier, and that they actually went behind SOMETHING (some peak) after they passed the southern flank of Rainier.... or something like that. Hence I

think that the lack of a line crossing Rainier in this drawing de NOT mean that all the testimony was wrong and they, in fact, flew on the east side of Rainier.

>And it is NOT THE ONLY CONTRADICTION in his testimony, there are many other

>facets in contradiction -- (1) WHAT he FIRST saw or drew his attention (2)

>WHERE he was when he FIRST saw the objects and WHERE the objects were (3)

>what he first thought they were, (4) the objects' shape(s) (5) whether he

>used a stopwatch, wristwatch or instrument panel clock to do his famous

>timing (6) the objects' altitude and whether they dipped down in among the

>peaks of Goat Ridge between Rainier and Adams. Etc. etc. >

<

Begins to sound like the Grudge determination that the report was so replete with errors that it was not worth analyzing!

HAHAHAHAHA... we have regressed to the summer of 1949 (when Grudge report was finished)

—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 16:50:01 GMT

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210

Status:

Brad wrote:

>>There's absolutely no question it's a fact that birds are
>>not limited by an altitude of 10,000 feet, or even close.

>COMMENTS: Please note carefully what I said: "TOO HIGH for
>... birds to MAINTAIN in LEVEL flight." They can RISE or
>SOAR on a ballistic arc to higher altitudes but cannot
>sustain those altitudes in constant level flight.

Brad,

A number of bird species must be able to sustain those altitudes in constant level flight, or they would have great difficulty migrating.

Remember, the Pacific North-west ornithologists suggested that the flight characteristics of Arnold's nine objects were remarkably similar to _migrating_, non, or failed-breeder, south-bound white pelicans.

If they couldn't maintain a constant height of some 10,000 feet, they would have been migrating straight into Mt Rainier!

The following extracts are from an informative treatise, 'Migration of Birds - Altitude of Flight Migration':

"The factors regulating the heights of bird migration are not clear. High-altitude flight may be used to locate familiar landmarks, fly over fog or clouds, surmount physical barriers, gain advantage of a following wind, or maintain a better physiological balance.

[...]

At one time students of bird migration believed normal migratory movements took place at heights above 15,000 feet. They reasoned, somewhat uncertainly, that flying became easier as altitude was gained. It has now been shown, through comprehensive radar studies, that 95 percent of the migratory movements occur at less than 10,000 feet, and the bulk of the movements occur under 3,000 feet.

However, birds can and do fly well over 15,000 feet without apparent ill effects.

[...]

Bird flight at 20,000 feet, where less than half the oxygen is present than at sea level, is impressive if only because the work is achieved by living muscle tissue. A Himalayan mountain climber at 16,000 feet was rather amazed when a flock of geese flew north 2 miles over his head honking as they went (Swan 1970). At 20,000 feet a man has a hard time talking and running or other rapid movements are out of the question; but those geese were probably flying at 27,000 feet and even calling while they traveled at this tremendous height.

Accurate observations on the altitude of migratory flights is scanty, although altimeter observations from airplanes and radar are becoming more frequent in the literature. An example is the report of a mallard struck by a commercial airliner at 21,000 feet over the Nevada desert (Manville 1963). It is, of course, obvious that some birds must cross mountain ranges during migration and attain great altitudes".

[End]

This will hopefully be seen to confirm that Arnold's nine objects could certainly have been birds - especially large and formidable flyers - in relatively constant, level flight at that altitude.

For information, the writer continues:

"Numerous observations have come from the Himalayas (Geroudet 1954; Swan 1970). Observers at 14,000 feet recorded storks and cranes flying so high that they could be seen only through field glasses. In the same area large vultures were seen soaring at 25,000 feet and an eagle carcass was found at 26,000 feet. The expedition to Mt. Everest in 1952 found skeletons of a pintail and a black-tailed godwit at 16,400 feet on Khumbu Glacier (Geroudet 1954). Bar-headed geese have been observed flying over the highest peaks (29,000+ feet) even though a 10,000-foot pass was nearby. Probably 30 or more species regularly cross these high passes (Swan 1970).

[...]

For most small birds the favored altitude appears to be

between 500 and 1,000 feet (Bellrose 1971), but radar studies have found some nocturnal migrants (probably shorebirds) over the ocean were at 15,000 or even 20,000 feet (Lack 1960b; Nisbet 1963b; Richardson 1972).

[...]

Cranes were once recorded at an altitude of 15,000 feet..."
[End]

And so on...

Your other comments, appreciated for their objectivity,
I need to think about some more.

So far as I can see, the more Arnold's story is
investigated, the more our pivotal 'UFO' evidence falls
apart.

James.

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 12:06:29 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Reading List for HighSchool Seniors?
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000214110445.4550C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sun, 13 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:

@Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 22:48:51 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@@To: UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,
@ "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Reading List for HighSchool Seniors?
@
@@
@Greetings List,
@
@I'd like to get a few opinions from the members here. I will be
@giving a presentation to a high school class next month and I'd
@like to develop a list of 10 books that would be a good
@introductory list of reading material on the subject of ufos,
@abductions, crop circles, etc., for high school seniors. I'd like
@to encompass general coverage of the topic with a very good
@readability index. Your help would be greatly appreciated.

Unfortunately, most of the UFO books available today are of the type that seeks to exploit the mysteries, rather than to shed light on them. This list shows the UFO phenomenon from several different angles:

I am typing these titles from memory. Some may not be exact:

1. Allen Hendry "The UFO Investigator's Handbook" (a must)
2. Jenny Randles "UFOs: Danger in the Air" or "Something in the Air" (alternate titles)
3. Sagan and Page "UFOs - A Scientific Debate"
4. Philip Klass "UFOs Explained" **
5. Edward Ruppelt "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects"
6. John Fuller "Incident at Exeter"

7. John Spencer "Encyclopedia of UFOs" *
8. Peter Brookesmith "UFOs - The Complete Sightings" *
9. Peter Brookesmith "UFOs - The Government Files"
10. Otto Binder "What we Really Know about Flying Saucers"

* Beware, at least one photo is not the original

** Not "UFOs Identified," which ties too much of the phenomenon to one theory which doesn't quite measure up

Supplementary list (for those who want to investigate UFO sightings):

A. Any good book on criminology which includes principles and techniques for gathering and interpreting physical evidence and testimony

B. Any good book on human perception -- Lack of knowledge in this area is quite evident in many case reports

C. Any good physics book -- Knowledge of the properties of matter, motion, and wave propagation are also essential knowledge

D. A book on logical argument.

E. Field guides (books with photos of all different kinds) on these subjects:

Aircraft

Unorthodox aircraft

Insects

Birds

Kites

Ground animals (identifying tracks)

F. The video: "A&E Investigative Reports: Bringing UFOs Down to Earth"

G. Website: <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins/ufopage.htm>

H. A book on photography

I. The Condon Report

@Thanks,
@Todd Lemire
@--

@ "When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains,
@however improbable, must be the truth."

@Sherlock Holmes

The above is true only if ALL other possibilities have been
eliminated. So the question then becomes "What have we not
yet thought of?"

@
@_____

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
pie." Will Rogers

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 12:42:29 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus: O

James,

Thanks for the helpful info on bird altitudes. I knew I should not have "dotted out" the words "pelicans or geese or other birds" from my statement and instantly regretted it right after I hit "Send." Your references do not show that pelicans can sustain altitudes of 10,000 feet, but certain species of geese in Central Asia can and do. The question then becomes what are the altitude capabilities for sustained level flight of species of birds in the Mt. Rainier region. Your references quoted don't say.

And I note your first source (no author, date, publisher, page no.) does state it has long been a misconception that normal migratory flights occur above 15,000 feet but that "comprehensive radar studies" show this to be dead wrong, that "95 percent

of the migratory movements occur at less than 10,000 feet, and the bulk of the movements occur under 3,000 feet." This would suggest that many ornithology texts may still have the erroneous high altitude misconception.

Brad

In a message dated 2/14/00 8:51:11 AM, J.Easton@btinternet.com writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>>There's absolutely no question it's a fact that birds are

>>not limited by an altitude of 10,000 feet, or even close.

>COMMENTS: Please note carefully what I said: "TOO HIGH for

>... birds to MAINTAIN in LEVEL flight." They can RISE or

>SOAR on a ballistic arc to higher altitudes but cannot

>sustain those altitudes in constant level flight.

Brad,

A number of bird species must be able to sustain those altitudes in constant level flight, or they would have great difficulty migrating.

Remember, the Pacific North-west ornithologists suggested that the flight characteristics of Arnold's nine objects were remarkably similar to _migrating_, non, or failed-breeder, south-bound white pelicans.

If they couldn't maintain a constant height of some 10,000 feet, they would have been migrating straight into Mt Rainier!

The following extracts are from an informative treatise, 'Migration of Birds - Altitude of Flight Migration':

"The factors regulating the heights of bird migration are not clear. High-altitude flight may be used to locate familiar landmarks, fly over fog or clouds, surmount physical barriers, gain advantage of a following wind, or maintain a better physiological balance.

[...]

At one time students of bird migration believed normal migratory movements took place at heights above 15,000 feet. They reasoned, somewhat uncertainly, that flying

became easier as altitude was gained. It has now been shown, through comprehensive radar studies, that 95 percent of the migratory movements occur at less than 10,000 feet, and the bulk of the movements occur under 3,000 feet. However, birds can and do fly well over 15,000 feet without apparent ill effects.

[...]

Bird flight at 20,000 feet, where less than half the oxygen is present than at sea level, is impressive if only because the work is achieved by living muscle tissue. A Himalayan mountain climber at 16,000 feet was rather amazed when a flock of geese flew north 2 miles over his head honking as they went (Swan 1970). At 20,000 feet a man has a hard time talking and running or other rapid movements are out of the question; but those geese were probably flying at 27,000 feet and even calling while they traveled at this tremendous height.

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[End]

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For information, the writer continues:

"Numerous observations have come from the Himalayas (Geroudet 1954; Swan 1970). Observers at 14,000 feet recorded storks and cranes flying so high that they could be seen only through field glasses. In the same area large vultures were seen soaring at 25,000 feet and an eagle carcass was found at 26,000 feet. The expedition to Mt. Everest in 1952 found skeletons of a pintail and a black-tailed godwit at 16,400 feet on Khumbu Glacier (Geroudet 1954). Bar-headed geese have been observed flying over the highest peaks (29,000+ feet) even though a 10,000-foot pass was nearby. Probably 30 or more species regularly cross these high passes (Swan 1970).

[...]

For most small birds the favored altitude appears to be between 500 and 1,000 feet (Bellrose 1971), but radar

studies have found some nocturnal migrants (probably shorebirds) over the ocean were at 15,000 or even 20,000 feet (Lack 1960b; Nisbet 1963b; Richardson 1972).

[...]

Cranes were once recorded at an altitude of 15,000 feet..."

[End]

And so on...

Your other comments, appreciated for their objectivity,
I need to think about some more.

So far as I can see, the more Arnold's story is investigated, the more our pivotal 'UFO' evidence falls apart.

James.

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for UFORL@listbot.com; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 16:50:06 +0000
From: J.Easton@btinternet.com Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
http://netwinsite.com/top_mail.htmX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210

>>

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:14 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000214122542.4550D-100000@juliet.uccs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

A look must be made at the specular reflections of sunlight that Kenneth Arnold saw during the sighting.

1. The sun was at 230 degrees azimuth, 60 degrees elevation (Polar angular coordinates: [230, 60]). For all practical purposes, these numbers were the same for both Arnold and the UFOs.
2. The UFOs, according to Arnold's account and the relative locations of Arnold's plane and the mountains, were first seen at about [10, 0] from Arnold's plane. That places Arnold at [190, 0] from the UFOs.
3. That means the normal (perpendicular) to the reflecting surface must be at [210, 30] at the instant of the flash.
4. The reported UFO heading is [170, 0].
5. This makes the normal of the reflecting surface at [40, 30] from the nose of the unidentified aircraft. This means that a specular plane, tilted 60 degrees from horizontal and oriented at 50 degrees away from the longitudinal axis of the aircraft was reflecting sunlight.
6. In order for any aerodynamic part of the UFOs to have reflected this light, the objects would have had to have exhibited some non-aerodynamic flight.
7. One possibility is that an angled, but flat cockpit window could have reflected the flash.
8. The cone of light that leaves the specular surface subtends the same angle in space that the sun's "disk" subtends in the sky.

We also have to realize these facts about the state of aviation at the time of the sighting:

A. Most flying was VFR back then. Pilots had to be alert for the presence of other aircraft to avoid collisions.

B. There was very little RADAR coverage for air traffic control. Instead, ground visual spotters (strategically placed) gave information to controllers by special telephone links or by radio.

C. Each airport knew about only the flights that it controlled.

D. Each of three branches of aviation (military, commercial, and private) knew very little about flights in the other two branches.

E. CAB (now FAA) flight plan files did not include many military flights.

F. The separate branches of the service also did not know of each other's flights.

So finding out "what aircraft were in the ares" was a very difficult job.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o -=I-> <- ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 UFOs are real.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 The Air Force doesn't exist.

—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 14:18:05 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

Hi Bruce,

Your attached scan of the IUR cover was not attached.

Quick COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated 2/14/00 8:47:28 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

IN ORDER TO FURTHER ILLUMINATE ALL "discrepancies"

I HAVE SCANNED THE IUR cover showing Arnol'ds sketch.

See Attached.

Brad wrote

>Arnold's only known drawing of the flight path (on the cover of the

Mar/Apr

5 IUR with Part 2 of your "Arnold Phenomenon" article) shows it in heavy pencil line somewhat jagged. The path starts with a very thin, short line

>segment just 5 mm long which overlays the right edge of Mt. Rainier and

>indicates the path comes from BEHIND Mt. Rainier. (This establishes the

>minimum distance as at least Arnold's 15-17-mile distance to Mt. Rainier,

>and makes it impossible to be birds.)

Brad,

(James)

Thank you for explaining this fascinating development.

It's maybe, as we shall see, presumptuous to take this evidence as being unequivocal and justifying any impossibilities.

COMMENTS: Sorry about my hasty wording. What I meant to say was that IF the

Arnold drawing is correct then birds could not be visible at the indicated distance of at least 15-17 miles and hence the bird explanation would be impossible.

>It is a well-known artistic convention known to many laypersons to indicate

>the presence of objects behind other objects in a drawing by the use of

>THIN or LIGHT or DOTTED lines. The objects' flight path in Arnold's

>drawing does NOT CROSS IN FRONT OF MT. RAINIER.

In conjunction with Arnold's accounts which were noted, it emphasises the question I asked - how can this all be reconciled.

Arnold clearly stated the objects flew down the western side of Mt. Rainier.

Wouldn't they have flown down the eastern side if passing behind the mountain?

COMMENTS: You are right to ask the questions and I'm sorry to say they're not easily reconciled and seemingly totally inconsistent. The question of the objects' flight path as either east or west of Mt. Rainier I think accounts for why there has evidently NEVER been a MAP of the objects' flight

path ever PUBLISHED, not by Arnold who reportedly drew one right after the incident or anyone else (except for a sketchy all but worthless one in FSR in 1987). The contradictions in Arnold's accounts have frustrated attempts to map the flight path.

.....

With all due respect to argument based on "common sense" or assumptions, the fact is that we were not present when he made his drawing means that we don't know the context. I look at this and immediately note the extreme compression of the distance between Rainier and Adams.... which indicates to me that he was not attempting to be dimensionally correct.

COMMENTS: Since Arnold drew this on an envelope he would have been forced to compress the horizontal scale in order to fit the scene onto his limited drawing space. I now believe it is likely that Arnold made this drawing in late June 1947 when he was still asserting the objects' altitude was 10,000 feet, and before he settled on 9,500 feet, and at a time when he would recount how he reduced his 1800 mph calculation down to 1200 mph (figures given on the envelope and which also appear in one of his first interviews, for the Chicago Tribune, on June 25, 1947, published the next morning).

[Bruce]

I also find a short, thin line ON TOP OF the drawing of the mountain,

COMMENTS: As I said this short thin line over the right edge of Mt. Rainier leading into the heavy line of the objects' flight path between Rainier and Adams "is a well-known artistic convention known to many laypersons to indicate the presence of objects behind other objects in a drawing by the use of THIN or LIGHT or DOTTED lines."

I also note that this thin horizontal line is continued first by another thin

line that CURVES DOWN into the heavy flight-path line. This is also an artistic convention indicating that the objects had come OUT FROM BEHIND ANOTHER OBJECT (Mt. Rainier's right edge in this case). Please note that the artistic convention for coming out FROM IN FRONT of the object (Rainier) would have been a CURVE UPWARD into the heavy line.

then a

short gap and

then a HEAVY LINE with some "hand vibration wiggles" all the way to Mt.

Adams and

crossing Mt. Adams, ending in some dashes.. This to me suggests that he was

not particularly concerned with drawing the track before and while passing

Mt. Rainier,

but rather was primarily interested in illustrating how the flight path

appeared relative

to other peaks south of Rainier.

COMMENTS: Arnold spends a lot of time drawing in plateau and ridge lines in the FRONT of Mt. Rainier so if the objects had flown in FRONT of Rainier he would have drawn them in as he did with the other otherwise unnecessary detail of the FRONT of the mountain, instead of using two separate artistic styles to represent the objects coming from out BEHIND Rainier.

He has the 5 mi ridgeline exaggerated in

length

relative to the spacing of the mountains and clearly shows the objects above

the ridgeline.

COMMENTS: Again, as I said above, Arnold was forced to compress the horizontal scale to fit it all on an envelope. Agreed that Arnold shows the objects above the ridge line (which he later identified as Goat Ridge).

Now, one can sit and puzzle over this for hours. He has A-B...

unfortunately we don't see

where B was, possibly covered by artists sketch of crescent saucer. B was probably Mt.

Adams.

COMMENTS: Or possibly "B" is cut off at the right edge of the IUR cover. Hopefully we'll know soon because Mark Rodeghier of CUFOS has promised to send me a complete copy.

A - B 1 min, 42 seconds. He has 1800 arrow 1200.... could

refer to his

calculation that is was (nearly) 1800 mph which h arbitrarily reduced to

1200 mph in case of

error on his part in timing or measuring. "Black... if 400 ft" means

?

We have plenty of verbal and written testimony that says the objects were

on the west side

of Rainier as they went past Rainier, and that they actually went behind

SOMETHING (some

peak) after they passed the southern flank of Rainier.... or something

like that.

COMMENTS: Virtually every interview of Arnold or account written by Arnold that mentions objects in front of Mt. Rainier ALSO says inconsistently that (a) they went BEHIND Rainier AND/OR (b) the distance figure he gives to the objects puts them BEHIND Rainier. So there is plenty of testimony that the objects flew to the EAST of Rainier, as well as graphic representation by Arnold showing the same.

The Chicago Tribune interviewed Arnold in depth on the afternoon of June 25, 1947, right after the initial AP story hit the wires. In it, Arnold is QUOTED VERBATIM (NOT PARAPHRASED) in the first person as follows, and the amount of detail even in this short excerpt indicates it was an independent IN DEPTH interview and so differing in wording as to not at all be reliant on the Pendleton East Oregonian/AP interview or be a mere copy:

"The first thing I noticed was a series of flashes in my eyes as if a mirror was reflecting sunlight at me.... I saw the flashes were coming from a series of objects that were traveling incredibly fast. They were silvery and shiny and seemed to be shaped like a pie plate.

"I counted nine of them as they DISAPPEARED BEHIND the PEAK of MOUNT RANIER [Rainier]. Their speed was apparently so great I decided to clock them. I took out my watch and checked off one minute and 42 seconds from the time they passed Mount Ranier [Rainier] until they reached the peak of Mount Adams, 50 miles to the south. All told the objects remained in my view slightly less than two minutes from the time I first noticed them."

This is only about half of the verbatim quotes of Arnold, there is more in paraphrase from Arnold, and the whole story is about 5 times the length of what I quoted above.

Hence I

think that the lack of a line crossing Rainier in this drawing de NOT mean that all the testimony

was wrong and they, in fact, flew on the east suide of Rainier.

>And it is NOT THE ONLY CONTRADICTION in his testimony, there are many other

>facets in contradiction -- (1) WHAT he FIRST saw or drew his attention (2)

>WHERE he was when he FIRST saw the objects and WHERE the objects were (3)

>what he first thought they were, (4) the objects' shape(s) (5) whether he

>used a stopwatch, wristwatch or instrument panel clock to do his famous
>timing (6) the objects' altitude and whether they dipped down in among the
>peaks of Goat Ridge between Rainier and Adams. Etc. etc. >

<

Begins to sound like the Grudge determination that the report was so replete
with
errors that it was not worth analyzing!

HAHAHAHAHA... we have regressed to the summer of 1949 (when Grudge report
was
finished)

COMMENTS: Grudge didn't resolve the discrepancies, only used them to try to
discredit the whole story. Here we're obviously still analyzing the account.
I didn't say I was completely unable to resolve the contradictions, only
that it was difficult. I can resolve Contradictions 1-5 based on Arnold's
propensity for SIMPLIFICATION of his story, plus possible confusion
especially on No. 1. No. 6 can't really be explained by SIMPLIFICATION, but
perhaps by confusion, it's a tough one.

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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 11:46:02 -0500

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 14:34:01 EST

Subject: Re: Kenneth ArnoldStatus:

Larry,

If you're saying in Point 7 that the objects seen by Arnold were merely reflections of the sun off his cockpit window then you've missed all of the long discussion with James Easton reiterating Arnold's testimony that he OPENED HIS WINDOW to get an unobstructed view of the objects at one point.

Brad

In a message dated 2/14/00 10:25:53 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

A look must be made at the specular reflections of sunlight that Kenneth Arnold saw during the sighting.

1. The sun was at 230 degrees azimuth, 60 degrees elevation (Polar angular coordinates: [230, 60]). For all practical purposes, these numbers were the same for both Arnold and the UFOs.
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4. The reported UFO heading is [170 ,0].
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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 UFOs are real.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 The Air Force doesn't exist.

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Received: from lbmail11.listbot.com (lbmail11.listbot.com [204.71.191.9]) by
rly-yd02.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:29 -0500
Received: (qmail 7280 invoked by uid 108); 14 Feb 2000 18:25:22 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 20098 invoked from network); 14 Feb 2000 18:25:43 -0000
Received: from mask.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.184)
by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 14 Feb 2000 18:25:43 -0000
Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.10.43]
(may be forged))
by mask.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id NAA02955
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:15 -0500 (EST)
Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)
by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
NAA20361
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:15 -0500 (EST)
Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:14 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000214122542.4550D-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

>>

—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 15:07:12 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000214145510.5919B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

On Mon, 14 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 14:34:01 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold
@
@@
@Larry,
@
@If you're saying in Point 7 that the objects seen by Arnold were merely
@reflections of the sun off his cockpit window then you've missed all of the
@long discussion with James Easton reiterating Arnold's testimony that he
@OPENED HIS WINDOW to get an unobstructed view of the objects at one point.
@
@Brad

NO NO NO!

I'm saying that the OBJECTS may have had cockpit windows. They made specular reflections of sunlight at this odd angle relative to their flight path. A specular reflection off of the top surface (as some have speculated) would have required that the object simultaneously roll to the right and pitch down (or roll to the right and yaw left).

@In a message dated 2/14/00 10:25:53 AM, lrobin@indiana.edu writes:
@
@<< @
@
@A look must be made at the specular reflections of sunlight that
@Kenneth Arnold saw during the sighting.
@
@1. The sun was at 230 degrees azimuth, 60 degrees elevation
@ (Polar angular coordinates: [230, 60]). For all practical
@ purposes, these numbers were the same for both Arnold and the
@ UFOs.
@
@2. The UFOs, according to Arnold's account and the relative

@locations of Arnold's plane and the mountains, were first seen at
@about [10, 0] from Arnold's plane. That places Arnold at [190, 0]
@from the UFOs.

@

@3. That means the normal (perpendicular) to the reflecting
@surface must be at [210, 30] at the instant of the flash.

@

@4. The reported UFO heading is [170 ,0].

@

@5. This makes the normal of the reflecting surface at [40, 30]
@from the nose of the unidentified aircraft. This means that a
@specular plane, tilted 60 degrees from horizontal and oriented at
@50 degrees away from the longitudinal axis of the aircraft was
@reflecting sunlight.

@

@6. In order for any aerodynamic part of the UFOs to have
@reflected this light, the objects would have had to have
@exhibited some non-aerodynamic flight.

@

@7. One possibility is that an angled, but flat cockpit window
@could have reflected the flash.

@

@8. The cone of light that leaves the specular surface subtends
@the same angle in space that the sun's "disk" subtends in the
@sky.

@

@

@We also have to realize these facts about the state of aviation
@at the time of the sighting:

@

@A. Most flying was VFR back then. Pilots had to be alert for the
@presence of other aircraft to avoid collisions.

@

@B. There was very little RADAR coverage for air traffic control.
@Instead, ground visual spotters (strategically placed) gave
@information to controllers by special telephone links or by
@radio.

@

@C. Each airport knew about only the flights that it controlled.

@

@D. Each of three branches of aviation (military, commercial, and
@private) knew very little about flights in the other two
@branches.

@

@E. CAB (now FAA) flight plan files did not include many military
@flights.

@

@F. The separate branches of the service also did not know of each
@other's flights.

@

@So finding out "what aircraft were in the ares" was a very
@difficult job.
@

HEY!

Is there any way this garbage can be eliminated from the posts?

@----- Headers -----
@Return-Path: <UFORL-return-1573-8364808@listbot.com>
@Received: from rly-yd02.mx.aol.com (rly-yd02.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.2]) by
@air-yd04.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:53 1900
@Received: from lbmail11.listbot.com (lbmail11.listbot.com [204.71.191.9]) by
@rly-yd02.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:29 -0500
@Received: (qmail 7280 invoked by uid 108); 14 Feb 2000 18:25:22 -0000
@@Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
@@Received: (qmail 20098 invoked from network); 14 Feb 2000 18:25:43 -0000
@Received: from mask.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.184)
@ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 14 Feb 2000 18:25:43 -0000
@Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.10.43]
@(may be forged))
@ by mask.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id NAA02955
@ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:15 -0500 (EST)
@Received: from localhost (lrobbins@localhost)
@ by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
@NAA20361
@ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:15 -0500 (EST)
@Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 13:25:14 -0500 (EST)
@From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobbins@indiana.edu>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold
@In-@Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000214122542.4550D-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
@@@
@ >>
@
@
@

@To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
@Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>
@

--- O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O O_O ---
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV = Bye bye VCR
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 15:10:59 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000211090335.26583B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

On Thu, 10 Feb 2000, Larry Clark wrote:

@Date: Thu, 10 Feb 2000 17:12:08 -0500
@From: Larry Clark <lclark@ibm.net>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Change in sightings
@
@@
@Hi:

@This discussion is pointless. Witnesses described structured
@objects coming overhead at the height of telephone lines and you
@pointing out that people misjudge the size of balloons at a
@distance.....

I did NOT say the balloons were at a distance. On the contrary, I
said that the balloons were CLOSER than the witnesses imagined.
And fire balloons do look like structured objects.

Q: How do you know that the witness description of the distance
is accurate?

A: You don't. The witnesses don't know how accurate their
description is either, although they don't know it.

See my page for the reason why:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin/ufopercp.htm>

If one doesn't understand the science of perception, one can make
BIG mistakes.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 16:17:07 -0500From: Steven Kaeser
<steve@konsulting.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold
In- a.edu>
References: <76.19b790d.25d9b2a9@aol.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

At 03:07 PM 2/14/2000 -0500, Larry wrote:

>HEY!

>

>Is there any way this garbage can be eliminated from the posts?

Note the lack of garbage in this message. When hitting the reply button, clean up the response to include only the text to which you are replying and that will eliminate some of the wasted bandwidth.

Another option would be to go to the settings in your email client and set it to NOT include the text of a message to which you are replying. This makes it difficult to respond to points directly, so it may not be the best solution for some.

Steve

-
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-
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 16:40:47 -0500
From: engima9 <ENGIMA9@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Re: Alan Godfrey's Close Encounter
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

One important clue (as to the nature of the Alan
Godfrey case) has been overlooked

—
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—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 18:36:14 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

>>If you're saying in Point 7 that the objects seen by Arnold were merely
>@reflections of the sun off his cockpit window then you've missed all of
the
>@long discussion with James Easton reiterating Arnold's testimony that he
>@OPENED HIS WINDOW to get an unobstructed view of the objects at one
point.
@
>@Brad

>NO NO NO!

>I'm saying that the OBJECTS may have had cockpit windows. They
>made specular reflections of sunlight at this odd angle relative
t>o their flight path. A specular reflection off of the top
>surface (as some have speculated) would have required that the
>object simultaneously roll to the right and pitch down (or roll
t>o the right and yaw left).
<

HAHAHAHAHA

Round and Round we go.
Now Larry trumps in (after this argument has been going on, in various
phases, over a time period of over 3 years.....; most recent phase over
the
last year... the "pelican phase")

Obviously the assumption of actual aircraft with flat segments of windows
solves, to some extent, the bright flash problem that sort of.....
well,.....
just didn't sound like you'd get from birds..... even from bird eyeballs
optimally
illuminated by the sun :).

So,,,,,, now we regress to the Hynek position as of 1948:
misidentified
military aircraft..... which, of course, were not traveling at 1700 m,ph
so must
have been closer (similar to birds, but not as close as birds since the
aircraft are bigger.... a lot bigger). One wonders if fire balloons

played a role in the Arnold sighting.....

—
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Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 22:54:02 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Here we see the skeleton of the Larry Robinson solution
(or suggestion):

>7. One possibility is that an angled, but flat cockpit window
>could have reflected the flash.

>8. The cone of light that leaves the specular surface subtends
t>he same angle in space that the sun's "disk" subtends in the
>sky.

>We also have to realize these facts about the state of aviation
>at the time of the sighting:

A>. Most flying was VFR back then. Pilots had to be alert for the
>presence of other aircraft to avoid collisions.

>B. There was very little RADAR coverage for air traffic control.
Instead, ground visual spotters (strategically placed) gave
information to controllers by special telephone links or by
radio.

>C. Each airport knew about only the flights that it controlled.

>D. Each of three branches of aviation (military, commercial, and
private) knew very little about flights in the other two
branches.

>E. CAB (now FAA) flight plan files did not include many military
flights.

>F. The separate branches of the service also did not know of each
other's flights.

>So finding out "what aircraft were in the ares" was a very
difficult job.

<

HERE IS THE SOLUTION OFFERED BY HYNEK 52 years ago

Dr. Hynek was the first scientist to try to explain Arnold's sighting. Hynek used some details of the observation and an assumption about Arnold's visual acuity to calculate an approximate size of the objects. He obtained a large size (two thousand feet long, one hundred feet thick). He could not accept this size as reasonable so he decided to ignore Arnold's claim that the objects went in and out of the mountain peaks south of Mt. Rainier. By ignoring this statement (essentially implying Arnold had made a mistake in the observation) Hynek was able to assume that the objects were much closer. Hynek decided that Arnold saw large airplanes and he then estimated that the distance was only about six miles. This shorter distance reduced the calculated speed to about 400 mph. Since this speed was within the capability of military aircraft Hynek identified the objects as "aircraft," thereby also ignoring Arnold's description of the objects.

(This explanation also assumes Arnold could not recognize large aircraft at 6 miles.).

—
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Date: Tue, 15 Feb 2000 11:02:33 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000215102434.19922A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 14 Feb 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Mon, 14 Feb 2000 18:36:14 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold
@
@@
@
@>>If you're saying in Point 7 that the objects seen by Arnold were merely
@>@reflections of the sun off his cockpit window then you've missed all of
@the
@>@long discussion with James Easton reiterating Arnold's testimony that he
@>@OPENED HIS WINDOW to get an unobstructed view of the objects at one
@point.
@@
@>@Brad
@
@
@>NO NO NO!
@
@>I'm saying that the OBJECTS may have had cockpit windows. They
@>made specular reflections of sunlight at this odd angle relative
@t>o their flight path. A specular reflection off of the top
@>surface (as some have speculated) would have required that the
@>object simultaneously roll to the right and pitch down (or roll
@t>o the right and yaw left).
@<

@HAHAHAHAHA

@Round and Round we go.

@Now Larry trumps in (after this argument has been going on, in
@various phases, over a time period of over 3 years.....; most
@recent phase over the last year... the "pelican phase")

:) :)

@Obviously the assumption of actual aircraft with flat segments
@of windows solves, to some extent, the bright flash problem that

@sort of..... well,.....

@just didn't sound like you'd get from birds..... even from bird
@eyeballs optimally illuminated by the sun :).

@So,,,,,, now we regress to the Hynek position as of 1948:
@misidentified military aircraft..... which, of course, were
@not traveling at 1700 m,ph so must have been closer (similar to
@birds, but not as close as birds since the aircraft are
@bigger.... a lot bigger). One wonders if fire balloons played
@a role in the Arnold sighting.....

Fire balloons? :) :) :) :) Military? Maybe....

But I seem to recall some rather strange private aircraft
appearing around that time. I'm trying to find info on them.

CAUTION: These are only speculations, thrown out as seeds of
thought for the taking. I haven't found the data yet:

- I seem to recall a little one-man canard with a pusher
propeller and wingtip vertical stabilizers, but I am not sure of
the year.

- There were still quite a few Bee Gees around. That stunt plane
was just a wing, a short fuselage, and a very small vertical
stabilizer behind the fuselage. You can see one in the movie "The
Rocketeer."

- I am still looking for that military flying wing with pusher
propellers.

Have you ever wondered how the light airplanes get from the
manufacturer to the dealer? You guessed it, they fly them. Many
times they fly in convoys, with another plane to take the pilots
back. I used to know a guy who did nothing but deliver airplanes
for a living.

Would there be any records of flights taking a group of planes
from one air show to the next? Or would that have been one of the
items lost in the anti-annals of VFR?

@
@

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@Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

@

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Tue, 15 Feb 2000 11:39:21 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Reading List for HighSchool Seniors?
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000214110445.4550C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

Hello Larry,

Thank you for your reply to my request. Unfortunately I was informed today that the principal of the school where we were to have our presentation just informed us and the teacher that the subject of ufology wasn't appropriate for the classroom.....these are not his exact quotes as I didn't talk directly too him, but from what I understand he's very close minded. Anyway, I'm still developing a suggested reading list for high school students and your recommendations below will be put to good use.

Thanks again,
Todd Lemire

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

>
> >
> On Sun, 13 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:
>
> @Date: Sun, 13 Feb 2000 22:48:51 -0500
> @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> @> @To: UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,
> @ "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Subject: Reading List for HighSchool Seniors?
> @
> @> @
> @Greetings List,
> @
> @I'd like to get a few opinions from the members here. I will be
> @giving a presentation to a high school class next month and I'd
> @like to develop a list of 10 books that would be a good
> @introductory list of reading material on the subject of ufos,
> @abductions, crop circles, etc., for high school seniors. I'd like
> @to encompass general coverage of the topic with a very good
> @readability index. Your help would be greatly appreciated.
>
> Unfortunately, most of the UFO books available today are of the
> type that seeks to exploit the mysteries, rather than to shed
> light on them. This list shows the UFO phenomenon from several
> different angles:
>

- > I am typing these titles from memory. Some may not be exact:
- >
- > 1. Allen Hendry "The UFO Investigator's Handbook" (a must)
- >
- > 2. Jenny Randles "UFOs: Danger in the Air" or "Something in the
- > Air" (alternate titles)
- >
- > 3. Sagan and Page "UFOs - A Scientific Debate"
- >
- > 4. Philip Klass "UFOs Explained" **
- >
- > 5. Edward Ruppelt "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects"
- >
- > 6. John Fuller "Incident at Exeter"
- >
- > 7. John Spencer "Encyclopedia of UFOs" *
- >
- > 8. Peter Brookesmith "UFOs - The Complete Sightings" *
- >
- > 9. Peter Brookesmith "UFOs - The Government Files"
- >
- > 10. Otto Binder "What we Really Know about Flying Saucers"
- >
- > * Beware, at least one photo is not the original
- >
- > ** Not "UFOs Identified," which ties too much of the phenomenon
- > to one theory which doesn't quite measure up
- >
- > Supplementary list (for those who want to investigate UFO
- > sightings):
- >
- > A. Any good book on criminology which includes principles and
- > techniques for gathering and interpreting physical evidence and
- > testimony
- >
- > B. Any good book on human perception -- Lack of knowledge in this
- > area is quite evident in many case reports
- >
- > C. Any good physics book -- Knowledge of the properties of
- > matter, motion, and wave propagation are also essential knowledge
- >
- > D. A book on logical argument.
- >
- > E. Field guides (books with photos of all different kinds) on
- > these subjects:
- > Aircraft
- > Unorthodox aircraft
- > Insects
- > Birds
- > Kites

> Ground animals (identifying tracks)
>
> F. The video: "A&E Investigative Reports: Bringing UFOs Down to
> Earth"
>
> G. Website: <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins/ufopage.htm>
>
> H. A book on photography
>
> I. The Condon Report
>
> @Thanks,
> @Todd Lemire
> @--
>
> @ "When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains,
> @however improbable, must be the truth."
>
> @Sherlock Holmes
>
> The above is true only if ALL other possibilities have been
> eliminated. So the question then becomes "What have we not
> yet thought of?"
>
> @
>
@ _____

> @To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
>
@ _____

> @Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>
> @
>
> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
> pie." Will Rogers
>
>
>

> To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
>

—

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--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

—

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Date: Tue, 15 Feb 2000 19:17:13 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Larry wrote:

>But I seem to recall some rather strange private aircraft
appearing around that time. I'm trying to find info on them.

CAUTION: These are only speculations, thrown out as seeds of
thought for the taking. I haven't found the data yet:

- I seem to recall a little one-man canard with a pusher
propeller and wingtip vertical stabilizers, but I am not sure of
the year.
- There were still quite a few Bee Gees around. That stunt plane
was just a wing, a short fuselage, and a very small vertical
stabilizer behind the fuselage. You can see one in the movie "The
Rocketeer."
- I am still looking for that military flying wing with pusher
propellers.

Have you ever wondered how the light airplanes get from the
manufacturer to the dealer? You guessed it, they fly them. Many
times they fly in convoys, with another plane to take the pilots
back. I used to know a guy who did nothing but deliver airplanes
for a living.

Would there be any records of flights taking a group of planes
from one air show to the next? Or would that have been one of the
items lost in the anti-annals of VFR?

<

Before long we'll be dded into the "advances on German war research
that led to development of top secret high speed disc shaped aircraft
that were flying all over the place..... even though no one knew about
them,
including the Air Force.....

Tim Mathews,.... where are you when we need you....

—
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—
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

Date: Wed, 16 Feb 2000 01:13:08 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

To List:

I have uploaded to my web site a highly detailed map of Mt Rainier and surrounding area, in which I have highlighted 'Little Tahoma' peak.

It's a large file - 475k and can be seen at:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/rainier.jpg>

Courtesy of Bruce, I have also uploaded a copy of the IUR sketch, at:

http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arn_draw.jpg

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Unless stated otherwise, it's assumed to be obvious that Arnold's sketch didn't include the darker and larger drawings of nine objects and these were added to the cover. They're not representative of what he described - there was only one 'crescent' and nothing which resembled a banana.

This is great though - here is Arnold confirming and illustrating the difference between those two types of objects he believed were observed and also further demonstrating the 'side-on' view.

Overall, more like 'flying clam shells' than 'flying saucers'.

Just curious - I recall seeing something which _might be_ similar to the 'clam shell' depicted. Isn't there an unusual sketch related to 'Night Siege [maybe on the cover?], by Imbrogno and others, which looks something like that?

Other comments re Arnold's sketch I'll address separately.

James.

—
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—

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Date: Wed, 16 Feb 2000 21:58:10 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Topo image of Little Tahoma (formerly:Kenneth Arnold and
Kottmeyer)
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

thanks for the topo map.

—
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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 07:20:43 +0000

Message-Id: <E12LMC9-0001lQ-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Status:

Flying clamshells sound like Vought XF-5Us or V-137s, which were circular with horizontal stabilisers at the rear, rendering a classic cam shell shape as seen on a Shell oil logo (or pecten as a palaeontologist would describe it)

The XF-5U never flew and the V-137 stayed on the eastern US.

Eh, Bill?

As you can see I'm sticking to aircraft matters, wouldn't like to link anything.

Chris.

—
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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 09:11:40 +0000From: John Burtenshaw
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>
Subject: Interesting concept
In-Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Hi Guys

Hi all

This a repost from another list. It deals with the TIER III project.
It makes interesting reading.

John

At any rate, the program was sucessful beyond most expectations, but was also unbeleivably expensive. Not only was the production aircraft to be the size and shape of a B-2 (Lockheed's design patent: <http://www.patents.ibm.com/details?pn=USD0382851__> choose "View Images" - it takes a minute but is well worth it) - but cost at least as much as a B-2.

The aircraft was large, triangular, could loiter at near-zero groundspeed, and apparently was used as a testbed for optical camouflage ("star camo"). It seems highly likely that this is the "stealth blimp". While Popular Mechanics is well known for it's wonderful "artist's conceptions" and investigative reporting ("AREA 51 MOVED TO UTAH"), the logistics of testing a "stealth blimp" in the configuration described, especially at Groom Dry Lake, are quite prohibitive. Even if the majority of it's lift was not derived from a gas such as helium, it would require huge amounts of helium or hydrogen in some form, not to mention the many other forms of ground support that a blimp of that size and configuration would require- and nothing resembling that has ever been seen at Groom Lake (or Green River/Dugway, for that matter). The winds at Groom Lake would be a problem, and making a "blimp" stealthy to IR would be non-trivial due to the heat capacity of hydrogen or helium (take your pick).

—
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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 09:05:00 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000217084620.14177A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Chris Gibson wrote:

@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 07:20:43 +0000
@From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

@
@Flying clamshells sound like Vought XF-5Us or V-137s, which were
@circular with horizontal stabilisers at the rear, rendering a
@classic cam shell shape as seen on a Shell oil logo (or pecten
@as a palaeontologist would describe it)

Shell Oil's logo is a scallop.

@The XF-5U never flew and the V-137 stayed on the eastern US.

If the XF-5U never flew, then how did I come into possession of a
photo of one in flight?

Actually, ONE was made, and it did get off the ground, but with
the wrong engines in it.

Does anyone know where I can get a peek at a photo of the
V-137?

By the way, AMC has been periodically running an old documentary
on a "promising new airliner design." It was based on the YB-49
flying wing!

@Eh, Bill?

@As you can see I'm sticking to aircraft matters, wouldn't like
@to link anything.

@Chris.

@

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---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 US elections unfair if 3 or more candidates.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:10:13 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
Subject: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
Status:

Hello List members,

I'd like to get some feedback here on something I recently read in "Situation Red" by Leonard Stringfield. On pg. 228 of the paperback edition he speaks of a sighting that occurred in Beallsville Ohio on March, 19, 1968 that involved a "beam of light" that set a boy's jacket on fire. Civil Defense Director Ward Strikling combed the area with a Geiger Counter and found no radiation. He states however that, "there are types of radioactivity that leave no detectable traces." What types of radiation, "leave no detectable traces"? Is he implying undetectable only to the geiger counter, or COMPLETELY undetectable? As anyone here familiar with this case?

Thanks in advance,
Todd Lemire

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:25:42 EST
Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?Status:

Todd,

X-rays and gamma rays generally induce no radioactivity so they are essentially "undetectable" (actually if rock crystal is irradiated then thermoluminescence might reveal the exposure). Neutrons and heavy charged particles such as alpha radiation do induce radioactivity which can be detected by Geiger counters etc. if above the background level.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 2/17/00 8:12:26 AM, tlemire@home.com writes:

<<

Hello List members,

I'd like to get some feedback here on something I recently read in "Situation Red" by Leonard Stringfield. On pg. 228 of the paperback edition he speaks of a sighting that occurred in Beallsville Ohio on March, 19, 1968 that involved a "beam of light" that set a boy's jacket on fire. Civil Defense Director Ward Strikling combed the area with a Geiger Counter and found no radiation. He states however that, "there are types of radioactivity that leave no detectable traces." What types of radiation, "leave no detectable traces"? Is he implying undetectable only to the geiger counter, or COMPLETELY undetectable? As anyone here familiar with this case?

Thanks in advance,
Todd Lemire

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Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

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Received: from rly-zc05.mx.aol.com (rly-zc05.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.5]) by
air-zc05.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:12:25 -0500
Received: from lbmail5.listbot.com (lbmail5.listbot.com [204.71.191.17]) by
rly-zc05.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:12:12 -0500
Received: (qmail 4969 invoked by uid 0); 17 Feb 2000 16:17:43 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 11610 invoked from network); 17 Feb 2000 16:12:47 -0000
Received: from ha1.rdc2.mi.home.com (HELO mail.rdc2.mi.home.com) (24.2.68.68)
by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 17 Feb 2000 16:12:47 -0000
Received: from home.com ([24.13.36.58]) by mail.rdc2.mi.home.com
(InterMail v4.01.01.00 201-229-111) with ESMTP
id <20000217161204.HJHT17149.mail.rdc2.mi.home.com@home.com>;
Thu, 17 Feb 2000 08:12:04 -0800
Message-ID: <38AC1D64.49EBB471@home.com>
Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:10:13 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
Subject: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?

>>

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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:42:56 -0500From: Steven Kaeser
<steve@konsulting.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
In- na.edu>
References: <E12LMC9-00011Q-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

At 09:05 AM 2/17/2000 -0500, Larry wrote:

>By the way, AMC has been periodically running an old documentary
>on a "promising new airliner design." It was based on the YB-49
>flying wing!

Are you referring to the 1950's Popular Science newsreel program that the History Channel keeps repeating? It's one that highlights the new "Flying Wing" and its bright future in both military and commercial aviation, and goes to show how difficult it can be to project the future of technology. It's really quite amusing to see some of the innovations that they felt were in our future, including a magnetic holder that would allow the stewardess to secure her tray table in place while she distributed drinks to "heighten the spirits" of the passengers on the (imaginary) commercial flight.

Steve

—
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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 19:03:57 +0000

From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net> Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
Status: RO

Re: The Vought Pancake and Skimmer.

Larry

If you actually have a genuine photograph of the XF5U-1 in flight I would really like to see it. This will re-write aviation history.

The only flyable XF5U-1 was broken up in 1947 on crazy Navy orders having never undertaken more than ground trials. It was due to be taken to Muroc, but this never happened.

As I recall, two XF5U-1 Skimmers were built at Bridgeport and one was used for destructive static tests.

There were plans to re-engine the XF5U-1, but props were the ongoing source of trouble and these were changed several times.

Chris may correct me on this point, but the longest flight V-173 ever made was to Long Island for an air show in about 1943.

You should find pictures of V-173 if you scout around the Net.

My own belief is that the early Vought discplanes lead to several more advanced jet/turboprop prototypes which remain secret and this has been endorsed by former Vought engineer Tom Smith, who I've written about in several publications.

But a Vought discplane connection to the Arnold Sighting? Not very likely in my opinion!

Bill Rose

—
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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 17:12:06 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000217161337.5652A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: RO

On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:

@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:10:13 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@@To: "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>,
@ UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
@Subject: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?

@
@Hello List members,

@I'd like to get some feedback here on something I recently read
@in "Situation Red" by Leonard Stringfield. On pg. 228 of the
@paperback edition he speaks of a sighting that occurred in
@Beallsville Ohio on March, 19, 1968 that involved a "beam of
@light" that set a boy's jacket on fire. Civil Defense Director
@Ward Strikling combed the area with a Geiger Counter and found no
@radiation. He states however that, "there are types of
@radioactivity that leave no detectable traces." What types of
@radiation, "leave no detectable traces"?

Red light is a form of "radiation" and usually leaves no
detectable trace that it ever shone on something (unless a plant
grew while receiving daily doses). But it is not a form of
radioactivity. Yet if it is strong enough (a LASER beam), it can
damage an eye.

Alpha radiation (a form of radioactivity) is usually too weak to
do any transmuting, so once the radiation stops, the irradiated
area is free of added radioactivity. Gamma rays and neutrons are
the sources of radiation that usually leave the irradiated
material radioactive. Beta sources are somewhere in between,
depending on the type.

@Is he implying undetectable only to the geiger counter, or
@COMPLETELY undetectable? As anyone here familiar with this case?

I just read about it in one of Lorenzen's books. I will look at
it again tonight. (Actually, I just read two similar cases, and
I'm not sure which one this is).

Infrared is quite capable of setting a jacket on fire, but is totally undetectable on a geiger counter. In fact, it might be hard to tell if something was set on fire by infrared or by some other source of heat (such as a flame).

Another possibility of an "undetectable" beam is focused sunlight, which can set things on fire. (By undetectable, I mean that its presence cannot be detected by instruments later, like some forms of radioactivity can.) Unless there are signs of places where a focused beam charred spots, there would be no indication of the source of ignition unless the focusing apparatus is found.

What bothers me is that a person off to one side claimed to have seen the beam of light. Even a LASER beam is invisible to a person off to the side (I just fired one yesterday), unless fog or dust makes it visible. I can think of only two objects that can set a fire at a distance and show a visible beam of light to an observer to one side. One is a flame thrower. The other? Hang onto that until I have a chance to review the case.

"LASER" beams seen on TV sci-fi shows are special effects added to the film or video, usually through the use of computers. They are generated specifically so the audience can see the "shot." In a real laboratory, a laser beam is made visible with talcum powder, dry ice fog, or smoke (usually incense or tobacco) when the need arises.

At rock concerts, usually the crowd raises enough dust to make the beams visible.

Does your report of the case have the time of day of the sighting?

@Thanks in advance,

@Todd Lemire

@--

@ "We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

@

@Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

@

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is

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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 17:13:37 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000217171323.5652B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: RO

On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Steven Kaeser wrote:

@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:42:56 -0500
@From: Steven Kaeser <steve@konsulting.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
@
@@
@At 09:05 AM 2/17/2000 -0500, Larry wrote:
@
@>By the way, AMC has been periodically running an old documentary
@>on a "promising new airliner design." It was based on the YB-49
@>flying wing!
@
@Are you referring to the 1950's Popular Science newsreel program that the
@History Channel keeps repeating? It's one that highlights the new "Flying
@Wing" and its bright future in both military and commercial aviation, and
@goes to show how difficult it can be to project the future of technology.
@It's really quite amusing to see some of the innovations that they felt
@were in our future, including a magnetic holder that would allow the
@stewardess to secure her tray table in place while she distributed drinks
@to "heighten the spirits" of the passengers on the (imaginary) commercial
@flight.

You got it!

@Steve
@
@
@

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
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Will Rogers

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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 17:19:57 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000217171401.5652C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Steven Kaeser wrote:

@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:42:56 -0500
@From: Steven Kaeser <steve@konsulting.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
@
@@
@At 09:05 AM 2/17/2000 -0500, Larry wrote:
@
@>By the way, AMC has been periodically running an old documentary
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@It's really quite amusing to see some of the innovations that they felt
@were in our future, including a magnetic holder that would allow the
@stewardess to secure her tray table in place while she distributed drinks
@to "heighten the spirits" of the passengers on the (imaginary) commercial
@flight.

It's the same one, but I just realized that we don't get the
History Channel on our cable here. The newsreel is also played on
AMC. I recognized the description you gave, and it is Popular
Science. It does have some real footage of the plane in flight.

I have some footage of the crash too, but I can't find it. The
plane got into a steep bank, and just fell sideways out of
control (Not enough vertical stabilizer on it).

@Steve
@
@
@

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@

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 17:28:50 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000217172033.5652D-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Bill Rose wrote:

@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 19:03:57 +0000
@From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net>
@@To: uforl@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
@
@@
@Re: The Vought Pancake and Skimmer.
@
@Larry
@
@If you actually have a genuine photograph of the XF5U-1 in flight I
@would really like to see it. This will re-write aviation history.

It is in the 1967 LOOK special "Flying Saucers," and in several other UFO books. The caption says that it did get off the ground. The photo is too good to be an artist's conception using '40s and '50s technology. It was apparently taken from another plane above the XF-5U. I will have to examine the photo more closely to see if it is possibly a montage prepared for promotion purposes.

@The only flyable XF5U-1 was broken up in 1947 on crazy Navy orders
@having never undertaken more than ground trials. It was due to be taken
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@As I recall, two XF5U-1 Skimmers were built at Bridgeport and one was
@used for destructive static tests.
@ There were plans to re-engine the XF5U-1, but props were the ongoing
@source of trouble and these were changed several times.

@Chris may correct me on this point, but the longest flight V-173 ever
@made was to Long Island for an air show in about 1943.

@You should find pictures of V-173 if you scout around the Net.

@My own belief is that the early Vought discplanes lead to several more
@advanced jet/turboprop prototypes which remain secret and this has been
@endorsed by former Vought engineer Tom Smith, who I've written about in
@several publications.

@But a Vought discplane connection to the Arnold Sighting? Not very
@likely in my opinion!

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@

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 17:40:29 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000217173605.8915A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 17:28:50 -0500 (EST)
@From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

@

@

@

@On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Bill Rose wrote:

@

@@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 19:03:57 +0000

@@From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net>

@@@@To: uforl@listbot.com

@@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

@@

@@@@

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@@

@@Larry

@@

@@If you actually have a genuine photograph of the XF5U-1 in flight I

@@would really like to see it. This will re-write aviation history.

SORRRRY! What I have is a photo of the V-173 in flight, but it is
LABELED as the XF-5U. So every time I said XF-5U, I guess I
really meant the V-173. The websites I found just cleared that
up.

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@@Chris may correct me on this point, but the longest flight V-173 ever
@@made was to Long Island for an air show in about 1943.

@@You should find pictures of V-173 if you scout around the Net.

@@My own belief is that the early Vought discplanes lead to several more
@@advanced jet/turboprop prototypes which remain secret and this has been
@@endorsed by former Vought engineer Tom Smith, who I've written about in
@@several publications.

@@But a Vought discplane connection to the Arnold Sighting? Not very
@@likely in my opinion!

@@Bill Rose

@@

@@

@@

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@@

@

@---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----

@Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

@Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

@Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

@1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is

@Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard

@ pie." Will Rogers

@

@

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

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1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.

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Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 03:23:35 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

This might help in understanding the possibilities re Arnold's observations:

In his letter to the Air Force, he wrote:

"The more I observed these objects the more upset I became, as I am accustomed and familiar with most all objects flying whether I am close to the ground or at higher altitudes. I observed the chain of these objects passing another high snow-covered ridge in between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams and as, the first one was passing the south crest of this ridge the last object was entering the northern crest of the ridge.

As I was flying in the direction of this particular ridge, I measured it and found it to be approximately five miles so I could safely assume that the chain of these saucer like objects were at least five miles long. I could quite accurately determine their pathway due to the fact that there were several high peaks that were a little this side of them as well as higher peaks on the other side of their pathway".

In his later book, Arnold explained:

"Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of the Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper. Considering that I was flying all this time in the direction of their formation, this determination can be only approximately, but it is not too far off.

Between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams there is a very high plateau with quite definite north and south edges. Part of this chain-like formation actually dipped below the near edge. As the first unit of these craft cleared the southernmost edge of this background, the last of the formation was just entering the northern edge. I later flew over this plateau in my plane and came to a close approximation that this whole formation of craft, whatever they were, formed a chain in the neighborhood of five miles long".

In his essay 'How It All Began', from the 'Proceedings of the First International UFO Congress' Arnold states:

"They continued flying between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams over the high, rough terrain named 'Goat Ridge,' which is approximately five miles long".

Does anyone have a map which shows Goat Ridge in relation to Mt Rainier and Mt Adams?

There is some information about Goat Ridge and maps online at:

http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/trails/nsc/n_00095.htm

<http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/trails/nsc/maps/n42.htm>

<http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/trails/nsc/maps/n06.htm>

Can anyone post a copy of the full statement which Arnold presented at that 'UFO Congress'?

James.

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/omaha2>

Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 23:32:43 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

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Beallsville Ohio on March, 19, 1968 that involved a "beam of
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I suspect it is more complicated than this, but it would be possible to
set a jacket on fire with a sufficiently strong laser beam. A beam
with many kilowatts per square cm could do it. The beam would not
penetrate the jacket, just heat the outer surface to ignition.

The comments about X rays and gamma rays leaving "no trace" are
basically correct, but in this context think that if either x rays or
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—
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Filet Mignon for \$29.99 and receive a free gift!
<http://www.listbot.com/links/omaha2>

Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 07:30:55 +0000

Message-Id: <E12LipY-0003CT-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Status: O

One of my criticisms of UFO researchers is the somewhat nit picking attitude and introspective view of many involved in the field. While I respect much of the detailed work done in this field, I find that those outside the field find this the main obstacle to taking the field seriously. Is it any wonder UFO researchers are seen as being anoraks?

James and I were using familiar objects and shapes (eg clamshells and Shell logos to describe some shapes. While I welcome a more scientific approach, I have to be suspicious of the this approach generating more noise than signal.

There now follows a response in the style of a "scientific" UFO researcher.

Pecten is a scallop. Shell trade under the name Pecten in some markets. I doubt James was being particularly pedantic in his use of the term "clamshell", but rather, as I was, using a descriptive term "scallop" for a flattened dome shape with a squared trailing edge. Personally I would only refer to doors as being "clamshell". But I won't labour the point.

Perhaps to be accurate, a brachiopod such as Herbertella would be a better description, as brachiopods are symmetrical in plan view, unlike bivalves, such as pecten, which are asymmetrical (the Shell logo is stylised).

So, since most aircraft are symmetrical (The Blohmm und Voss BV 141 being an example of an asymmetrical aircraft) in plan view, to be accurate we should perhaps be referring to brachiopod shell shapes when describing flying objects. Ah, the wonders of a mis-spent youth studying invertebrate palaeontology. Please excuse my not using italics or under-lining for the names.

Silly? Very. So perhaps it's time to get the eye back on the ball.

I think I'll get my coat.

Chris

PS I'd like to see this photo of the XF-5U in flight (even with the different engines, turbojets I presume?).

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/omaha2>

Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 10:15:27 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000218090503.29777B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 17:28:50 -0500 (EST)
@From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

@

@

@

@On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Bill Rose wrote:

@

@@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 19:03:57 +0000

@@From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net>

@@@@To: uforl@listbot.com

@@Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

@@

@@@@

@@Re: The Vought Pancake and Skimmer.

@@

@@Larry

@@

@@If you actually have a genuine photograph of the XF5U-1 in flight I

@@would really like to see it. This will re-write aviation history.

@SORRRRY! What I have is a photo of the V-173 in flight, but it
@is LABELED as the XF-5U. So every time I said XF-5U, I guess I
@really meant the V-173. The websites I found just cleared that
@up.

A photo identical to the one I have can be found at:

www.flug-revue.rotor.com/FRTypen/Frfothis/v-173.jpg

I also did a categorization of flying wings produced in this
country, to see if any of them matched Arnold's description:

Arup S1, S2, S3, and S4 1935: These disk shaped aircraft were
very similar to the V-173 flapjack, but had a single central

propeller. These planes were sold for aerial advertizing purposes, with the ad painted on the bottom of the disk. I have a photo of one somewhere.

Could Arnold have seen some of these? They were private planes.

Northrop N-1M 1940: Wing with 2 pusher propellers. One built - still exists.

Vought V-173 1942: The flapjack had two large tractor propellers. It could hover by pointing the nose straight up (this was years before the helicopter). The top speed was disappointing. Charles Lindbergh flew one.

Northrop N-9M 1942: Wing with pusher propellers. Four built. 1/3 scale mockup of the B-35. One still exists (I have seen it).

Northrop MX-324 1944: World's first manned rocket plane. One built and flown.

Northrop XP-79B 1945: Rocket/jet wing. Looks a lot like Arnold's sketch of the "sickle shaped" object, but only one was built, and it crashed on its first flight.

A german HO-VI Flying parabola was given to Northrop after WW-II.

Northrop B-35 1946: Four engine 172 ft wide flying wing with 4 sets of counterrotating pusher propellers. Three built. Others were partially completed and converted to the YB-49 series. Lost contract to the B-36.

Northrop YB-49 1947: Eight turbojets inside the wing. Two built, both crashed.

Northrop YRB-49 1948: Four turbojets inside the wing, and two more in nacelles hung below the wing. Intended for reconnaissance. One built and flew.

Northrop XP-56: One engine turned concentric counter-rotating pusher propellers in this flying wing fighter. Obsoleted by jets by the time it flew.

Northrop JB-1: Small jet bomber flying wing with two engines.

Could that "mystery plane" in a photo sent through UFORL have been a Northrop YF-17 or a Northrop YF-22? Both had slanted tail surfaces like the Beechcraft Bonanza.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
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Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 11:14:55 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000217161337.5652A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

>
>
> On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:10:13 -0500
> @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> @> @To: "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>,
> @ UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
> @Subject: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
>
> @>
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- > is found.
- >
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- > dry ice fog, or smoke (usually incense or tobacco) when the need
- > arises.
- >
- > At rock concerts, usually the crowd raises enough dust to make
- > the beams visible.
- >
- > Does your report of the case have the time of day of the
- > sighting?

Hello Larry and thanks for the feedback,

The time of sighting was "shortly after 8:30pm". Also mentioned within this report was that the "light beam" came out of a big tube that moved from side to side until it "came" to the boy and a "beam of light shot out". There was also some other force behind this light as it "hit the upper part of his arm, knocking him to the ground." I wouldn't think there would be enough (or any) force behind a light beam. Maybe a "plasma" beam yes, but a light beam?

Todd Lemire

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to

the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

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Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 11:34:04 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
References: <200002172332_MC2-99AA-93F5@compuserve.com>
Status:

bruce maccabee wrote:

>
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Bruce,

There was also some other force behind this light as it "hit the upper part of his arm, knocking him to the ground." I wouldn't think there would be enough (or any) force behind a laser beam. Maybe a "plasma" beam yes, but a laser beam? Any ideas?

Todd Lemire

--

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/omaha2>

Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 12:25:30 EST

Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?Status:

Hi Todd,

The assumption that the beam imparted a force is just that: an assumption. Just as any effort to dispute whether or not it was or was not a laser beam, and whether it could be visible (as if we know the aerial particulate concentration at the site!) is based on assumption once again. If the beam generated or imparted an electric shock that could have made it APPEAR to have imparted a force when in reality it created a physiological reaction of muscle contraction etc. which SEEMED to be from an imparted force. Any plasma beam powerful enough to impart a force sufficient to knock over a human body would in fact fry the person.

Hope this helps.

Brad

In a message dated 2/18/00 8:25:32 AM, tlemire@home.com writes:

<<

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

>

> >

> On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:

>

> @Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:10:13 -0500

> @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>

> @> @To: "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>,

> @ UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>

> @Subject: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?

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Received: from rly-yd01.mx.aol.com (rly-yd01.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.1]) by air-yd01.mail.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Fri, 18 Feb 2000 11:25:32 -0500
Received: from lbmail1.listbot.com (lbmail1.listbot.com [204.71.191.23]) by rly-yd01.mx.aol.com (v67_b1.24) with ESMTP; Fri, 18 Feb 2000 11:25:14 -0500
Received: (qmail 1180 invoked by uid 108); 18 Feb 2000 16:25:07 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 2873 invoked from network); 18 Feb 2000 16:16:52 -0000
Received: from ha1.rdc2.mi.home.com (HELO mail.rdc2.mi.home.com) (24.2.68.68) by lb2.listbot.com with SMTP; 18 Feb 2000 16:16:52 -0000
Received: from home.com ([24.13.36.58]) by mail.rdc2.mi.home.com (InterMail v4.01.01.00 201-229-111) with ESMTP id <20000218161654.VFAY17149.mail.rdc2.mi.home.com@home.com> for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Fri, 18 Feb 2000 08:16:54 -0800
Message-ID: <38AD6FFF.1D619507@home.com>
Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 11:14:55 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network

X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000217161337.5652A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

>>

—
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Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 12:38:01 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000218111905.15145B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:

@Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:10:13 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
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@Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The
@Invasion from Outer Space

The case appears in Coral and Jim Lorenzen's "UFOs, The Whole Story" (Signet 1969) in the chapter "Accidents."

A brief synopsis:

3/19/68 8:30 pm Beallsville Ohio:

The water pipe had frozen in the trailer 12-year-old Gregory Wells and his mother lived in, so Gregory was sent to his grandmother's house next door for water. He saw a red, football-shaped object with four red lights in the direction of two trees which were about 150 feet away. Gregory stopped to watch it.

A tube-like projection on the bottom of the object rotated until it pointed at Gregory. Gregory became frightened and started to run, while still looking at the object. At that point, a "red beam" flashed out of the object, struck Gregory on the back of the upper arm, and knocked him down. His jacket started burning, and Gregory screamed for his mother.

Mrs Wells and the grandmother both ran outside. They used the water he had collected to put out the fire. Both women saw the object. After a total of 10 minutes of duration, the object FADED OUT.

Gregory had second degree burns (blisters) on his arm, the largest about the size of a half dollar.

The object was seen again at 9:00 pm by a young girl in the neighborhood. She had also seen it two days earlier.

Some puzzling thoughts:

1. It is inconceivable that a beam of radiation could knock someone down without also doing some very serious damage. I have never heard of even a LASER being able to move a large object except by vaporizing a large part of it and using the gas pressure to move the rest.
2. How a "beam of light" could be seen by a person whose eyes were not IN the beam remains a mystery, unless there was a lot of dust in the air.
3. The object faded out, rather than disappearing in the distance.
4. 20 minutes after the object had faded out, the same object (or another one) was seen nearby.

Therefore, I propose several possible alternatives, in order of most likely to least likely:

Scenario 1: Some kids in the neighborhood launched some fire balloons over a period of several days in an attempt to cause some UFO sightings. They got the idea to make one of their balloons more "fantastic" by attaching a small skyrocket to this particular balloon. The fuse was arranged to be ignited when one of the candles burned down enough (there are other known cases where this trick was used).

But the firework proved too heavy, and the balloon flew very close to the ground. Gregory was the unwitting victim of their prank. When the firework ignited, it broke away from the balloon. Gregory was right in the path of the projectile. It's exhaust would look like a "red beam" to any Star Trek fan. After the rocket struck Gregory, it probably had enough fuel left to remove itself from the area. Other balloons caused the 9:00 sighting and the one on the 17th.

Scenario 2A: Gregory was secretly launching fire balloons. Some flaming wax dripped from the already flying balloon onto his jacket. Gregory concocted the part about the ray to keep from getting in trouble with the mother and grandmother. This does not explain the 9:00 sighting, unless at least one time was reported wrong.

Scenario 2B: Same, except that the story was made up to keep Gregory from getting in trouble with the fire department or the police.

Scenario 3: Gregory was burned in an act of child abuse. The UFO story was fabricated to satisfy the authorities. The sighting on the 17th may have suggested the idea for the story, or it may have been a fabrication generated by the report.

In the cases of scenarios 1 and 2, the accident would have caused a sudden cessation of UFO reports in the area. News of the accident would make it possible that the pranksters could get into real trouble if caught (scenario 1). Alternately, Gregory may have learned his lesson the hard way (scenario 2). In either case, no more fire balloons would be launched.

On the other hand, either a "real UFO" or scenario 3 would cause the number of UFO sightings to rise, as pranksters take advantage of the sudden publicity of UFOs burning people in the area.

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.

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Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 16:46:50 EST
Subject: Re: Radio Activity/BeallsvilleStatus:

Larry,

The problems with a fire balloon launching a skyrocket are:

(a) The reaction force of the rocket launch would have ripped the flimsy balloon apart, so it would NOT have remained visible for about another 10 minutes.

(b) The fuse ignition as a result of a candle burning down to the end would mean the candles were close to the end -- and again would not have another 10 minutes or so left.

(c) It is extraordinary that a skyrocket randomly fired without guidance would have struck Gregory from such a great distance as 150 feet. If it was 15 feet, it is more within the realm of possibility. Although witnesses are notoriously bad at estimating distance especially without distance cues, here there were close-encounter known landmarks (two trees) to provide distance cues.)

>

Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 19:54:07 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

James Wrote

>

Does anyone have a map which shows Goat Ridge in relation to Mt Rainier and Mt Adams?

There is some information about Goat Ridge and maps online at:

oN A "HUGE" aeronautical map that shows 40.6 miles between the peak of Rainier and the peak of Adams I find the "Goat Rocks " in an irregular area about 15 to 30 miles from the peak of Mt Rainier and at an azimuth around 140 . There is no designation "Goat Ridge". However there does appear to be a ridge running from about 15 to about 20 miles at azimuth 140 which has a peak about 6700 at its southern end. This "ridge" is within the Goat Rocks area.

..

http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnm/trails/nsc/n_00095.htm
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Can anyone post a copy of the full statement which Arnold presented at that 'UFO Congress'?

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Here is a transcript of the germane portion of the tape of Arnold's speech at the First International UFO Congress in Chicago, ILL, held on or about June 24, 1977.

He starts by describing himself and flying and his business, etc. He spends some time talking about the dangers of his search for the Marine Transport. Clearly he had been flying around Rainier for some time before his "famous flight". This makes complete nonsense of Menzels' claims that Arnold misidentified weather phenomena such as fast moving clouds of snow, etc. from Mt. Rainier.

I gather from what he said that he flew westward while dropping in altitude in order to view the southeastward, southern and southwestward flank of Rainier.

"As I came out below on this first sweep I passed over a little community of Mineral Washington, the pine trees there, and knew pretty much where I was. I made a turn at probably 2000 ft over Mineral, Washington and started climbing back slowly but steadily climbing, to gain sufficient altitude to go back on the high plateau again for another pass at this mountain. As I was making this turn and, of course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier, at about 9200 ft elevation... it was a beautiful day, in fact the plane was very stable, I didn't have to fight controls or weather or anything... a tremendous flash appeared in the sky and it lit up my whole aircraft, even it seem the cockpit of the airplane and I was rather startled. I thought I hadn't seen a plane that was very close to me, or possibly it had been a military plane that had dove over my nose and the reflection of the afternoon sun against his wing surfaces had caused the flash. Now this just, in less than one tenth of a second, I think, went through my mind. I looked all around below me and looked ahead of me. And then the flash came again and, uh, this very, very bright flash, it was almost like an arc light, was coming from a group of objects far up to th north of Mt. Rainier, in the area of Mt. Baker, which is almost in a lie with Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams. I observed a chain of very, very peculiar aircraft approaching Mt. Rainier very rapidly ,,, I think I described them like the tail of a chinese kite. They seemed to be in an echelon formation However, in getting a look at them against the sky and against the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached. I just couldn't discern any tails on them, and I had never, never observed an aircraft without a tail. Particularly these were of fairly large size and there was nine of them in number. I was good at counting things like this because I flew missions counting antelope, sheep , cattle, whatnt in the course of my lifetime, and the first craft... I kept searching for their tails. I was quite surprised that I couldn't find their tails. I was aware that the military was very clever at camouflage and I was, of course assuming all the time that these were military craft or at least military missiles. I was puzzled because the fomation of their echelon travel which was at 170 degrees, which is south, from north to south, following very closely to

the Cascade Range, their formation as I observed it seemed to the first craft was at a higher elevation than all the rest of craft, which, of course, is not conventional ,military formation at all, in either this country or Russia or Germany or anything that I had ever heard of before. So I just assumed, in a flash, that they were some new type of miliary missile or jet and possibly remote controlled. They didn't fly like airplanes actually. This brilliant flash that came from their surfaces, which I assumed was from the sun reflection at first, would pulsate and they would flutter like this and sail. and they seemed to fly just as readily on edge as they did on a level. As I mentioned before they seemed like they were linked together in a sort of diagonal chain-like formation, similar to geese, but, uh (chuckle) they were not geese. I was very puzzled about that. However, I made a special

note, they were all independent. Individually they were flying on their own,. but every once in a while one of them would give off a flash like this and gain a little more altitude or deviate just a little bit from the echelon formation. And this went periodically on among the.. alternately, I should say, not in regular rhythm particularly,..., among all the nine craft I was observing. When they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge, I could see they were to the west of Mt. Rainier, to me, which was a very good observation from my standpoint, because I was at right angles to them,. I determined that if they were missiles or whatever they were I was goig to clock their speed, or make an attempt to clock their speed. Now, around airports most pilots are always arguing about the speed of military craft, they're always arguing about the speed of their own planes. And I just thought, oh , it's a beautiful day and I've got a beautiful viewpoint here and I'm going to clock their speed even though I was closer to Mt. Rainier than to Mt. Adams, which was directly to the south and in their line of flight. I was going to clock their speed with my 24 hour clock which has a big sweep second hand on my instrument panel. As the first one, putting its nose out of the southern edge of the snowfield of

Mt. Rainier, my sweep second hand was just approaching, if I remember it correctly, about one minute to three. I think it was just going over the three.

And they kept, of course flying and...in between Mt Rainier and Mt Adams there

is quite a lot of rough, high terrain, it's been named for many years goat ridge.

I don't know why. Supposedly because it is very rough and very steep.

But this goat ridge, as I later flew it, is approximately 5 miles long. Is in a

line similar to this. I was approaching Mt. Rainier. I realized that my attempt

to lock their speed absolutely accurately would have been hopeless because I was rapidly approaching Mt. Rainier at 9200 ft at about a hundred miles an

hour, steadily climbing myself and of course they were passing from north to south and, uh, anyhow, what took place was that, as the first one was passing

this goat ridge... as the first one actually passed the end of goat ridge the

last one seemed to enter above the goat ridge. I made a guess that the formation of these peculiar aircraft was approximately 5 miles long. Now this estimation is purely an estimation because the goat ridge is quite irregular. It isn't running at exactly 170 degrees. But I was getting some

kind of a judgement as to how long the formation was. These craft seemed to

be climbing a little bit as they were following this 170 degree heading and

I knew that I was on a level with them because they were on a horizon with me, so my altimeter showed a little over 92 hundred feet, so they were flying at an elevation of about 92 hundred, probably a little less or a little

more as they sort of undulated, if you want to call it that, as they flew.

As the... to be quite sure, as the last of this echelon formation of these strange aircraft actually passed Mount Adams, and to the best of my judgement were above a little bit, some of them, the head one was a little above Mt. Adams, I looked at my sweep second hand, and they had covered that distance of about 50 miles in a minute and 42 seconds. I didn't really,

I knew they were flying really fast. I knew they were faster than our P-51's,

or any planes I knew of militarily speaking. However, I didn't really try

to figure out how many miles they were going.. Somehow I had a rather unusual feeling about it. Because of their size, and I judged their size to be probably, a hundred feet, their wingspan a hundred feet in diameter. And, of course, I was very puzzled by the fact that they didn't have tails. But I got a good look at their image on the snow,. Now, when they gave off this flash they would appear to be round. When they turned lengthwise or

flatwise to me they were very, very thin. And actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight. And, since I knew approximately where I was, flying of course toward the mountain, I knew where they had passed. I thought my judgement and my clocking could be within reasonable limits as to about how fast they were going.

As They were going past this goat ridge the second from the last one seemed, it was not reflecting and it seemed to turn its rear end toward me. I guess that's the best expression I can use. And I could see that it was a

very wraith-like looking thing, but it wasn't round at all. And the other ones

gave me the impression they were rather like a tadpole. If you've ever seen a tadpole they have a little sort of a peak at their rear.

But I couldn't quite positively determine if they were all the same design as this one I particularly noticed or whether they were ... Actually this one

was a little larger, it seemed a little darker in color than the others and its

wingspan seemed a little bit lighter. Of course a leader of a group of craft of this kind would, of course, you would assume would probably be the first ship. This was second from the last one and the last ship I couldn't see too well because he was fluttering and jerking very rapidly. The way that they performed was that, if there was a human being in them, they would have been made into hamburger at the first turn because they were going very fast and very erratically and they could change their direction almost instantly and it would have been awfully hard. The centrifugal must have been terrific, if there were human beings on them. This is the reason that gave me the impression that they must robotically guided missiles.

Anyhow I sort of lost interest in my search mission and I decided that maybe I ought to go to Yakima and report it. Now in my craft in order to save weight so I can make high altitude take offs with it on short airfields

I don't carry a lot of radio gear. I just had a small, little radio that I could

contact the control tower with. I didn't need expensive and elaborate gear and so I couldn't very well call Seattle tower, I couldn't call Takoma tower

or McCord or anything. I just kept flying on the way they had traveled across the Cascade range and on to Yakima.

I felt positive in my own mind as I was continuing my flight to Yakima the forest observatories which run up and down the Cascades just couldn't possibly have missed seeing them because they were large and very distinct and there was quite a formation of them,

However, I later found out that they had observed them but they had given their report not to the press or not to the public but of course to their superiors which, everything ends up eventually, I guess, in the Pentagon. I don't know.

So I landed at Yakima and I knew the pilots there. Al Baxter was the

general manager of Central Aircraft. He was an examiner as well, and I explained this all to him and I said they didn't have any tails and I told him the approximate size and I mentioned the tremendous speed and acceleration they had and the seemingly effortless way they flew. And he was really quite puzzled. We had been friends for a long time and he knew that I wouldn't make such a report unless it was absolutely true. Many of the helicopter pilots in the area had come in that afternoon and one of them mentioned, Well, Ken, I think you saw some of those guided missiles from Moses lake. I said I never heard of guided missiles from Moses Lake. I thought, well maybe that's what it is. And I felt satisfied that that's probably what they were.

(Goes on to say he made the 35 minute flight from Yakima to Pendleton Oregon, There were people at the airport. His story had preceeded him. While flying he had figured the speed. He had measured the distance and minimum 39 miles distance in the time he measured. He got speeds above 1200 miles an hour. Says he stopped at Pendleton because he thought he should tell the FBI. He thought they could possibly be from Russia. Of course, no one had seen circular aircraft. So at Pendleton he went to the FBI office but it was locked. So he went to the newspaper office and told the guy there he wanted to see the FBI. The news[a]er man wanted to know what the story was. He had charts with him and described it to the newspaper man. Before the evening was over Arnold was beseiged and asked all types of questions. Many of th newspapermen would ask a bunch of questions, get a few andwsers and rush away to filetheir stories. Many of the stories ended up very distorted. These stories were reported in th press and then not too log after there were other reports. Before the night was over I had call from London,. religious groups,. etc.... Arnold thought maybe military took this way to introduce a new technology.

Arnold said he had never read anything about strange things in the sky, other then "sightings" in the Bible. After 3 days in Pendleton and getting no sleep and after all the sightings coming in he decided he was the only person in the whole damn town! "They must live a very interesting life" (laughter).

Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 20:22:49 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

Bruce & James,

Goat Ridge is marked on my USGS 15-minute topographic map of the area between Rainier and Adams. I'll get you the coordinates when I get home. I don't have the maps with me.

Bruce, can you E-mail the complete transcript? An edited version was published in the Proceedings book in 1980, but for cross-comparison I'd like to see the verbatim transcript.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 18 Feb 2000 7:55:26 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

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 > I felt positive in my own mind as I was continuing my flight to Yakima
 > the forest observatories which run up and down the Cascades just couldn't
 > possibly have missed seeing them because they were large and very
 > distinct and there was quite a formation of them,
 > However, I later found out that they had observed them but they had given
 > their report not to the press or not to the public but of course to their
 > superiors which, everything ends up eventually, I guess, in the Pentagon.
 > I don't know.
 > So I landed at Yakima and I knew the pilots there. Al Baxter was the
 > general
 > manager of Central Aircraft. He was an examiner as well, and I explained
 > this
 > all to him and I said they didn't have any tails and I told him the
 > approximate size and I mentioned the tremendous speed and acceleration they
 > had and the seemingly effortless way they flew. And he was really quite
 > puzzled.
 > We had been friends for a long time and he knew that I wouldn't make
 > such a report unless it was absolutely true. Many of the helicopter pilots
 > in the
 > area had come in that afternoon and one of them mentioned, Well, Ken, I
 > think you saw some of those guided missiles from Moses Lake. I said
 > I never heard of guided missiles from Moses Lake. I thought, well maybe
 > that's what it is. And I felt satisfied that that's probably what they
 > were.
 >
 > (Goes on to say he made the 35 minute flight from Yakima to Pendleton
 > Oregon, There were people at the airport. His story had preceded
 > him. While flying he had figured the speed. He had measured the
 > distance and minimum 39 miles distance in the time he measured.
 > He got speeds above 1200 miles an hour. Says he stopped at
 > Pendleton because he thought he should tell the FBI. He thought they
 > could possibly be from Russia. Of course, no one had seen circular
 > aircraft. So at Pendleton he went to the FBI office but it was locked.
 > So he went to the newspaper office and told the guy there
 > he wanted to see the FBI. The newsman wanted to know what the
 > story was. He had charts with him and described it to the newspaper
 > man. Before the evening was over Arnold was besieged and asked
 > all types of questions. Many of the newspapermen would
 > ask a bunch of questions, get a few answers and rush away to
 > file their stories. Many of the stories ended up very
 > distorted. These stories were reported in the press and then not
 > too long after there were other reports. Before the night was over
 > I had call from London, religious groups, etc....
 > Arnold thought maybe military took this way to introduce a new
 > technology.

- > Arnold said he had never read anything about strange things
- > in the sky, other than "sightings" in the Bible.
- > After 3 days in Pendleton and getting no sleep and after all
- > the sightings coming in he decided he was the only person in the
- > whole damn town!
- > "They must live a very interesting life" (laughter).
- >
- >
- >
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—
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Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 20:35:33 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

"

>Bruce, can you E-mail the complete transcript? An edited version was published in the Proceedings book in 1980, but for cross-comparison I'd like to see the verbatim transcript.

<

I don't have a complete transcript. I transcribed what I emailed right from the tape.

—

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Date: Sat, 19 Feb 2000 01:50:58 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000218111905.15145B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

>
> >
> On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 17 Feb 2000 11:10:13 -0500
> @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> @> @To: "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>,
> @ UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
> @Subject: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
> @
> @> @
> @Hello List members,
> @
> @I'd like to get some feedback here on something I recently read
> @in "Situation Red" by Leonard Stringfield. On pg. 228 of the
> @paperback edition he speaks of a sighting that occurred in
> @Beallsville Ohio on March, 19, 1968 that involved a "beam of
> @light" that set a boy's jacket on fire. Civil Defense Director
> @Ward Strikling combed the area with a Geiger Counter and found no
> @radiation. He states however that, "there are types of
> @radioactivity that leave no detectable traces." What types of
> @radiation, "leave no detectable traces"? Is he implying
> @undetectable only to the geiger counter, or COMPLETELY
> @undetectable? As anyone here familiar with this case?
> @
> @Thanks in advance,
> @Todd Lemire
> @--
> @"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to
> @the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself
> @is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us
> @there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such
> @mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."
> @
> @Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The
> @Invasion from Outer Space
>
> The case appears in Coral and Jim Lorenzen's "UFOs, The Whole
> Story" (Signet 1969) in the chapter "Accidents."
>

> A brief synopsis:
>
> 3/19/68 8:30 pm Beallsville Ohio:
>
> The water pipe had frozen in the trailer 12-year-old Gregory
> Wells and his mother lived in, so Gregory was sent to his
> grandmother's house next door for water. He saw a red,
> football-shaped object with four red lights in the direction of
> two trees which were about 150 feet away. Gregory stopped to
> watch it.
>
> A tube-like projection on the bottom of the object rotated until
> it pointed at Gregory. Gregory became frightened and started to
> run, while still looking at the object. at that point, a "red
> beam" flashed out of the object, struck Gregory on the back of
> the upper arm, and knocked him down. His jacket started burning,
> and Gregory screamed for his mother.
>
> Mrs Wells and the grandmother both ran outside. They used the
> water he had collected to put out the fire. Both women saw the
> object. After a total of 10 minutes of duration, the object FADED
> OUT.
>
> Gregory had second degree burns (blisters) on his arm, the
> largest about the size of a half dollar.
>
> The object was seen again at 9:00 pm by a young girl in the
> neighborhood. She had also seen it two days earlier.
>
> Some puzzling thoughts:
>
> 1. It is inconceivable that a beam of radiation could knock
> someone down without also doing some very serious damage. I have
> never heard of even a LASER being able to move a large object
> except by vaporizing a large part of it and using the gas
> pressure to move the rest.
>
> 2. How a "beam of light" could be seen by a person whose eyes
> were not IN the beam remains a mystery, unless there was a lot of
> dust in the air.
>
> 3. The object faded out, rather than disappearing in the
> distance.
>
> 4. 20 minutes after the object had faded out, the same
> object (or another one) was seen nearby.
>
> Therefore, I propose several possible alternatives, in order of
> most likely to least likely:
>

- > Scenario 1: Some kids in the neighborhood launched some fire
- > balloons over a period of several days in an attempt to cause
- > some UFO sightings. They got the idea to make one of their
- > balloons more "fantastic" by attaching a small skyrocket to this
- > particular balloon. The fuse was arranged to be ignited when one
- > of the candles burned down enough (there are other known cases
- > where this trick was used).

Hello Larry and Brad,

I've got to agree with Brad on this one Larry although your explanation is "somewhat feasible", by very small odds, as shown by Brad. It was mentioned in my reference that the jacket was taken to the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation in London for analysis and they found no evidence of radioactivity. It would seem a high probability, but I'm making an assumption here, that evidence of "gun-powder" or similar projectile residue would have been found on the jacket and/or around the second degree burn on the boys arm, had this actually been a projectile, correct? I would also assume there to be some evidence of wax also in the same locations, if this were the cause of the boys burns. Were flame retardant materials in use at this time? What material was the jacket made of? These questions would be very important to determining the effects of fire upon the jacket, and his underlying clothes and arm.

Also, how would you explain the "big tube" that came out from the bottom and moved from side to side? This apparent tube and its moving implies some type of intelligent control was displayed. There was also mention of electromagnetic interference to a television set and adverse uncontrollable barking from the grandmothers dog, along with a nearby streetlight that went out (another possible electromagnetic interference). There are too many unknowns in the publication I have....it would be necessary to see the hospital report, along with the test results on the jacket. Also the reference I have mentions the boy "rolling around on the ground screaming in fright" after being struck with the light...it doesn't mention any "water" being involved. Do we have a better source reference for this case?

Respectfully learning,
Todd Lemire

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The

Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Sun, 20 Feb 2000 03:43:39 EST
Subject: Arnold Case/Goat RidgeStatus:

Bruce,

Goat Ridge is labeled on my Mt. Adams 15-minute USGS topo map but extends off the top of the map into the Mt. Rainier map where it isn't labeled. The 1750-meter level (5741 ft) runs approximately N-S from 46-29 to 46-32 N along 121-30 W.

Brad

—
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Date: Mon, 21 Feb 2000 03:07:33 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce wrote:

>On a "HUGE" aeronautical map that shows 40.6 miles between the
>peak of Rainier and the peak of Adams I find the "Goat Rocks "
>in an irregular area about 15 to 30 miles from the peak of Mt
>Rainier and at an azimuth around 140 . There is no designation
>"Goat Ridge". However there does appear to be a ridge running
>from about 15 to about 20 miles at azimuth 140 which has a peak
>about 6700 at its southern end. This "ridge" is within the Goat
>Rocks area.

Bruce,

I believe that's the ridge we are looking for and I see that Brad has now substantiated the probability.

>Here is a transcript of the germane portion of the tape of
>Arnold's speech at the First International UFO Congress in
>Chicago, ILL, held on or about June 24, 1977.

Although I have seen extracts from this, I hadn't located a source with so much of the full transcript.

I'm grateful to you for providing same, this could now be important evidence when considered in its entirety and the context of all that's previously been discussed.

Arnold's nine objects could not possibly have come down the west side of the mountain and also passed behind 'Little Tahoma' peak unless they took a considerable detour. It's way to the east of Mt Rainier and the objects surely had to travel east, behind the mountain, to also have passed behind this pinnacle.

I can't see any reason why 'Little Tahoma' is actually a candidate for the 'peak' which Arnold thought the objects momentarily disappeared behind and it looks like Martin Kottmeyer may have been correct in his conclusion:

"Arnold estimated the crafts were at an altitude of 9,200 feet plus or minus 1,000. The task at hand is thus to locate some feature extending above the 8,200 foot level. This yields a neat little surprise. There are no such peaks between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. The closest thing I could find was Pyramid Peak which stands only 6,937 feet tall in front of Mount Rainier's base. There is a sharp little projection called Little Tacoma

which sticks out around the 10,000 foot level, but it is on the wrong side of the mountain to be seen from Arnold's flight path. It would be badly stretching things to suggest he got either his position or altitude that far wrong".

Overall, it seems to confirm that the 'peak' Arnold refers to was either another one on the western side and which had sufficient height to account for the believed, momentary disappearance, or, Arnold's objects could not have passed behind a peak which was so tall and they must have been at a lower altitude than he surmised. This is of course assuming they went behind a prominent landmark at all and that Arnold wasn't mistaken, perhaps only losing sight of the objects momentarily as they travelled in front of one. As Kottmeyer noted, 'Pyramid Peak' might be a candidate on the Western side, however, that must prove the nine objects were at a lower altitude than Arnold surmised.

Aside from this presumably prominent peak as the name implies, what else is there?

In both his formative radio interview and letter to the Air force, Arnold didn't mention the apparent disappearance behind a landmark as a factor in perceived distance, however, it must be noted that this did feature in Bequette's 26 June newspaper report:

"He said he could estimate the distance of the objects better because an intervening peak once blocked his view of them. He found the peak was 25 miles away, he related".

If Arnold did state he later discovered the peak was some 25 miles away and given that Bequette also writes, "Mr. Arnold reported he was flying east at 2:50 p.m. Tuesday toward Mt. Rainier when the objects appeared directly in front of him 25-30 miles away at about 10,000 feet altitude", then how to reconcile this?

Although there are a couple of high peaks on the western side of Mt. Rainier - 'St. Andrews Rock' and 'Pt. Success' - these are almost on the summit and not compatible with Arnold's claim, from his book, that it was a "jagged peak which juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper".

We're left guessing and Kottmeyer's suggestion of 'Pyramid Peak' seems a likely source.

Comments welcome.

>Clearly he had been flying around Rainier for some time before
>his "famous flight". This makes complete nonsense of Menzels'
>claims that Arnold misidentified weather phenomena such as fast
>moving clouds of snow, etc. from Mt. Rainier.

Absolutely, Menzel's desperation to explain Arnold's sighting is obvious.

>"I made a turn at probably 2000 ft over Mineral, Washington and
>started climbing back slowly but steadily climbing, to gain
>sufficient altitude to go back on the high plateau again for
>another pass at this mountain. As I was making this turn and, of
>course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier, at about 9200 ft
>elevation... it was a beautiful day, in fact the plane was very
>stable, I didn't have to fight controls or weather or anything".

How do we equate this with his letter to the Air Force, in which Arnold states he was heading in the direction of Yakima and had been on this course for "2 or 3 minutes" when the sighting occurred?

However, this version is relatively consistent with that given in his book:

"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft".

As I've pointed out before in relation to the letter and book accounts, if the sighting occurred when he was making that turn, it's a completely different perspective and places Arnold in a different location than if he had been flying in an easterly direction for some 2-3 minutes after the turn over Mineral.

>"I observed a chain of very, very peculiar aircraft approaching
>Mt. Rainier very rapidly... I think I described them like the
>tail of a Chinese kite. They seemed to be in an echelon
>formation However, in getting a look at them against the sky and
>against the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached..."

As we have noted, if the nine objects were visible against Mt. Rainier then, surely, they must have been flying down the western side of the mountain.

>"However, in getting a look at them against the sky and against
>the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached".

Once more, Arnold indicates the objects came down the Western side of the mountain, otherwise, how could he have seen them against the Mountain?

>"When they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge, I could see they
>were to the west of Mt. Rainier, to me, which was a very good
>observation from my standpoint".

That's quite definite.

I'll leave aside for now some other responses to Brad's recent postings and this transcript; there's enough to contemplate at the moment.

>"...and they would flutter like this and sail".

>"This was second from the last one and the last ship I couldn't
>see too well because he was fluttering and jerking very
>rapidly...".

Arnold's nine objects in echelon formation and which flew like a kite tail, certainly seemed to exhibit a lot of fluttering.

James.

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/omaha2>

Date: Mon, 21 Feb 2000 00:01:46 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

James copied Kottmeyer who wrote

>

"Arnold estimated the crafts were at an altitude of 9,200 feet plus or minus 1,000. The task at hand is thus to locate some feature extending above the 8,200 foot level. This yields a neat little surprise. There are no such peaks between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. The closest thing I could find was Pyramid Peak which stands only 6,937 feet tall in front of Mount Rainier's base. There is a sharp little projection called Little Tacoma which sticks out around the 10,000 foot level, but it is on the wrong side of the mountain to be seen from Arnold's flight path. It would be badly stretching things to suggest he got either his position or altitude that far wrong".

<

It would not be badly stretching things to suggest that he got the altitude wrong. as pointed out in my long paper on Arnold, the depression angle to the tops of the peaks south of Mt Rainier was only about 2 degrees. Arnold believed that the objects were at his altitude because they appeared to him to be "on the horizon". But under the circumstances it would be difficult if not impossible to determine the exact horizon (the plane that cut through his altitude and also "cut through" all the mountain sides ahead of him). Therefore I cut him some slack: the objects were within 3000 ft of his altitude. This would place them low enough to be blocked by some peak. This might even be a shallow peak on the southwest side of Rainier, a peak that could best be determined by a PHOTOGRAPH... if anyone has some of Rainier. Perhaps there are photos posted on the web somewhere? Is there a Rainier site?

—

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Date: Mon, 21 Feb 2000 14:14:51 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

James,

My COMMENTS in response below.

Brad

In a message dated 2/20/00 7:06:58 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Bruce wrote:

>On a "HUGE" aeronautical map that shows 40.6 miles between the
>peak of Rainier and the peak of Adams I find the "Goat Rocks "
>in an irregular area about 15 to 30 miles from the peak of Mt
>Rainier and at an azimuth around 140 . There is no designation
>"Goat Ridge". However there does appear to be a ridge running
>from about 15 to about 20 miles at azimuth 140 which has a peak
>about 6700 at its southern end. This "ridge" is within the Goat
>Rocks area.

Bruce,

I believe that's the ridge we are looking for and I see that Brad
has now substantiated the probability.

COMMENTS: I don't think it's the same ridge. The actual marked "Goat Ridge" on the USGS topo map is within the Goat Rocks Wilderness but it is about 25 miles south-southeast of the summit of Mt. Rainier at azimuth 151, not 15-20 miles away at azimuth 140 true.

Of course, if the objects passed Pyramid Peak or an even more remote minor bump way down the SW slope from Mt. Rainier, the azimuth from there to Goat Ridge is about 142 true or less. Whereas Arnold estimated the objects'

flight path as he understood it from plotting on his map as well as from his observations as about 170 degrees (assumed true rather than magnetic, but it's unspecified). In trying to understand what Arnold thought of the circumstances of his sighting, it seems hard to believe he could make such a huge error in plotting on the map if he had really traced the objects from the SW slope of Rainier to Goat Ridge. And it is WORSE if we use Bruce's ridge, which would be at an azimuth of 125 or less.

But if Arnold plotted the objects on his map from about 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma (if Arnold was 15 miles to Rainier as I'd previously posted) southward to Goat Ridge the azimuth is then . . . well, I'm embarrassed to point this out but, it would be exactly 170 degs true. Ooops! That's what Arnold said was the estimated heading of the objects, 170 degs.

>Here is a transcript of the germane portion of the tape of
>Arnold's speech at the First International UFO Congress in
>Chicago, ILL, held on or about June 24, 1977.

Although I have seen extracts from this, I hadn't located a source with so much of the full transcript.

I'm grateful to you for providing same, this could now be important evidence when considered in its entirety and the context of all that's previously been discussed.

COMMENTS: Yes, Bruce did excellent work on very short notice in transcribing this 1977 tape of Arnold.

Arnold's nine objects could not possibly have come down the west side of the mountain and also passed behind 'Little Tahoma' peak unless they took a considerable detour. It's way to the east of Mt Rainier and the objects surely had to travel east, behind the mountain, to also have passed behind this pinnacle.

COMMENTS: Agreed. But of course, if the objects went on the west side of Rainier then they could not possibly head at almost due South at 170 degs as Arnold estimated from his map work and observations and reach Goat Ridge at about azimuth 125 degs or less. That's 45 degrees off.

I can't see any reason why 'Little Tahoma' is actually a candidate for the 'peak' which Arnold thought the objects momentarily disappeared behind and it looks like Martin Kottmeyer may have been correct in his conclusion:

COMMENTS: Well, let's see, aside from the reasons I previously posted (which I will list again), we just saw several additional new ones above:

(1) Arnold stated in his second known interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the afternoon of June 25, 1947: "I counted nine of them as they disappeared behind the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."

(2) Other interviews also mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or "cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been the very prominent 11,000-foot Little Tahoma two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald, Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+ ft peak to the SW of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.

(3) Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles behind Rainier's peak or 6 miles behind Little Tahoma.

(4) A flight path by the objects on the west side of Rainier, passing in front of the SW slopes, would have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map and seen by him to be at about right angles to his eastward course when the objects were near Rainier.

(5) A flight path of the objects behind Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course for the objects.

(6) The objects could not fly on a 170 heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the SW slope without slamming into the 8,000-9,000-foot level of Rainier first.

(7) Arnold's only known drawing of the objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's south edge and never crossing in front (see IUR cover Mar/Apr 95). The drawing was probably done in late June 1947.

"Arnold estimated the crafts were at an altitude of 9,200 feet plus or minus 1,000. The task at hand is thus to locate some feature extending above the 8,200 foot level. This yields a neat little surprise. There are no such peaks between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. The closest thing I could find was Pyramid Peak which stands only 6,937 feet tall in front of Mount Rainier's base. There is a sharp little projection called Little Tacoma which sticks out around the 10,000 foot level, but it is on the wrong side of the mountain to be seen from Arnold's flight path. It would be badly stretching things to suggest he got either his position or altitude that far wrong".

Overall, it seems to confirm that the 'peak' Arnold refers to was either another one on the western side and which had sufficient height to account for the believed, momentary disappearance, or, Arnold's objects could not have passed behind a peak which was so tall and they must have been at a lower altitude than he surmised. This is of course assuming they went behind a prominent landmark at all and that Arnold wasn't mistaken,

COMMENTS: And by the same token perhaps Arnold was mistaken about the objects crossing in FRONT of the mountain. We can't resolve anything without some solid grounds and solid facts.

perhaps only

losing sight of the objects momentarily as they travelled in front of one. As Kottmeyer noted, 'Pyramid Peak' might be a candidate on the Western side, however, that must prove the nine objects were at a lower altitude than Arnold surmised.

Aside from this presumably prominent peak as the name implies, what else is there?

COMMENTS: Look at a topo map, it's NOT "prominent" at all. Little Tahoma Peak is "prominent."

In both his formative radio interview and letter to the Air force, Arnold didn't mention the apparent disappearance behind a landmark as a factor in perceived distance, however, it must be noted that this did feature in Bequette's 26 June newspaper report:

"He said he could estimate the distance of the objects better because an intervening peak once blocked his view of them. He found the peak was 25 miles away, he related".

If Arnold did state he later discovered the peak was some 25 miles away and given that Bequette also writes, "Mr. Arnold reported he was flying east at 2:50 p.m. Tuesday toward Mt. Rainier when the objects appeared directly in front of him 25-30 miles away at about 10,000 feet altitude", then how to reconcile this?

COMMENTS: These were NOT Arnold's BEST estimates but his very FIRST initial estimates given in his first press interview after landing (published by Bequette the next day June 26, 1947). They are not adequate to identify the terrain.

Although there are a couple of high peaks on the western side of Mt. Rainier - 'St. Andrews Rock' and 'Pt. Success' - these are almost on the summit and not compatible with Arnold's claim, from his book, that it was a "jagged peak which juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper".

We're left guessing and Kottmeyer's suggestion of 'Pyramid Peak' seems a likely source.

Comments welcome.

COMMENTS: McDonald suggested to Arnold in Nov 1966 a peak on the SW slope of Rainier and went through several possibilities by mail and over the phone, namely Pyramid Peak (6937 ft), Crystal Mtn. (6306 ft), and Iron Mtn. (6283 ft), but rejected them all because they were too low. Arnold was not sure it was on the SW slope either, only that it "probably" was. McDonald suggested lower altitudes to Arnold but apparently Arnold didn't agree and McDonald summarized the data later as the objects flying at 9,000 feet and CLIMBING still higher to 13,000 feet -- a new detail from Arnold never before pinned down (climbing was briefly mentioned before by Arnold, but clashed with other statements of constant elevation which McDonald mentioned to him).

- >Clearly he had been flying around Rainier for some time before
- >his "famous flight". This makes complete nonsense of Menzels'
- >claims that Arnold misidentified weather phenomena such as fast
- >moving clouds of snow, etc. from Mt. Rainier.

Absolutely, Menzel's desperation to explain Arnold's sighting is obvious.

COMMENTS: It also makes mincemeat out of efforts to place the objects at a lower altitude such as 5,000-6,000 feet. Arnold was familiar with the geography of Mt. Rainier and specifically at the elevation of the objects, his aircraft during the sighting and the downed C-46 he was searching for, i.e., the plateau at around 8,000-10,000+ feet. McDonald went through that exercise with Arnold (as I mentioned above) of trying to lower the height without success and concluded the objects climbed from 9,000 to 13,000 feet.

>"I made a turn at probably 2000 ft over Mineral, Washington and
>started climbing back slowly but steadily climbing, to gain
>sufficient altitude to go back on the high plateau again for
>another pass at this mountain. As I was making this turn and, of
>course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier, at about 9200 ft
>elevation... it was a beautiful day, in fact the plane was very
>stable, I didn't have to fight controls or weather or anything".

How do we equate this with his letter to the Air Force, in which Arnold states he was heading in the direction of Yakima and had been on this course for "2 or 3 minutes" when the sighting occurred?

COMMENTS: It depends on how much of the flight path eastward that Arnold considered PART of the turn. The important point is that Arnold estimated 2-3 minutes FROM MINERAL, Wash., before the first flash, then another 20-30 seconds to the next while he searched the sky, then a certain amount of time for the objects to reach the vicinity of Mt. Rainier. Thus he was several miles E of Mineral when the objects were near Rainier. (And if he was circling for another round of searching for the C-46 crash on Rainier's SW slopes why would he travel farther WEST of Mineral which was nowhere near Rainier instead of EAST which was towards Rainier?)

However, this version is relatively consistent with that given in

his book:

"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft".

As I've pointed out before in relation to the letter and book accounts, if the sighting occurred when he was making that turn, it's a completely different perspective and places Arnold in a different location than if he had been flying in an easterly direction for some 2-3 minutes after the turn over Mineral.

COMMENTS: This 1952 version is simply incomplete, it omits both Arnold's CLIMB and the EASTWARD course at the end or after the completion of the turn, and it's possible that it was due to editing by his coauthor Ray Palmer.

>"I observed a chain of very, very peculiar aircraft approaching

>Mt. Rainier very rapidly... I think I described them like the

>tail of a Chinese kite. They seemed to be in an echelon

>formation However, in getting a look at them against the sky and

>against the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached...".

COMMENTS: There is a very strange disjointed quality to Arnold's recounting of the whole Rainier phase of the sighting (aside from even the contradictory early accounts where he says the objects FIRST appeared directly in front of him and the mountain, instead of far to the north and to his left seen against the sky).

Arnold loves to tell of the flashing objects rapidly "APPROACHING" the "north edge" or "snow border" of Mt. Rainier. But he NEVER says he saw the objects CROSS the "north edge" of Rainier and THEN PASS in FRONT of it as one would logically expect, in logical chronological sequence. NEVER!!! It's very disjointed as if he was confused about the order or even the occurrence of

the events. Supposedly that's when he got his BEST LOOK AT THE OBJECTS' SHAPE so we would expect that important topic to be covered NEXT in order (but there are other accounts suggesting it was when seen against the snow of Goat Ridge or even distant Mt. Adams, so it's confused). Yet he doesn't do that.

And one would also expect Arnold to say that after the objects started crossing in front of Mt. Rainier that he had difficulty seeing them against the bright white sunlit snow. But he NEVER says that! He never comments on how the brilliant white or shiny, mirror-bright, silvery objects must have virtually disappeared when seen against the brilliant white snow of the mountains -- unless, of course, he never actually saw them against the snow, only assumed he must have in an after-the-fact "rationalized memory." As for the "thin black lines" against the snow when seen ON-EDGE, they were about 5 pixels wide or long in the direction of travel but 1/11 to 1/20 of that in thickness -- or less than resolvable by the human eye (0.25 to 0.4 pixels is by definition not resolved). Traveling at high speed it's questionable whether they could be seen by the human eye when on edge.

As we have noted, if the nine objects were visible against Mt.

Rainier then, surely, they must have been flying down the western side of the mountain.

>"However, in getting a look at them against the sky and against
>the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached".

Once more, Arnold indicates the objects came down the Western side of the mountain, otherwise, how could he have seen them against the Mountain?

COMMENTS: This 1977 account 30 years after the fact is contradicted by Arnold's second known interview the DAY AFTER, on June 25, 1947, when he stated: "I counted nine of them as they disappeared behind the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]." And it's contradicted by the other 6 points of evidence for passage BEHIND Rainier which I listed above, including Arnold's DRAWING showing no such crossing in front of Rainier.

I would feel more comfortable with your view if in most EARLY accounts or in ANY account at any date Arnold had said he saw in logical order (1) the

objects cross the north edge of Rainier, then (2) pass in front of the mountain snowfields, and then (3) discuss the objects' shapes and difficulty in seeing them against the snow. Instead we have to pull comments from different parts of his accounts as if it was an uncertain afterthought.

And it would be nice if Arnold had made a DRAWING showing the objects cross in front of Rainier instead of showing them coming from behind, using two artistic conventions.

>"When they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge, I could see they
>were to the west of Mt. Rainier, to me, which was a very good
>observation from my standpoint".

That's quite definite.

COMMENTS: Arnold's DRAWING showing the objects coming out from BEHIND Rainier and never in front, is also quite "definite." A picture is worth a thousand words. And the problem here is as I said above Arnold discusses the objects "APPROACHING" the "north edge" but NOT CROSSING that edge. Only by crossing in FRONT of the mountain can Arnold see they were to the west of the mountain but he never says that!

Let's just have a simple statement by Arnold at ANY TIME like this: "After they crossed Mt. Rainier's north edge and passed in front of the mountain I could see they were to the west of Mt. Rainier." Even better if he could identify the features on Rainier the objects supposedly passed. The fact he NEVER says this is very strange. He is the one who chose to discuss "north edges" of mountains -- but only in regards to the "approach" of the objects, not their passage, and that is quite peculiar. It suggests that he got confused as to the events from that point on so he would leave the sequence vague and digress a lot haphazardly.

I'll leave aside for now some other responses to Brad's recent postings and this transcript; there's enough to contemplate at the moment.

>"...and they would flutter like this and sail".

>"This was second from the last one and the last ship I couldn't

>see too well because he was fluttering and jerking very

>rapidly...".

Arnold's nine objects in echelon formation and which flew like a

kite tail, certainly seemed to exhibit a lot of fluttering.

James.

—
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Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 00:11:16 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

OK GUYS, this is getting out of hand. All we have to work with is testimony.

No "HARD FACTS". However, we are nit picking it into oblivion. Before long some people here will be agreeing with Project Grudge: the report is so full of errors it isn't worth analysis!! HAHAHHA :)

Anyway, let's look again:

Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 04:16:38 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

Bruce,

You hit on something that I had just found out from Joel Carpenter yesterday -- a problem with climb rates. Joel got the specs on the Call-Air A-2, Arnold's model, and found the climb rate was 750 ft/min and therefore a 5,400-foot climb should have taken at least 7 minutes, probably at a ground speed of 90 mph (there was about a 22 mph tail wind from the WNW azimuth 300 which Joel included). Mineral is at 1770 ft MSL so 2,000 feet above that would be 3770 feet and the climb was to 9200 ft.

Therefore a turn and 5,400ft climb begun over Mineral would have put Arnold roughly 10 miles E of Mineral or more, which is quite possible. But Arnold recalled taking only 2-3 minutes (AAF letter). Such a time estimate might not be very accurate yet one would expect an experienced pilot such as Arnold to know how long such a climb would take.

So my guess is Arnold may have been mistaken in his altitude above Mineral. Bruce, can you recheck the tape to see if it is crystal clear that he said 2,000 feet? Phonetically maybe it could have been "ten" or "three" thousand that he said. If 10,000 ft it couldn't have been a climb and that doesn't make sense. And 3,000 ft doesn't help much, cuts it down to 6 minutes but Joel points out that the climb rate might have been less, depending on the weather and the altitude (the specs were for climb rate at 6,000 ft so it may not be much of a factor).

By the way, Arnold called it a 360-deg turn in his AAF letter (ca July 8-10, 1947), but a 180-deg turn in *Coming of the Saucers* (1952) and in the published version of the Fate conference (1980). But your tape transcript does not give the angle of turn and the published proceedings omits the 2,000-foot height above Mineral. I will check with Jerry Clark about the editing of the conference tapes. I can imagine an editor omitting details ("wraith-like" was also omitted) but I can't imagine how they could fill in details without input from Arnold -- unless they got the 180-degs from *Coming of the Saucers*.

Bruce you misunderstand my "complaint." I complained that Arnold goes through an orderly, chronological sequence UP TO the "approach" of the objects to the "north edge" or "snow border" of Mt. Rainier -- words that Arnold chose to focus on -- THEN suddenly defies all natural logical expectations and does NOT then say the objects CROSSED this "north edge" or "snow border" of Rainier and PASSED in FRONT of the "snowfields" of the mountain and he DOESN'T _THEN_ DESCRIBE HOW THEY LOOKED against the snow --

he only brings that up later, vaguely. In fact, in the 1977 tape Arnold makes the weird comment that he could tell the objects flew on the west side of Rainier because they "APPROACHED" the "north edge" of Rainier, when

actually he could only tell that after they CROSSED the "north edge" and PASSED in FRONT of the mountain -- which he NEVER SAYS (and he may have gotten two shots at wording this right in editing the 1977 tape for 1980 publication, as well as 30+ years to do so).

This strange lapse on Arnold's part can't be excused on the basis that nothing important happened while the objects supposedly crossed the front of Rainier because this CLOSEST distance SHOULD have been when Arnold saw MOST CLEARLY the SHAPES of the objects and therefore SHOULD be when he gives his MOST DETAILED DESCRIPTION, the importance of which he and indeed the nation stressed so much -- if indeed he really saw this in front of Rainier (he vaguely suggests the sky, Goat Ridge and Mt. Adams for this crucially important observation in the various accounts).

Psychologically this is exceedingly strange. Arnold's systematic and consistent avoidance over 30+ years of giving a straightforward sequential linear account of the crucially important alleged crossing of the objects in front of Mt. Rainier -- EVER -- is suggestive of DOUBT, UNCERTAINTY, CONFUSION. When you combine it with Arnold's DRAWING showing no such frontal crossing but rather the objects coming out from BEHIND Rainier, it is very suggestive.

In fact, this whole time when the objects passed Mt. Rainier is a BIG GAP or void in Arnold's story. Suddenly we get essentially no details of what happened except scattered afterthoughts and digressions. It's as if there was NOTHING TO REPORT -- because they were out of sight then, and in later confused recountings he tried to fill the gap in an awkward way. If Little Tahoma was the "snow-based cleft" or "jagged peak" or "sharp projection" of Rainier that Arnold variously mentioned, then the objects must have reappeared in the gap between Mt. Rainier's summit and Little Tahoma, then disappeared behind Little Tahoma. As I pointed out in the last posting, only by passing BEHIND Rainier and Little Tahoma could the objects head on a 170 course to reach Goat Ridge as Arnold consistently reported. Passing in FRONT of Rainier would force a heading of 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge.

As for what Arnold should have said had the objects passed BEHIND Rainier he told the Chicago Tribune "I counted nine of them as they disappeared behind the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]." So Arnold used the disappearance to count them, "one by one" in your words, as they vanished behind the north edge. And that's when he decided to CLOCK them, too, as he says next, "Their speed was apparently so great I decided to clock them." In the 1977 tape it is when the objects "approached" the "north edge" of Rainier that Arnold decided to CLOCK them, not while they were supposedly in front of Rainier. In other words, it was while they were still in sight or just after they disappeared.

Another strange thing is Arnold's remark in the 1977 tape about seeing the

objects' "image against the snow." What is an "image"? Isn't an image a REFLECTION? In his 1947 letter to the AAF Arnold says he saw the objects against the snow as they "APPROACHED Mt. Rainier" rather than as they passed in front. How is that possible? This suggests that when the objects flashed intensely bright that there was a specular reflection of the flash image against the snow or glacier ice of the face or front of Mt. Rainier. So it is not only possible for the objects to be seen by their "IMAGE" or REFLECTIONS on the FRONT of Mt. Rainier even though they all passed to the east or BEHIND Rainier, but Arnold actually SAYS SO.

Bruce, is there any way to get a power output or illuminance estimate from Arnold's descriptions of arc light brightness?

Brad

In a message dated 2/21/00 9:22:34 PM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

OK GUYS, this is getting out of hand. All we have to work with is testimony.

No "HARD FACTS". However, we are nit picking it into oblivion.

Before long some people here will be agreeing with Project Grudge:

the report is so full of errors it isn't worth analysis!! HAHAHHA :)

Anyway, let's look again:

>

Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 00:11:16 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

>>

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Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 10:39:22 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000222084411.25882A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 18 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 16:46:50 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Radio Activity/Beallsville

@
@Larry,

@The problems with a fire balloon launching a skyrocket are:

@@(a) The reaction force of the rocket launch would have ripped
@the flimsy balloon apart, so it would NOT have remained visible
@for about another 10 minutes.

That depends on the size of the rocket. I was thinking of a
bottle rocket, not a larger one.

@@(b) The fuse ignition as a result of a candle burning down to
@the end would mean the candles were close to the end -- and
@again would not have another 10 minutes or so left.

Assuming that the fuse had been put at the bottom of the candle
and not in the middle.

@@(c) It is extraordinary that a skyrocket randomly fired without
@guidance would have struck Gregory from such a great distance as
@150 feet. If it was 15 feet, it is more within the realm of
@possibility. Although witnesses are notoriously bad at
@estimating distance especially without distance cues, here there
@were close-encounter known landmarks (two trees) to provide
@distance cues.)

If that had happened, this would be nothing but a "lights in the
sky" case.

There is NOTHING (other than guesses by witnesses) to indicate
that the trees and the balloon were the same distance. Unless
the trees were in the SAME central vision field as the object at
the SAME time, the balloon could have been as close as 30 feet.

WHY DO UFO INVESTIGATORS CONTINUE TO TAKE AS ABSOLUTE FACT THE CRUDE ATTEMPTS BY WITNESSES TO GUESS THE SIZE AND DISTANCE OF AN UNKNOWN OBJECT? In the case of a fire balloon, both distance and size are usually grossly overestimated, usually by at least a factor of 20. Witnesses who estimate the size of a UFO tend to choose a size in the range of 20 to 100 feet.

Cases in point:

* Condon case 18; 4/1/67, Boulder CO: One witness chose a length of 75 feet. The balloons are about 1.5 feet wide by 4 feet high, but usually the upper end is not visible. Invariably, the objects were either interpreted as large objects, or lights on larger objects.

* Condon case 45; 12/67, Castle Rock CO also shows the same effect.

* The 4/7/66 Pasadena CA case involving flare balloons also produced size descriptions much larger than the size of the flame from a highway flare.

Also, was that "distance measurement" made at the time of the "ray firing," or after the adults came out (when the balloon could have moved farther away)?

@

Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:07:51 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Arnold says:

"As I came out below on this first sweep I passed over a little community of Mineral Washington, in the pine trees there, and I knew pretty much where I was. I took and made a turn at probably 2000 ft over Mineral Washington and started climbing back slowly but steadily, climbing to gain the altitude to go back on the high plateau again for another pass at this mountain."

Except for some ums and uhs this is what Arnold said. Very clear. Now, then, does the altimeter read AMSL (above mean sea level) or "above the ground". I bet that his 2000 ft meant 2000 above sea level because previously he had been talking about how close to the ground one had to fly, very carefully, in order to do a good search. In other words, he may have been only several hundred feet above ground as he began his turn. Incidentally, it seems possible that he did a complete turn plus 180 while climbing.

Note that there was no accurate timing BEFORE the objects passed Rainier. Up to that point Arnold knew that he had been flying for about an hour.

POINT: he did not give the impression of being in a rush to carry out the next pass at the mountain. Furthermore, he had like 20 miles from Mineral to Rainier, a distance over which to climb from (I believe) 2000 AMSL to 9200 AMSL. To go 20 miles at 100 mph would take about 12 minutes, time to climb 9000 ft. This raises the question of whether or not he was actually BELOW 9200 when he saw the objects OR... if he did most of his climb while turning near Mineral....

I would presume, by the way, that he looked at his altimeter during the sighting so that he, in fact, was at about 9200 during the sighting, so that leaves us with the question of exactly how he got there.

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Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:15:57 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000222104549.25882D-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sat, 19 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:

@Date: Sat, 19 Feb 2000 01:50:58 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
@
@@
@Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
@>
@> @>
@> On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:
@>
@> 3/19/68 8:30 pm Beallsville Ohio:
@>
@> The water pipe had frozen in the trailer 12-year-old Gregory
@> Wells and his mother lived in, so Gregory was sent to his
@> grandmother's house next door for water. He saw a red,
@> football-shaped object with four red lights in the direction of
@> two trees which were about 150 feet away. Gregory stopped to
@> watch it.
@>
@> A tube-like projection on the bottom of the object rotated until
@> it pointed at Gregory. Gregory became frightened and started to
@> run, while still looking at the object. at that point, a "red
@> beam" flashed out of the object, struck Gregory on the back of
@> the upper arm, and knocked him down. His jacket started burning,
@> and Gregory screamed for his mother.
@>
@> Mrs Wells and the grandmother both ran outside. They used the
@> water he had collected to put out the fire. Both women saw the
@> object. After a total of 10 minutes of duration, the object FADED
@> OUT.
@>
@> Gregory had second degree burns (blisters) on his arm, the
@> largest about the size of a half dollar.
@>
@> The object was seen again at 9:00 pm by a young girl in the
@> neighborhood. She had also seen it two days earlier.
@>
@> Some puzzling thoughts:

@>

@> 1. It is inconceivable that a beam of radiation could knock
@> someone down without also doing some very serious damage. I have
@> never heard of even a LASER being able to move a large object
@> except by vaporizing a large part of it and using the gas
@> pressure to move the rest.

@>

@> 2. How a "beam of light" could be seen by a person whose eyes
@> were not IN the beam remains a mystery, unless there was a lot of
@> dust in the air.

@>

@> 3. The object faded out, rather than disappearing in the
@> distance.

@>

@> 4. 20 minutes after the object had faded out, the same
@> object (or another one) was seen nearby.

@>

@> Therefore, I propose several possible alternatives, in order of
@> most likely to least likely:

@>

@> Scenario 1: Some kids in the neighborhood launched some fire
@> balloons over a period of several days in an attempt to cause
@> some UFO sightings. They got the idea to make one of their
@> balloons more "fantastic" by attaching a small skyrocket to this
@> particular balloon. The fuse was arranged to be ignited when one
@> of the candles burned down enough (there are other known cases
@> where this trick was used).

@Hello Larry and Brad,

@I've got to agree with Brad on this one Larry although your
@explanation is "somewhat feasible", by very small odds, as shown
@by Brad. It was mentioned in my reference that the jacket was
@taken to the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation in London for
@analysis and they found no evidence of radioactivity. It would
@seem a high probability, but I'm making an assumption here, that
@evidence of "gun-powder" or similar projectile residue would have
@been found on the jacket and/or around the second degree burn on
@the boys arm, had this actually been a projectile, correct?

Assuming (of course) that they tested for it. Since the testimony
indicated a "ray," the question becomes whether or not the
investigators tested for other causes. Since no gunshot was
reported, would the officials have had the insight to test for
gunpowder or other propellants used in fireworks?

@would also assume there to be some evidence of wax also in the
@same locations, if this were the cause of the boys burns. Were
@flame retardant materials in use at this time? What material was
@the jacket made of? These questions would be very important to

@determining the effects of fire upon the jacket, and his
@underlying clothes and arm.

Fire retardants were just beginning to be introduced into children's clothing (mostly sleepwear) at the time. It was a few years after this that the Tris investigation for carcinogenic effects started.

@Also, how would you explain the "big tube" that came out from the
@bottom and moved from side to side? This apparent tube and its
@moving implies some type of intelligent control was displayed.

Where do you get that? The whole balloon could have been rotating randomly in response to variations in the wind (as any child who has lost a gas balloon could tell you). The tube would be the head of the rocket itself, plus a straw to hold the tail. If they overestimated the distance and size, the "tube" looks bigger too.

@There was also mention of electromagnetic interference to a
@television set

Would this have even been considered unusual except that a UFO sighting occurred at the same time?

@and adverse uncontrollable barking from the grandmothers dog,

Which also occurs in confirmed fire balloon cases -- and in cases where someone is injured where no UFO is involved.

@along with a nearby streetlight that went out (another possible
@electromagnetic interference).

This is also a known effect of fire balloon cases. The photocell sees the (close) fire balloon, and the light shuts itself off, thinking the sun came up. I don't know how many cases I have in my files where automatic lights shut themselves down in the presence of a luminous UFO, but there are quite a few.

@There are too many unknowns in the publication I have....it
@would be necessary to see the hospital report, along with the
@test results on the jacket. Also the reference I have mentions
@the boy "rolling around on the ground screaming in fright" after
@being struck with the light...it doesn't mention any "water"
@being involved. Do we have a better source reference for this
@case?

All I have is the Lorenzen book, published the year after it happened. One would wonder what the local newspaper archives have on the case (assuming that UFO buffs haven't stolen them).

Sometimes a search of those archives provides a resolution of the case known locally, but not generally. Many times, this is how I have found out the identity of Indiana cases. Since the UFO mystery makes the front page, but the solution is usually tucked into the community affairs section, it takes some digging.

The hospital report is confidential by law.

@Respectfully learning,

@Todd Lemire

@--

@ "We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

@

@Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/omaha2>

Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:49:16 EST
Subject: Re: Radio Activity/BeallsvilleStatus:

The distance of 150 feet was not to a UFO high in the sky but down at ground level between two trees where there were Close Encounter-type visual cues for determining distance from the surrounding environment. Let's see what detailed investigative reports have to say on it.

You can't narrow the probability the way you did -- the whole point of my calculation was to determine both (a) the probability of hitting the boy from 150 ft (or from 15 ft for comparison) in terms of up/down random "aim" AND (b) the probability of a skyrocket tube happening to be pointing at the boy in the first place. You're trying to "fudge" the figures by arbitrarily reducing (b). You might as well just say the probability is 1 in 1 "because it did hit the boy." This reminds me of those calculations of the chance that any one person in a city will happen to show up in a movie theater which are supposedly "refuted" by showing that Betty Smith DID show up, etc.

In a message dated 2/22/00 7:55:44 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Fri, 18 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Fri, 18 Feb 2000 16:46:50 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Radio Activity/Beallsville

@
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@

Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 10:39:22 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000222084411.25882A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

>>

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Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 12:12:02 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

Bruce,

These are very good questions. So the tape is very clear when it has Arnold saying "two thousand feet"? Not "ten thousand" or "three thousand"? It looks like you've redone the transcription of this portion because you've added the word "took" and changed punctuation, different typos.

If 2,000 ft was ASL and Mineral was at 1770 ft, then he would have been only 230 feet above the town and that's assuming his altimeter was sufficiently accurate on an absolute scale to be sure -- it sounds dangerous, especially given the height of the trees and terrain irregularities. That's why I would say 2,000 ft above Mineral's 1770 ft. Arnold may not have based this on looking at his altimeter (which of course would only should altitude ASL) but on his "eyeballing" his height above ground.

Brad

In a message dated 2/22/00 8:18:38 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Arnold says:

"As I came out below on this first sweep I passed over a little community of Mineral Washingto, in the pine trees there, and I knew pretty muh where I was. I took and made a turn at probably 2000 ft over Mineral Washington and started climbing back clowly but steadily, climbing to gain the altitude t go back on th high plateau again for another pass at this mountain."

Except for some ums and uhs this is what Arnold said. Very clear.

Now, then , does the altimeter read AMSL (above mean sea level) or "above the ground". I bet that his

2000 ft meant 2000 above sea level because previously he had been talking

about how close to the ground one had to fly, very carefully, in order to do a good search. In other words, he may have been only several hundred feet above ground as he began his turn.

Incidentally, it seems possible that he did a complete turn plus 180 while climbing.

Note that there was no accurate timing BEFORE the objects passed Rainier.

Up to that point

Arnold knew that he had been flying for about an hour.

POINT: he did not give the impression of being in a rush to carry out the next pass at the mountain.

Furthermore, he had like 20 miles from Mineral to Rainier, a distance over which to climb from

(I believe) 2000 AMSL to 9200 AMSL. To go 20 miles at 100 mph would take about 12 minutes,

time to climb 9000 ft. This raises the question of whether or not he was actually BELOW 9200 when he saw the objects OR... if he did most of his climb while turning near Mineral....

I would presume, by the way, that he looked at his altimeter during the sighting so that he, in fact, was

at about 9200 during the sighting, so that leaves us with the question of exactly how he got there.

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Received: (qmail 2736 invoked by uid 108); 22 Feb 2000 16:33:24 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

Received: (qmail 12915 invoked from network); 22 Feb 2000 16:08:59 -0000

Received: from ds-img-1.compuserve.com (HELO spdmgaaa.compuserve.com) (149.174.206.134)

by lb2.listbot.com with SMTP; 22 Feb 2000 16:08:59 -0000

Received: (from mailgate@localhost)

by spdmgaaa.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.9) id LAA06842

for UFORL@listbot.com; Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:08:40 -0500 (EST)

Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:07:51 -0500

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Disposition: inline

>>

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Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 12:55:22 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000222115706.25882G-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 22 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:49:16 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Radio Activity/Beallsville
@
@
@The distance of 150 feet was not to a UFO high in the sky but
@down at ground level between two trees where there were Close
@Encounter-type visual cues for determining distance from the
@surrounding environment. Let's see what detailed investigative
@reports have to say on it.

@You can't narrow the probability the way you did -- the whole
@point of my calculation was to determine both (a) the
@probability of hitting the boy from 150 ft (or from 15 ft for
@comparison) in terms of up/down random "aim" AND (b) the
@probability of a skyrocket tube happening to be pointing at the
@boy in the first place. You're trying to "fudge" the figures by
@arbitrarily reducing (b). You might as well just say the
@probability is 1 in 1 "because it did hit the boy." This reminds
@me of those calculations of the chance that any one person in a
@city will happen to show up in a movie theater which are
@supposedly "refuted" by showing that Betty Smith DID show up,
@etc.

You certainly can if you have additional information about the stochastic event before it happens. The testimony said that the tube WAS SEEN to be pointed at Gregory BEFORE the rocket (or ray) fired. This establishes that it was NOT pointing in some other direction (except possibly directly away from him). It also says that the "beam" came out of the tube. I have not "arbitrarily" reduced (b), but taken its position from witness testimony.

This is a case of conditional or Bayes probability, the probability of event X, given that event Y is known to have occurred. In this case, event X is that the rocket (or ray) struck Gregory, and event Y is that the rocket (or ray gun) was pointed at Gregory before it fired. The testimony establishes that event Y is true. Of course, the unknown is whether it was a

rocket or not.

So it is absurd to calculate the probability that the rocket went at angles 90 degrees away from Gregory when it was seen to be pointing at him. If the rocket had been pointing 90 degrees away from Gregory, then he wouldn't have said that the tube was pointing toward him. What Brad did was to calculate the probability of A, given that B is unknown.

I used to teach classes in probability, so I ought to know what I am talking about.

Of course, there is the additional factor that, if Gregory had not been struck, we probably would never heard about the case. What's the probability that (A) the case would have been reported, given that (B) the rocket missed hitting Gregory. Probability factors like this one also distort all of the statistics pertaining to UFOs, since low strangeness events are less likely to be reported.

@In a message dated 2/22/00 7:55:44 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@<<

@@

Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 13:37:57 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000222130452.25882H-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 22 Feb 2000, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

@Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 12:55:22 -0500 (EST)
@From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Radio Activity/Beallsville

@

@

@

@On Tue, 22 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@

@@Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:49:16 EST

@@From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@@@@To: UFORL@listbot.com

@@Subject: Re: Radio Activity/Beallsville

@@

@@@

@@The distance of 150 feet was not to a UFO high in the sky but
@@down at ground level between two trees where there were Close
@@Encounter-type visual cues for determining distance from the
@@surrounding environment. Let's see what detailed investigative
@@reports have to say on it.

The question on this revolves entirely around whether the UFO was close enough (in the visual field) to either of the trees for the eyes to keep both in the central vision area (the fovea, where objects are in perfect focus). If they were farther apart, the eyes would automatically adjust, destroying any attempt at measuring with parallax.

Perspective vision does not work unless the object is actually touching a continuous surface. So an object up in the sky can't be located by perspective (but too many people see the sky as a surface, and try anyway). Also, if the object didn't pass behind anything, then overlap cannot be used to find the minimum distance.

Without simultaneous parallactic vision and without perspective or overlap, accurate binocular vision has a maximum range of only 30 feet (1.67 1982 Ford E-150 vans, for those of you who like odd measurements). So the object could have come as close as that and

still appeared to have been near the trees (at 150 feet, or 8.33
1982 Ford E-150 vans) to the witnesses.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 19:39:25 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

OK GUYS, this is getting out of hand. All we have to work with is testimony.

No "HARD FACTS". However, we are nit picking it into oblivion. Before long some people here will be agreeing with Project Grudge: the report is so full of errors it isn't worth analysis!! HAHAHHA :)

Anyway, let's look again:

Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 19:39:35 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Regarding my discussion of "Brad's Complaint" (not quite the same as Portnoys's):

>Bruce you misunderstand my "complaint." I complained that Arnold goes through an orderly, chronological sequence UP TO the "approach" of the objects to the "north edge" or "snow border" of Mt. Rainier -- words that Arnold chose to focus on -- THEN suddenly defies all natural logical expectations and does NOT then say the objects CROSSED this "north edge" or

"snow border" of Rainier and PASSED in FRONT of the "snowfields" of the mountain and he DOESN'T _THEN_ DESCRIBE HOW THEY LOOKED against the snow --

he only brings that up later, vaguely. In fact, in the 1977 tape Arnold makes the weird comment that he could tell the objects flew on the west side

of Rainier because they "APPROACHED" the "north edge" of Rainier, when actually he could only tell that after they CROSSED the "north edge" and PASSED in FRONT of the mountain -- which he NEVER SAYS (and he may have gotten two shots at wording this right in editing the 1977 tape for 1980 publication, as well as 30+ years to do so).

This strange lapse on Arnold's part can't be excused on the basis that nothing important happened while the objects supposedly crossed the front of

Rainier because this CLOSEST distance SHOULD have been when Arnold saw MOST

CLEARLY the SHAPES of the objects and therefore SHOULD be when he gives his

MOST DETAILED DESCRIPTION, the importance of which he and indeed the nation

<

It is difficult for me to imagine that he wouldn't mention the objects disappearing behind Mt. Rainier if they did so (and then he wouldn't know where they were going until the first reappeared.)

On the other hand, it is not difficult for me to believe that Arnold didn't

consider
it important to explicitly state that h saw them travel past Rainier on his
side of the
mountain because I believe Arnold assumed that any reader/listener to his
story would logically INFER the truth (that the objects passed on the west
side)
from Arnold's statements about seeing them against the snow, about them
being
on the west side, etc. I think his statement about "disappearing behind"
Mt. Rainier was
actually a confusion of the main mountain with whatever smaller peak he
claimed
to have seen them pass behind,

I still think this is making an Extinct Volcano out of a Mole Hill.

At any rate, I don't see what we could do about it now. Only one person was
there...
Arnold... and all we have to go on is what he said about it.... whether or
not
it makes complete and logical sense.
As I have said before, one is offered the choice of deciding the report is
so
replete with "errors" as not to warrant careful analysis, or one can take
more or less at face value what Arnold said.

It is amusing to imagine how the "disappears behind Mt. Rainier"
interpretation
would "blow up" the pelican explanation.

However, if one assumes that they did not pass behind Rainier but
nevertheless passed behind SOMETHING (some peak) as ARnold's
statement implies, then once again the "pelicanization" of Arnold's
sighting
is for the birds.

For those pelicanists out there slaving over this nitpicking I again
issue the eternal challenge:

DRAW A MAP showing the track of th pelicans and the track of Arnold's
plane and convince me that it could have appeared to him as if the
pelicans were first seen far to the north of rainier and last seen passing
Mt. Adams, while he flew merily along at about 100 mph.

—
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Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 02:26:21 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
>Date: 21 February 2000 19:18

Brad wrote:

>>Arnold's nine objects could not possibly have come down the
>>west side of the mountain and also passed behind 'Little
>>'Tahoma' peak unless they took a considerable detour. It's way
>>to the east of Mt Rainier and the objects surely had to travel
>>east, behind the mountain, to also have passed behind this
>>pinnacle.

>COMMENTS: Agreed. But of course, if the objects went on the
>west side of Rainier then they could not possibly head at almost
>due South at 170 degs as Arnold estimated from his map work and
>observations and reach Goat Ridge at about azimuth 125 degs or
>less. That's 45 degrees off.

Brad,

Yes, Arnold may not have been accurate in his perceptions.

We are dealing with an extraordinary claim and the most likely,
rational explanations have to be eliminated first of all.

Noting all of your comments, some responses:

>Let's just have a simple statement by Arnold at ANY TIME like
>this: "After they crossed Mt. Rainier's north edge and passed in
>front of the mountain I could see they were to the west of Mt.
>Rainier."

Assuming the verbatim accounts and the earliest ones are most
reliable, if we recap what Arnold said in that early radio
interview:

"...I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I
climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a
chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of
weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt.
Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew

like geese, but it was going so fast that I immediately changed my mind and decided it was a bunch of new jet planes in formation. Well, as the planes come to the edge of Mt. Rainier flying at about 160 degrees south, I thought I would clock them...".

Clearly from this, the nine objects passed "across the face of Mt. Rainier".

I had considered that even if the objects had gone behind, they would still strictly have 'crossed the face' of Mt. Rainier, however, Arnold surely wouldn't have described events as he does unless he meant their path was in front of the mountain.

In which case, I would have to take this as the definitive clarification and confirmation.

Arnold also noted in his interview, "I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier".

Supporting evidence comes from the following:

"The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult for them to be seen from the ground".

['Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian', June 26]

"Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

['Norman, Oklahoma Transcript', June 26]

"Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier".

['Oregon Journal', June 27, 1947]

Also, in his letter to the Air Force Arnold stated, "These objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few seconds to make out their shape or their formation. Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite plainly".

>COMMENTS: McDonald suggested to Arnold in Nov 1966 a peak on
>the SW slope of Rainier and went through several possibilities
>by mail and over the phone, namely Pyramid Peak (6937 ft),
>Crystal Mtn. (6306 ft), and Iron Mtn. (6283 ft), but rejected

>them all because they were too low. Arnold was not sure it was
>on the SW slope either, only that it "probably" was. McDonald
>suggested lower altitudes to Arnold but apparently Arnold didn't
>agree and McDonald summarized the data later as the objects
>flying at 9,000 feet and CLIMBING still higher to 13,000 feet --
>a new detail from Arnold never before pinned down (climbing was
>briefly mentioned before by Arnold, but clashed with other
>statements of constant elevation which McDonald mentioned to
>him).

What may be crucial is determining the height of those Goat Ridge peaks. Arnold detailed how the nine objects appeared to frequently go _down_ into the canyons there.

I believe we will find there's unequivocal evidence that the objects never climbed as McDonald suggested.

The 'peak' which these objects disappeared behind is, so far as I'm aware, detailed only in Arnold's book:

"Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of the Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper".

As now seems evident, this could not have been 'Little Tahoma' if the objects flew on the mountain's western side. Also, surely 'Little Tahoma' isn't a peak which 'juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper', it's high up on the mountain. This is appreciably inconsistent.

Is there maybe a clue in the other published and important source of Arnold's reference to a 'peak', Bill Bequette's newspaper report:

"He said he could estimate the distance of the objects better because an intervening peak once blocked his view of them. He found the peak was 25 miles away, he related".

This isn't verbatim, however if it was an _intervening_ peak and the objects, as seems definite, flew on the western side, then it must have been between Arnold and the mountain.

There's a fundamental point here; to use any visible peak as a relatively accurate distance marker, Arnold absolutely must have known where this landmark was approximately located. It's not

permissible that, at the time, Arnold estimated the distance based on a 'peak' which only afterwards he 'found' was 'x' miles away.

Whilst we can accept he had forgotten, surprising to learn from the interesting addition - which I've seen for the first time - of McDonald's discussion with Arnold about it's location, that Arnold was comprehensively unable to identify this landmark.

Considering further, why would a peak actually have been of help; if these objects flew behind the mountain, then he would know for certain their approximate distance was at least further than the mountain and the fact they then also went behind a peak on the mountain wouldn't really tell him any more.

Arnold relates how he perceived the objects 'disappeared momentarily' behind a jagged peak. If they had flown behind Mt. Rainier and this carried them beyond 'Little Tahoma', nothing would have been so fleeting, the objects would already have been out of sight for a time behind the mountain.

There's considerable evidence why the path of those nine objects was between Arnold and Mt. Rainier and the 'peak' must therefore have been located somewhere in-between, perhaps on the base of Mt Rainier as he said.

Reiterating...

>Let's just have a simple statement by Arnold at ANY TIME like
>this: "After they crossed Mt. Rainier's north edge and passed in
>front of the mountain I could see they were to the west of Mt.
>Rainier."

Now we have the transcript of Arnold's conference speech, he recalls, "When they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge, I could see they were to the west of Mt. Rainier, to me, which was a very good observation from my standpoint...".

Here we have a literal confirmation they were to the west when approaching Mt. Rainier's north edge and we also have several references which indicates they must have passed across the western face. If "to the west of Mt. Rainier" as "they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge", how could they have travelled east, behind the mountain and their flight path have been so direct as Arnold claimed?

>Arnold's only known drawing of the objects' flight path shows
>them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's south edge and never

>crossing in front (see IUR cover Mar/Apr 95). The drawing was
>probably done in late June 1.

Arnold's sketch is unfortunately ambiguous. You could say that he's depicting the line of flight originating behind Mt. Rainier, however, it could be seen as indicating the path from Mt. Rainier. That's what was significant - Arnold is illustrating the factors which led to his calculation of airspeed. At the bottom right, he notes the time taken to travel from "A-B", as Arnold perceived matters, was "1:42".

The smaller 'peak' which is apparently drawn by Arnold - to the south of Mt. Rainier - could that be Arnold attempting to show the relative position of our illusive peak?

Although I understand and do appreciate why you consider 'they'll be coming 'round the mountain' - and as we know Arnold was quoted (how accurately we don't know) as saying so - the overall evidence unquestionably indicates otherwise.

Conversely, how do you explain all that evidence away?

We eventually have to reach a conclusion and there's apparently only two options; either Arnold believed the nine objects took a pathway behind Mt. Rainier and all his contrary references have to be rationalised before being discarded, or, they are the accurate scenario and proof that his altitude estimates were incorrect. Maybe more than just that.

>Even better if he could identify the features on Rainier the
>objects supposedly passed. The fact he NEVER says this is very
>strange. He is the one who chose to discuss "north edges" of
>mountains -- but only in regards to the "approach" of the
>objects, not their passage, and that is quite peculiar. It
>suggests that he got confused as to the events from that point
>on so he would leave the sequence vague and digress a lot
>haphazardly.

The answer may be that this phase was of minor importance. It's what happened from the time he clocked the objects - that's the aspect everyone had focused on.

Picking up on a response to Bruce, you wrote:

>This strange lapse on Arnold's part can't be excused on the
>basis that nothing important happened while the objects
>supposedly crossed the front of Rainier because this CLOSEST

>distance SHOULD have been when Arnold saw MOST CLEARLY the
>SHAPES of the objects and therefore SHOULD be when he gives his
>MOST DETAILED DESCRIPTION, the importance of which he and indeed
>the nation stressed so much -- if indeed he really saw this in
>front of Rainier (he vaguely suggests the sky, Goat Ridge and
>Mt. Adams for this crucially important observation in the
>various accounts).

What about Arnold's statement in his letter to the Air Force:

"I am making a drawing to the best of my ability, which I am including, as to the shape I observed these objects to be as they passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier".

Could this be taken as the confirmation you're querying?

Some helpful photographs of Mt. Rainier can be found at:

<http://www.mind.net/dlmark/pages/crainier.htm>

Also see:

<http://www.americasroof.com/wa.shtml>

<http://www.peakware.com/encyclopedia/peaks/maps/rainier.htm>

James.

—
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Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 22:18:12 EST
Subject: Re: Radio Activity/BeallsvilleStatus:

Larry,

Bayesian probability doesn't apply here. If it did, then the probability of the boy getting hit (event X) when it is known that the "ray gun" did point towards him (event Y) is 1 in 1 which is not what I'm talking about.

What I'm talking about is the probability -- IF we DIDN'T know that the "ray gun" had pointed directly at the boy -- of a random fire balloon contraption with a skyrocket on a fuse rotating anywhere on a 360-degree axis and with a possible aim variance vertically of say 1/4 radian up or down from the horizon. Those chances calculate out to about 1 in 7,000.

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 22 Feb 2000 12:55:54 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >

>

>

> On Tue, 22 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>

> @Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:49:16 EST

> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

> @Subject: Re: Radio Activity/Beallsville

> @

> @>

> @The distance of 150 feet was not to a UFO high in the sky but

> @down at ground level between two trees where there were Close

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> @probability of a skyrocket tube happening to be pointing at the

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> @me of those calculations of the chance that any one person in a

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 > You certainly can if you have additional information about the
 > stochastic event before it happens. The testimony said that the
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 > reduced (b), but taken its position from witness testimony.
 >
 > This is a case of conditional or Bayes probability, the
 > probability of event X, given that event Y is known to have
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 > struck Gregory, and event Y is that the rocket (or ray gun) was
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 >
 > So it is absurd to calculate the probability that the rocket went
 > at angles 90 degrees away from Gregory when it was seen to be
 > pointing at him. If the rocket had been pointing 90 degrees away
 > from Gregory, then he wouldn't have said that the tube was
 > pointing toward him. What Brad did was to calculate the
 > probability of A, given that B is unknown.
 >
 > I used to teach classes in probability, so I ought to know what I
 > am talking about.
 >
 > Of course, there is the additional factor that, if Gregory had
 > not been struck, we probably would never heard about the case.
 > What's the probability that (A) the case would have been
 > reported, given that (B) the rocket missed hitting Gregory.
 > Probability factors like this one also distort all of the
 > statistics pertaining to UFOs, since low strangeness events are
 > less likely to be reported.
 >
 > @In a message dated 2/22/00 7:55:44 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:
 >
 > @<< >
 > @@

Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 01:23:46 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Brad wrote:

>

Bruce, is there any way to get a power output or illuminance estimate from Arnold's descriptions of arc light brightness?

<

In other references he had directly or indirectly compared the brightness to a flash of sunlight. It must have been startling enough to make him look for a nearby plane that had just zoomed by while reflecting the sunlight from bare metal onto his airplane.

He talked of being able to see the flashes from a distance comparable to the distance to Mt. Baker.

(FROM MY MAGNUM ARNOLD OPUS published in the MUFON Symp, July 1997)
L=Air Force letter; B = Book

(L) "The sky and air was as clear as crystal. I hadn't flown more than two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash of light reflected on my airplane. It startled me as I thought I was too close to some other aircraft. (B) I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around - to the sides and above and below me - in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from. The only actual plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear, apparently on its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had given me a buzz job across my nose and that it was sun reflecting off his wings as he passed that had caused the flash. Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find a close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mt. Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed. (L) I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 ft elevation and going, seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees.

COMMENT: Mt. Baker (altitude, 10,000 ft) is about 130 miles north of Mt. Rainier. Even if the objects were not as far away as Mt. Baker the flashes must have been very bright to be visible over a great distance. (If the

path of the objects as estimated by Arnold, 170 degrees azimuth, is projected northward from Mt. Rainier, his sighting line to Mt. Baker crosses the projected path about 50 miles from his plane, which is a more likely distance for his initial observation of the flashes.) This suggests that the flashes were reflections of sunlight from mirror-like (specular) surfaces, i.e., a polished metal surfaces. Sunlight flashes could be visible over distances as great as a hundred miles under clear atmospheric conditions. Anything less would be invisible over such a distance in the bright sky. Since the sun was at an elevation of about 60 deg, some portion of the object's surface must have been momentarily at an angle of about 60 deg. to the horizontal in order to cause a reflected sun ray to travel nearly horizontally in the atmosphere from the object to Arnold's plane.

The above points out that the 170 azimuth projected northward (from the WEST side of

Rainier) crosses the sighting line from an estimated location of the plane toward Mt Baker

at a location about 50 miles from the plane.

This meant that the reflection or whatever had to be VERY bright. to be visible looking directly at it

, to say nothing of how bright it would have had to be to appear to light up his plane.

Now we have Arnold comparing the flashes with arc lights.

It is a no brainer, by the way, to say I have never heard of a pelican brightness/reflectivity

being compared to an arc light. Perhaps James can dig up an ornithologist who would\

make such a comparison... but at any rate said pelican would be no more than a mile away;

(Is this getting silly or what? Any explanation in a storm?)

Now let's address the question by Brad:

Many years ago (several hundred at least) I spent HOURS, DAY, MONTHS, YEARS trying

to understand the meaning of the brightness values in the Trent photos. As a consequence I

read references which provided the typical illumination on a surface for various

conditions of weather and solar elevation. There are SO MANY indeterminate factors

in calculations one might do that it makes no sense to spend hours here trying to do an

"Accurate" calculation.

There are two somewhat different estimates possible. The first is based on Arnold's

claim that the object "lit up" his plane. That is, the surface of the

plane, like inside of the cockpit, actually gets brighter momentarily. The second is based on Arnold looking directly at the light and it appears brighter than the sky and hence is visible against the sky background. It doesn't take much thought to realize that the second method provides a lower bound to the brightness. This is because when viewed directly the light is "competing" with only a small "area" (solid angle) of the sky brightness, whereas the light on a surface is the integral of illumination from all portions of the sky so the light (of small angular size) is "competing" with the whole sky brightness, or at least a sizeable portion.

Method 1: assume that the light from the object(s) which HIT the PLANE, was twice that of the ambient light (sunlight plus skylight),. That is, the flash increased the illumination of the inside of his plane. Now, Arnold was flying eastward..I ASSUME!!!!... so the direct sunlight into the cockpit was blocked.... maybe (don't know exactly what the cockpit looked like) What was coming into the cockpit was ambient skylight. According to a reference I have in "Full Daylight" not direct sunlight a typical illuminance on a surface would be $1\text{E}4 \text{ lm/m}^2$ (10,000 lumens per square meter). Note that there is a lumen to watts conversion which is based on the response of the eye. Since the eye was the detector here we may as well use "eyeball units" of illumination on a surface. If the light hitting Arnold's plane was twice this, $2 \times \text{E}4 \text{ lm/m}^2$, then we could calculate the source intensity if we knew its distance from $E = I/R^2$ where E is the "illuminance on the surface" ($2\text{E}4 \text{ lm/m}^2$), I is the source intensity (lm/steradian) and R is the range. Just pick a distance, say 50 miles or about $80 \text{ km} = 80,000\text{m}$. Hence $I = 2\text{E}4 \text{ times } (8\text{E}4)^2 = 1.3\text{E}14 \text{ lm/steradian}$. I don't know the brightness of a welding arc. However, a "xenon short arc" lamp gives off about $8\text{E}4 \text{ lm/steradian}$. POINT: whatever it was it was BRIGHT and Arnold's comparison with an arc is understandable. Of course, if the objects were at a different range, the calculated intensity would be different according to the inverse square law ($E R^2 = I$).

NOW COMPARE WITH SOLAR REFLECTION (this is copied from a message last Sept.

25,

which includes a message from 1997!). This related to the second method mentioned

above based on directly viewing the light and observing that it can be seen against the sky.

Consider the brightness of a flash of light from a mirror surface 100 ft in diameter at 100,000 ft (19 miles simple approximations to true size and distance). As I have pointed out before, reflection of the sun from a FLAT

mirror is like looking directly at (a piece of) the sun. If the angular size of the mirror is larger than that of the sun (say 0.008 radians approx), then you will see the

WHOLE brightness of the sun (if 100% reflective). If the mirror is smaller

in angular size, then you see a fraction of the sun's brightness given by (ignoring diffraction effects important for really small reflectors) $(D_{\text{mirror}})^2 / (D_{\text{sun}})^2$. In this case I pick $D_{\text{mirror}} = 100/100000 = 0.001$ rad

(1 milliradian or 1 mr). The sun is about 8 mr. Hence the brightness of a

FLAT (circular) reflector of 1 mr angular size (oriented correctly to give a

reflection, of course) is $(1/8)^2 = 1/64$. The sun is so bright that even 1/64th of

its brightness is brighter than the surrounding sky.

I posted the following message way back in November 1997 (yes, this argument has been going on a LONG time) (edited slightly to make it relevant to today):

ASSUME the initial sighting by Arnold was when the objects were 50 miles away. He said he could see the light flash on his plane. At this

point it is necessary to determine what Arnold meant by a "flash on his plane" Was it so bright that he actually saw light reflected off his plane and then into his eye?

I doubt it since this was full daylight and the objects were very distant.

On the other hand, if meant that light was reflected TOWARD his airplane and the light entered his eye directly it could be quite bright IF THE OBJECTS REFLECTED LIKE MIRRORS, which is what Arnold seemed to imply. When you look at a mirror reflecting the sun you are actually looking

at the sun(!), just from a different direction than directly toward the sun.

If the angular size of the mirror is smaller than the sun's angular size (i.e., less than about 8 milliradians or about 1/2 degree), then you are looking at a piece of the sun. Suppose we imagine a roughly circular object sufficiently flat and shiny to appear as a mirror and let its diameter be 80 ft. Then at 50 miles the angle is 0.3 milliradians. The fraction of the sun which this small angle represents is about $(0.3 \text{ mr}/8 \text{ mr})^2 = 0.0014$. (Squared because it is the area of the mirror divided by the area of the sun's disc that determines the reflected solar "flux.") So you get roughly 0.14% of the sun's light \being reflected (0.00014).

(Note: no spherical divergence here since the surface was assumed to be flat; if a curved surface then the fraction must be reduced somewhat. However, diffraction effects will introduce some divergence.)

Now, the solar disc is about 1 to 2×10^5 times brighter than the sky (for experts: $B = \text{luminance} = (1 \text{ to } 2) \times 10^9 \text{ cd/m}^2$ for sun, and $B = 1 \times 10^4 \text{ cd/m}^2$ for bright sky near the horizon; these numbers change with atmospheric conditions and the elevation of the sun and are approximate.

$E\#$ represents 10 raised to a power, $10^{\#}$; $\text{cd} = \text{candle} = \text{lumen/m}^2$).

Hence 0.0014 of the solar disc is still more than a hundred times brighter than the sky. Although one does not know the exact conditions of sky brightness, nor the exact reflectivities of these objects, this calculation does suggest that the reflection would be easy to see even over a distance of 50 miles.

.....

If one assumes the surface was curved, all bets are off as far as calculating is concerned without knowledge of the radius of curvature. However, that fact that Arnold reported these flashes at a distance so great that he couldn't see the objects themselves implies that the curvature was not great (the radius of curvature was large).

BOTTOM LINE: comparison with an arc implies great brightness. Reflection of the sun could SEEM that bright even if from a distance. I have seen solar reflections from metal and (apparently) car windows while flying in airplanes at tens of thousands of feet altitude. A car window reflection (about 8% of sunlight reflected) can be surprisingly bright.

Hope this sheds further illumination on this problem

—

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Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 13:16:27 GMT

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210

Status:

On my web site, there's a useful little map showing the relationship between the main landmarks in Arnold's story, i.e., Ashford, Mineral, Mt. Baker, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams and Yakima.

It looks like the graphic of Mt. Rainier may be attempting to show the relative position of Little Tahoma (Tacoma) peak. See:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/rainier.gif>

Also worth noting are the following online images:

`View over the lower Emmons glacier toward Little Tahoma' and `Yawning crevasse with Little Tahoma below':

<http://members.tripod.com/~Schryer/1998/rainier.html>

`Mt. Rainier, Washington':

<http://www.geocities.com/Yosemite/1985/rainier.html>

Including, `View of Mt. Rainier from the Goat Rocks Wilderness'.

An `Armchair Tour of Mount Rainier' [click on any highlighted `tour stop' for probably the best selection of photographs]:

<http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Rainier/ArmchairTour/frametwork.html>

Taken from Goat Rock, there's a terrific panoramic view showing both Mt. Adams and Mt Rainier at:

<http://www.halcyon.com/cliffsan/goatrocks/goatpan.html>

If I'm not mistake, `Little Tahoma (or Tacoma)' can be prominently seen here, on the eastern slope of Mt. Rainier.

Further information about Goat Ridge, which is located in the 'Goat Rocks Wilderness' can be found at:

http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/trails/nsc/n_00095.htm

http://svinet2.fs.fed.us/gpnf/wilderness/wi_grock.htm

It's confirmed, "A 105,600-acre alpine wonderland, the Goat Rocks Wilderness is a portion of the volcanic Cascade Mountain Range in southwestern Washington between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. The Goat Rocks are remnants of a large volcano, extinct for some two million years. This ancient volcano once towered over the landscape at more than 12,000 feet in elevation, but has since eroded into several peaks averaging around 8,000 feet".

I've located Goat Rocks and specifically Goat Ridge in a detailed USGS topographic map and the bookmark is:

<http://mapserver2.esri.com/cgi-bin/sure.adol?r=y&f=c&c=-121.505374,46.492006&p=2&m=0&cd=p&g=-121.76000000,46.85270000&a=Mt%2e+Rainier%2c+Washington&MAP.x=195&MAP.y=169>

[Enter as one line of text - this URL does work!]

Click on the 1:250k or 1:24k resolutions to see more/less detail

>

Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 10:22:13 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000223092924.26762B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 22 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 22:18:12 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Radio Activity/Beallsville

@
@Larry,

@Bayesian probability doesn't apply here. If it did, then the
@probability of the boy getting hit (event X) when it is known
@that the "ray gun" did point towards him (event Y) is 1 in 1
@which is not what I'm talking about.

@What I'm talking about is the probability -- IF we DIDN'T know
@that the "ray gun" had pointed directly at the boy -- of a
@random fire balloon contraption with a skyrocket on a fuse
@rotating anywhere on a 360-degree axis and with a possible aim
@variance vertically of say 1/4 radian up or down from the
@horizon. Those chances calculate out to about 1 in 7,000.

Actually, that distills down to being the probability that the
"tube" pointed at Gregory, doesn't it? In that case, Gregory's
motions (he was carrying water, remember) become a factor in the
calculations:

One factor is that the rocket actually went off when it did. If
the balloon was rotating at a constant rate, then your figure
applies (assuming that the balloon really was 150 feet away,
which has not been shown). Of course, the balloon may not have
been rotating at a constant rate (which would happen if a leak
existed in the bag at a certain point), but swinging back and
forth (due to slight variations in air currents). In that case,
the tube would have wavered slowly back and forth.

The fact that Gregory stopped and looked at the object, waited
until the tube pointed right at him, then ran away from the
object once that happened, actually changes the calculations. If
he had kept going on his intended path (and if the object really
was a fire balloon with a bottle rocket), he would not have been

hit. So the event is not as stochastic as it seems to be, but becomes a case of "artificial stupidity." Gregory stood there UNTIL the tube pointed at him. This greatly increased the probability that he was hit by making him a target for a longer period of time.

I once did something "artificially stupid" like that. I was walking in a small wooded city park. Suddenly, I heard a sound like firecrackers going off. I stopped and listened to hear what it was. The sound stopped. I waited for about 20 seconds, and heard nothing. I then continued my walk, and I am glad that I did so. Not 10 seconds after I had started moving, the sound resumed. A large tree came crashing down, bringing power lines down right where I had been standing. What's the probability that the tree would wait at least 25 seconds before continuing to break?

Assuming that the object WAS a fire balloon with a bottle rocket, the lack of knowledge of the true identity of the object also may have caused Gregory to do the wrong thing, increasing his probability of being hit. If he had known that it was a fire balloon with a rocket, he could have logically run at right angles to the direction the tube was pointing. But because he assumed it was a weapon under intelligent control, he ran directly away from it, staying in the aim of the rocket.

What I had calculated was the rough probability that the rocket would actually make a hit, given that the tube was pointed at Gregory. But actually the probability curve of nearby strikes would be Gaussian, not the linear calculation I made. Likewise, Brad's calculation of vertical deviation assumes a sawtooth motion of the sway of the balloon, not the sine motion that actually occurs.

@Brad

@In a message dated Tue, 22 Feb 2000 12:55:54 PM Eastern Standard
@Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
@writes:

@> @>

@>

@>

@> On Tue, 22 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@>

@> @Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 11:49:16 EST

@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @Subject: Re: Radio Activity/Beallsville
@> @
@> @@>
@> @The distance of 150 feet was not to a UFO high in the sky but
@> @down at ground level between two trees where there were Close
@> @Encounter-type visual cues for determining distance from the
@> @surrounding environment. Let's see what detailed investigative
@> @reports have to say on it.
@>
@> @You can't narrow the probability the way you did -- the whole
@> @point of my calculation was to determine both (a) the
@> @probability of hitting the boy from 150 ft (or from 15 ft for
@> @comparison) in terms of up/down random "aim" AND (b) the
@> @probability of a skyrocket tube happening to be pointing at the
@> @boy in the first place. You're trying to "fudge" the figures by
@> @arbitrarily reducing (b). You might as well just say the
@> @probability is 1 in 1 "because it did hit the boy." This reminds
@> @me of those calculations of the chance that any one person in a
@> @city will happen to show up in a movie theater which are
@> @supposedly "refuted" by showing that Betty Smith DID show up,
@> @etc.
@>
@> You certainly can if you have additional information about the
@> stochastic event before it happens. The testimony said that the
@> tube WAS SEEN to be pointed at Gregory BEFORE the rocket (or ray)
@> fired. This establishes that it was NOT pointing in some other
@> direction (except possibly directly away from him). It also says
@> that the "beam" came out of the tube. I have not "arbitrarily"
@> reduced (b), but taken its position from witness testimony.
@>
@> This is a case of conditional or Bayes probability, the
@> probability of event X, given that event Y is known to have
@> occurred. In this case, event X is that the rocket (or ray)
@> struck Gregory, and event Y is that the rocket (or ray gun) was
@> pointed at Gregory before it fired. The testimony establishes
@> that event Y is true. Of course, the unknown is whether it was a
@> rocket or not.
@>
@> So it is absurd to calculate the probability that the rocket went
@> at angles 90 degrees away from Gregory when it was seen to be
@> pointing at him. If the rocket had been pointing 90 degrees away
@> from Gregory, then he wouldn't have said that the tube was
@> pointing toward him. What Brad did was to calculate the
@> probability of A, given that B is unknown.
@>
@> I used to teach classes in probability, so I ought to know what I
@> am talking about.
@>

@> Of course, there is the additional factor that, if Gregory had
@> not been struck, we probably would never heard about the case.
@> What's the probability that (A) the case would have been
@> reported, given that (B) the rocket missed hitting Gregory.
@> Probability factors like this one also distort all of the
@> statistics pertaining to UFOs, since low strangeness events are
@> less likely to be reported.

@>

@> @In a message dated 2/22/00 7:55:44 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@>

@> @<< @>

@> @@

Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 15:26:42 GMT
Subject: 'Gravitational Waves'X-User-Info: 137.195.5.210
Status:

There's a program on BBC Radio 4 later tonight and which might be of interest to some subscribers. From:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schedules/2000/02/23/radio4.html>

9:00pm: 'Frontiers'- New stories from the cutting edge of science. 'Chasing the Wave'. Mysterious ripples from deep space could open a new window on many of the universe's most cataclysmic events. As technology comes close to finally detecting elusive gravitational waves, Peter Evans examines the impact a new network of observatories could have on our map of the cosmos.

[End]

I'm not sure if this can be heard via 'Real Audio' - some BBC Radio programs are not broadcast because of copyright problems. If it is available [note the time is shown as 'London' time], there's a 'LISTEN' link at:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/index.shtml>

James.

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/omaha2>

Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 10:56:55 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000223103241.26762C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 8 Feb 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Tue, 8 Feb 2000 12:22:18 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Change in sightings

@
@Larry, if you have dates for all or most of these launchings and
@how many balloons were launched it would seem possible to make a
@statistical connection between the launch of a balloon and the
@probability of its being REPORTED as a UFO.

@In particular, one would like to know the dates and times of
@launch and then look for sightings that occurred in the same
@area and within minutes (or up to an hour?) after launch. I
@realize that not all sightings are available for analysis.
@However, Larry Hatch has a database of about 17,000 sightings
@which can be searched by time and date and location.

@Also, there is the Project Blue Book Unidentifieds data base
@compiled by Don Berliner. And there are other such catalogues
@(not available to me) that could be searched.

DATA:

Belmont California

30 fire balloons were sent up in the evening on December 3, 1966,
one at a time (although several were simultaneously in the air at
times).

A policeman made a sighting. No other reports are in the account
I have.

Other cities and towns in the area within 10 miles are San Bruno,
Millbrae, Hillsboro, Burlingame, San Mateo, Foster City, San
Carlos, Redwood City, Atherton, Menlo Park, Palomar Park, El
Granada, Half Moon Bay, North Fair Oaks, University Heights,
Woodside, Palo Alto, East Palo Alto, Stanford, Ladera, and
Newark.

The San Mateo Bridge, the Dumbarton Bridge, Meadows Race Track, San Francisco Bay Naval Weapons Repository, Crystal Springs Lakes, Marine World, and San Francisco International Airport are also within 10 miles

----- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- =>X >O-O-O> 88-> -----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Taxes cause unemployment and industry flight.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/omaha2>

Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 14:00:52 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

James,

I'm glad you confirmed the fact with your research that Little Tahoma Peak is "THE" most prominent conspicuous subsidiary peak of Mt. Rainier, one that literally sticks out like a sore thumb in photos and maps. In fact, it is so obvious that one would have to wonder how Arnold could miss it -- if he did. But of course he didn't.

And I'm happy you confirmed the existence of Goat Ridge located exactly where I put it. Your coordinates were approximately 46.49 N, 121.5 W. Mine were not decimals but degs-mins 46-29 to 32 (or about 46.48 to 46.53 decimal) North latitude and 121-30 (or 121.5 decimal) West longitude.

Now if you would just confirm that ONLY by passing to the EAST and BEHIND Little Tahoma and Mt. Rainier in general could the objects have reached Goat Ridge on the 170-degree heading that Arnold derived from HIS MAPPING. Please note that we're NOT TALKING ABOUT ARNOLD'S OBSERVATIONAL ABILITIES TO ESTIMATE COURSE HEADINGS by looking at the objects in flight. We're talking about what Arnold RECONSTRUCTED ON HIS MAP -- rightly or wrongly -- after the fact as he struggled to make sense of where he was located and where the objects were located. Whether it agreed with what he observed is a SEPARATE ISSUE. My point here is that HE THOUGHT the objects had passed BEHIND Rainier/Little Tahoma when he did his MAP CHARTING and NOT IN FRONT of Rainier, otherwise he could not possibly have derived a 170 heading. He would have gotten a 125 heading or even less for a heading from the west or front of Rainier to Goat Ridge, the location of which you now agree with me on.

The tiny little ridgeline bumps that McDonald went over with Arnold on the phone in a 1-1/2 hour call on Nov 19, 1966, have the problem that they are virtually INVISIBLE. Try to find any photos where you can spot them. Plus I've now discovered that McDonald's topo map was SERIOUSLY IN ERROR -- the map that Arnold with leading questions "sort of" agreed with and ended up agreeing with a nonexistent "mountain"!!!! One of the three ridge bumps that McDonald got Arnold to tentatively list as possible candidates for the "peak" the objects passed behind, was a so-called "Crystal Mtn. (6306 ft)" about 3/4 mile south of Pyramid Peak. Well it DOESN'T EXIST. The current USGS 7.5 minute topo map of Mt. Rainier West of 1971 does not give the feature a name and shows that its height is 5568 feet NOT 6306 feet and it is actually part of the Pyramid Peak ridgeline (there is no peak at about 6300 ft anywhere in that area). It is only about 100 feet wide (at the defining 5520-ft contour) and the virtually nonexistent saddle behind it is less than 48 feet deep. Not enough room for a 100-foot wide spaceship to hide behind at half a mile per second for more than 0.04 second!!!

As for Arnold's alleged statements saying the objects flew in front of Rainier I will just note that these exact statements were defective in other ways besides the passing-in-front which suggest gross error all around.

By the way, speaking of crossing in front of Mt. Rainier at about the 6,000-foot level of the "jagged peaks" in FRONT of Rainier that you are forced to accept, your birds have a major and severe problem here: Rainier is at least 15 miles wide at the 6,000-foot contour level and quite possibly there is NO SKY TO BE SEEN at that level for 100 miles to the north, especially with Arnold looking down from 9200 feet. There is also NO SKY at 6,000 feet for birds to be seen against in crossing from Rainier to the Goat Rocks Wilderness because the Nisqually River has higher elevations in the foreground and background from Arnold's direction. At bird speeds of 30-50 mph tops, it would have taken BIRDS at least 18-30 MINUTES to CROSS THE FACE

OF MT. RAINIER, then to appear towards Goat Ridge to the east-southeast of the face. Even at the 9,000-foot level if you try to put the birds that high and abandon Arnold's "jagged peak" they flew behind, Rainier is still 5-1/2 miles across (from Ptarmigan Ridge to Anvil Rock) and it would take birds 7-11 MINUTES TO CROSS THE FACE OF MT. RAINIER to get over to Goat Ridge's direction. Moreover, with Arnold flying at about 120 mph eastward, the birds could NEVER ACTUALLY HAVE MADE IT across Mt. Rainier's face from his position in the aircraft. At some point the birds would actually APPEAR TO FLY BACKWARDS from Arnold's plane with respect to the Mt. Rainier background, as Arnold reached a point south-southwest or south of Rainier, overtaking them.

Brad

In a message dated 2/23/00 5:35:12 AM, J.Easton@btinternet.com writes:

<<

On my web site, there's a useful little map showing the relationship between the main landmarks in Arnold's story, i.e., Ashford, Mineral, Mt. Baker, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams and Yakima.

It looks like the graphic of Mt. Rainier may be attempting to show the relative position of Little Tahoma (Tacoma)

peak. See:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/rainier.gif>

Also worth noting are the following online images:

`View over the lower Emmons glacier toward Little Tahoma'

and `Yawning crevasse with Little Tahoma below':

<http://members.tripod.com/~Schryer/1998/rainier.html>

`Mt. Rainier, Washington':

<http://www.geocities.com/Yosemite/1985/rainier.html>

Including, `View of Mt. Rainier from the Goat Rocks
Wilderness'.

An `Armchair Tour of Mount Rainier' [click on any
highlighted `tour stop' for probably the best selection of
photographs]:

[http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Rainier/ArmchairTour/fr
amework.html](http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Rainier/ArmchairTour/frame-work.html)

Taken from Goat Rock, there's a terrific panoramic view
showing both Mt. Adams and Mt Rainier at:

<http://www.halcyon.com/cliffsan/goatrocks/goatpan.html>

If I'm not mistake, 'Little Tahoma (or Tacoma)' can be prominently seen here, on the eastern slope of Mt. Rainier.

Further information about Goat Ridge, which is located in the 'Goat Rocks Wilderness' can be found at:

http://www.fs.fed.us/gpnf/trails/nsc/n_00095.htm

http://svinet2.fs.fed.us/gpnf/wilderness/wi_grock.htm

It's confirmed, "A 105,600-acre alpine wonderland, the Goat Rocks Wilderness is a portion of the volcanic Cascade Mountain Range in southwestern Washington between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. The Goat Rocks are remnants of a large volcano, extinct for some two million years. This ancient volcano once towered over the landscape at more than 12,000 feet in elevation, but has since eroded into several peaks averaging around 8,000 feet".

I've located Goat Rocks and specifically Goat Ridge in a detailed USGS topographic map and the bookmark is:

[http://mapserver2.esri.com/cgi-bin/sure.adol?r=y&f=c&c=-](http://mapserver2.esri.com/cgi-bin/sure.adol?r=y&f=c&c=-121.505374,46.492006&p=2&m=0&cd=p&g=-121.76000000,46.85270000&a=Mt%2e+Rainier%2c+Washington&MAP.x=195&MAP.y=169)

[121.505374,46.492006&p=2&m=0&cd=p&g=-](http://mapserver2.esri.com/cgi-bin/sure.adol?r=y&f=c&c=-121.505374,46.492006&p=2&m=0&cd=p&g=-121.76000000,46.85270000&a=Mt%2e+Rainier%2c+Washington&MAP.x=195&MAP.y=169)

[121.76000000,46.85270000&a=Mt%2e+Rainier%2c+Washington&MAP.](http://mapserver2.esri.com/cgi-bin/sure.adol?r=y&f=c&c=-121.505374,46.492006&p=2&m=0&cd=p&g=-121.76000000,46.85270000&a=Mt%2e+Rainier%2c+Washington&MAP.x=195&MAP.y=169)

[x=195&MAP.y=169](http://mapserver2.esri.com/cgi-bin/sure.adol?r=y&f=c&c=-121.505374,46.492006&p=2&m=0&cd=p&g=-121.76000000,46.85270000&a=Mt%2e+Rainier%2c+Washington&MAP.x=195&MAP.y=169)

[Enter as one line of text - this URL does work!]

Click on the 1:250k or 1:24k resolutions to see more/less
detail

>

Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 13:16:27 GMT
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
http://netwinsite.com/top_mail.htmX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210

>>

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Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 19:38:57 +0000
From: Bill Rose <bill.rose@virgin.net> Subject: UNSUBSCRIBE
Status:

James,

Please remove my email address from the list.

Bill Rose

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Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 18:56:47 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Brad wrote:

> At bird speeds of 30-50
>mph tops, it would have taken BIRDS at least 18-30 MINUTES to CROSS THE
FACE
>OF MT. RAINIER, then to appear towards Goat Ridge to the east-southeast of

>the face. Even at the 9,000-foot level if you try to put the birds that
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BACKWARDS from Arnold's plane with respect to the Mt. Rainier back>ground,
as
Arnold reached a point south-southwest or south of Rainier, overtaking
them.

<
Well, yes.... if the birds had been as far away as Mt. Rainier, it would
have taken them
many minutes to cross the face. However, it makes no sense to talk about
\
Arnold seeing birds 20 some miles away (if visible at all they would be
dots).

However, 5 miles at 20 miles is angularly equivalent to about 0.5 miles at
2 miles (acceptable bird distance?) and the birds could fly half a mile
in several minutes.

It is true that at some point Arnold would have crossed the flight path or
the birds
if he was flying east as they were flying south. If he crossed before
they arrived then
the sighting line to them would rotate around to his left. If he crossed
after they passed the crossing "point" then his sighting line would have

rapidly rotated wround to the right. In either case his last view of them would have been BEHIND (him) as he would have left them in the dust (atmospheric dust, of course)

—
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Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 19:58:16 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

Hi Bruce,

My COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 22 Feb 2000 7:44:56 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
> Regarding my discussion of "Brad's Complaint" (not quite the
> same as Portnoys's):
>
> >Bruce you misunderstand my "complaint." I complained that Arnold goes
> through an orderly, chronological sequence UP TO the "approach" of the
> objects to the "north edge" or "snow border" of Mt. Rainier -- words that
> Arnold chose to focus on -- THEN suddenly defies all natural logical
> expectations and does NOT then say the objects CROSSED this "north edge" or
>
> "snow border" of Rainier and PASSED in FRONT of the "snowfields" of the
> mountain and he DOESN'T THEN DESCRIBE HOW THEY LOOKED against
the snow --
>
> he only brings that up later, vaguely. In fact, in the 1977 tape Arnold
> makes the weird comment that he could tell the objects flew on the west
> side
> of Rainier because they "APPROACHED" the "north edge" of Rainier, when
> actually he could only tell that after they CROSSED the "north edge" and
> PASSED in FRONT of the mountain -- which he NEVER SAYS (and he may have
> gotten two shots at wording this right in editing the 1977 tape for 1980
> publication, as well as 30+ years to do so).
>
> This strange lapse on Arnold's part can't be excused on the basis that
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> of
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> CLEARLY the SHAPES of the objects and therefore SHOULD be when he gives
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> MOST DETAILED DESCRIPTION, the importance of which he and indeed the
nation
>
> <

- >
- > It is difficult for me to imagine that he wouldn't mention the objects
- > disappearing
- > behind Mt . Rainier if they did so (and then h wouldn't know where they were
- > going
- > until the first reappeared.)

COMMENTS: Point (1) of my 7 Points posted the other day is that Arnold DID say they "disappeared behind Mt. Rainier." He told the Chicago Tribune in his SECOND KNOWN INTERVIEW after his landing that, the afternoon of June 25, 1947: "I counted nine of them as they DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."

- > On the other hand, it is not difficult for me to believe that Arnold didn't
- > consider
- > it important to explicitly state that h saw them travel past Rainier on his
- > side of the
- > mountain

COMMENTS: I addressed this point before you even wrote this and it's in my posting quoted above this. I wrote:

- > This strange lapse on Arnold's part can't be excused on the basis that
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- > story would logically INFER the truth (that the objects passed on the west
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 - > from Arnold's statements abou seeing them against the snow, about them
 - > being
 - > on the west side, etc.

COMMENTS: You're trying to make excuses for why Arnold NEVER ONCE in 30+ years gave an orderly, sequential account of seeing the flash, then seeing the objects approach Mt. Rainier in a straight line, and then seeing the objects cross over in front of Mt. Rainier (if they did) where he should have gotten his best look at them from the closest distance. All his statements about seeing the objects on the west of the mountain, seeing their shapes as supposedly seen against the snow, etc., come from LATER AFTERTHOUGHTS and DIGRESSIONS in every single blasted one of his

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It's as if the passage of Mt. Rainier was a BLANK GAP in his story because the objects had DISAPPEARED BEHIND the mountain. He rambles around later trying to fill the awkward gap retroactively.

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- > Mt. Rainier was
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COMMENTS: You're admitting Arnold suffered from "confusion" in this aspect of his story. I would contend the confusion was in a different sense.

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- > At any rate, I don't see what we could do about it now. Only one person was
- > there...
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or one can take

- > more or less at face value what Arnold said.

COMMENTS: The problem is WHICH story of Arnold's should we take at "face value"? :) Behind the mountain or in front? A 180 or 360 turn over Mineral? First seen in front of the mountain or first seen far to the north? First thought geese or first thought an aircraft in near-collision? Clocked with a stop watch, wristwatch or his instrument panel clock? Saucer-shaped, or bat-shaped, or tadpole-shaped, or wraith-like, or a half moon? Above the ridge or swerving in and out? At 9,000 feet, or 9,500, or 10,000, or perhaps 6,000 feet? Constant elevation or climbing? Flying towards Mt. Rainier, or Yakima, or Goat Ridge? Flying parallel to the objects or at right angles? Continued his search for the crashed C-46 for 15-20 minutes after the sighting or

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COMMENTS: Exactly my point in beginning this whole line of argument. Birds would be invisible at such a distance (23+ miles).

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Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 19:59:08 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

Hi Bruce,

My COMMENTS below.

Brad

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Date: Wed, 23 Feb 2000 20:24:28 EST
Subject: Arnold/Light OutputStatus:

Bruce,

Thank you for this excellent analysis. However you lost me when you used "E" for both powers of ten notation and for $E = I/R^2$ where E is the "illuminance on the surface" ($2E4 \text{ lm/m}^2$).

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 23 Feb 2000 1:26:25 AM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
> Brad wrote:
> >
> Bruce, is there any way to get a power output or illuminance estimate from
> Arnold's descriptions of arc light brightness?
>
> <
>
> In other references he had directly or indirectly compared the brightness
> to a
> flash of sunlight. It must have been startling enough to make him look
> for a nearby plane
> that had just zoomed by while reflecting th sunlight from bare metal onto
> his airplane.
>
> He talked of being able to see the flashes from a distance comparable to
> the distance to
> Mt. Baker.
> (FROM MY MAGNUM ARNOLD OPUS published in th MUFON Symp, July
1997)
> L=Air Force letter; B = Book
>
> (L) "The sky and air was as clear as crystal. I hadn't flown more
> than two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash of light
> reflected on my airplane. It startled me as I thought I was too close to
> some other aircraft. (B) I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds
> urgently searching the sky all around - to the sides and above and below me
> - in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from. The
> only actual plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear, apparently on
> its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary explanation to myself was
> that some lieutenant in a P-51 had given me a buzz job across my nose and
> that it was sun reflecting off his wings as he passed that had caused the

> flash. Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find a close
> aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from
> which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a
> formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mt. Baker,
> flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed.
> (L) I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north
> to south at approximately 9,500 ft elevation and going, seemingly, in a
> definite direction of about 170 degrees.
> *****

> COMMENT: Mt. Baker (altitude, 10,000 ft) is about 130 miles north of Mt.
> Rainier. Even if the objects were not as far away as Mt. Baker the flashes
> must have been very bright to be visible over a great distance. (If the
> path of the objects as estimated by Arnold, 170 degrees azimuth, is
> projected northward from Mt. Rainier, his sighting line to Mt. Baker
> crosses the projected path about 50 miles from his plane, which is a more
> likely distance for his initial observation of the flashes.) This suggests
> that the flashes were reflections of sunlight from mirror-like (specular)
> surfaces, i.e., a polished metal surfaces. Sunlight flashes could be
> visible over distances as great as a hundred miles under clear atmospheric
> conditions. Anything less would be invisible over such a distance in the
> bright sky. Since the sun was at an elevation of about 60 deg, some
> portion of the object's surface must have been momentarily at an angle of
> about 60 deg. to the horizontal in order to cause a reflected sun ray to
> travel nearly horizontally in the atmosphere from the object to Arnold's
> plane.
> *****

>
> The above points out that the 170 azimuth projected northward (from the
> WEST side of
> Rainier) crosses the sighting line from an estimated location of the plane
> toward Mt. Baker
> at a location about 50 miles from the plane.
> This meant that the reflection or whatever had to be VERY bright. to be
> visible looking directly at it
> , to say nothing of how bright it would have had to be to appear to light
> up his plane.
> Now we have Arnold comparing the flashes with arc lights.
> It is a no brainer, by the way, to say I have never heard of a pelican
> brightness/reflectivity
> being compared to an arc light. Perhaps James can dig up an ornithologist
> who would
> make such a comparison... but at any rate said pelican would be no more
> than a mile away;
> (Is this getting silly or what? Any explanation in a storm?)
>
> Now let's address the question by Brad:
>
> Many years ago (several hundred at least) I spent HOURS, DAY, MONTHS,
YEARS
> trying

- > to understand the meaning of the brightness values in the Trent photos. As
- > a consequence I
- > read references which provided the typical illumination on a surface for
- > various
- > conditions of weather and solar elevation. There are SO MANY
- > indeterminate factors
- > in calculations one might do that it makes no sense to spend hours here
- > trying to do an
- > "Accurate" calculation.
- >
- > There are two somewhat different estimates possible. The first is based
- > on Arnold's
- > claim that the object "lit up" his plane. That is, the surface of the
- > plane, like inside of
- > the cockpit, actually gets brighter momentarily. The second is based on
- > Arnold looking directly at the light and it appears brighter than the sky
- > and hence
- > is visible against the sky background. It doesn't take much thought to
- > realize that
- > the second method provides a lower bound to the brightness. This is
- > because
- > when viewed directly the light is "competing" with only a small "area"
- > (solid angle)
- > of the sky brightness, whereas the light on a surface is the integral of
- > illumination
- > from all portions of the sky so the light (of small angular size) is
- > "competing" with
- > the whole sky brightness, or at least a sizeable portion.
- >
- >
- > Method 1: assume that the light from the object(s) which HIT the PLANE,
- > was twice that
- > of the ambient light (sunlight plus skylight),. That is, the flash
- > increased the illumination of the
- > inside of his plane. Now, Arnold was flying eastward..I ASSUME!!!...
- > so the direct sunlight into the cockpit was blocked.... maybe (don't know
- > exactly what the
- > cockpit looked like) What was coming into the cockpit was
- > ambient skylight. According to a reference I have in "Full Daylight" not
- > direct sunlight
- > a typical illuminance on a surface would be $1E4 \text{ lm/m}^2$ (10,000 lumens per
- > square meter).
- > Note that there is a lumen to watts conversion which is based on the
- > response of the eye.
- > Since the eye was the detector here we may as well use "eyeball units" of
- > illumination on
- > a surface. If the light hitting Arnold's plane was twice this, $2 \times E4$
- > lm/m^2 , then we could
- > calculate the source intensity if we knew its distance from $E = I/R^2$
- > where E is the

> "illuminance on the surface" ($2E4 \text{ lm/m}^2$), I is the source intensity
 > (lm/steradian) and R is the
 > range. Just pick a distance, say 50 miles or about $80 \text{ km} = 80,000 \text{ m}$. Hence
 > $I = 2E4 \text{ times } (8E4)^2$
 > $= 1.3E14 \text{ lm/steradian}$. I don't know the brightness of a welding arc.
 > However, a "xenon short arc" lamp gives off about $8E4 \text{ lm/steradian}$.
 > POINT: whatever it was it was BRIGHT and Arnold' comparison with an arc
 > is
 > understandable. Of course, if the objects were at a different range, the
 > calculated
 > intensity would be different according to the inverse square law ($E \propto R^2 =$
 > I).
 >
 >
 > NOW COMPARE WITH SOLAR REFLECTION (this is copied from a message
 last Sept.
 > 25,
 > which includes a message from 1997!). This related to the second method
 > mentioned
 > above based on directly viewing the light and observing that it can be seen
 > against the sky.
 >
 > *****
 > Consider the brightness of a flash of light from a
 > mirror surface 100 ft in diameter at 100,000 ft (19 miles simple
 > approximations to true
 > size and distance). As I have pointed out before, reflection of the sun
 > from a FLAT
 > mirror is like looking directly at (a piece of) the sun. If the
 > angular size of the mirror is
 > larger than that of the sun (say 0.008 radians approx), then you will see
 > the
 > WHOLE brightness of the sun (if 100% reflective). If the mirror is
 > smaller
 > in angular size, then you see a fraction of the sun's brightness given by
 > (ignoring diffraction effects important for really small reflectors)
 > $(D \text{ mirror})^2 / (D \text{ sun})^2$. In this case I pick $D \text{ mirror} = 100/100000 =$
 > 0.001 rad
 > (1 milliradian or 1 mr). The sun is about 8 mr. Hence the brightness of
 > a
 > FLAT (circular) reflector of 1 mr angular size (oriented correctly to give
 > a
 > reflection, of course) is $(1/8)^2 = 1/64$. The sun is so bright that even
 > 1/64th of
 > its brightness is brighter than the surrounding sky.
 >
 > I posted the following message way back in November 1997 (yes, this
 > argument has been going on a LONG time) (edited slightly
 > to make it relevant to today):
 >

- > ASSUME the initial sighting by Arnold was when the objects were
- > 50 miles away. He said he could see the light flash on his plane. At
- > this
- > point it is necessary to determine what Arnold meant by a "flash
- > on his plane" Was it so bright that he actually saw light reflected off
- > his plane and ten into his eye?
- > I doubt it since this was full daylight and the objects were
- > very distant.
- > On the other hand, if meant that light was reflected TOWARD his
- > airplane and the light entered his eye directly it could be quite
- > bright IF THE OBJECTS REFLECTED LIKE MIRRORS, which is
- > what Arnold seemed to imply. When you look at a mirror reflecting
- > the sun you are actually looking
- > at the sun(!), just from a different direction than directly toward the
- > sun.
- > If the angular size of the mirror is smaller than the sun's angular size
- > (i.e., less than about 8 milliradians or about 1/2 degree), then you are
- > looking at a piece of the sun. Suppose we imagine a roughly circular
- > object sufficiently flat and shiny to appear as a mirror and let its
- > diameter be 80 ft. Then at 50 miles the angle is 0.3 milliradians.
- > The fraction of the sun which this small angle represents is about
- > $(0.3 \text{ mr}/8 \text{ mr})^2 = 0.0014$. (Squared because it is the area of the
- > mirror divided by the area of the sun's disc that determines the
- > reflected solar "flux.") So you get roughly 0.14% of the sun's light
- > \being reflected (0.00014).
- > (Note: no spherical divergence here since the surface was assumed
- > to be flat; if a curved surface then the fraction must be reduced
- > somewhat. However, diffraction effects will introduce some divergence.)
- > Now, the solar disc is about 1 to 2E5 times brighter than the sky (for
- > experts: $B = \text{luminance} = (1 \text{ to } 2) \times 10^9 \text{ cd/m}^2$ for sun, and $B = 1 \times 10^4 \text{ cd/m}^2$
- > for bright sky near the horizon; these numbers change with atmospheric
- > conditions and the elevation of the sun and are approximate.
- > $10^{\#}$ represents 10 raised to a power, $10^{\#}$; cd = candle = lumen/m²).
- > Hence 0.0014 of the solar disc is still more than a hundred times
- > brighter than the sky. Although one does not know the exact conditions
- > of sky brightness, nor the exact reflectivities of these objects, this
- > calculation does suggest that the reflection would be easy to see
- > even over a distance of 50 miles.
- >
- > If one assumes the surface was curved, all bets are off as far as
- > calculating is concerned without knowledge of the radius of curvature.
- > However, that fact that Arnold reported these flashes at a distance
- > so great that he couldn't see the objects themselves implies that the
- > curvature was not great (the radius of curvature was large).
- > *****
- >
- > BOTTOM LINE: comparison with an arc implies great brightness.
- > Reflection of the sun could SEEM that bright even if from a distance.
- > I have seen solar reflections from metal and (apparently) car windows
- > while flying in airplanes at tens of thousands of feet altitude.

- > A car window reflection (about 8% of sunlight reflected) can be
- > suprisingly bright.
- >
- > Hope this sheds further illumination on this problem
- >
- >
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 04:04:27 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

>My point here is that HE THOUGHT the objects had passed BEHIND
>Rainier/Little Tahoma when he did his MAP CHARTING and NOT IN
>FRONT of Rainier, otherwise he could not possibly have derived a
>170 heading. He would have gotten a 125 heading or even less for
>a heading from the west or front of Rainier to Goat Ridge, the
>location of which you now agree with me on.

Brad,

So far as I was aware, Arnold deduced a 170 degree heading at the time, not afterwards. That's what he says in the 3 main documented sources - interview, letter and book, respectively:

"Well, as the planes come to the edge of Mt. Rainier flying at about 160 degrees south, I thought I would clock them..."

"I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 foot elevation and going, seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees".

"I could see the formation was going to pass directly in front of me, as it was flying at approximately 170 degrees".

>As for Arnold's alleged statements saying the objects flew in
>front of Rainier I will just note that these exact statements
>were defective in other ways besides the passing-in-front which
>suggest gross error all around.

Evan accepted as a fundamental acknowledgement, that's still an understatement and a half.

It's a sweeping dismissal of Arnold's testimony, from the time of that formative radio interview right through to the 'UFO symposium', i.e., again respectively:

"I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier..."

"Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite plainly".

"I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of

Mount Rainier...

I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and flashed along against the snow and also against the sky".

"However, in getting a look at them against the sky and against the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached. I just couldn't discern any tails on them..."

In order for Arnold to have fantasised a recollection to this extent, he would be an alarmingly unreliable witness. Where do you draw that line?

It also doesn't answer the central question of why he would have referred to those objects "disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak", when they simply must already have been out of sight behind the mountain.

That makes no sense.

What Arnold clearly portrays is a situation where the objects were perceived to be lost from sight behind a landmark and only briefly.

Also, where's the logic in Arnold discussing with McDonald which 'peak' it was, yet never clarifying the objects actually travelled behind the mountain and the candidates being suggested were impossible.

That makes no sense either.

Aside from which, Arnold's apparent confirmation that the objects flew westwards between his location and Mt. Rainier has previously been taken as important evidence substantiating his extraordinary tale. For example, as Bruce Maccabee stated in his 1986 MUFON presentation on this case, "He watched the flashing objects closely and, as they flew past Mt. Rainier, he determined from their silhouettes against the snow that they had a generally crescent shape".

Of the two options which had become evident, can you really be comfortable with a scenario which depicts Arnold as it does. The alternative - that it's not possible to reconcile his stated perceptions with the factual possibilities - may be unpalatable, however, is it any more so than dismissing what is undeniably consistent witness testimony?

>By the way, speaking of crossing in front of Mt. Rainier at
>about the 6,000-foot level of the "jagged peaks" in FRONT of

>Rainier that you are forced to accept, your birds have a major
>and severe problem here:

Comments noted; I suspect our large, reflective, echelon formation birds, comprehensively proven to resemble key aspects of Arnold's stated and distinctive flight characteristics (plus having a nearby, contemporary documented sighting of nine such artefacts mistaken for 'flying discs', already 'in the bag'), are content to sit this out for the moment. ;)

First of all, what has to be resolved to support any premise that Arnold's nine artefacts were probably/possibly not terrestrial, is some consistency in agreeing the actual occurrence which is to be 'challenged'.

There's a further question re Arnold's claims about those reflections being so bright, a story which seems to have grown in the telling. In the radio interview conducted just afterwards, he stated:

"I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese, but it was going so fast that I immediately changed my mind and decided it was a bunch of new jet planes in formation".

Curiously, Arnold doesn't mention anything about a 'brilliant flash', however, he does initially confirm a critical aspect which has still to be addressed. It's also mentioned in other sources that at first he considered the nine objects to be geese, although, just perhaps crucially, clearly never realising that there were other, eminently more suitable candidates.

Arnold only changed his mind about birds due to the objects' apparent airspeed and, according to a newspaper report, because it wouldn't make sense for birds to be flying south at that time of year (which would be mistaken).

If, as later recounted, the flash(es) of light 'lit up his aircraft' and from a distance of over a hundred miles (I don't think so) etc., then why would he ever have surmised the nine objects might be geese?

Can we perhaps deduce that either, Arnold attributed exceptional reflective capabilities to geese, or the reflections were, in fact, not inconsistent with birds.

James.

—
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 00:25:14 EST
Subject: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
Status:

James,

My COMMENTS in response (below). But let me point out that you completely dodge my conveniently numbered 7 Points of evidence that Arnold's objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier which now can be extended to 8 or 9 Points. You answer a few without referring to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the others. So let me repeat my points as extended and slightly reordered:

EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLD'S OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER

- (1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the afternoon of June 25, 1947: "I counted nine of them as they DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."
- (2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was probably done in late June 1947.
- (3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or "cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald, Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+ ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.
- (4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.
- (5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an enormous 45 degree angle difference.
- (6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: A flight path of the objects BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course for the objects.

(7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly on a 170 heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern FRONT slope of Rainier without slamming into the 8,000-9,000-foot level of Rainier first.

(8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER once tells his story of seeing the objects to the north of Mt. Rainier, then approaching in a line to Rainier, then CROSSING in FRONT of Rainier, and then observing the objects' peculiar SHAPES from this CLOSEST DISTANCE, as one would logically expect. Arnold gets to the point of "APPROACHING the north edge of Rainier" and then fails to have the objects cross in front. He later has afterthoughts and digressions about objects in front and seeing their shapes but not in chronological narrative order.

(9) NO SKY BACKGROUND IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane at 9,200+ feet would prevent him from EVER seeing the objects against the SKY at that altitude, even though Arnold reported seeing the objects against the sky both before and after Mt. Rainier. This is contrary to Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the objects' flight path.

(10) NO "CLOCKING" POSSIBLE IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane would not only prevent him from seeing the objects against the SKY but by doing so would also have prevented him from seeing a SKY edge of Mt. Rainier to BEGIN HIS FAMOUS "CLOCKING" of the objects' speed. This clashes with all of Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the flight path.

Brad

Subj: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
Date: Tue, 22 Feb 2000 9:27:37 PM Eastern Standard Time
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
>Date: 21 February 2000 19:18

Brad wrote:

>>Arnold's nine objects could not possibly have come down the
>>west side of the mountain and also passed behind 'Little
>>Tahoma' peak unless they took a considerable detour. It's way
>>to the east of Mt Rainier and the objects surely had to travel
>>east, behind the mountain, to also have passed behind this
>>pinnacle.

>COMMENTS: Agreed. But of course, if the objects went on the
>west side of Rainier then they could not possibly head at almost
>due South at 170 degs as Arnold estimated from his map work and
>observations and reach Goat Ridge at about azimuth 125 degs or
>less. That's 45 degrees off.

Brad,

Yes, Arnold may not have been accurate in his perceptions.

COMMENTS: I'm not talking about Arnold's PERCEPTIONS of an exact 170 heading but his MAPPING of a 170 heading for the objects as he labored over his aeronautical charts moments after he landed and in the days and weeks to come. I'm trying to determine what he THOUGHT was the objects' flight path from Mt. Rainier to Mt. Adams over which he did his famous timing which in turn was the subject of nationwide controversy and in the headlines everywhere. We KNOW from numerous accounts that Arnold went over these maps exhaustively and considered every possibility even those he knew to be WRONG (measuring from the "very base" of the mountains "far below the snow line") in order to test the strength of his calculations. I won't belabor you with long boring quotations of Arnold recounting this as you know what I'm talking about.

When Arnold drew the line for the objects' flight path on his aeronautical sectional chart, running from Mt. Rainier to Goat Ridge to Mt. Adams, in order to measure his famous 47-mile speed course, as an experienced mountain pilot whose life depended on ACCURATELY PLOTTING COURSES through treacherous mountains, he would have seen instantly by "eyeballing" it the difference between a 170 course from BEHIND Rainier/Little Tahoma heading and a 125 course from in FRONT of Rainier near Pyramid Peak. It's a 45 degree angle difference. Arnold would not even have to measure it to see that it was way off by 45 degrees.

And another problem mentioned in my last posting is that a 125 heading from in FRONT of Rainier near some 6,000-foot stub has NO STARTING POINT for his "clocking." There is NO EDGE of Rainier with the SKY at that level as there IS NO SKY at that height from Arnold's altitude. The terrain merges into jumbled features that continue without a sky break. This is contrary to Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the objects' flight path.

And finally, if the objects were down so low at 6,000 feet then Arnold at 9,200 feet (or more) would have about a 3-degree DEPRESSION ANGLE looking down on them and against increasingly lower and lower terrain levels. He would NEVER HAVE ANY SKY as background to the objects at that angle looking in ANY DIRECTION WHATSOEVER, north, south, east or west. And the closer he was (i.e., if to birds) the steeper the angle would be. This is contrary to Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the flight path. Think about it!

[Easton]

We are dealing with an extraordinary claim and the most likely,

rational explanations have to be eliminated first of all.

Noting all of your comments, some responses:

>Let's just have a simple statement by Arnold at ANY TIME like
>this: "After they crossed Mt. Rainier's north edge and passed in
>front of the mountain I could see they were to the west of Mt.
>Rainier."

Assuming the verbatim accounts and the earliest ones are most reliable, if we recap what Arnold said in that early radio interview:

"...I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese, but it was going so fast that I immediately changed my mind and decided it was a bunch of new jet planes in formation. Well, as the planes come to the edge of Mt. Rainier flying at about 160 degrees south, I thought I would clock them..."

Clearly from this, the nine objects passed "across the face of Mt. Rainier".

COMMENTS: This radio interview account is already seriously contradictory of Arnold's other statements before and after in that he puts his first sighting of the objects as already "across the face of Mt. Rainier" and NOT to the north of Rainier. Obviously then he doesn't recount seeing the objects to the north of Rainier and then passing the north edge in front of the mountain. I am going to repeat my draft of the "simple statement" that we NEVER read from Arnold in any form:

>Let's just have a simple statement by Arnold at ANY TIME like
>this: "After they crossed Mt. Rainier's north edge and passed in
>front of the mountain I could see they were to the west of Mt.
>Rainier."

By the way, birds don't go at "terrific speed."

[Easton]

I had considered that even if the objects had gone behind, they would still strictly have 'crossed the face' of Mt. Rainier, however, Arnold surely wouldn't have described events as he does unless he meant their path was in front of the mountain.

In which case, I would have to take this as the definitive

clarification and confirmation.

COMMENTS: Not definitive when so totally contradictory to Arnold's other statements both as to seeing the objects "DISAPPEARING BEHIND the peak" of Mt. Rainier (Chicago Tribune the DAY BEFORE the KWRC radio interview) and as to WHEN HE FIRST SAW THEM (in most other statements he says he FIRST saw them far to the north of Mt. Rainier up towards Mt. Baker, etc., and didn't FIRST see them supposedly crossing the face of Rainier). And if a picture is worth a thousand words then Arnold's DRAWING of apparently late June 1947 showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, but objects coming out from BEHIND, also flatly contradicts this interpretation.

[Easton]

Arnold also noted in his interview, "I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier".

COMMENTS: As I posted yesterday, Arnold reported seeing "IMAGES" of the objects "against the snow" or somehow seeing them against the snow when only "approaching" the mountain and not in front, indicating that what he was seeing was "IMAGE" REFLECTIONS of the objects' intense FLASHES from off the FRONTAL glacier faces of Mt. Rainier, which your web links say has something like 68 glaciers in all.

[Easton]

Supporting evidence comes from the following:

"The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult for them to be seen from the ground".

['Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian', June 26]

COMMENTS: This is newspaper's HEARSAY PARAPHRASE and NOT a DIRECT QUOTE of Arnold. This is directly contradicted by Arnold in DIRECT QUOTE on the SAME AFTERNOON as the Pendleton East Oregonian interview, when in his second earliest known interview he told the Chicago Tribune, "I counted nine of them as they DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mt. Ranier [Rainier]."

Again, if a picture is worth a thousand words then Arnold's DRAWING of apparently late June 1947 showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, but objects coming out from BEHIND, also flatly contradicts this hearsay paraphrasing.

[Easton]

"Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the

southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

['Norman, Oklahoma Transcript', June 26]

"Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier".

['Oregon Journal', June 27, 1947]

COMMENTS: Again these news stories patently contradict most other Arnold accounts that he FIRST sighted the objects far to the north of Rainier and that they were at a high altitude of 9,000 to 10,000 feet, not "LOW over the slopes." And these again are newspapers' HEARSAY PARAPHRASES and NOT DIRECT QUOTES of Arnold. These are directly contradicted by Arnold in DIRECT QUOTE 1-2 DAYS BEFORE the UP dispatch (printed in the Oklahoma paper) and the AP dispatch (printed in the Portland paper), when in his second earliest known interview he told the Chicago Tribune he counted the objects as they "DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mt. Ranier [Rainier]."

Once again, Arnold's DRAWING of apparently late June 1947 showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, but objects coming out from BEHIND, also flatly contradicts these hearsay paraphrasings.

[Easton]

Also, in his letter to the Air Force Arnold stated, "These objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few seconds to make out their shape or their formation. Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite plainly".

COMMENTS: I've already covered this in my comments on "IMAGE" REFLECTIONS and the STRANGE GAP in Arnold's account (see above).

>COMMENTS: McDonald suggested to Arnold in Nov 1966 a peak on
>the SW slope of Rainier and went through several possibilities
>by mail and over the phone, namely Pyramid Peak (6937 ft),
>Crystal Mtn. (6306 ft), and Iron Mtn. (6283 ft), but rejected
>them all because they were too low. Arnold was not sure it was
>on the SW slope either, only that it "probably" was. McDonald
>suggested lower altitudes to Arnold but apparently Arnold didn't
>agree and McDonald summarized the data later as the objects
>flying at 9,000 feet and CLIMBING still higher to 13,000 feet --
>a new detail from Arnold never before pinned down (climbing was
>briefly mentioned before by Arnold, but clashed with other
>statements of constant elevation which McDonald mentioned to

>him).

What may be crucial is determining the height of those Goat Ridge peaks. Arnold detailed how the nine objects appeared to frequently go _down_ into the canyons there.

COMMENTS: Please note my previous correction that “Crystal Mtn.” Is a MAP ERROR and NONEXISTENT as a 6,306-foot peak.

Here you are suggesting what is “crucial” is that the height of Goat Ridge is about the same as the height of the objects before they reached Goat Ridge, when they were near Mt. Rainier, based on Arnold insisting the objects maintained constant, level height (or constant till starting to climb).

Goat Ridge is at roughly 5,000 to 7,000 feet, which is much too low. My Points 9 and 10 directly contradict the notion that the objects could have dipped down so low in among the peaks of Goat Ridge, and my Points 3 and 7 indirectly argue against such low altitudes for the objects. If the objects were at 6,000 feet and maintained only constant (or even increasing) altitude throughout the sighting as Arnold insisted then Arnold could NEVER have seen them against a SKY background and never have seen them cross Rainier’s edge into the SKY so he could TIME their flight.

Most importantly, Arnold’s one and only DRAWING of the scene shows the objects’ flight path HIGH ABOVE Goat Ridge (unmistakably identified by a “5 mi” length marking) and clearly marked as at 10,000 feet altitude. This would be 3,000 to 5,000 feet ABOVE Goat Ridge. Arnold’s drawing does not even come close to having the objects’ near the top of Goat Ridge.

[Easton]

I believe we will find there's unequivocal evidence that the objects never climbed as McDonald suggested.

COMMENTS: It was ARNOLD who STATED to McDonald that the objects climbed from 9,000 to 13,000 feet, not some “suggestion” by McDonald on his own. McDonald spent a lot of time and effort trying to FORCE Arnold DOWN on the altitude, without success. Arnold mentioned the climb in previous accounts.

What is this “unequivocal evidence”?

[Easton]

The 'peak' which these objects disappeared behind is, so far as I'm aware, detailed only in Arnold's book:

COMMENTS: Arnold also details this peak in his 1977 Fate lecture transcribed recently by Bruce as you’ve seen posted here (but also published by Fate in 1980 in edited version): “...actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight.”

And in your quote from Arnold's 1952 book (below) you miss entirely his earlier reference several paragraphs before where he says he STARTED his CLOCKING "when the first craft of this formation jetted to the southward from the SNOW-BASED CLEFT of Mount Rainier." This indicates that the peak was on the RIGHT EDGE of Rainier and NOT in the MIDDLE FRONT of the mountain.

[Easton quoting Arnold]

"Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of the Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper".

As now seems evident, this could not have been 'Little Tahoma' if the objects flew on the mountain's western side. Also, surely 'Little Tahoma' isn't a peak which 'juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper', it's high up on the mountain. This is appreciably inconsistent.

COMMENTS: You dodged my original 7 Points against the objects flying on the west or FRONT side of Rainier When Arnold referred to the "jagged peak" or "snow-BASED cleft" of Rainier in his 1952 book he was evidently referring to the "plateau" from which Rainier's summit rises, at about 9,000+ feet, the same plateau he searched for the downed Marine C-46 minutes before his sighting. As you've now recognized after researching Rainier and its environs, Little Tahoma is the most prominent secondary peak jutting out from Rainier's base.

[Easton]

Is there maybe a clue in the other published and important source of Arnold's reference to a 'peak', Bill Bequette's newspaper report:

"He said he could estimate the distance of the objects better because an intervening peak once blocked his view of them. He found the peak was 25 miles away, he related".

This isn't verbatim,

COMMENTS: That's right, it's not a direct quote but a newspaperman's rushed first interview and constitutes HEARSAY PARAPHRASE.

[Easton]

however if it was an _intervening_ peak and

the objects, as seems definite, flew on the western side, then it must have been between Arnold and the mountain.

COMMENTS: This reporter's hearsay paraphrase is ambiguous and his word choice "intervening" is never used by Arnold himself. Was the peak "intervening" between RAINIER and Arnold, or between the OBJECTS and Arnold? Again, I have 10 Points against this interpretation.

[Easton]

There's a fundamental point here; to use any visible peak as a relatively accurate distance marker, Arnold absolutely must have known where this landmark was approximately located. It's not permissible that, at the time, Arnold estimated the distance based on a 'peak' which only afterwards he 'found' was 'x' miles away.

Whilst we can accept he had forgotten, surprising to learn from the interesting addition - which I've seen for the first time - of McDonald's discussion with Arnold about it's location, that Arnold was comprehensively unable to identify this landmark.

Considering further, why would a peak actually have been of help; if these objects flew behind the mountain, then he would know for certain their approximate distance was at least further than the mountain and the fact they then also went behind a peak on the mountain wouldn't really tell him any more.

COMMENTS: Little Tahoma was 2 miles FURTHER BEHIND Rainier's summit so it would set the lower limit of the distance.

[Easton]

Arnold relates how he perceived the objects 'disappeared momentarily' behind a jagged peak. If they had flown behind Mt. Rainier and this carried them beyond 'Little Tahoma', nothing would have been so fleeting, the objects would already have been out of sight for a time behind the mountain.

COMMENTS: There is an obvious GAP between Rainier's summit and Little Tahoma with a saddle in between. The objects must have REAPPEARED in the gap then disappeared again behind Little Tahoma. I already mentioned this in an earlier posting.

[Easton]

There's considerable evidence why the path of those nine objects was between Arnold and Mt. Rainier and the 'peak' must therefore have been located somewhere in-between, perhaps on the base of Mt Rainier as he said.

COMMENTS: There are 10 maybe now 11 Points against this interpretation.

[Easton]

Reiterating...

>Let's just have a simple statement by Arnold at ANY TIME like
>this: "After they crossed Mt. Rainier's north edge and passed in
>front of the mountain I could see they were to the west of Mt.
>Rainier."

Now we have the transcript of Arnold's conference speech, he recalls, "When they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge, I could see they were to the west of Mt. Rainier, to me, which was a very good observation from my standpoint...".

COMMENTS: Re-read what I wrote. The Fate conference quote says nothing about "AFTER" crossing Rainier's north edge and incongruously asserts that when they were merely "APPROACHING" the "north edge" he could see they were to the West or FRONT of Rainier which is impossible. They had to have PASSED IN FRONT of the mountain for him to see that, not merely been "APPROACHING." I've made this point before and it's wearisome to have to repeat it. This is where Arnold himself talks about approaching the "north edge" of Rainier but then never says the objects crossed that edge. Again I have 10 or 11 Points against this, including Arnold's DRAWING, etc.

[Easton]

Here we have a literal confirmation they were to the west when approaching Mt. Rainier's north edge and we also have several references which indicates they must have passed across the western face. If "to the west of Mt. Rainier" as "they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge", how could they have travelled east, behind the mountain and their flight path have been so direct as Arnold claimed?

COMMENTS: See above. Arnold's statement is literally incongruous or impossible.

>Arnold's only known drawing of the objects' flight path shows
>them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's south edge and never
>crossing in front (see IUR cover Mar/Apr 95). The drawing was
>probably done in late June 1.

Arnold's sketch is unfortunately ambiguous. You could say that he's depicting the line of flight originating behind Mt. Rainier, however, it could be seen as indicating the path from Mt. Rainier. That's what was significant - Arnold is illustrating the

factors which led to his calculation of airspeed. At the bottom right, he notes the time taken to travel from "A-B", as Arnold perceived matters, was "1:42".

COMMENTS: If Arnold was merely showing A-B the “clocking” course then he wouldn’t have lines indicating the objects came from BEHIND Rainier, BEFORE he STARTED CLOCKING. Also, marking the objects’ 10,000-foot altitude and the 5-mile length of Goat Ridge were irrelevant to his clocking, yet he marked them anyway, so he was not limiting his drawing to an explanation of the clocking.

[Easton]

The smaller 'peak' which is apparently drawn by Arnold - to the south of Mt. Rainier - could that be Arnold attempting to show the relative position of our illusive peak?

COMMENTS: Possibly. But it is well below the level of the objects, though perhaps he didn’t intend to draw it to scale and proper relation vertically. It does resemble Little Tahoma and it’s on the RIGHT EDGE which is totally inconsistent with Pyramid Peak etc. in the MIDDLE FRONT of Rainier.

[Easton]

Although I understand and do appreciate why you consider 'they'll be coming 'round the mountain' - and as we know Arnold was quoted (how accurately we don't know) as saying so - the overall evidence unquestionably indicates otherwise.

Conversely, how do you explain all that evidence away?

COMMENTS: See above and see my 10 Points.

[Easton]

We eventually have to reach a conclusion and there's apparently only two options; either Arnold believed the nine objects took a pathway behind Mt. Rainier and all his contrary references have to be rationalised before being discarded, or, they are the accurate scenario and proof that his altitude estimates were incorrect. Maybe more than just that.

COMMENTS: You are admitting that the FRONTAL scenario requires that Arnold’s high altitude estimates be incorrect and the low altitude 6,000-foot level must be correct. Then Arnold would NEVER SEE SKY and NEVER SEE A RAINIER EDGE for his clocking, etc. See my 10 Points.

>Even better if he could identify the features on Rainier the

>objects supposedly passed. The fact he NEVER says this is very
>strange. He is the one who chose to discuss "north edges" of
>mountains -- but only in regards to the "approach" of the
>objects, not their passage, and that is quite peculiar. It
>suggests that he got confused as to the events from that point
>on so he would leave the sequence vague and digress a lot
>haphazardly.

The answer may be that this phase was of minor importance. It's what happened from the time he clocked the objects - that's the aspect everyone had focused on.

COMMENTS: I refute this "minor importance" notion in my next paragraph you respond to (below). This phase had to be of MAJOR IMPORTANCE for seeing the objects' SHAPES at CLOSEST APPROACH.

[Easton]

Picking up on a response to Bruce, you wrote:

>This strange lapse on Arnold's part can't be excused on the
>basis that nothing important happened while the objects
>supposedly crossed the front of Rainier because this CLOSEST
>distance SHOULD have been when Arnold saw MOST CLEARLY the
>SHAPES of the objects and therefore SHOULD be when he gives his
>MOST DETAILED DESCRIPTION, the importance of which he and indeed
>the nation stressed so much -- if indeed he really saw this in
>front of Rainier (he vaguely suggests the sky, Goat Ridge and
>Mt. Adams for this crucially important observation in the
>various accounts).

What about Arnold's statement in his letter to the Air Force:

"I am making a drawing to the best of my ability, which I am including, as to the shape I observed these objects to be as they passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier".

Could this be taken as the confirmation you're querying?

COMMENTS: Arnold literally says "PASSED" the ridges and Mt. Rainier NOT "PASSED IN FRONT OF." Can't he just make the simple statement? The objects could "pass" ABOVE or BEHIND too, and in fact they DID.

[Easton]

Some helpful photographs of Mt. Rainier can be found at:

<http://www.mind.net/dlmark/pages/crainier.htm>

Also see:

<http://www.americasroof.com/wa.shtml>

<http://www.peakware.com/encyclopedia/peaks/maps/rainier.htm>

James.

—
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 08:11:04 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Change in sightings
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Message text written by "UFO Research List"

>

30 fire balloons were sent up in the evening on December 3, 1966,
one at a time (although several were simultaneously in the air at
times).

<

Neither Don Berliner's list of unexplained Blue Book sightings
nor Larry Hatch's collection of over 16000 sightings has anything
for Dec 3, 1966 in California or anywhere else.

However, both of these are selected lists... high strangeness,
"above average" probability of being unexplained.
The more complete CUFOS catalogue or the complete Blue Book
catalogue might have something (with some suggested explanation).

Anyone have access to either of those?

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/winfreestuff2>

Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 11:27:08 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000224094444.8819A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

Status:

On Thu, 24 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 00:25:14 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

@
@James,

@My COMMENTS in response (below). But let me point out that you
@completely dodge my conveniently numbered 7 Points of evidence
@that Arnold's objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier which now can be
@extended to 8 or 9 Points. You answer a few without referring
@to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the
@others. So let me repeat my points as extended and slightly
@reordered:

@EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLD'S OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER

@(1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and
@second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the
@afternoon of June 25, 1947: "I counted nine of them as they
@DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."

@(2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the
@objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's
@south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different
@standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path
@behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from
@mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was
@probably done in late June 1947.

I can't tell anything that critical from the crude drawing posted
(from the IUR cover). It looks like it had been hastily made on
an envelope resting on somebody's knee to me. The question
becomes: Why was the drawing made? Was it made to preserve the
sighting in Arnold's mind, or was it drawn to show someone else
the details of the sighting?

@(3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also @mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or @ "cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most @prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little @Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald, @Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+ @ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot @altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.

@(4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the @objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of @Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of @Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles @BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.

This estimate was based on Arnold's guess that the objects were really aircraft. If the objects were not really in the size range of an airplane, then the estimate is worthless. But if the objects really did fly behind Little Tahoma, then that puts a lower bound on the distance.

Is it possible for pelicans to disappear while traversing in front of two mountains? Only if they present such a low contrast that they can't be seen.

@(5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the @west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would @have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary @to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced @mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an @enormous 45 degree angle difference.

This is again assuming that the objects were AT the distance of Goat Ridge, and not closer. Which is then based on the assumption that the objects were aircraft-sized.

@(6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: A flight path of the objects @BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little @Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat @Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course @for the objects.

Ditto.

@(7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly on a 170 @heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern @FRONT slope of Rainier without slamming into the @8,000-9,000-foot level of Rainier first.

@(8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER once tells his story of

@seeing the objects to the north of Mt. Rainier, then approaching
@in a line to Rainier, then CROSSING in FRONT of Rainier, and
@then observing the objects' peculiar SHAPES from this CLOSEST
@DISTANCE, as one would logically expect. Arnold gets to the
@point of "APPROACHING the north edge of Rainier" and then fails
@to have the objects cross in front. He later has afterthoughts
@and digressions about objects in front and seeing their shapes
@but not in chronological narrative order.

Another possibility is that the objects presented a very low
contrast against the mountain, and were thus indistinct during
this period.

Another possibility is that Arnold couldn't keep his story
straight.

@(9) NO SKY BACKGROUND IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects fle
@behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt.
@Rainier his depression angle from his plane at 9,200+ feet would
@prevent him from EVER seeing the objects against the SKY at that
@altitude, even though Arnold reported seeing the objects against
@the sky both before and after Mt. Rainier. This is contrary to
@Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the objects'
@flight path.

@(10) NO "CLOCKING" POSSIBLE IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects
@flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of
@Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane would not only
@prevent him from seeing the objects against the SKY but by doing
@so would also have prevented him from seeing a SKY edge of Mt.
@Rainier to BEGIN HIS FAMOUS "CLOCKING" of the objects' speed.
@This clashes with all of Arnold's accounts and his only known
@DRAWING of the flight path.

OOPS! How was Arnold able to START the clocking exactly when they
crossed the edge of the mountain if he couldn't SEE them until
they got there? Not only would he not know exactly where they
would come out from behind the mountain, he could not even know
that they WOULD come from behind it. So the clocking is
improbable if they went behind, because Arnold would be wondering
if they would reappear instead of getting ready to clock them.

@Supporting evidence comes from the following:

@ "The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and
@Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult
@for them to be seen from the ground".

@['Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian', June 26]

@[Easton]

@ "Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the
@ southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

@['Norman, Oklahoma Transcript', June 26]

@ "Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire
@ Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed
@ in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier".

@['Oregon Journal', June 27, 1947]

@COMMENTS: Again these news stories patently contradict most
@ other Arnold accounts that he FIRST sighted the objects far to
@ the north of Rainier and that they were at a high altitude of
@ 9,000 to 10,000 feet, not "LOW over the slopes." And these again
@ are newspapers' HEARSAY PARAPHRASES and NOT DIRECT QUOTES of
@ Arnold. These are directly contradicted by Arnold in DIRECT
@ QUOTE 1-2 DAYS BEFORE the UP dispatch (printed in the Oklahoma
@ paper) and the AP dispatch (printed in the Portland paper), when
@ in his second earliest known interview he told the Chicago
@ Tribune he counted the objects as they "DISAPPEARED BEHIND the
@ peak of Mt. Ranier [Rainier]."

@Once again, Arnold's DRAWING of apparently late June 1947
@ showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, but objects coming out from
@ BEHIND, also flatly contradicts these hearsay paraphrasings.

@[Easton]

@Also, in his letter to the Air Force Arnold stated, "These
@ objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few seconds to
@ make out their shape or their formation. Very shortly they
@ approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the
@ snow quite plainly".

@COMMENTS: I've already covered this in my comments on "IMAGE"
@ REFLECTIONS and the STRANGE GAP in Arnold's account (see above).

@The 'peak' which these objects disappeared behind is, so far as
@ I'm aware, detailed only in Arnold's book:

@COMMENTS: Arnold also details this peak in his 1977 Fate
@ lecture transcribed recently by Bruce as you've seen posted here
@ (but also published by Fate in 1980 in edited version):
@ "...actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt.
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@Could this be taken as the confirmation you're querying?

@COMMENTS: Arnold literally says "PASSED" the ridges and Mt. Rainier NOT "PASSED IN FRONT OF." Can't he just make the simple statement? The objects could "pass" ABOVE or BEHIND too, and in fact they DID.

It's almost as if Arnold told different stories to different people. Now the questions are:

- * Why did all of these reporters come up with the same mistakes?
- * Was someone acting as a spokesman for Arnold?
- * Why are Arnold's descriptions of what happened so vague as to not include language stating whether the objects flew in front of or behind Mt. Rainier?
- * If Arnold made a report and a drawing for the Air Force, why wasn't it specific regarding the flight path of the objects?

These are symptoms of fabrication. It seems as though it was not important to Arnold whether the objects went in front of or behind the mountain. Let's see now:

- * He was busy trying to figure out what they were.
- * He had time to observe them and try to discern the shapes.
- * He had time to measure the angular size by comparing them to a Dzus fastener on his cockpit cowling (something most witnesses don't even think of at the time of the sighting).
- * And, of course, he was also still flying his plane.

-- all of this while he was timing them???

These other details were important to Arnold, but the important detail of whether the objects passed in front of or behind Mt. Rainier is mentioned rarely, and some of those rare instances are possibly in conflict with each other.

It almost smells like that purveyor of picuniarly promulgated prevaricating nonprosaic prose, Ray Palmer, made the whole thing up and fed it to Arnold. There was a similar story in a tabloid book that appeared some time before the sighting. The cover of that 'bloid is pictured in one of Brookesmith's books.

This is the only solution that doesn't require us to use eight 1942 Vought V-173s and a wrecked 1945 Northrop XP-79B, all purloined from the east coast, supported by extraterrestrial fire

balloons, and powered by hypnotized 170-degree-oriented
supersonic pelicans with sonic boom arrestors on their feet.

:> :> :>

---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 12:24:40 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
References: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000222104549.25882D-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

>
> >
> On Sat, 19 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:
>
> @Date: Sat, 19 Feb 2000 01:50:58 -0500
> @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
> @
> @> @
> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
> @>
> @> > @>
> @> On Thu, 17 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:
> @>
> @> 3/19/68 8:30 pm Beallsville Ohio:
> @>
> @> The water pipe had frozen in the trailer 12-year-old Gregory
> @> Wells and his mother lived in, so Gregory was sent to his
> @> grandmother's house next door for water. He saw a red,
> @> football-shaped object with four red lights in the direction of
> @> two trees which were about 150 feet away. Gregory stopped to
> @> watch it.
> @>
> @> A tube-like projection on the bottom of the object rotated until
> @> it pointed at Gregory. Gregory became frightened and started to
> @> run, while still looking at the object. at that point, a "red
> @> beam" flashed out of the object, struck Gregory on the back of
> @> the upper arm, and knocked him down. His jacket started burning,
> @> and Gregory screamed for his mother.
> @>
> @> Mrs Wells and the grandmother both ran outside. They used the
> @> water he had collected to put out the fire. Both women saw the
> @> object. After a total of 10 minutes of duration, the object FADED
> @> OUT.
> @>
> @> Gregory had second degree burns (blisters) on his arm, the
> @> largest about the size of a half dollar.
> @>
> @> The object was seen again at 9:00 pm by a young girl in the

> @> neighborhood. She had also seen it two days earlier.

> @>

> @> Some puzzling thoughts:

> @>

> @> 1. It is inconceivable that a beam of radiation could knock

> @> someone down without also doing some very serious damage. I have

> @> never heard of even a LASER being able to move a large object

> @> except by vaporizing a large part of it and using the gas

> @> pressure to move the rest.

> @>

> @> 2. How a "beam of light" could be seen by a person whose eyes

> @> were not IN the beam remains a mystery, unless there was a lot of

> @> dust in the air.

> @>

> @> 3. The object faded out, rather than disappearing in the

> @> distance.

> @>

> @> 4. 20 minutes after the object had faded out, the same

> @> object (or another one) was seen nearby.

> @>

> @> Therefore, I propose several possible alternatives, in order of

> @> most likely to least likely:

> @>

> @> Scenario 1: Some kids in the neighborhood launched some fire

> @> balloons over a period of several days in an attempt to cause

> @> some UFO sightings. They got the idea to make one of their

> @> balloons more "fantastic" by attaching a small skyrocket to this

> @> particular balloon. The fuse was arranged to be ignited when one

> @> of the candles burned down enough (there are other known cases

> @> where this trick was used).

>

> @Hello Larry and Brad,

>

> @I've got to agree with Brad on this one Larry although your

> @explanation is "somewhat feasible", by very small odds, as shown

> @by Brad. It was mentioned in my reference that the jacket was

> @taken to the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation in London for

> @analysis and they found no evidence of radioactivity. It would

> @seem a high probability, but I'm making an assumption here, that

> @evidence of "gun-powder" or similar projectile residue would have

> @been found on the jacket and/or around the second degree burn on

> @the boys arm, had this actually been a projectile, correct?

>

> Assuming (of course) that they tested for it. Since the testimony

> indicated a "ray," the question becomes whether or not the

> investigators tested for other causes. Since no gunshot was

> reported, would the officials have had the insight to test for

> gunpowder or other propellants used in fireworks?

>

> @would also assume there to be some evidence of wax also in the

- > @same locations, if this were the cause of the boys burns. Were
- > @flame retardant materials in use at this time? What material was
- > @the jacket made of? These questions would be very important to
- > @determining the effects of fire upon the jacket, and his
- > @underlying clothes and arm.
- >
- > Fire retardants were just beginning to be introduced into
- > children's clothing (mostly sleepwear) at the time. It was
- > a few years after this that the Tris investigation for
- > carcinogenic effects started.
- >
- > @Also, how would you explain the "big tube" that came out from the
- > @bottom and moved from side to side? This apparent tube and its
- > @moving implies some type of intelligent control was displayed.
- >
- > Where do you get that? The whole balloon could have been rotating
- > randomly in response to variations in the wind (as any child who
- > has lost a gas balloon could tell you). The tube would be the
- > head of the rocket itself, plus a straw to hold the tail. If they
- > overestimated the distance and size, the "tube" looks bigger too.
- >
- > You certainly can if you have additional information about the
- > stochastic event before it happens. The testimony said that the
- > tube WAS SEEN to be pointed at Gregory BEFORE the rocket (or ray)
- > fired. This establishes that it was NOT pointing in some other
- > direction (except possibly directly away from him). It also says
- > that the "beam" came out of the tube. I have not "arbitrarily"
- > reduced (b), but taken its position from witness testimony.

Hi Larry.....The above came from Leonard Stringfield's "Situation Red" as quoted by the boy, "I stopped", Gregory recalled. "I wanted to run or scream, but suddenly a big tube came out of the bottom, which moved from side to side until it came to me, and a beam of light shot out." I wonder if Dr. James McDonald's interviews with the Beasville residents are available anywhere?

Todd Lemire

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

—

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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 13:25:19 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000224130227.16759A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 24 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:

@Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 12:24:40 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
@
@@
@Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
@>
@> @>
@> On Sat, 19 Feb 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:
@>
@> @Date: Sat, 19 Feb 2000 01:50:58 -0500
@> @From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@> @@> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@> @Subject: Re: Radio Activity that doesn't leave traces?
@> @
@> @@> @
@> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:
@> @>
@>
@> @Also, how would you explain the "big tube" that came out from the
@> @bottom and moved from side to side? This apparent tube and its
@> @moving implies some type of intelligent control was displayed.
@>
@> Where do you get that? The whole balloon could have been rotating
@> randomly in response to variations in the wind (as any child who
@> has lost a gas balloon could tell you). The tube would be the
@> head of the rocket itself, plus a straw to hold the tail. If they
@> overestimated the distance and size, the "tube" looks bigger too.
@
@> You certainly can if you have additional information about the
@> stochastic event before it happens. The testimony said that the
@> tube WAS SEEN to be pointed at Gregory BEFORE the rocket (or ray)
@> fired. This establishes that it was NOT pointing in some other
@> direction (except possibly directly away from him). It also says
@> that the "beam" came out of the tube. I have not "arbitrarily"
@> reduced (b), but taken its position from witness testimony.
@
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@Red" as quoted by the boy, "I stopped", Gregory recalled. "I
@wanted to run or scream, but suddenly a big tube came out of the
@bottom, which moved from side to side until it came to me, and a
@beam of light shot out." I wonder if Dr. James McDonald's
@interviews with the Beasville residents are available anywhere?

This is different from the account I have, which states that the
boy watched the object with curiosity until the tube pointed
directly at him. Only then did he become frightened. Also, it
says that he noticed the tube "coming out" of the object (no
"suddenly"), which could refer to it simply sticking out of the
object (the way a water pipe "comes out" of the wall to connect
to a sink) as well as suddenly appearing from inside something
(as a car "comes out" of a garage).

I have also seen similar language misunderstood by authors of
sensational UFO books to indicate that cars started themselves
back up again WITHOUT THE USE OF THE STARTER after a UFO
encounter. The original witness statement said that the car
"restarted easily" after the UFO had left.

I suggest that somebody needs to check the local newspaper morgue
on this one to get a more firsthand account.

@Todd Lemire

@--

@ "We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to
@the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself
@is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us
@there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such
@mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

@

@Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The
@Invasion from Outer Space

@

@

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---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 14:03:16 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

REGARDING BRAD's NINE or ten or eleven POINTS:

Well, BLOW ME DOWN, you lubbers! This is getting complicated!

[Brad Wrote]

EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLDS OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER

(1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the afternoon of June 25, 1947: "I counted nine of them as they DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."

[Bruce] this is an interview.... requires "off the cuff" split second reponses to questions posed by a reporter who is trying for a story and not necessarily for accuracy. We don't know exactly what Arnold said... only what the reporter wrote... and reporters are NOTORIOUS for writing their own interpretations of what was said, as opposed to what was said. Even quotes are not necessarily "quotes." Compare, for example the tape recorded statement (first radio interview)

.

Well, about 2:15 I took off from Chehalis, Washington, en route to Yakima, and, of course, every time that any of us fly over the country near Mt. Rainier, we spend an hour or two in search of the Marine plane that's never been found that they believe is in the snow someplace southwest of that particular area. That area is located at about, it's elevation is about 10,000 foot, and I had made one sweep in close to Mt. Rainier and down one of the canyons and was dragging it for any types of objects that might prove to be the Marine ship, uh, and as I come out of the canyon there, was about 15 minutes, I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier.

.....

[Bruce] note that in the "heat of the moment" he didn't even mention flashing or seeing them north of Rainier, but rather jumped immediately to the "chain" description and "going at a terrific

speed across the face of Mt, Rainier. "
No reporter's messing up the quote here. This is "raw Arnold."

.....
I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese, but it was going so fast that I immediately changed my mind and decided it was a bunch of new jet planes in formation. Well, as the plane come to the edge of Mt. Rainier flying at about 160 degrees south, I thought I would clock them because it was such a clear day, and I didn't know where their destination was, but due to the fact that I had Mt. Saint Helens and Mt. Adams to clock them by, I just thought I'd see just how fast they were going, since among pilots we argue about speed so much.

.....
[Bruce] He finally gets around to mention the flashing WHY DIDN'T HE SAY THAT HE SAW THEM FLASHING NORTH OF RAINIER? Heat of the moment... what seemed most important is what he said... didn't have time for complete details....

.....
And, they seemed to flip and flash in the sun, just like a mirror, and, in fact, I happened to be in an angle from the sun that seemed to hit the tops of these peculiar looking things in such a way that it almost blinded you when you looked at them through your plexiglass windshield. Well, uh, I uh, it was about one minute to three when I started clocking them on my sweep second hand clock, and as I kept looking at them, I kept looking for their tails, and they didn't have any tail. I thought, well, maybe something's wrong with my eyes and I turned the plane around and opened the window, and looked out the window, and sure enough, I couldn't find any tails on 'em. And, uh, the whole, our observation of these particular ships, didn't last more than about two and a half minutes and I could see them only plainly when they seemed to tip their wing, or whatever it was, and the sun flashed on them. They looked something like a pie plate that was cut in half with a sort of a convex triangle in the rear.

.....
.....HE DOESN'T SAY HOW HE WAS ABLE TO SEE THE SHAPE, doesn't say anything about them being thin when seen on edge, doesn't say "against the snow" (but see below)....

.....
Now, I thought, well, that maybe they're jet planes with just the tails painted green or brown or something, and I didn't think too much of it, but kept on watching them. They didn't fly in a conventional formation that's taught in our army,

.....
.....NOTE WELL WHAT HE SAYS NEXT!.....
they seemed to kind of weave in and out right above the mountaintops, and I would say that they even went down into the canyons in several instances, oh, probably a hundred feet, but I could see them against the snow, of

course, on Mt. Rainier and against the snow on Mt. Adams as they were flashing, and against a high ridge that happens to lay in between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams.

.....SOUNDS AS IF he could see them against snow at several locations, the side of Rainier being one of them.....

But when I observed the tail end of the last one passing Mt. Adams, and I was at an angle near Mt. Rainier from it, but I looked at my watch and it showed one minute and 42 seconds. Well, I felt that was pretty fast and I didn't stop to think what the distance was between the two mountains. Well, I landed at Yakima, Washington, and Al Baxter was there to greet me and he said
...[unintelligible]...

And, he told me, I guess I better change my brand

[Brad wrote]

(2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was probably done in late June 1947.

[Bruce] His drawing isn't complete. The drawing (as it appears on IUR at least) doesn't show their flight track to the left (north) of Rainier. Why didn't he draw the track approaching Rainier?

Certainly this would have emphasized their disappearance behind Rainier if he had

drawn the track at the left of Rainier, and then at the right, but not crossing Rainier.

Had they gone behind Rainier they would have been not visible for 10 or more seconds

depending upon the altitude (width of the mountain changes with altitude).

POINT: the drawing is not complete so inferring something from what is left out of the

drawing is a "risky" business.

(3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or "cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald, Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+ ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.

[Bruce] This is the reason that I have argued Arnold could have been

mistaken in thinking they were at his altitude.

(4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.

[Bruce] This distance number must have been determined after Arnold landed, using his best guess as to where he was during the sighting and his best guess as to the location of the flight track. We have tacitly assumed that he was east of Mineral. But who really knows just how far west of Mineral he may have gone during his turn? He may have been farther west-southwest of Rainier than you have estimated.

(5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would have to head at 125 degrees or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an enormous 45 degree angle difference.

[Bruce] You appear to be assuming they traveled DIRECTLY OVER Goat Ridge. However, Arnold could not have determined exactly how close to goat ridge they were unless they actually disappeared behind peaks of goat ridge. They could have been higher than the goat ridge and closer to Arnold by several miles and still APPEAR TO ARNOLD to be over goat ridge. Since he would have been twenty some miles from goat ridge it wouldn't have made much difference to his estimate of the length of the chain (= approximate length of goat ridge = 5 miles) if the objects had been several miles WEST of goat ridge and flying along a NOMINALLY STRAIGHT (but not necessarily exactly straight) trajectory of NOMINALLY 170 degrees (but might have been 10 degrees plus or minus).

(6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: A flight path of the objects BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course for the objects.

[Bruce] Again, this assumes they flew actually over GR, whereas from Arnold's perspective it would have appeared the same if they flew several miles west of GR.

(7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly on a 170 heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern FRONT slope of Rainier without slamming into the 8,000-9,000-foot level of Rainier first.

[Bruce] Perhaps their flight track was not a straight but only nominally 170 degrees (160 in the above radio comment).

(8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER once tells his story of seeing the objects to the north of Mt. Rainier, then approaching in a line to Rainier, then CROSSING in FRONT of Rainier, and then observing the objects peculiar SHAPES from this CLOSEST DISTANCE, as one would logically expect. Arnold gets to the point of APPROACHING the north edge of Rainier and then fails to have the objects cross in front. He later has afterthoughts and digressions about objects in front and seeing their shapes but not in chronological narrative order.

[Bruce] There would, to my way of thinking, be an even STRANGER gap in the story if Arnold had not mentioned their disappearance behind Rainier (lasting 10 sec or more) but had thought to mention the VERY BRIEF disappearance behind some peak in the vicinity of (south of) Rainier.

(9) NO SKY BACKGROUND IF IN FRONT: If Arnolds objects flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane at 9,200+ feet would prevent him from EVER seeing the objects against the SKY at that altitude, even though Arnold reported seeing the objects against the sky both before and after Mt. Rainier. This is contrary to Arnolds accounts and his only known DRAWING of the objects flight path.

[Bruce] He clearly says over and over that he saw them against the snow. If he saw them against the snow of Rainier, then h had 10 seconds or more to view them. For any other peak, including Little Tacoma, if he saw them against the snow it would have been a fleeting glance. If he saw them against the snow of Goat Ridge, then they were a lot lower. I couldn't find a statement about him seeing them "against the sky" in his letter to the AF.

(10) NO CLOCKING POSSIBLE IF IN FRONT: If Arnolds objects flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane would not only prevent him from seeing the objects against the SKY but by doing so would also have prevented him from seeing a SKY edge of Mt. Rainier to BEGIN HIS FAMOUS CLOCKING of the objects speed. This clashes with all of Arnolds accounts and his only known DRAWING of the flight path.

[Bruce] I find it more difficult to imagine him timing them if they disappeared behind Rainier.

After they disappearance he wouldn't have known where they were. IN fact, the total sighting to that point would have been of nine shiny objects approaching Rainier and then, one by one, disappearing. No doubt he would have been struck by their oddity, but he wouldn't have known where they were going. It would take extreme "prescience" to say to himself, while they were not visible, "I'm going to time these new planes. I'll note the time as soon as they reappear." How would he have known they would reappear? It's more likely that if they had reappeared and continued their southward flight he would have started timing somewhat after the first one reappeared.

He wrote (AF letter)"I remember distinctly that my sweep second hand on my eight day clock, which is located on the instrument panel, read one minute to 3 PM as the first object of this formation passed the southern edge of Mt. Rainier."

This suggests to me that he was watching his clock as the first one approached the southern edge of the mountain and was thus able to determine when, to the second, it passed the southern edge. If he hadn't been able to see it (behind Rainier) he wouldn't have known when to watch the clock.

(continuing with the previous post BRAD wrote:

>And finally, if the objects were down so low at 6,000 feet then Arnold at 9,200 feet (or more) would have >about a 3-degree DEPRESSION ANGLE looking down on them and against increasingly lower and >lower terrain levels. He would NEVER HAVE ANY SKY as background to the objects at that angle l>ooking in ANY DIRECTION WHATSOEVER, north, south, east or west. And the closer he was (i.e., if t>o birds) the steeper the angle would be. This is contrary to Arnolds accounts and his only known >DRAWING of the flight path. Think about it!

How many quotes or statements are there about seeing them against the sky? In the meantime, James Easton has summarized many statements about this event. Worthwhile to combine them here:

[Easton]

>Assuming the verbatim accounts and the earliest ones are most
>reliable, if we recap what Arnold said in that early radio
>interview:

>"...I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I
>climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a
>chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of
>weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt.

>Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew
>like geese, but it was going so fast that I immediately changed
>my mind and decided it was a bunch of new jet planes in
>formation. Well, as the planes come to the edge of Mt. Rainier
f>lying at about 160 degrees south, I thought I would clock
t>hem...".

>Clearly from this, the nine objects passed "across the face of
>Mt. Rainier".

[Brad]

>COMMENTS: This radio interview account is already seriously contradictory
of Arnolds other >statements before and after in that he puts his first
sighting of the objects as already across the face of >Mt. Rainier and NOT
to the north of Rainier.

[BRuce]

Yes... the radio interview, like all interviews, is "seriously
contradictory BUT AT LEAST we don't have "the truth" as filtered through a
reporter. INstead, we see here the naturally tendency of a
non-professional raconteur to jump back and forth in time as elements of
the story of varying importance are recalled. The FACT that he jumped
back and forth does not mean that any of his
statements (sentences) if incorrect, although it may appear out of temporal
context. Of course,. witnesses are known to MAKE MISTAKES themselves in
their statements and then sometimes they
retract their mistakes and essentially change the story in doing so.

[Brad]

> Obviously then he doesnt recount seeing the objects to the north of
Rainier and then passing the >north edge in front of the mountain. I am
going to repeat my draft of the simple statement that we >NEVER read from
Arnold in any form:

>Let's just have a simple statement by Arnold at ANY TIME like
>this: "After they crossed Mt. Rainier's north edge and passed in
>front of the mountain I could see they were to the west of Mt.
>Rainier."

[Bruce]

Similarly, we never read an explicit statement of the form "Oh , I
forgot to mention, besides disappearing (very briefly) behind a small peak
south (or southeast) of Rainier, they also happened to disappear (for many
seconds) behind Rainier itself."

>[Easton]

>I had considered that even if the objects had gone behind, they
>would still strictly have 'crossed the face' of Mt. Rainier,
>however, Arnold surely wouldn't have described events as he does
>unless he meant their path was in front of the mountain.

>In which case, I would have to take this as the definitive
>clarification and confirmation.

>COMMENTS: Not definitive when so totally contradictory to Arnolds other
statements both as to >seeing the objects DISAPPEARING BEHIND the peak of
Mt. Rainier (Chicago Tribune

[Bruce]a reporter's version of what Arnold said? (with or without quotes)

>the DAY >BEFORE the KWRC radio interview

[Bruce]is this the interview quoted above?

>) and as to WHEN HE FIRST SAW THEM (in most other >statements he says he
FIRST saw them far t>o the north of Mt. Rainier up towards Mt. Baker, etc.,
and >didnt FIRST see them supposedly crossing >the face of Rainier). And
if a picture is worth a thousand >words then Arnolds DRAWING of >apparently
late June 1947 showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, but >objects coming out from
>BEHIND, also flatly contradicts this interpretation. >

[Bruce]And the picture doesn't show them approaching either. Does that
mean they didn't approach?

>[Easton]

>Arnold also noted in his interview, "I could see them against the
>snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier".

>COMMENTS: As I posted yesterday, Arnold reported seeing IMAGES of the
objects against the >snow or somehow seeing them against the snow when only
approaching the mountain and not in f>ront, indicating that what he was
seeing was IMAGE REFLECTIONS of the objects intense FLASHES f>rom off the
FRONTAL glacier faces of Mt. Rainier, which your web links say has
something like 68 >glaciers in all.

I don't buy this. Such a strained interpretation (seeing images reflected
from th snow) is only necessary if one rejects the idea that they passed
between Arnold and the mountain.

Seeing flashes of light reflected from the snow sounds like a stretch to
me. Snow is a
highly diffuse reflector (with a high albedo). Ice can reflect like a
mirror ... but one would need
flat surfaces to reflect an "image" ...

>[Easton]

>Supporting evidence comes from the following:

>"The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and
>Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult
>for them to be seen from the ground".

>['Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian', June 26]

[Brad]

>COMMENTS: This is newspapers HEARSAY PARAPHRASE and NOT a DIRECT QUOTE of

>Arnold. This is directly contradicted by Arnold in DIRECT QUOTE on the SAME AFTERNOON as the >Pendleton East Oregonian interview, when in his second earliest known interview he told the Chicago >Tribune, I counted nine of them as they DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mt. Ranier [Rainier].
>

[Bruce} OK. Let's stick to sources in which there was nothing "between" Arnold and his statement:
tape recorded quotes, letter to the Air Force and book (anything else?)

[Brad]

>Again, if a picture is worth a thousand words then Arnolds DRAWING of apparently late June 1947 >showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, but objects coming out from BEHIND, also flatly contradicts this >hearsay paraphrasing.

YES, but we don't hear Arnold describing what he was illustrating in this drawing. Perhaps this drawing is only worth a few hundred words.

>[Easton]

>"Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the
>southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

>['Norman, Oklahoma Transcript', June 26]

>"Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire
>Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed
i>n the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier".

>['Oregon Journal', June 27, 1947]

>COMMENTS: Again these news stories patently contradict most other Arnold accounts that he FIRST >sighted the objects far to the north of Rainier and that they were at a high altitude of 9,000 to 10,000 >feet, not LOW over the slopes. And these again are newspapers HEARSAY PARAPHRASES and >NOT DIRECT QUOTES of Arnold. These are directly contradicted by Arnold in DIRECT QUOTE 1-2 >DAYS BEFORE the UP dispatch (printed in the Oklahoma paper) and the AP dispatch (printed in the >Portland paper), when in his second earliest known interview he told the Chicago Tribune he counted >the objects as they DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mt. Ranier [Rainier].
>

>Once again, Arnolds DRAWING of apparently late June 1947 showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, >but objects coming out from BEHIND, also flatly contradicts these hearsay paraphrasings.

This is the "battle of the quotes". Where is the TRUE ARNOLD?

>[Easton]

>Also, in his letter to the Air Force Arnold stated, "These
>objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few seconds to
>make out their shape or their formation. Very shortly they
>approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the
>snow quite plainly".

>COMMENTS: Ive already covered this in my comments on IMAGE
REFLECTIONS
and the >STRANGE GAP in Arnolds account (see above).

I don't buy the "image reflections" argument. Here we have "unfiltered
Arnold" speaking
(writing). Certainly sounds to me as is he assumes the reader will draw
the conclusion
that the objects passed between him and Rainier.

>COMMENTS: McDonald suggested to Arnold in Nov 1966 a peak on
>the SW slope of Rainier and went through several possibilities
>by mail and over the phone, namely Pyramid Peak (6937 ft),
>Crystal Mtn. (6306 ft), and Iron Mtn. (6283 ft), but rejected
>them all because they were too low. Arnold was not sure it was
>on the SW slope either, only that it "probably" was. McDonald
>suggested lower altitudes to Arnold but apparently Arnold didn't
>agree and McDonald summarized the data later as the objects
>flying at 9,000 feet and CLIMBING still higher to 13,000 feet --
>a new detail from Arnold never before pinned down (climbing was
>briefly mentioned before by Arnold, but clashed with other
>statements of constant elevation which McDonald mentioned to
>him).

[Easton]

>What may be crucial is determining the height of those Goat Ridge
>peaks. Arnold detailed how the nine objects appeared to
>frequently go _down_ into the canyons there.

[Brad]

>COMMENTS: Please note my previous correction that Crystal Mtn. Is a MAP
ERROR and >NONEXISTENT as a 6,306-foot peak.

>Here you are suggesting what is crucial is that the height of Goat Ridge
is about the same as the >height of the objects before they reached Goat
Ridge, when they were near Mt. Rainier, based on >Arnold insisting the
objects maintained constant, level height (or constant till starting to
climb). >>

>Goat Ridge is at roughly 5,000 to 7,000 feet, which is much too low. My
Points 9 and 10 directly >contradict the notion that the objects could have

dipped down so low in among the peaks of Goat >Ridge, and my Points 3 and 7 indirectly argue against such low altitudes for the objects. If the objects >were at 6,000 feet and maintained only constant (or even increasing) altitude throughout the sighting >as Arnold insisted then Arnold could NEVER have seen them against a SKY background and never >have seen them cross Rainiers edge into the SKY so he could TIME their flight.
>

[Bruce] I don't buy that last "never". Arnold could have determined when the objects passed the southern edge of Rainier without needing the sky background. In fact, one can imagine him watching the second hand of his clock and also watching the lead object approach the southern edge of Mt Rainier, regardless of the altitude (if above the mountains to the west) and starting the timing as the first one passed the edge of Rainier. Surely he could distinguish the southern edge of Rainier against the much farther backdrop of the mountains east of Rainier.

>Most importantly, Arnolds one and only DRAWING of the scene shows the objects flight path HIGH >ABOVE Goat Ridge (unmistakably identified by a 5 mi length marking) and clearly marked as at >10,000 feet altitude. This would be 3,000 to 5,000 feet ABOVE Goat Ridge. Arnolds drawing does not >even come close to having the objects near the top of Goat Ridge.

Yes, above Goat Ridge on the drawing..... assuming that the drawing was, indeed, accurate in tat regard..... although it clearly is not to scale.

(SNIP THE REST OF THE DISCUSSON because I haven't\got time to comment on everything.

I see no compelling evidence to believe that the objects passed on the east side of Rainier and then went behing Little Tahoma peak.

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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 14:06:11 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Regarding "Brad's Complaint"

[Bruce].....because I believe Arnold assumed that any reader/listener to his
> story would logically INFER the truth (that the objects passed on the west
> side) from Arnold's statements about seeing them against the snow, about them
> being on the west side, etc.

[Brad]
>COMMENTS: You're trying to make excuses for why Arnold NEVER ONCE in 30+
years gave an >orderly, sequential account of seeing the flash, then seeing the objects approach Mt. Rainier in a >straight line, and then seeing the objects cross over in front of Mt. Rainier (if they did) where he should >have gotten his best look at them from the closest distance.

Yes, absolutely, I am trying to "excuse" Arnold for his oversight. I am arguing that Arnold didn't feel it necessary to say explicitly "They crossed in front of Mt. Rainier" or words to that effect because he assumed, tacitly or explicitly, that the listeners/readers would make what I believe to be the CORRECT inference based on all the "clues" he had given, clues that have been summarized here ad nauseum.

[Brad]
> All his statements about seeing the objects on the west of the mountain, seeing their shapes as >supposedly seen against the snow, etc., come from LATER AFTERTHOUGHTS and >DIGRESSIONS in every single blasted one of his accounts! He tells us they "APPROACHED" the >"north edge" of Mt. Rainier but then doesn't take the next step of saying they passed or crossed that >very same "north edge."

>It's as if the passage of Mt. Rainier was a BLANK GAP in his story because the objects had >DISAPPEARED BEHIND the mountain. He rambles around later trying to fill the awkward gap >retroactively.

[Bruce]
>>I think his statement about "disappearing behind"

>> Mt. Rainier was actually a confusion of the main mountain with whatever smaller peak he
>> claimed to have seen them pass behind,

>COMMENTS: You're admitting Arnold suffered from "confusion" in this aspect of his story. I would >contend the confusion was in a different sense.

I admit that his STORY suffers confusion, coming, as it does, from numerous different sources under varying circumstances. I believe that ARNOLD HIMSELF was not confused as to whether or not they passed between him and Rainier or on the other side.

I think the problem has arisen because no one interviewed him in detail, making him recall "second by second" what happened. Instead, he was free to recite the history as he saw fit at the time. Certainly as far as the press reports are concerned (as opposed to his Air Force letter or the book), he was asked to come up with a version of the story on the spur of the moment, knowing that he couldn't take time to explain carefully all the details. However, if, in an interview, he says "I saw them approaching Mt. Rainier from the north" and then a few sentences later (or perhaps the next sentence) he says, "I could see their shape against the snow banks", he would logically believe that the listener could infer that the objects were between him and Rainier.

[Bruce]

>> I still think this is making an Extinct Volcano out of a Mole Hill.
>> > At any rate, I don't see what we could do about it now. Only one person was
>> there...> Arnold... and all we have to go on is what he said about it....
whether or
>> not it makes complete and logical sense.> As I have said before,
>one is offered the choice of deciding the report is so
>> replete with "errors" as not to warrant careful analysis,

[Brad]

>COMMENTS: Actually I think we're making progress in understanding the event by minutely >analyzing it -- which is the OPPOSITE of DISCARDING it as not worth analyzing as you like to point out >Project Grudge did in 1949.

[Bruce]

>or one can take
>> more or less at face value what Arnold said.>

[Brad]

>COMMENTS: The problem is WHICH story of Arnold's should we take at "face value"? :) Behind the >mountain or in front? A 180 or 360 turn over Mineral? First seen in front of the mountain or first seen far to the north? First thought geese or first thought an aircraft in near-collision?

Clocked with a stop >watch, wristwatch or his instrument panel clock? Saucer-shaped, or bat-shaped, or tadpole-shaped, >or wraith-like, or a half moon? Above the ridge or swerving in and out? At 9,000 feet, or 9,500, or >10,000, or perhaps 6,000 feet? Constant elevation or climbing? Flying towards Mt. Rainier, or Yakima, >or Goat Ridge? Flying parallel to the objects or at right angles? Continued his search for the crashed >C-46 for 15-20 minutes after the sighting or dropped it in his excitement and eagerness to report? He >changed his story a lot and that should tell us something. >

>I can't resolve these contradictions by using Arnold's statements "at face value" because there are >"face value" statements for all of them. But I think I can resolve most, if not eventually all, of them by >careful ANALYSIS such as we've been doing here.

[Bruce]

I think these varying statements are a result of the "spur of the moment " comments requested from Arnold during the various interviews. Anyone who has worked with stories of events as told under varying circumstances by witnesses (during different interviews, etc.) knows that the story "wanders about" a "hard core" of events. The analyst has to come up with the most common or self-consistent version to determine what happened.

I think everyone here would agree that Arnold saw SOME NUMBER (9) or objects which HE CONSIDERED STRANGE (could not identify as birds, planes or superment) which flew GENERALLY SOUTHWARD in the VICINITY OF MT> RAINIER and were last seen APPARENTLY IN THE ' VICINITY OF MT. ADAMS. Arnold was FLYING IN HIS PLANE at the time and FACING GENERALLY EASTWARD. He was SOMEWHERE RELATIVELY NEAR MINERAL WASHINGTON at the time. He CLOCKED THE TIME IT TOOK FOR THEM TO APPEAR TO BE NEAR RAINIER and then to travel southward to APPEAR TO BE NEAR ADAMS. His attention was first attracted to them by a FLASH OF LIGHT from the direction of these objects (we assume they were objects and not fig newtons of his imagination :)). Anything else we can agree on?

> It is amusing to imagine how the "disappears behind Mt. Rainier" > interpretation would "blow up" the pelican explanation.

[Brad]

COMMENTS: Exactly my point in beginning this whole line of argument. Birds would be invisible at such a distance (23+ miles).

[Bruce]

- > However, if one assumes that they did not pass behind Rainier but
- > nevertheless passed behind SOMETHING (some peak) as ARnold's
- > statement implies, then once again the "pelicanization" of Arnold's
- > sighting is for the birds.

[Brad]

COMMENTS: Though closer, birds would still be essentially invisible at this distance (roughly 15 miles).

[Bruce]

- > For those pelicanists out there slavering over this nitpicking I again
- > issue the eternal challenge:
- >
- > DRAW A MAP showing the track of th pelicans and the track of Arnold's
- > plane and convince me that it could have appeared to him as if the
- > pelicans were first seen far to the north of rainier and last seen
- passing
- > Mt. Adams, while he flew merily along at about 100 mph.

[Brad]

COMMENTS: Arnold's speed with the 22 mph tail wind from 300 was about 120 mph.

- >But the bird theorists need birds speeding along at 300+ mph in order to
- cross the face of Mt. Rainier i>n 3 minutes or less at 6,000 feet (or at
- nearly Arnold's speed, 110 mph, if at Rainier's narrower >9,000-foot
- level).
- <

Of course, the tail wind for Arnold would also affect the flight track of the birds,
so the closing speed of Arnold's plane on the flight track of the birds would
still be about 100 mph (if arnold was flying at 100 mph air speed)

IF THEY DISAPPEARED BEHIND RAINIER and were going 1700 mph or nearly 30 miles per minute, at an altitude where the width of Rainier was 5 miles, then it would have taken about 10 seconds for them to pass behind the mountain. At lower altitudes it wuld have taken some seconds longer. Clearly enough time for Arnold to realize they passed BEHIND Rainier. However, Arnold did not say they passed behind Rainier, INstead he referred to them passing behind what had to be a much smaller (less wide) peak adjacent to (on the southern flank of?) Rainier. Seems odd that he would call attention to what would have been a much more brief disappearance behind some small peak other than Rainier if they had passed behind Rainier itself,.

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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 14:06:14 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Flashing?
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

JAMES WROTE, regarding flashing:

>There's a further question re Arnold's claims about those
>reflections being so bright, a story which seems to have grown in
>the telling. In the radio interview conducted just afterwards, he
>stated:

>"I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed
>back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain
>which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of
>weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt.
>Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew
>like geese, but it was going so fast that I immediately changed
>my mind and decided it was a bunch of new jet planes in
formation".

>Curiously, Arnold doesn't mention anything about a 'brilliant
flash', however, he does initially confirm a critical aspect
>which has still to be addressed. It's also mentioned in other
>sources that at first he considered the nine objects to be geese,
>although, just perhaps crucially, clearly never realising that
there were other, eminently more suitable candidates.

JAMES!!!! TCH TCH. you didn't read any farther in the radio
interview, you bad boy. Read on to where Arnold says:::

[Arnold]

"Well, as the plane come to the edge of Mt. Rainier flying at about 160
degrees south, I thought I would clock them because it was such a clear
day, and I didn't know where their destination was, but due to the fact
that I had Mt. Saint Helens and Mt. Adams to clock them by, I just thought
I'd see just how fast they were going, since among pilots we argue about
speed so much. And, they seemed to flip and flash in the sun, just like a
mirror, and, in fact, I happened to be in an angle from the sun that seemed
to hit the tops of these peculiar looking things in such a way that it
almost blinded you when you looked at them through your plexiglass
windshield."

WOW!! Sounds like those Polished Silver Pelicans we see flying around
Washington
DC all the time (looking to scoop up money in their beaks).

>Arnold only changed his mind about birds due to the objects'
>apparent airspeed and, according to a newspaper report, because
>it wouldn't make sense for birds to be flying south at that time
>of year (which would be mistaken).

ONLY? Are you a mind reader? Arnold gave different reasons at different times... and probably he thinking wasn't totally linear at the time this sighting was happening..... but clearly it wouldn't take a lot of thought for him to realize that birds don't give off mirror-like (see above) reflections of the sun. He may have briefly entertained the bird explanation because of a similarity in flight pattern, but clearly reflectivity would have argued against the birds.

>If, as later recounted, the flash(es) of light 'lit up his
>aircraft' and from a distance of over a hundred miles (I don't
think so) etc., then why would he ever have surmised the nine
>objects might be geese?

Hynek's "Escalation of Hypotheses" : when confronted with something totally unknown the witness attempts to connect it with known objects, rejecting first one and then another known until one is left with the unknown. In this case, Arnold rejected birds in favor of new aircraft.

>Can we perhaps deduce that either, Arnold attributed exceptional
>reflective capabilities to geese, or the reflections were, in
>fact, not inconsistent with birds.

Neither.... Arnold rejected birds.

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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 14:55:18 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Hi -

To help with the Arnold discussion, I posted part of the CAA Seattle Sectional Aeronautical Chart for the first half of 1947 at

<http://www.ufx.org/1947/seamap.htm>

This should be very close to, if not identical to, the one Arnold used to do his calculations.

The original is about a meter wide, so I had to scan it in sections and tile it together, and I made it huge so all the detail is visible. Warning, it's nearly 2 Megabytes, and may take 5 min or more to download at dialup speeds, but at least then you'll have your own copy and everyone will be playing on the same polo grounds.

If anyone would like a smaller file, or additional sections added to what's there, etc, please let me know.

Joel Carpenter

-
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 15:10:08 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
Status:

James,

Didn't I say in one of my posts that I was going to post in more detail on points (such as the flying-across-the-face reports), which I have now done in my "REBUTTAL" posting? I have already anticipated and answered ALL of your points in this posting, in my REBUTTAL posting. And yet you don't respond even when I've conveniently numbered the points -- I am now up to 10 Points of Evidence that Arnold's Objects Flew BEHIND Rainier and it will actually go to 11 or 12 I think. So I'm now forced to repeat portions of my REBUTTAL. Are you hoping that you can create enough confusion with so many posts flying back and forth that I will simply lose track of arguments already presented or even better for you that I am unable to present my clearest case?

So why are you nitpicking me here, now, when I said I was going to post further? You seem to be trying to take advantage of me when I was not ready, not yet prepared, and I don't think that's fair.

Moreover you have completely taken my comments out of context on Arnold's 170 course heading which he MAPPED. You deleted my entire paragraph in your response, which I will now have to repeat (below).

See my COMMENTS below.

Here again are my SUMMARIZED Points of Evidence, which I would hope you would respond to, AND INCLUDE MY DETAILED DISCUSSION from my postings and not nitpick the brief summaries presented.

12 POINTS OF EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLD'S OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER

(1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the afternoon of June 25, 1947: "I counted nine of them as they DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."

(2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different standard artistic conventions (short light line

showing path behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was probably done in late June 1947.

(3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also mention a disappearance BEHIND a specific jagged "peak" or "cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald, Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+ ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.

(4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE -- NOT his initial or most offhanded or impromptu GUESS -- of the distance to the objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.

(5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: If the objects flew in FRONT of Rainier, to the west of the SW slopes, they would have to head at 125 degrees or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his MAP. An experienced mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an enormous 45 degree angle difference ON HIS MAP.

(6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: If the objects flew BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little Tahoma, they would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree PLOTTED MAP course for the objects.

(7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly level on a 170 heading between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern FRONT slope of Rainier without having slammed into the 8,000-9,000-foot high slopes of Rainier first.

(8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER ONCE in 30+ years gave an orderly, SEQUENTIAL chronological account of seeing the flash, THEN seeing the objects approach Mt. Rainier in a straight line, and THEN seeing the objects cross over in front of Mt. Rainier (if they did) where he should have gotten his CLOSEST look at them by his own account in later out-of-order comments (see Point 11 below, the objects should actually have blended in with the snow and disappeared, but Arnold never says that, he says that was his clearest look). All his statements about seeing the objects on the west of the mountain, DETAILING their SHAPES as supposedly seen against the snow, etc., come from

LATER AFTERTHOUGHTS and DIGRESSIONS in every case OUT OF CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

or fast-forwarded. He tells us they "APPROACHED" the "north edge" of Mt. Rainier but then doesn't take the next step of saying they passed or crossed that very same "north edge."

It's as if the passage of Mt. Rainier was a BLANK GAP in his story because the objects had actually DISAPPEARED BEHIND the mountain so Arnold had nothing to report for this phase of the sighting until they REAPPEARED, evidently in the gap between Mt. Rainier's summit and Little Tahoma Peak. He rambles around later, out of order, trying to fill the awkward gap retroactively with afterthoughts and digressions about objects in front and seeing their shapes, suggesting CONFUSION as to the actual sequence of events and what actually occurred and when (see Point 12 about what Arnold actually saw "in front").

(9) NO SKY BACKGROUND IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane at 9,200+ feet would prevent him from EVER seeing the objects against the SKY at that altitude, even though Arnold reported seeing the objects against the sky both before and after Mt. Rainier. This is contrary to Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the objects' flight path.

(10) NO "CLOCKING" POSSIBLE IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane would not only prevent him from seeing the objects against the SKY but by doing so would also have prevented him from seeing a SKY edge of Mt. Rainier to BEGIN HIS FAMOUS "CLOCKING" of the objects' speed.

This clashes with all of Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the flight path.

(11) NO SNOW INVISIBILITY: Although Arnold claims to have seen the tiny "outlines" or shapes of the objects against the snow of mountains in the distance (at the limits of visual perception by the human eye), it is exceedingly strange that he never mentions the "extremely shiny," "intense blue-white," "nickel-plated," "silvery," "mirror-like" objects DISAPPEARING against a BRIGHT WHITE SNOW or METALLIC BLUE-WHITE GLACIER background of such mountains as Mt. Rainier. If such objects of so similar appearance to snow and glacier ice had actually passed in front of snow and glaciers they certainly would have BLENDED IN and disappeared. Or at least, Arnold should have commented on how difficult it was to see white or mirror-like objects against white snow -- but he NEVER did. This suggests that Arnold never did see the snow-white objects directly IN FRONT of the snow where they would have blended in and that the best explanation for his comments is they were due to confusion over observations of the objects' "IMAGE" REFLECTIONS on the snow when they were off to the sides of the mountains (see next point).

(12) "IMAGES" NOT OBJECTS IN FRONT: Arnold saw what he called "IMAGES" or REFLECTIONS of the objects off the faces of Rainier's snowfields or ice glaciers when the objects were off to the side of Rainier ("approaching" Rainier), not in front. Thus Arnold's reports of seeing objects against the snow or face of Rainier were actually the "IMAGES" of the objects from the sides before they disappeared BEHIND the mountain.

Brad

In a message dated 2/24/00 4:21:26 AM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>My point here is that HE THOUGHT the objects had passed BEHIND
>Rainier/Little Tahoma when he did his MAP CHARTING and NOT IN
>FRONT of Rainier, otherwise he could not possibly have derived a
>170 heading. He would have gotten a 125 heading or even less for
>a heading from the west or front of Rainier to Goat Ridge, the
>location of which you now agree with me on.

Brad,

So far as I was aware, Arnold deduced a 170 degree heading at the time, not afterwards. That's what he says in the 3 main documented sources - interview, letter and book, respectively:

COMMENTS: You deleted my entire long paragraph on Arnold MAPPING the 170 course of the objects AFTER the sighting. Here is what I wrote to you yesterday, which you have chosen to delete, in taking of collage of my comments from several posts (and I went into still more detail in my REBUTTAL posting last night):

"Now if you would just confirm that ONLY by passing to the EAST and BEHIND Little Tahoma and Mt. Rainier in general could the objects have reached Goat

Ridge on the 170-degree heading that Arnold derived from HIS MAPPING. Please note that we're NOT TALKING ABOUT ARNOLD'S OBSERVATIONAL ABILITIES TO ESTIMATE COURSE HEADINGS by looking at the objects in flight. We're talking about what Arnold RECONSTRUCTED ON HIS MAP -- rightly or wrongly -- after the fact as he struggled to make sense of where he was located and where the objects were located. Whether it agreed with what he observed is a SEPARATE ISSUE. My point here is that HE THOUGHT the objects had passed BEHIND Rainier/Little Tahoma when he did his MAP CHARTING and NOT IN FRONT of Rainier, otherwise he could not possibly have derived a 170 heading. He would have gotten a 125 heading or even less for a heading from the west or front of Rainier to Goat Ridge, the location of which you now agree with me on."

You can certainly choose to separately discuss what Arnold may or may not have observed, or have been capable of observing, as to the compass direction of the objects' flight path during his sighting at about 3 PM on June 24, 1947, but when you are purporting to respond to someone's discussion of what Arnold did with his MAPPING of the objects' course on aeronautical charts from about 4 PM on June 24, 1947, onward it is simply common courtesy that you respond to that as a separate issue and not change the subject.

In my REBUTTAL this is Point 5. And I say in my REBUTTAL posting in more detail:

"I'm not talking about Arnold's PERCEPTIONS of an exact 170 heading but his MAPPING of a 170 heading for the objects as he labored over his aeronautical charts moments after he landed and in the days and weeks to come. I'm trying to determine what he THOUGHT was the objects' flight path from Mt. Rainier to Mt. Adams over which he did his famous timing which in turn was the subject of nationwide controversy and in the headlines everywhere. We KNOW from numerous accounts that Arnold went over these maps exhaustively and considered every possibility even those he knew to be WRONG (measuring from the "very base" of the mountains "far below the snow line") in order to test the strength of his calculations. I won't belabor you with long boring quotations of Arnold recounting this as you know what I'm talking about.

"When Arnold drew the line for the objects' flight path on his aeronautical sectional chart, running from Mt. Rainier to Goat Ridge to Mt. Adams, in order to measure his famous 47-mile speed course, as an experienced mountain pilot whose life depended on ACCURATELY PLOTTING COURSES through treacherous mountains, he would have seen instantly by "eyeballing" it the difference between a 170 course from BEHIND Rainier/Little Tahoma heading and a 125 course from in FRONT of Rainier near Pyramid Peak. It's a 45 degree angle difference. Arnold would not even have to measure it to see that it was way off by 45 degrees."

[Easton]

"Well, as the planes come to the edge of Mt. Rainier flying at about 160 degrees south, I thought I would clock them..."

"I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 foot elevation and going, seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees".

"I could see the formation was going to pass directly in front of me, as it was flying at approximately 170 degrees".

COMMENTS: Although this is a separate issue from Arnold's MAP work, notice that in each of these statements it is not really clear that he came up with the 170 figure DURING the sighting. The DAY BEFORE the radio interview you quote, he told the Chicago Tribune the objects were "traveling almost due south" and didn't give a numerical heading. Nor did he give a numerical heading to the Pendleton East Oregonian in his very first interview the day before.

In fact, in his noontime June 26, 1947, radio interview you quote above, the figure was 160 degrees and the 170 figure came later as he poured over the MAP and refined his estimates (see his AAF letter ca July 8-10, 1947, you also quote next). His distance figures were also scattered in this early phase until he more precisely plotted positions and courses on a map (which he did with other pilots helping as he recounts).

>As for Arnold's alleged statements saying the objects flew in
>front of Rainier I will just note that these exact statements
>were defective in other ways besides the passing-in-front which
>suggest gross error all around.

Evan accepted as a fundamental acknowledgement, that's still an understatement and a half.

It's a sweeping dismissal of Arnold's testimony,

COMMENTS: No it isn't a "sweeping dismissal," you've taken snippets of my several postings out of context as I pointed out above. I deal with each one of Arnold's actual verbatim statements and alleged statements taken by reporters as hearsay paraphrases, in my REBUTTAL posting, so I am not going to repeat all of that here. And pointing to "gross error" isn't a "dismissal" -- again, I've dealt with each point and you should go to my REBUTTAL posting and deal with them there instead of generating more, useless prose here. And I think it behooves you to deal with each of MY 12 Points.

[Easton]
from the time of

that formative radio interview right through to the 'UFO
symposium', i.e., again respectively:

"I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt.
Rainier...".

"Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their
outline against the snow quite plainly".

"I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of
Mount Rainier...

I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and
flashed along against the snow and also against the sky".

"However, in getting a look at them against the sky and against
the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached. I just couldn't
discern any tails on them...".

In order for Arnold to have fantasised a recollection to this

extent, he would be an alarmingly unreliable witness. Where do

you draw _that_ line?

COMMENTS: When Bruce said we should take Arnold's statements more or less at face value I replied: "WHICH story of Arnold's should we take at 'face value'? :) Behind the mountain or in front? A 180 or 360 turn over Mineral? First seen in front of the mountain or first seen far to the north?

First thought geese or first thought an aircraft in near-collision? Clocked with a stop watch, wristwatch or his instrument panel clock? Saucer-shaped, or bat-shaped, or tadpole-shaped, or wraith-like, or a half moon? Above the ridge or swerving in and out? At 9,000 feet, or 9,500, or 10,000, or perhaps 6,000 feet? Constant elevation or climbing? Flying towards Mt. Rainier, or Yakima, or Goat Ridge? Flying parallel to the objects or at right angles? Continued his search for the crashed C-46 for 15-20 minutes after the sighting or dropped it in his excitement and eagerness to report? He changed his story a lot and that should tell us something."

I went on to say, as you know, since you have my posting on your List, "I can't resolve these contradictions by using Arnold's statements 'at face value' because there are 'face value' statements for all of them. But I think I can resolve most, if not eventually all, of them by careful ANALYSIS such as we've been doing here."

[Easton]

It also doesn't answer the central question of why he would have referred to those objects "disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak", when they simply must already have been out of sight behind the mountain.

COMMENTS: See my Point 8. They disappeared behind the bulk of Mt. Rainier, then reappeared in the gap between Rainier and Little Tahoma Peak, then disappeared "momentarily" or briefly behind Little Tahoma. Arnold began his timing from this last marker.

[Easton]

That makes no sense.

What Arnold clearly portrays is a situation where the objects were perceived to be lost from sight behind a landmark and only

briefly.

Also, where's the logic in Arnold discussing with McDonald which 'peak' it was, yet never clarifying the objects actually travelled behind the mountain and the candidates being suggested were impossible.

COMMENTS: Nearly 20 years after the sighting, McDonald was unable to conclusively determine from Arnold even which direction from Mt. Rainier's summit this "peak" was to be found, the "S + W" being only deemed "probable" and none of the candidate peaks more than "might" be "possibles." Note that this is a far broader range of directions than merely "SW." South AND West could mean anywhere from SE to NW.

[Easton]

That makes no sense either.

Aside from which, Arnold's apparent confirmation that the objects flew westwards between his location and Mt. Rainier has previously been taken as important evidence substantiating his extraordinary tale. For example, as Bruce Maccabee stated in his 1986 MUFON presentation on this case, "He watched the flashing objects closely and, as they flew past Mt. Rainier, he determined from their silhouettes against the snow that they had a generally crescent shape".

Of the two options which had become evident, can you really be comfortable with a scenario which depicts Arnold as it does. The alternative - that it's not possible to reconcile his stated perceptions with the factual possibilities - may be unpalatable,

however, is it any more so than dismissing what is undeniably consistent witness testimony?

COMMENTS: Undeniably consistent witness testimony? Like "I counted nine of them as they disappeared behind the peak of Mt. [Rainier]" -- or was it in front? A 180 or 360 turn over Mineral? First seen in front of the mountain or first seen far to the north? First thought geese or first thought an aircraft in near-collision? Clocked with a stop watch, wristwatch or his instrument panel clock? Saucer-shaped, or bat-shaped, or tadpole-shaped, or wraith-like, or a half moon? Above the ridge or swerving in and out? At 9,000 feet, or 9,500, or 10,000, or perhaps 6,000 feet? Constant elevation or climbing? Flying towards Mt. Rainier, or Yakima, or Goat Ridge? Flying parallel to the objects or at right angles? Continued his search for the crashed C-46 for 15-20 minutes after the sighting or dropped it in his excitement and eagerness to report?

Again, you misrepresent my views, as I never dismissed consistent testimony and I've striven to reconcile inconsistent testimony.

>By the way, speaking of crossing in front of Mt. Rainier at
>about the 6,000-foot level of the "jagged peaks" in FRONT of
>Rainier that you are forced to accept, your birds have a major
>and severe problem here:

Comments noted;

COMMENTS: But you DELETED most of my comments so readers can't see what I said! And no one can see what it is you're not answering. I pointed out that:

"Rainier is at least 15 miles wide at the 6,000-foot contour level and ... there is NO SKY TO BE SEEN at that level for 100 miles to the north, especially with Arnold looking down from 9200 feet. There is also NO SKY at 6,000 feet for birds to be seen against in crossing from Rainier to the Goat Rocks Wilderness because the Nisqually River has higher elevations in the foreground and background from Arnold's direction. At bird speeds of 30-50 mph tops, it would have taken BIRDS at least 18-30 MINUTES to CROSS THE FACE

OF MT. RAINIER, then to appear towards Goat Ridge to the east-southeast of the face. Even at the 9,000-foot level if you try to put the birds that high and abandon Arnold's "jagged peak" they flew behind, Rainier is still 5-1/2 miles across (from Ptarmigan Ridge to Anvil Rock) and it would take birds

7-11 MINUTES TO CROSS THE FACE OF MT. RAINIER to get over to Goat Ridge's direction. Moreover, with Arnold flying at about 120 mph eastward, the birds could NEVER ACTUALLY HAVE MADE IT across Mt. Rainier's face from his position in the aircraft. At some point the birds would actually APPEAR TO FLY BACKWARDS from Arnold's plane with respect to the Mt. Rainier background, as Arnold reached a point south-southwest or south of Rainier, overtaking them."

[Easton]

I suspect our large, reflective, echelon

formation birds, comprehensively proven to resemble key aspects

of Arnold's stated and distinctive flight characteristics

COMMENTS: As I said before, birds do not match Arnold's objects in: (1) EXTREME BRIGHTNESS, (2) HIGH SPEED, (3) WIDE RANGE OF DIRECTIONS SEEN (DRAW A MAP!!!) and (4) EXTREME DISTANCE/SIZE (which is why we're arguing so much over the BEHIND Rainier/FRONT of Rainier issue).

[Easton]

(plus

having a nearby, contemporary documented sighting of nine such

artefacts mistaken for 'flying discs', already 'in the bag'), are

content to sit this out for the moment. ;)

COMMENTS: But you've ALWAYS "sat this out" on the 4 issues (above) and only started addressing the first one about brightness.

[Easton]

First of all, what has to be resolved to support any premise that

Arnold's nine artefacts were probably/possibly not terrestrial,

is some consistency in agreeing the actual occurrence which is to

be 'challenged'.

There's a further question re Arnold's claims about those

reflections being so bright, a story which seems to have grown in the telling. In the radio interview conducted just afterwards, he stated:

"I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese, but it was going so fast that I immediately changed my mind and decided it was a bunch of new jet planes in formation".

Curiously, Arnold doesn't mention anything about a 'brilliant flash',

COMMENTS: This was Arnold's first live radio interview and can't be taken to be his BEST and COMPLETE account. The DAY BEFORE the radio interview, In his very first interview, with the Pendleton East Oregonian, on June 25, 1947, which was published the next day, it was reported with both paraphrase and direct verbatim quotes:

"The Boise man ... described the objects as ... so shiny they reflected the SUN like a mirror. He said the reflection was SO BRILLIANT that it BLINDED him "as if someone had started an ARC LIGHT in front of my eyes." "

Arnold told the Chicago Tribune the same afternoon, June 25:

"The first thing I noticed was a series of FLASHES in my eyes as if a MIRROR was reflecting SUNLIGHT at me. I saw the FLASHES were coming from a series of objects that were traveling incredibly fast. They were silvery and shiny and seemed to be shaped like a pie plate."

[Easton]
however, he does initially confirm a critical aspect

which has still to be addressed. It's also mentioned in other sources that at first he considered the nine objects to be geese, although, just perhaps crucially, clearly never realising that there were other, eminently more suitable candidates.

Arnold only changed his mind about birds due to the objects' apparent airspeed and, according to a newspaper report, because it wouldn't make sense for birds to be flying south at that time of year (which would be mistaken).

If, as later recounted, the flash(es) of light 'lit up his aircraft' and from a distance of over a hundred miles (I don't think so) etc., then why would he ever had surmised the nine objects might be geese?

Can we perhaps deduce that either, Arnold attributed exceptional reflective capabilities to geese, or the reflections were, in fact, not inconsistent with birds.

James.

COMMENTS: The best explanation appears to be that Arnold compared the objects' FLIGHT PATTERN with geese, NOT their PHYSICAL APPEARANCE or configuration.

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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 16:34:05 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Arnold/Light Output
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Brad wrote:

>

Thank you for this excellent analysis. However you lost me when you used "E" for both powers of ten notation and for $E = I/R^2$ where E is the "illuminance on the surface" ($2E4 \text{ lm/m}^2$).

<

Oops. Sorry. "Tradition" requires illuminance to be E (lumens/cm²) whereas luminance (brightness) is B (lumens/cm²/steradian) and luminous intensity is I (lumens/steradians).

I could have used $1e2$ with e representing 10, but that, traditionally, is the natural base, e (2.71828).

Anyway, hope you figured it out!

Incidentally, for whatever its worth, in reviewing what I wrote I noted that I defined candle as lm/m^2 where it should have been lm/sr .

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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 22:58:39 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Joel wrote:

>To help with the Arnold discussion, I posted part of the CAA Seattle
>Sectional Aeronautical Chart for the first half of 1947 at

><http://www.ufx.org/1947/seamap.htm>

Joel,

This would be helpful. Unfortunately, I'm unable to download any image!

Although the data is being transferred, when complete, nothing appears on screen.

Even if I download directly as a file, it's not saving an image - same with Netscape and Explorer.

James.

—
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 18:47:05 EST
Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
Status:

Larry,

Please see my revised 12 Points of evidence, posted subsequent to this posting.

MORE COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 24 Feb 2000 5:02:48 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Thu, 24 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 00:25:14 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
>
> @>
> @James,
>
> @My COMMENTS in response (below). But let me point out that you
> @completely dodge my conveniently numbered 7 Points of evidence
> @that Arnold's objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier which now can be
> @extended to 8 or 9 Points. You answer a few without referring
> @to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the
> @others. So let me repeat my points as extended and slightly
> @reordered:
>
> @EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLD'S OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER
>
> @ (1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and
> @second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the
> @afternoon of June 25, 1947: "I counted nine of them as they
> @DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]"
>
> @ (2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the
> @objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's
> @south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different
> @standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path
> @behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from

- > @mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was
- > @probably done in late June 1947.
- >
- > I can't tell anything that critical from the crude drawing posted
- > (from the IUR cover). It looks like it had been hastily made on
- > an envelope resting on somebody's knee to me.

MORE COMMENTS: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN DRAWING of the flight path does not look so "hastily" made to me: He has captions for 10,000-ft altitude, 5-mile length, A-B marked (I have to get the complete drawing to see where "B" appears, only a portion appears on IUR's cover), calculations of speed, three sets of terrain features for Mt. Rainier, Goat Ridge and Mt. Adams, and of course the flight path wiggly line itself showing by its unevenness the variation of the objects' motion/path.

If anything, this drawing looks more carefully done than the shape sketches he sent the AAF, and one wonders (as you ask below) why he didn't supply such a drawing to the AAF? Why didn't he supply a MAP? There has NEVER been a MAP drawn by ANYONE and published or made available (except a worthless sketch in FSR 1984, and except an outline Bruce Maccabee posted). Yet we know Arnold drew a map and there is even a news photo of him with it (in the Idaho Statesman one edition but not all for June 28, 1947).

The question

- > becomes: Why was the drawing made? Was it made to preserve the
- > sighting in Arnold's mind, or was it drawn to show someone else
- > the details of the sighting?
- >
- > @(3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also
- > @mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or
- > @ "cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most
- > @prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little
- > @Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald,
- > @Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+
- > @ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot
- > @altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.
- >
- > @(4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the
- > @objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of
- > @Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of
- > @Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles
- > @BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.
- >
- > This estimate was based on Arnold's guess that the objects were
- > really aircraft.

MORE COMMENTS: No it wasn't -- you refute yourself in your next sentence about terrain setting a "lower bound" (see below). See my revised 12 Points where I anticipated this objection in advance. Arnold said over and over again his distance

estimates were based on passing behind terrain features. His distance estimates were refined as he worked over the MAP PLOTS in the days after his sighting. He NEVER said he estimated the objects' distance using guesswork as to SIZE.

Notice for example he said the objects APPEARED smaller than the DC-4 he saw at about 15 miles but were farther away, at 23 miles. The actual figures from his comparisons show he calculated the size to distance ratios accurately and wasn't GUESSING at SIZE or something he couldn't possibly determine without distance data. The furthest engines on the DC-4 to which he compared the objects' width are separated by 65 feet (data thanks to Joel Carpenter, correcting earlier 60-ft figure of Bruce Maccabee). If at 23 miles instead of 15 miles this would be 99.7 feet approximately. He estimated the objects' width at 100 feet -- representing an EXACTLY CORRECT CALCULATION and scaling of angular size to the nearest foot.

If the objects were not really in the size range

- > of an airplane, then the estimate is worthless. But if the
- > objects really did fly behind Little Tahoma, then that puts a
- > lower bound on the distance.
- >
- > Is it possible for pelicans to disappear while traversing in
- > front of two mountains? Only if they present such a low contrast
- > that they can't be seen.
- >
- > @ (5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the
- > @west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would
- > @have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary
- > @to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced
- > @mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an
- > @enormous 45 degree angle difference.
- >
- > This is again assuming that the objects were AT the distance of
- > Goat Ridge, and not closer. Which is then based on the assumption
- > that the objects were aircraft-sized.

MORE COMMENTS: My argument is NOT about where the objects actually flew but where Arnold THOUGHT they flew when he PLOTTED IT ON HIS MAP -- I say explicitly that it is "contrary to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map." It is NOT based on guessing the size of the objects or the quality of his visual observation abilities, but on his drawing and mapping skills on an aeronautical chart a few feet in front of him, and whether he can "eyeball" a 45-degree deviation without even having to measure it with a protractor or compass.

- > @ (6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: A flight path of the objects
- > @BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little
- > @Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat
- > @Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course
- > @for the objects.

- >
- > Ditto.
- >
- > @ (7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly on a 170
- > @heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern
- > @FRONT slope of Rainier without slamming into the
- > @8,000-9,000-foot level of Rainier first.
- >
- > @ (8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER once tells his story of
- > @seeing the objects to the north of Mt. Rainier, then approaching
- > @in a line to Rainier, then CROSSING in FRONT of Rainier, and
- > @then observing the objects' peculiar SHAPES from this CLOSEST
- > @DISTANCE, as one would logically expect. Arnold gets to the
- > @point of "APPROACHING the north edge of Rainier" and then fails
- > @to have the objects cross in front. He later has afterthoughts
- > @and digressions about objects in front and seeing their shapes
- > @but not in chronological narrative order.
- >
- > Another possibility is that the objects presented a very low
- > contrast against the mountain, and were thus indistinct during
- > this period.

MORE COMMENTS: See my 12 Points. The mirror-like or "intense blue-white" objects SHOULD have been INVISIBLE or nearly so IF actually in FRONT of the snow but Arnold claimed he "clearly" saw their shapes against the sky and the snow at CLOSEST APPROACH which would have been near Mt. Rainier. The Rainier phase of his story is when in the sequence of his narrative, CONFUSION suddenly enters in from then on.

- > Another possibility is that Arnold couldn't keep his story
- > straight.
- >
- > @ (9) NO SKY BACKGROUND IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects fle
- > @behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt.
- > @Rainier his depression angle from his plane at 9,200+ feet would
- > @prevent him from EVER seeing the objects against the SKY at that
- > @altitude, even though Arnold reported seeing the objects against
- > @the sky both before and after Mt. Rainier. This is contrary to
- > @Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the objects'
- > @flight path.
- >
- > @ (10) NO "CLOCKING" POSSIBLE IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects
- > @flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of
- > @Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane would not only
- > @prevent him from seeing the objects against the SKY but by doing
- > @so would also have prevented him from seeing a SKY edge of Mt.
- > @Rainier to BEGIN HIS FAMOUS "CLOCKING" of the objects' speed.
- > @This clashes with all of Arnold's accounts and his only known
- > @DRAWING of the flight path.

- >
- > OOPS! How was Arnold able to START the clocking exactly when they
- > crossed the edge of the mountain if he couldn't SEE them until
- > they got there?

MORE COMMENTS: I thought it understood from comments in previous postings that the objects would have reappeared in the gap between Mt. Rainier's summit and Little Tahoma Peak then disappeared again but very briefly, behind the latter, and that's when he started his renowned "timing." I already anticipated this and revised the point in my 12 Points before you posted this.

- Not only would he not know exactly where they
- > would come out from behind the mountain, he could not even know
 - > that they WOULD come from behind it. So the clocking is
 - > improbable if they went behind, because Arnold would be wondering
 - > if they would reappear instead of getting ready to clock them.

MORE COMMENTS: I'm soon going to post a response to Bruce on this, but let me just say we're forgetting something important here: We keep referring to these 9 objects as if they were ONE OBJECT at ONE SPATIAL POSITION. They weren't. Arnold estimated the 9 objects were spread out over a 5-mile length horizontally and also were spread vertically with the first object highest and the remainder progressively lower. At the 10,000-foot level Rainier is only 4 miles wide so a 5-mile chain of 9 objects would NEVER COMPLETELY DISAPPEAR BEHIND MT. RAINIER, but would always have at least one object visible at one end of the chain or the other.

Moreover, Arnold had watched these objects travel in a constant-heading line from far to the north and he could easily project forward their simple LINEAR PATH to estimate when objects passing behind Rainier would reappear -- especially if there was always an object visible at one end of the chain as a "visual place holder" or reminder of where the entire chain must be located EVEN WHEN INVISIBLE AND BEHIND MT. RAINIER. Comprene?

- > @Supporting evidence comes from the following:
- >
- > @"The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and
- > @Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult
- > @for them to be seen from the ground".
- >
- > @['Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian', June 26]
- >
- > @[Easton]
- > @"Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the
- > @southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".
- >
- > @['Norman, Oklahoma Transcript', June 26]

>

> @Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire
 > @Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed
 > @in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier".

>

> @['Oregon Journal', June 27, 1947]

>

> @COMMENTS: Again these news stories patently contradict most
 > @other Arnold accounts that he FIRST sighted the objects far to
 > @the north of Rainier and that they were at a high altitude of
 > @9,000 to 10,000 feet, not "LOW over the slopes." And these again
 > @are newspapers' HEARSAY PARAPHRASES and NOT DIRECT QUOTES of
 > @Arnold. These are directly contradicted by Arnold in DIRECT
 > @QUOTE 1-2 DAYS BEFORE the UP dispatch (printed in the Oklahoma
 > @paper) and the AP dispatch (printed in the Portland paper), when
 > @in his second earliest known interview he told the Chicago
 > @Tribune he counted the objects as they "DISAPPEARED BEHIND the
 > @peak of Mt. Rainier [Rainier]."

>

> @Once again, Arnold's DRAWING of apparently late June 1947
 > @showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, but objects coming out from
 > @BEHIND, also flatly contradicts these hearsay paraphrasings.

>

> @[Easton]

> @Also, in his letter to the Air Force Arnold stated, "These
 > @objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few seconds to
 > @make out their shape or their formation. Very shortly they
 > @approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the
 > @snow quite plainly".

>

> @COMMENTS: I've already covered this in my comments on "IMAGE"
 > @REFLECTIONS and the STRANGE GAP in Arnold's account (see above).

>

> @The 'peak' which these objects disappeared behind is, so far as
 > @I'm aware, detailed only in Arnold's book:

>

> @COMMENTS: Arnold also details this peak in his 1977 Fate
 > @lecture transcribed recently by Bruce as you've seen posted here
 > @ (but also published by Fate in 1980 in edited version):
 > @ "...actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt.
 > @Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight."

>

> @And in your quote from Arnold's 1952 book (below) you miss
 > @entirely his earlier reference several paragraphs before where
 > @he says he STARTED his CLOCKING "when the first craft of this
 > @formation jetted to the southward from the SNOW-BASED CLEFT of
 > @Mount Rainier." This indicates that the peak was on the RIGHT
 > @EDGE of Rainier and NOT in the MIDDLE FRONT of the mountain.

>

> @[Easton quoting Arnold]

> @ "Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and
 > @out of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of
 > @the Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I
 > @determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity
 > @of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they
 > @revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight
 > @momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of
 > @Mount Rainier proper".
 >
 >
 > @COMMENTS: There are 10 maybe now 11 Points against this interpretation.
 >
 >
 > @COMMENTS: If Arnold was merely showing A-B the "clocking"
 > @course then he wouldn't have lines indicating the objects came
 > @from BEHIND Rainier, BEFORE he STARTED CLOCKING. Also, marking
 > @the objects' 10,000-foot altitude and the 5-mile length of Goat
 > @Ridge were irrelevant to his clocking, yet he marked them
 > @anyway, so he was not limiting his drawing to an explanation of
 > @the clocking.
 >
 > @[Easton]
 > @The smaller 'peak' which is apparently drawn by Arnold - to the
 > @south of Mt. Rainier - could that be Arnold attempting to show
 > @the relative position of our illusive peak?
 >
 > @COMMENTS: Possibly. But it is well below the level of the
 > @objects, though perhaps he didn't intend to draw it to scale and
 > @proper relation vertically. It does resemble Little Tahoma and
 > @it's on the RIGHT EDGE which is totally inconsistent with
 > @Pyramid Peak etc. in the MIDDLE FRONT of Rainier.
 >
 > @COMMENTS: I refute this "minor importance" notion in my next
 > @paragraph you respond to (below). This phase had to be of MAJOR
 > @IMPORTANCE for seeing the objects' SHAPES at CLOSEST APPROACH.
 >
 > @What about Arnold's statement in his letter to the Air Force:
 >
 > @ "I am making a drawing to the best of my ability, which I am
 > @including, as to the shape I observed these objects to be as they
 > @passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier".
 >
 > @Could this be taken as the confirmation you're querying?
 >
 > @COMMENTS: Arnold literally says "PASSED" the ridges and Mt.
 > @Rainier NOT "PASSED IN FRONT OF." Can't he just make the simple
 > @statement? The objects could "pass" ABOVE or BEHIND too, and in
 > @fact they DID.
 >
 >

- > It's almost as if Arnold told different stories to different
- > people. Now the questions are:
- >
- > * Why did all of these reporters come up with the same mistakes?
- >
- > * Was someone acting as a spokesman for Arnold?

MORE COMMENTS: How much was simply due to normal variation of human memory and perceptual limitations? Some of the problem testimony comes from Arnold in his own writings or in recorded interviews.

- > * Why are Arnold's descriptions of what happened so vague as to
- > not include language stating whether the objects flew in front of
- > or behind Mt. Rainier?

MORE COMMENTS: This confusion sets in at the point when the objects "approach" Rainier. It is also likely that after the linear progression reached Rainier the visual field simply got more complicated with some objects disappearing others reappearing, some flashing, others fading, etc., and Arnold's brain simply got overloaded as to the fine points of sequence, location, etc.

- > * If Arnold made a report and a drawing for the Air Force, why
- > wasn't it specific regarding the flight path of the objects?

MORE COMMENTS: Excellent question!

- > These are symptoms of fabrication.

MORE COMMENTS: Further down you suggest that it might have been a TOTAL fabrication. But a better explanation is simply CONFUSION OF DETAILS.

It seems as though it was not

- > important to Arnold whether the objects went in front of or
- > behind the mountain. Let's see now:
- >
- > * He was busy trying to figure out what they were.
- >
- > * He had time to observe them and try to discern the shapes.
- >
- > * He had time to measure the angular size by comparing them to a
- > Dzus fastener on his cockpit cowling (something most witnesses
- > don't even think of at the time of the sighting).
- >
- > * And, of course, he was also still flying his plane.
- >
- > -- all of this while he was timing them???

- >
- > These other details were important to Arnold, but the important
- > detail of whether the objects passed in front of or behind Mt.
- > Rainier is mentioned rarely, and some of those rare instances are
- > possibly in conflict with each other.

MORE COMMENTS: I think you'll find that passage behind/front is mentioned almost as frequently as the timing and angular size/actual size because these depended on the distance. He was apparently challenged on the distance determination and sounds defensive about it in some of the interviews. Maybe that forced him to try to remember details better than he possibly could.

- > It almost smells like that purveyor of picuniarly promulgated
- > prevaricating nonprosaic prose, Ray Palmer, made the whole thing
- > up and fed it to Arnold. There was a similar story in a tabloid
- > book that appeared some time before the sighting. The cover of
- > that 'bloid is pictured in one of Brookesmith's books.

MORE COMMENTS: If this is your only evidence of a Palmer-Arnold conspiracy to fabricate the whole story then you need to substantiate it at the very minimum by going over the allegedly similar story in fine detail to show how similar to Arnold's it was.

- > This is the only solution that doesn't require us to use eight
- > 1942 Vought V-173s and a wrecked 1945 Northrop XP-79B, all
- > purloined from the east coast, supported by extraterrestrial fire
- > balloons, and powered by hypnotized 170-degree-oriented
- > supersonic pelicans with sonic boom arrestors on their feet.
- >
- > :> :> :>
- >
- >
- >
- >
- > ---- =>X X- @= = o <o> >-o =-I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----
- > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
- > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
- > Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
- > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.
- > Bloomington IN 47405-7109
- >
- >
- >

Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 18:47:47 EST
Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
Status:

Larry,

Please see my revised 12 Points of evidence, posted subsequent to this posting.

MORE COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 24 Feb 2000 5:02:48 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Thu, 24 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 00:25:14 EST
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
>
> @>
> @James,
>
> @My COMMENTS in response (below). But let me point out that you
> @completely dodge my conveniently numbered 7 Points of evidence
> @that Arnold's objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier which now can be
> @extended to 8 or 9 Points. You answer a few without referring
> @to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the
> @others. So let me repeat my points as extended and slightly
> @reordered:
>
> @EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLD'S OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER
>
> @ (1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and
> @second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the
> @afternoon of June 25, 1947: "I counted nine of them as they
> @DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]"
>
> @ (2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the
> @objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's
> @south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different
> @standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path
> @behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from

- > @mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was
- > @probably done in late June 1947.
- >
- > I can't tell anything that critical from the crude drawing posted
- > (from the IUR cover). It looks like it had been hastily made on
- > an envelope resting on somebody's knee to me.

MORE COMMENTS: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN DRAWING of the flight path does not look so "hastily" made to me: He has captions for 10,000-ft altitude, 5-mile length, A-B marked (I have to get the complete drawing to see where "B" appears, only a portion appears on IUR's cover), calculations of speed, three sets of terrain features for Mt. Rainier, Goat Ridge and Mt. Adams, and of course the flight path wiggly line itself showing by its unevenness the variation of the objects' motion/path.

If anything, this drawing looks more carefully done than the shape sketches he sent the AAF, and one wonders (as you ask below) why he didn't supply such a drawing to the AAF? Why didn't he supply a MAP? There has NEVER been a MAP drawn by ANYONE and published or made available (except a worthless sketch in FSR 1984, and except an outline Bruce Maccabee posted). Yet we know Arnold drew a map and there is even a news photo of him with it (in the Idaho Statesman one edition but not all for June 28, 1947).

The question

- > becomes: Why was the drawing made? Was it made to preserve the
- > sighting in Arnold's mind, or was it drawn to show someone else
- > the details of the sighting?
- >
- > @(3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also
- > @mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or
- > @ "cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most
- > @prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little
- > @Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald,
- > @Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+
- > @ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot
- > @altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.
- >
- > @(4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the
- > @objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of
- > @Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of
- > @Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles
- > @BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.
- >
- > This estimate was based on Arnold's guess that the objects were
- > really aircraft.

MORE COMMENTS: No it wasn't -- you refute yourself in your next sentence about terrain setting a "lower bound" (see below). See my revised 12 Points where I anticipated this objection in advance. Arnold said over and over again his distance

estimates were based on passing behind terrain features. His distance estimates were refined as he worked over the MAP PLOTS in the days after his sighting. He NEVER said he estimated the objects' distance using guesswork as to SIZE.

Notice for example he said the objects APPEARED smaller than the DC-4 he saw at about 15 miles but were farther away, at 23 miles. The actual figures from his comparisons show he calculated the size to distance ratios accurately and wasn't GUESSING at SIZE or something he couldn't possibly determine without distance data. The furthest engines on the DC-4 to which he compared the objects' width are separated by 65 feet (data thanks to Joel Carpenter, correcting earlier 60-ft figure of Bruce Maccabee). If at 23 miles instead of 15 miles this would be 99.7 feet approximately. He estimated the objects' width at 100 feet -- representing an EXACTLY CORRECT CALCULATION and scaling of angular size to the nearest foot.

If the objects were not really in the size range

- > of an airplane, then the estimate is worthless. But if the
- > objects really did fly behind Little Tahoma, then that puts a
- > lower bound on the distance.
- >
- > Is it possible for pelicans to disappear while traversing in
- > front of two mountains? Only if they present such a low contrast
- > that they can't be seen.
- >
- > @ (5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the
- > @west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would
- > @have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary
- > @to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced
- > @mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an
- > @enormous 45 degree angle difference.
- >
- > This is again assuming that the objects were AT the distance of
- > Goat Ridge, and not closer. Which is then based on the assumption
- > that the objects were aircraft-sized.

MORE COMMENTS: My argument is NOT about where the objects actually flew but where Arnold THOUGHT they flew when he PLOTTED IT ON HIS MAP -- I say explicitly that it is "contrary to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map." It is NOT based on guessing the size of the objects or the quality of his visual observation abilities, but on his drawing and mapping skills on an aeronautical chart a few feet in front of him, and whether he can "eyeball" a 45-degree deviation without even having to measure it with a protractor or compass.

- > @ (6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: A flight path of the objects
- > @BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little
- > @Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat
- > @Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course
- > @for the objects.

- >
- > Ditto.
- >
- > @ (7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly on a 170
- > @heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern
- > @FRONT slope of Rainier without slamming into the
- > @8,000-9,000-foot level of Rainier first.
- >
- > @ (8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER once tells his story of
- > @seeing the objects to the north of Mt. Rainier, then approaching
- > @in a line to Rainier, then CROSSING in FRONT of Rainier, and
- > @then observing the objects' peculiar SHAPES from this CLOSEST
- > @DISTANCE, as one would logically expect. Arnold gets to the
- > @point of "APPROACHING the north edge of Rainier" and then fails
- > @to have the objects cross in front. He later has afterthoughts
- > @and digressions about objects in front and seeing their shapes
- > @but not in chronological narrative order.
- >
- > Another possibility is that the objects presented a very low
- > contrast against the mountain, and were thus indistinct during
- > this period.

MORE COMMENTS: See my 12 Points. The mirror-like or "intense blue-white" objects SHOULD have been INVISIBLE or nearly so IF actually in FRONT of the snow but Arnold claimed he "clearly" saw their shapes against the sky and the snow at CLOSEST APPROACH which would have been near Mt. Rainier. The Rainier phase of his story is when in the sequence of his narrative, CONFUSION suddenly enters in from then on.

- > Another possibility is that Arnold couldn't keep his story
- > straight.
- >
- > @ (9) NO SKY BACKGROUND IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects fle
- > @behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt.
- > @Rainier his depression angle from his plane at 9,200+ feet would
- > @prevent him from EVER seeing the objects against the SKY at that
- > @altitude, even though Arnold reported seeing the objects against
- > @the sky both before and after Mt. Rainier. This is contrary to
- > @Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the objects'
- > @flight path.
- >
- > @ (10) NO "CLOCKING" POSSIBLE IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects
- > @flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of
- > @Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane would not only
- > @prevent him from seeing the objects against the SKY but by doing
- > @so would also have prevented him from seeing a SKY edge of Mt.
- > @Rainier to BEGIN HIS FAMOUS "CLOCKING" of the objects' speed.
- > @This clashes with all of Arnold's accounts and his only known
- > @DRAWING of the flight path.

- >
- > OOPS! How was Arnold able to START the clocking exactly when they
- > crossed the edge of the mountain if he couldn't SEE them until
- > they got there?

MORE COMMENTS: I thought it understood from comments in previous postings that the objects would have reappeared in the gap between Mt. Rainier's summit and Little Tahoma Peak then disappeared again but very briefly, behind the latter, and that's when he started his renowned "timing." I already anticipated this and revised the point in my 12 Points before you posted this.

- Not only would he not know exactly where they
- > would come out from behind the mountain, he could not even know
 - > that they WOULD come from behind it. So the clocking is
 - > improbable if they went behind, because Arnold would be wondering
 - > if they would reappear instead of getting ready to clock them.

MORE COMMENTS: I'm soon going to post a response to Bruce on this, but let me just say we're forgetting something important here: We keep referring to these 9 objects as if they were ONE OBJECT at ONE SPATIAL POSITION. They weren't. Arnold estimated the 9 objects were spread out over a 5-mile length horizontally and also were spread vertically with the first object highest and the remainder progressively lower. At the 10,000-foot level Rainier is only 4 miles wide so a 5-mile chain of 9 objects would NEVER COMPLETELY DISAPPEAR BEHIND MT. RAINIER, but would always have at least one object visible at one end of the chain or the other.

Moreover, Arnold had watched these objects travel in a constant-heading line from far to the north and he could easily project forward their simple LINEAR PATH to estimate when objects passing behind Rainier would reappear -- especially if there was always an object visible at one end of the chain as a "visual place holder" or reminder of where the entire chain must be located EVEN WHEN INVISIBLE AND BEHIND MT. RAINIER. Comprene?

- > @Supporting evidence comes from the following:
- >
- > @"The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and
- > @Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult
- > @for them to be seen from the ground".
- >
- > @['Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian', June 26]
- >
- > @[Easton]
- > @"Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the
- > @southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".
- >
- > @['Norman, Oklahoma Transcript', June 26]

>

> @Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire
 > @Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed
 > @in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier".

>

> @['Oregon Journal', June 27, 1947]

>

> @COMMENTS: Again these news stories patently contradict most
 > @other Arnold accounts that he FIRST sighted the objects far to
 > @the north of Rainier and that they were at a high altitude of
 > @9,000 to 10,000 feet, not "LOW over the slopes." And these again
 > @are newspapers' HEARSAY PARAPHRASES and NOT DIRECT QUOTES of
 > @Arnold. These are directly contradicted by Arnold in DIRECT
 > @QUOTE 1-2 DAYS BEFORE the UP dispatch (printed in the Oklahoma
 > @paper) and the AP dispatch (printed in the Portland paper), when
 > @in his second earliest known interview he told the Chicago
 > @Tribune he counted the objects as they "DISAPPEARED BEHIND the
 > @peak of Mt. Rainier [Rainier]."

>

> @Once again, Arnold's DRAWING of apparently late June 1947
 > @showing NO CROSSING IN FRONT, but objects coming out from
 > @BEHIND, also flatly contradicts these hearsay paraphrasings.

>

> @[Easton]

> @Also, in his letter to the Air Force Arnold stated, "These
 > @objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few seconds to
 > @make out their shape or their formation. Very shortly they
 > @approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the
 > @snow quite plainly".

>

> @COMMENTS: I've already covered this in my comments on "IMAGE"
 > @REFLECTIONS and the STRANGE GAP in Arnold's account (see above).

>

> @The 'peak' which these objects disappeared behind is, so far as
 > @I'm aware, detailed only in Arnold's book:

>

> @COMMENTS: Arnold also details this peak in his 1977 Fate
 > @lecture transcribed recently by Bruce as you've seen posted here
 > @ (but also published by Fate in 1980 in edited version):
 > @ "...actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt.
 > @Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight."

>

> @And in your quote from Arnold's 1952 book (below) you miss
 > @entirely his earlier reference several paragraphs before where
 > @he says he STARTED his CLOCKING "when the first craft of this
 > @formation jetted to the southward from the SNOW-BASED CLEFT of
 > @Mount Rainier." This indicates that the peak was on the RIGHT
 > @EDGE of Rainier and NOT in the MIDDLE FRONT of the mountain.

>

> @[Easton quoting Arnold]

> @ "Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and
> @out of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of
> @the Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I
> @determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity
> @of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they
> @revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight
> @momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of
> @Mount Rainier proper".
>
>
> @COMMENTS: There are 10 maybe now 11 Points against this interpretation.
>
>
> @COMMENTS: If Arnold was merely showing A-B the "clocking"
> @course then he wouldn't have lines indicating the objects came
> @from BEHIND Rainier, BEFORE he STARTED CLOCKING. Also, marking
> @the objects' 10,000-foot altitude and the 5-mile length of Goat
> @Ridge were irrelevant to his clocking, yet he marked them
> @anyway, so he was not limiting his drawing to an explanation of
> @the clocking.
>
> @[Easton]
> @The smaller 'peak' which is apparently drawn by Arnold - to the
> @south of Mt. Rainier - could that be Arnold attempting to show
> @the relative position of our illusive peak?
>
> @COMMENTS: Possibly. But it is well below the level of the
> @objects, though perhaps he didn't intend to draw it to scale and
> @proper relation vertically. It does resemble Little Tahoma and
> @it's on the RIGHT EDGE which is totally inconsistent with
> @Pyramid Peak etc. in the MIDDLE FRONT of Rainier.
>
> @COMMENTS: I refute this "minor importance" notion in my next
> @paragraph you respond to (below). This phase had to be of MAJOR
> @IMPORTANCE for seeing the objects' SHAPES at CLOSEST APPROACH.
>
> @What about Arnold's statement in his letter to the Air Force:
>
> @ "I am making a drawing to the best of my ability, which I am
> @including, as to the shape I observed these objects to be as they
> @passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier".
>
> @Could this be taken as the confirmation you're querying?
>
> @COMMENTS: Arnold literally says "PASSED" the ridges and Mt.
> @Rainier NOT "PASSED IN FRONT OF." Can't he just make the simple
> @statement? The objects could "pass" ABOVE or BEHIND too, and in
> @fact they DID.
>
>

- > It's almost as if Arnold told different stories to different
- > people. Now the questions are:
- >
- > * Why did all of these reporters come up with the same mistakes?
- >
- > * Was someone acting as a spokesman for Arnold?

MORE COMMENTS: How much was simply due to normal variation of human memory and perceptual limitations? Some of the problem testimony comes from Arnold in his own writings or in recorded interviews.

- > * Why are Arnold's descriptions of what happened so vague as to
- > not include language stating whether the objects flew in front of
- > or behind Mt. Rainier?

MORE COMMENTS: This confusion sets in at the point when the objects "approach" Rainier. It is also likely that after the linear progression reached Rainier the visual field simply got more complicated with some objects disappearing others reappearing, some flashing, others fading, etc., and Arnold's brain simply got overloaded as to the fine points of sequence, location, etc.

- > * If Arnold made a report and a drawing for the Air Force, why
- > wasn't it specific regarding the flight path of the objects?

MORE COMMENTS: Excellent question!

- > These are symptoms of fabrication.

MORE COMMENTS: Further down you suggest that it might have been a TOTAL fabrication. But a better explanation is simply CONFUSION OF DETAILS.

It seems as though it was not

- > important to Arnold whether the objects went in front of or
- > behind the mountain. Let's see now:
- >
- > * He was busy trying to figure out what they were.
- >
- > * He had time to observe them and try to discern the shapes.
- >
- > * He had time to measure the angular size by comparing them to a
- > Dzus fastener on his cockpit cowling (something most witnesses
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- > detail of whether the objects passed in front of or behind Mt.
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- > possibly in conflict with each other.

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- > up and fed it to Arnold. There was a similar story in a tabloid
- > book that appeared some time before the sighting. The cover of
- > that 'bloid is pictured in one of Brookesmith's books.

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- > :> :> :>
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- > ---- =>X X- @= = o <o> >-o =-I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----
- > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
- > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
- > Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
- > 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.
- > Bloomington IN 47405-7109
- >
- >
- >

Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 19:53:39 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Seattle Map
charset=ISO-8859-1
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 20:29:22 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

> >

> Joel wrote:

>

> >To help with the Arnold discussion, I posted part of the CAA Seattle

> >Sectional Aeronautical Chart for the first half of 1947 at

>

> ><http://www.ufx.org/1947/seamap.htm>

>

>

> Joel,

>

> This would be helpful. Unfortunately, I'm unable to download any image!

>

> Although the data is being transferred, when complete, nothing appears on

> screen.

>

> Even if I download directly as a file, it's not saving an image - same
with

> Netscape and Explorer.

OK, I cut the file size down a few hundred kb -- if it doesn't work now,
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Joel Carpenter

—

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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 02:34:19 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

>My COMMENTS in response (below). But let me point out that you
>completely dodge my conveniently numbered 7 Points of evidence
>that Arnold's objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier which now can be
>extended to 8 or 9 Points. You answer a few without referring
>to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the
>others. So let me repeat my points as extended and slightly
>reordered:

>EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLD'S OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER

>(1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and
>second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the
>afternoon of June 25, 1947: " I counted nine of them as they
>DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."

Brad,

I didn't 'duck' this issue, I pointed it out!

Yes an anomaly, however it has to be seen in the context that
it's is a _reported_ comment, could easily be a misunderstanding
about the objects (apparently) disappearing behind a 'peak' and
most importantly, Arnold seemingly never referred to this
fundamental aspect elsewhere.

The reported quote is: "I counted nine of them as they
disappeared behind the peak of Mount Rainier".

Could Arnold actually have said, "I counted nine of them as they
disappeared behind a peak on Mount Rainier".

That would be consistent with Arnold's trustworthy, verbatim
accounts.

>(2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the
>objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's
>south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different
>standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path
>behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from
>mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was
>probably done in late June 1947.

As I did respond, the drawing is ambiguous (what it be too much to ask for something that wasn't) and open to different interpretations. I also explained that I did appreciate why you thought this might be supportive of your supposition.

>(3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also
>mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or
>"cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most
>prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little
>Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald,
>Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+
>ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot
>altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.

Even in Bequette's article, where it's mentioned, "He said he could estimate the distance of the objects better because an intervening peak once blocked his view of them. He found the peak was 25 miles away, he related", this is immediately followed by the reported confirmation, "The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult for them to be seen from the ground".

Contrary to your point here, there seems to be no evidential reason why the 'peak' Arnold mentions is 'Little Tahoma'. If this is the only 'jagged peak' which could 'fit' by altering much of Arnold's consistent testimony, that alone should perhaps indicate it doesn't correspond.

>.(4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the
>objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of
>Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of
>Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles
>BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.

Agreed, that could equate, however, there's also the possibility that Arnold believed the nine objects momentarily passed behind a completely different peak, perhaps to the south of Mt. Rainier.

It seems impossible to determine when Arnold decided the objects were so far distant.

>(5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the
>west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would
>have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary
>to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced

>mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an
>enormous 45 degree angle difference.

That's obviously conjecture. We could equally say that such an experienced pilot wouldn't normally have multiple sightings of 'flying saucers', especially also being bewildered by 25-30, 2-3 ft objects which resembled ducks but apparently flew too fast.

On the point of Arnold's continual sightings, I have located an online source of the 'Excerpts from an August 5, 1956, letter to Isabel L. Davis from Maurene Chenoweth', at:

<http://home.worldonline.nl/~karel/ufo/news/articles/0375.html>

Following an interview with Arnold, the writer notes:

"On his own sightings he has seen saucers five separate times and he has made movies of them. One flew under him at Mt. Lassen and he got a movie of that".

>(6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: A flight path of the objects
>BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little
>Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat
>Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course
>for the objects.

It would tend to substantiate some basis for an extraordinary event... if the considerable, overall evidence didn't indicate otherwise.

>(7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly on a 170
>heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern
>FRONT slope of Rainier without slamming into the 8,000-9,000-
>foot level of Rainier first.

Well, yes, which might suggest the circumstances you are reluctant to accept and which are frequently evidenced, may be the true explanation.

As you can hopefully see, far from 'conveniently dodging' the points you raised they have largely been addressed and in essence, your scenario can only be viable by abandoning what was previously endorsed - in support of the premise these nine objects could be ET spacecraft- as potential proof.

It's comparable to a jigsaw; your key piece can perhaps be made to 'fit', but when we look at the overall picture, it clearly doesn't match corresponding pieces of the puzzle.

If that's what you are prepared to accept, it can only be acknowledged and should be appreciated you have set out the reasons why.

Incidentally, it isn't contended that a formation of birds, no matter how large and reflective, would be a conceivable candidate if the nine objects were truly so far distant as you surmise.

Yet, were those nine, brightly reflective, echelon flying, fluttering and sailing artefacts really so far away as Arnold believed and if so, why the apparent dilemma in easily confirming this.

James.

—
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 21:52:32 EST
Subject: Arnold /Kottmeyer/"Complaint"Status:

Bruce,

I'm very glad you brought up the issue of how many seconds Arnold's objects would have been behind Mt. Rainier because it points up the fact that they ALL would NOT have DISAPPEARED if they passed BEHIND Rainier.

We keep forgetting something important here: We keep referring to these 9 objects as if they were ONE OBJECT at ONE SPATIAL POSITION. They weren't. Arnold estimated the 9 objects were spread out over a 5-mile length horizontally and also were spread vertically with the first object highest and the remainder progressively lower. At the 10,000-foot level Rainier is only 4 miles wide so a 5-mile chain of 9 objects would NEVER COMPLETELY DISAPPEAR BEHIND MT. RAINIER, but would always have at least one object visible at one end of the chain or the other.

Moreover, Arnold had watched these objects travel in a constant-heading line from far to the north and he could easily project forward their simple LINEAR PATH to estimate when objects passing behind Rainier would reappear -- especially if there was always an object visible at one end of the chain as a "visual place holder" or reminder of where the entire chain must be located EVEN WHEN INVISIBLE AND BEHIND MT. RAINIER.

Some MORE COMMENTS briefly.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 24 Feb 2000 2:23:53 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >

> Regarding "Brad's Complaint"

>

>

> [Bruce].....because I believe Arnold assumed that any reader/listener to
> his

> > story would logically INFER the truth (that the objects passed on the
> west

> > side) from Arnold's statements about seeing them against the snow, about
> them

> > being on the west side, etc.

>

> [Brad]

> >COMMENTS: You're trying to make excuses for why Arnold NEVER ONCE in
30+

> years gave an >orderly, sequential account of seeing the flash, then seeing
> the objects approach Mt. Rainier in a >straight line, and then seeing the

> objects cross over in front of Mt. Rainier (if they did) where he should
 > >have gotten his best look at them from the closest distance.
 >
 > Yes, absolutely, I am trying to "excuse" Arnold for his oversight. I am
 > arguing that Arnold
 > didn't feel it necessary to say explicitly "They crossed in front of Mt.
 > Rainier" or words to that
 > effect because he assumed , tacitly or explicitly, that the
 > listeners/readers would make what
 > I believe to be the CORRECT inference based on all the "clues" he had
 > given, clues that have been
 > summarized here ad nauseum.
 > [Brad]
 > > All his statements about seeing the objects on the west of the mountain,
 > seeing their shapes as >supposedly seen against the snow, etc., come from
 > LATER AFTERTHOUGHTS and >DIGRESSIONS in every single blasted one of
 his
 > accounts! He tells us they "APPROACHED" the >"north edge" of Mt. Rainier
 > but then doesn't take the next step of saying they passed or crossed that
 > >very same "north edge."
 >
 > >It's as if the passage of Mt. Rainier was a BLANK GAP in his story because
 > the objects had >DISAPPEARED BEHIND the mountain. He rambles around later
 > trying to fill the awkward gap >retroactively.
 >
 > [Bruce]
 > >>I think his statement about "disappearing behind"
 > >> Mt. Rainier was actually a confusion of the main mountain with whatever
 > smaller peak he
 > >> claimed to have seen them pass behind,
 >
 > >COMMENTS: You're admitting Arnold suffered from "confusion" in this
 > aspect of his story. I would >contend the confusion was in a different
 > sense.
 >
 > I admit that his STORY suffers confusion, coming, as it does, from numerous
 > different
 > sources under varying circumstances.

MORE COMMENTS: I think you hit the nail on the head here. Suddenly at the point where the objects APPROACH Mt. Rainier Arnold's story starts getting sequentially CONFUSED. But it isn't because his story comes from different sources -- Arnold's story suffers this confusion upon proximity to Mt. Rainier when he himself did the writing under no pressure or compulsion from reporters putting him on the spot for instant answers. In some cases Arnold's confused account -- always confused at this same place in the story -- comes YEARS LATER as in his 1952 book or in his 1977 lecture, revised and published in 1980.

I believe that ARNOLD HIMSELF was

- > not confused
- > as to whether or not they passed between him and Rainier or on the other
- > side.
- > I think the problem has arisen because no one interviewed him in detail,
- > making him recall
- > "second by second" what happened. Instead, he was free to recite the
- > history as he saw fit
- > at the time. Certainly as far as the press reports are concerned (as
- > opposed to his Air Force
- > letter or the book), he was asked to come up with a version of the story on
- > the spur of the moment, knowing that he couldn't take time to explain
- > carefully all the details. HOWEVER, if, in an interview,
- > he says "I saw them approaching Mt. Rainier from the north" and then a few
- > sentences later (or perhaps the next sentence) he says, "I could see their
- > shape against the snow banks" , he would logically believe that the
- > listener could infer that the objects were between him and Rainier.

MORE COMMENTS: But Arnold makes this same mental calculation of what his readers or listeners would "logically" infer EVERY SINGLE TIME he told and retold his story over 30+ years!!!! And flying in front of the mountain contradicts his direct statement to the Chicago Tribune, his ONE AND ONLY DRAWING of flight path, his mapping of the 23-mile distance, his mapping of the 170 course to Goat Ridge, etc. etc., I have listed 12 Points on this.

> [Bruce]

- > >> I still think this is making an Extinct Volcano out of a Mole Hill.
- > >> > At any rate, I don't see what we could do about it now. Only one
- > person was
- > >> there...> Arnold... and all we have to go on is what he said about it....
- > whether or
- > >> not it makes complete and logical sense.> As I have said before,
- > >one is offered the choice of deciding the report is so
- > >> replete with "errors" as not to warrant careful analysis,

> [Brad]

- > >COMMENTS: Actually I think we're making progress in understanding the
- > event by minutely >analyzing it -- which is the OPPOSITE of DISCARDING it
- > as not worth analyzing as you like to point out >Project Grudge did in
- > 1949.

> [Bruce]

- > >or one can take
- > >> more or less at face value what Arnold said.>

> [Brad]

- > >COMMENTS: The problem is WHICH story of Arnold's should we take at "face
- > value"? :) Behind the >mountain or in front? A 180 or 360 turn over
- > Mineral? First seen in front of the mountain or first seen far t>o the
- > north? First thought geese or first thought an aircraft in near-collision?
- > Clocked with a stop >watch, wristwatch or his instrument panel clock?
- > Saucer-shaped, or bat-shaped, or tadpole-shaped, >or wraith-like, or a half

> moon? Above the ridge or swerving in and out? At 9,000 feet, or 9,500, or
 > >10,000, or perhaps 6,000 feet? Constant elevation or climbing? Flying
 > towards Mt. Rainier, or Yakima, >or Goat Ridge? Flying parallel to the
 > objects or at right angles? Continued his search for the crashed >C-46 for
 > 15-20 minutes after the sighting or dropped it in his excitement and
 > eagerness to report? He >changed his story a lot and that should tell us
 > something. >
 > >I can't resolve these contradictions by using Arnold's statements "at face
 > value" because there are >"face value" statements for all of them. But I
 > think I can resolve most, if not eventually all, of them by >careful
 > ANALYSIS such as we've been doing here.
 > [Bruce]
 > I think these varying statements are a result of the "spur of the moment "
 > comments requested
 > from Arnold during the various interviews. Anyone who has worked with
 > stories of events
 > as told under varying circumstances by witnesses (during different
 > interviews, etc.) knows that the
 > story "wanders about" a "hard core" of events. The analyst has to come up
 > with the most
 > common or self-consistent version to determine what happened.

MORE COMMENTS: Certainly SOME of these discrepancies can be accounted for
 by spur-of-the-moment statements, e.g., his distance estimates as he further refined
 them. Trying to resolve the discrepancies is why we're analyzing the case.

> I think everyone here would agree that Arnold saw SOME NUMBER (9) or
 > objects which HE CONSIDERED STRANGE (could not identify as birds, planes or
 > superment) which flew GENERALLY SOUTHWARD in the VICINITY OF MT>
 RAINIER
 > and were last seen APPARENTLY IN THE '
 > VICINITY OF MT. ADAMS. Arnold was FLYING IN HIS PLANE at the time
 and
 > FACING
 > GENERALLY EASTWARD. He was SOMEWHERE RELATIVELY NEAR
 MINERAL WASHINGTON
 > at the time. He CLOCKED THE TIME IT TOOK FOR THEM TO APPEAR TO
 BE NEAR
 > RAINIER
 > and then to travel southward to APPEAR TO BE NEAR ADAMS. His attention
 was
 > first
 > attracted to them by a FLASH OF LIGHT from the direction of these objects
 > (we assume they
 > were objects and not fig newtons of his imagination :)).
 > Anything else we can agree on?

MORE COMMENTS: I think this is a good "core" minimum of the story that can be agreed upon.

> > It is amusing to imagine how the "disappears behind Mt. Rainier"
> > interpretation would "blow up" the pelican explanation.
>
>
> [Brad]
> COMMENTS: Exactly my point in beginning this whole line of argument.
> Birds would be invisible at such a distance (23+ miles).
>
> [Bruce
> > However, if one assumes that they did not pass behind Rainier but
> > nevertheless passed behind SOMETHING (some peak) as ARnold's
> > statement implies, then once again the "pelicanization" of Arnold's
> > sighting is for the birds.
> [Brad]
> COMMENTS: Though closer, birds would still be essentially invisible at
> this distance (roughly 15 miles).
>
> [Bruce]
> > For those pelicanists out there slavering over this nitpicking I again
> > issue the eternal challenge:
> >
> > DRAW A MAP showing the track of th pelicans and the track of Arnold's
> > plane and convince me that it could have appeared to him as if the
> > pelicans were first seen far to the north of rainier and last seen
> passing
> > Mt. Adams, while he flew merily along at about 100 mph.
> [Brad]
> COMMENTS: Arnold's speed with the 22 mph tail wind from 300 was about 120
> mph.
> > But the bird theorists need birds speeding along at 300+ mph in order to
> cross the face of Mt. Rainier i>n 3 minutes or less at 6,000 feet (or at
> nearly Arnold's speed, 110 mph, if at Rainier's narrower >9,000-foot
> level).
> <
>
> Of course, the tail wind for Arnold would also affect the flight track of
> the birds,
> so the closing speed of Arnold's plane on the flight track of the birds
> would
> still be about 100 mph (if arnold was flying at 100 mph air speed)
>
> IF THEY DISAPPEARED BEHIND RAINIER and were going 1700 mph
> or nearly 30 miles per minute, at an altitude where the width of
> Rainier was 5 miles, then it would have taken about 10 seconds for them
> to pass behind the mountain. At lower altitudes it wuld have taken

- > some seconds longer. Clearly enough time for Arnold to realize they
- > passed BEHIND Rainier. However, Arnold did not say they passed
- > behind Rainier, INstead he referred to them passing behind what
- > had to be a much smaller (less wide) peak adjacent to (on the southern
- > flank of?) Rainier. Seems odd that he would call attention to what would
- > have
- > been a much more brief disappearance behind some small peak other
- > than Rainier if they had passed behind Rainier itself,.
- >
- >
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 23:51:27 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

LARRY ROBINSON WROTE in response to "Brad's Complaint"
and "12 Monkeys"..oops, . I mean 12 reasons,

>

I>t's almost as if Arnold told different stories to different
>people.

Probably did tell different DETAILS of the same story to
different reporter, but he certainly told the "core story"
to all of them

> Now the questions are:

>* Why did all of these reporters come up with the same mistakes?

Reporters write what they believe they have heard (at least the honest
ones do)..... but this may not be what the witness said or at least
not what the witness meant to say. Rarely does a reporter ask
sufficiently perceptive questions, but even if the reporter does
do good job and get a complete story, the compression of the
story to make it fit a 3 second news bite or whatever, like the
disinterest of the editor, causes the final version to be "divergent"
from the witness' statement. Can't even trust a quote.

>* Was someone acting as a spokesman for Arnold?

Nah, forget this. (We even have Arnold on tape.)

>* Why are Arnold's descriptions of what happened so vague as to
>not include language stating whether the objects flew in front of
>or behind Mt. Rainier?

He certainly made statements many times and many ways that
would indicate he knew which side of the mountain they were on
and furthermore, it appears that he assumed the listener/reader
would make the correct inference that he saw them silhouetted
against the side of the mountain.

As you pointed out in a section of your response not reproduced
here, how would he have known when to start clocking if
he hadn't been able to see them traveling past the west side
of Rainier?

>* If Arnold made a report and a drawing for the Air Force, why

>wasn't it specific regarding the flight path of the objects?

Read the stuff that has been posted. HE said he could see them against the side of the mountain (snow).

>These are symptoms of fabrication. It seems as though it was not important to Arnold whether the objects went in front of or behind the mountain. Let's see now:

Don't be fooled by this argument raised by Brad. There is no indication that Arnold fabricated anything.

>* He was busy trying to figure out what they were.

Yes.

>* He had time to observe them and try to discern the shapes.

Yes.

>* He had time to measure the angular size by comparing them to a Dzus fastener on his cockpit cowling (something most witnesses don't even think of at the time of the sighting).

Yes and yes

>* And, of course, he was also still flying his plane.

Yes.

>-- all of this while he was timing them???

Yes. No big deal. all he had to do was note the time when the first one passed the southern edge of Rainier. Then he could spend time watching, turning his plane and rolling down his window, etc. for the next minute or so as they flew toward Mt. Adams.

>These other details were important to Arnold, but the important detail of whether the objects passed in front of or behind Mt. Rainier is mentioned rarely, and some of those rare instances are possibly in conflict with each other.

>It almost smells like that purveyor of picuniarly promulgated prevaricating nonprosaic prose, Ray Palmer, made the whole thing up and fed it to Arnold. There was a similar story in a tabloid book that appeared some time before the sighting. The cover of that 'bloid is pictured in one of Brookesmith's books.

This idea is complete garbage.

>This is the only solution that doesn't require us to use eight 1942 Vought V-173s and a wrecked 1945 Northrop XP-79B, all purloined from the east coast, supported by extraterrestrial fire balloons, and powered by hypnotized 170-degree-oriented supersonic pelicans with sonic boom arrestors on their feet. >

You forgot that the pelicans were riding on Klassic Low Altitude Meteors (that's how they got their fantastic speed)

—
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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 23:57:55 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

ist"

>objects' width are separated by 65 feet (data thanks to Joel Carpenter, correcting earlier 60-ft figure of Bruce Maccabee). If at 23 miles instead of 15 miles this would be 99.7 feet approximately. He <

Nitpick:

Yes, 65 ft, but arniold wasn't looking directly north at the plane fling away from him.

There was some angle/perspective shortening of the spacing between the engines.

I'll stick with my 60 ft as the projected spacing in Arnold's direction.

This is of course

only a rough guess of the angle (80 degrees) that goes into the cosine correction.

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Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 23:59:53 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

>

MORE COMMENTS: I thought it understood from comments in previous postings that the objects would have reappeared in the gap between Mt. Rainier's summit and Little Tahoma Peak then disappeared again but very briefly, behind the latter, and that's when he started his renowned "timing." I already anticipated this and revised the point in my 12 Points before you posted this.

<

He'd have to be quick since he could only see them in the gap for a second or two before they disappear behind the smaller peak and reappear in another second.

—
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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 00:04:39 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Message text written by "UFO Research List"

>MORE COMMENTS: I'm soon going to post a response to Bruce on this, but let me just say we're forgetting something important here: We keep referring to these 9 objects as if they were ONE OBJECT at ONE SPATIAL POSITION. They weren't. Arnold estimated the 9 objects were spread out over a 5-mile length horizontally and also were spread vertically with the first object highest and the remainder progressively lower. At the 10,000-foot level Rainier is only 4 miles wide so a 5-mile chain of 9 objects would NEVER COMPLETELY DISAPPEAR BEHIND MT. RAINIER, but would always have at least one object visible at one end of the chain or the other.

Moreover, Arnold had watched these objects travel in a constant-heading line from far to the north and he could easily project forward their simple LINEAR PATH to estimate when objects passing behind Rainier would reappear -- especially if there was always an object visible at one end of the chain as a "visual place holder" or reminder of where the entire chain must be located EVEN WHEN INVISIBLE AND BEHIND MT. RAINIER. Comprendre?
<

Well, this is a guess. We don't know that Arnold would have assumed that the objects would continue along a straight (nominally) path simply from seeing them approach the mountain. For all h knew they could suddenly make an eastward turn and "disappear."

In fact, it probably was not until after they passed Rainier that he got a good idea of the direction of flight.

Even if their altitude was high enough so that the last one was still visible at the left when the first one appeared at the right side of the mountain

does not mean that he would have known when to be ready to start clocking them.

Had he started clocking when the SECOND one appeared from behind the mountain your argument would be better.... but still not convincing to me,

-
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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 01:15:41 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Seattle Map
References: <00f01bf7f01\$16e4ee20\$de5079a5@mindspring.com>
Status:

joel carpenter wrote:

>
> >
> Hi -
>
> To help with the Arnold discussion, I posted part of the CAA Seattle
> Sectional Aeronautical Chart for the first half of 1947 at
>
> <http://www.ufx.org/1947/seamap.htm>
>
> This should be very close to, if not identical to, the one Arnold used to do
> his calculations.
> The original is about a meter wide, so I had to scan it in sections and tile
> it together, and I made it huge so all the detail is visible. Warning, it's
> nearly 2 Megabytes, and may take 5 min or more to download at dialup speeds,
> but at least then you'll have your own copy and everyone will be playing on
> the same polo grounds.
>
> If anyone would like a smaller file, or additional sections added to what's
> there, etc, please let me know.
>
> Joel Carpenter

Just to let you know, it worked for me Joel, using Netscape 4.7,
but I'm hooked up via a cable modem, so that could be a big
difference.

Todd Lemire

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to
the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself
is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us
there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such
mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The
Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 10:38:24 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000225092209.12999A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

Status:

On Thu, 24 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 18:47:05 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

@
@Larry,

@Please see my revised 12 Points of evidence, posted subsequent
@to this posting.

@MORE COMMENTS below.

@Brad

@In a message dated Thu, 24 Feb 2000 5:02:48 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@>
@> On Thu, 24 Feb 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
@>
@> @Date: Thu, 24 Feb 2000 00:25:14 EST
@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
@> @Subject: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
@>
@> @@>
@> @James,

@> @ (2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the
@> @objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's
@> @south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different
@> @standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path
@> @behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from
@> @mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was
@> @probably done in late June 1947.

@> I can't tell anything that critical from the crude drawing posted
@> (from the IUR cover). It looks like it had been hastily made on
@> an envelope resting on somebody's knee to me.

@MORE COMMENTS: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN DRAWING of the flight path
@does not look so "hastily" made to me: He has captions for
@10,000-ft altitude, 5-mile length, A-B marked (I have to get the
@complete drawing to see where "B" appears, only a portion
@appears on IUR's cover), calculations of speed, three sets of
@terrain features for Mt. Rainier, Goat Ridge and Mt. Adams, and
@of course the flight path wiggly line itself showing by its
@unevenness the variation of the objects' motion/path.

@If anything, this drawing looks more carefully done than the
@shape sketches he sent the AAF, and one wonders (as you ask
@below) why he didn't supply such a drawing to the AAF? Why
@didn't he supply a MAP? There has NEVER been a MAP drawn by
@ANYONE and published or made available (except a worthless
@sketch in FSR 1984, and except an outline Bruce Maccabee
@posted). Yet we know Arnold drew a map and there is even a news
@photo of him with it (in the Idaho Statesman one edition but not
@all for June 28, 1947).

It would be impossible to make a map, without knowing actual
distance, which he did not have.

@>The question
@> becomes: Why was the drawing made? Was it made to preserve the
@> sighting in Arnold's mind, or was it drawn to show someone else
@> the details of the sighting?

@> @ (4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the
@> @objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of
@> @Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of
@> @Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles
@> @BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.

@> This estimate was based on Arnold's guess that the objects were
@> really aircraft.

@MORE COMMENTS: No it wasn't -- you refute yourself in your next
@sentence about terrain setting a "lower bound" (see below). See
@my revised 12 Points where I anticipated this objection in
@advance. Arnold said over and over again his distance estimates
@were based on passing behind terrain features. His distance
@estimates were refined as he worked over the MAP PLOTS in the
@days after his sighting. He NEVER said he estimated the
@objects' distance using guesswork as to SIZE.

@Notice for example he said the objects APPEARED smaller than the

@DC-4 he saw at about 15 miles but were farther away, at 23 @miles. The actual figures from his comparisons show he @calculated the size to distance ratios accurately and wasn't @GUESSING at SIZE or something he couldn't possibly determine @without distance data. The furthest engines on the DC-4 to @which he compared the objects' width are separated by 65 feet @ (data thanks to Joel Carpenter, correcting earlier 60-ft figure @of Bruce Maccabee). If at 23 miles instead of 15 miles this @would be 99.7 feet approximately. He estimated the objects' @width at 100 feet -- representing an EXACTLY CORRECT CALCULATION @and scaling of angular size to the nearest foot.

But there is NO way he could have known any distance, except IF the objects really went behind Little Tahoma. (and it has not been conclusively shown, given that we now have a direct statement from Arnold that the objects passed in front of Mt. Rainier -- see Bruce's last post). So as it stands now, the objects went in front of Mr. Rainier, and then essed around to go behind Little Tahoma, on a constant 170 degree heading???? :P

@> If the objects were not really in the size range @> of an airplane, then the estimate is worthless. But if the @> objects really did fly behind Little Tahoma, then that puts a @> lower bound on the distance.

@> Is it possible for pelicans to disappear while traversing in @> front of two mountains? Only if they present such a low contrast @> that they can't be seen.

@> @ (5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the @> @west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would @> @have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary @> @to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced @> @mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an @> @enormous 45 degree angle difference.

@> This is again assuming that the objects were AT the distance of @> Goat Ridge, and not closer. Which is then based on the assumption @> that the objects were aircraft-sized.

@MORE COMMENTS: My argument is NOT about where the objects @actually flew but where Arnold THOUGHT they flew when he PLOTTED @IT ON HIS MAP -- I say explicitly that it is "contrary to @Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map." It is NOT based on @guessing the size of the objects or the quality of his visual @observation abilities, but on his drawing and mapping skills on @an aeronautical chart a few feet in front of him, and whether he @can "eyeball" a 45-degree deviation without even having to @measure it with a protractor or compass.

But that entire truth is based on the assumption that the objects were really over goat ridge (impossible to show without sophisticated instruments, or a shadow) and really went behind Little Tahoma peak (which contradicts other testimony if a constant 170 degree heading is assumed).

@> @ (8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER once tells his story of
@> @ seeing the objects to the north of Mt. Rainier, then approaching
@> @ in a line to Rainier, then CROSSING in FRONT of Rainier, and
@> @ then observing the objects' peculiar SHAPES from this CLOSEST
@> @ DISTANCE, as one would logically expect. Arnold gets to the
@> @ point of "APPROACHING the north edge of Rainier" and then fails
@> @ to have the objects cross in front. He later has afterthoughts
@> @ and digressions about objects in front and seeing their shapes
@> @ but not in chronological narrative order.

@> Another possibility is that the objects presented a very low
@> contrast against the mountain, and were thus indistinct during
@> this period.

@ MORE COMMENTS: See my 12 Points. The mirror-like or "intense
@ blue-white" objects SHOULD have been INVISIBLE or nearly so IF
@ actually in FRONT of the snow but Arnold claimed he "clearly"
@ saw their shapes against the sky and the snow at CLOSEST
@ APPROACH which would have been near Mt. Rainier. The Rainier
@ phase of his story is when in the sequence of his narrative,
@ CONFUSION suddenly enters in from then on.

@> Another possibility is that Arnold couldn't keep his story
@> straight.

@> @ (9) NO SKY BACKGROUND IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects flew
@> @ behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of Mt.
@> @ Rainier his depression angle from his plane at 9,200+ feet would
@> @ prevent him from EVER seeing the objects against the SKY at that
@> @ altitude, even though Arnold reported seeing the objects against
@> @ the sky both before and after Mt. Rainier. This is contrary to
@> @ Arnold's accounts and his only known DRAWING of the objects'
@> @ flight path.

According to the testimony Bruce just introduced, Arnold said he saw them against the snow. Now, who do we believe, Arnold, or Arnold?

@> @ (10) NO "CLOCKING" POSSIBLE IF IN FRONT: If Arnold's objects
@> @ flew behind some minor 6,000-foot bump in the FRONT slopes of
@> @ Mt. Rainier his depression angle from his plane would not only
@> @ prevent him from seeing the objects against the SKY but by doing
@> @ so would also have prevented him from seeing a SKY edge of Mt.
@> @ Rainier to BEGIN HIS FAMOUS "CLOCKING" of the objects' speed.

@> @This clashes with all of Arnold's accounts and his only known
@> @DRAWING of the flight path.

@> OOPS! How was Arnold able to START the clocking exactly when they
@> crossed the edge of the mountain if he couldn't SEE them until
@> they got there?

@MORE COMMENTS: I thought it understood from comments in
@previous postings that the objects would have reappeared in the
@gap between Mt. Rainier's summit and Little Tahoma Peak then
@disappeared again but very briefly, behind the latter, and
@that's when he started his renowned "timing." I already
@anticipated this and revised the point in my 12 Points before
@you posted this.

Your 12 points did not arrive until after I made my posting.
They were not there when I shut down last night, but appeared
this morning when I connected. There appears to be some delays in
the system, because I don't get my own posting copies until about
an hour after I post them.

I reiterate that once I read your posts, I can't read them again
unless I reply to them, because the lines become too long to fit
the 80 column screen (each paragraph becomes a single line).
There is something weird in your email program that doesn't put
proper line breaks in the text where the lines end. I don't have
any problem with anyone else's posts.

I gather that the timing did not start until the objects appeared
from behind Little Tahoma, then. This is, of course, assuming
that Arnold was wrong when he said that the objects crossed the
face of Mt. Rainier.

@> Not only would he not know exactly where they
@> would come out from behind the mountain, he could not even know
@> that they WOULD come from behind it. So the clocking is
@> improbable if they went behind, because Arnold would be wondering
@> if they would reappear instead of getting ready to clock them.

@MORE COMMENTS: I'm soon going to post a response to Bruce on
@this, but let me just say we're forgetting something important
@here: We keep referring to these 9 objects as if they were ONE
@OBJECT at ONE SPATIAL POSITION. They weren't. Arnold estimated
@the 9 objects were spread out over a 5-mile length horizontally
@and also were spread vertically with the first object highest
@and the remainder progressively lower. At the 10,000-foot level
@Rainier is only 4 miles wide so a 5-mile chain of 9 objects
@would NEVER COMPLETELY DISAPPEAR BEHIND MT. RAINIER, but would
@always have at least one object visible at one end of the chain
@or the other.

And just what did Arnold use to measure this 5 mile figure with?
If you say the mountain, then that assumes that the objects were
at the same distance as the mountain.

@Moreover, Arnold had watched these objects travel in a
@constant-heading line from far to the north and he could easily
@project forward their simple LINEAR PATH to estimate when
@objects passing behind Rainier would reappear -- especially if
@there was always an object visible at one end of the chain as a
@"visual place holder" or reminder of where the entire chain must
@be located EVEN WHEN INVISIBLE AND BEHIND MT. RAINIER.
@Comprende?

Only if Arnold lied when he said he saw them cross the face of
Mt. Rainier.

@> It's almost as if Arnold told different stories to different
@> people. Now the questions are:

@> * Why did all of these reporters come up with the same mistakes?

@> * Was someone acting as a spokesman for Arnold?

@MORE COMMENTS: How much was simply due to normal variation of
@human memory and perceptual limitations? Some of the problem
@testimony comes from Arnold in his own writings or in recorded
@interviews.

I should think that an important detail like which side of the
mountain the objects passed on would not be a "variation of human
memory -- unless Arnold was parroting a story which did not
include that little detail -- or unless the objects were
invisible at times due to low contrast.

Will the real Kenneth Arnold please stand up?

@> * Why are Arnold's descriptions of what happened so vague as to
@> not include language stating whether the objects flew in front of
@> or behind Mt. Rainier?

@MORE COMMENTS: This confusion sets in at the point when the
@objects "approach" Rainier. It is also likely that after the
@linear progression reached Rainier the visual field simply got
@more complicated with some objects disappearing others
@reappearing, some flashing, others fading, etc., and Arnold's
@brain simply got overloaded as to the fine points of sequence,
@location, etc.

@> * If Arnold made a report and a drawing for the Air Force, why

@> wasn't it specific regarding the flight path of the objects?

@MORE COMMENTS: Excellent question!

@> These are symptoms of fabrication.

@MORE COMMENTS: Further down you suggest that it might have been
@a TOTAL fabrication. But a better explanation is simply
@CONFUSION OF DETAILS.

That makes sense! In the auto accident I got into, I had completely forgotten that there had been a third vehicle (a large van which was waiting to turn left) between me and the car that hit my front bumper from behind. It hid my vehicle from the other driver until it was too late. It was only the next day (after the report was made) that I realized what had really happened.

But now that I know the truth, I stick to it.

Apparently, there are only three conclusions possible (unless somebody comes up with one that I didn't think of):

1. Arnold was unsure which side of the mountain and Little Tahoma the objects went on, due to conflicting perceptual clues.
2. His publisher paid him more to change some details, and he got confused between what he really saw and what he was supposed to say (The HAL syndrome?).
3. Arnold was reciting a story given to him by others, probably for picuniary purposes.

@> It seems as though it was not
@> important to Arnold whether the objects went in front of or
@> behind the mountain. Let's see now:

@> * He was busy trying to figure out what they were.

@> * He had time to observe them and try to discern the shapes.

@> * He had time to measure the angular size by comparing them to a
@> Dzus fastener on his cockpit cowling (something most witnesses
@> don't even think of at the time of the sighting).

@> * And, of course, he was also still flying his plane.

@>

@> -- all of this while he was timing them???

@>

@> These other details were important to Arnold, but the important
@> detail of whether the objects passed in front of or behind Mt.
@> Rainier is mentioned rarely, and some of those rare instances are
@> possibly in conflict with each other.

@MORE COMMENTS: I think you'll find that passage behind/front is
@mentioned almost as frequently as the timing and angular
@size/actual size because these depended on the distance. He was
@apparently challenged on the distance determination and sounds
@defensive about it in some of the interviews. Maybe that forced
@him to try to remember details better than he possibly could.

@> It almost smells like that purveyor of picuniarly promulgated
@> prevaricating nonprosaic prose, Ray Palmer, made the whole thing
@> up and fed it to Arnold. There was a similar story in a tabloid
@> book that appeared some time before the sighting. The cover of
@> that 'bloid is pictured in one of Brookesmith's books.

@MORE COMMENTS: If this is your only evidence of a Palmer-Arnold
@conspiracy to fabricate the whole story then you need to
@substantiate it at the very minimum by going over the allegedly
@similar story in fine detail to show how similar to Arnold's it
@was.

True. Anybody got a copy I can borrow? I certainly don't have the
cash to buy what would today be considered a very rare book. If
you want "evidence," just look at all of the OTHER stuff Palmer
published.

Actually, I was just saying that this is starting to look as
likely as all of the other theories that deepend on contradictory
testimony and inferences.

So which Arnold do we believe?

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 10:59:58 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000225105055.12999B-100000@juliet.ucc.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 25 Feb 2000, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology wrote:

@Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 10:38:24 -0500 (EST)
@From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

@Apparently, there are only three conclusions possible (unless
@somebody comes up with one that I didn't think of):

@1. Arnold was unsure which side of the mountain and Little Tahoma
@the objects went on, due to conflicting perceptual clues.

@2. His publisher paid him more to change some details, and he got
@confused between what he really saw and what he was supposed to
@say (The HAL syndrome?).

@3. Arnold was reciting a story given to him by others, probably
@for picuniary purposes.

I just thought of two more (neither is very probable, but they
are distinct possibilities):

4. Arnold was hypnotized (party hypnosis was starting to become
popular then) and given a fantastic story as a post-hypnotic
suggestion. The variable parts of the story are the portions the
hypnotist didn't supply.

5. Arnold is one of those people who has defective memory.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 11:48:16 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Is it possible that there's a hidden assumption about the "formation" of the objects -- that they were in a line?

A military-style "echelon formation" from the WWII period, IIRC, means a literal staircase pattern away from a leader. A couple of examples shown at

<http://www.ufx.org/1947/formations.htm>

The P-80s are down and back from the leader (as Arnold's objects were, IIRC) and the little trainers are up and back from the leader. In both cases there is some lateral spread in addition to the length of the formation. Arnold described the objects as being in a line (I think this would be called "in trail" in military formations), but what if they really were in a very wide echelon formation and passed on BOTH sides of the peak? This is shown in the lower sketch on the page above. At the range Arnold was, perspective could have reduced the apparent width of the formation. This could also explain the "snaking between peaks" phenomenon -- if the objects were flying spread out laterally, it doesn't require them to follow the leader in snaking through the peaks like a supersonic conga line -- some could go behind a peak, some stay in front, etc...

Also, for reference, here's the Tacoma News Tribune article about the recovery of the crashed C-46 at the 10,000 ft level of Rainer's SW slope on 25 July -

<http://www.ufx.org/1947/c46recov.htm>

Joel Carpenter

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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 19:54:48 +0000

Message-Id: <E12ORmH-0003Uj-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>

Status:

Another example of strange activity in the sky that could be taken for a UFO.

Tonight around 2000hrs GMT I watched an odd satellite pass overhead in an almost due North track. It caught my attention because it flashed quite brightly, not quite Venus intensity but bright all the same. As I watched it it grew faint and disappeared over about 5 seconds, brighter for one second, faded, flashed, faded over 5 seconds again, brightened for 1 second and continued this behavior until it disappeared behind the houses after about 30 seconds.

Approx ground position is 52deg 30' N 01deg 09' W

Was this a tumbling satellite or was it a one of the Iridium constellation? Or was it something else.

Chris

—
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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 18:25:09 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

James,

You cut off the last 3 of my 10 Points of Evidence that Arnold's Objects Passed Behind Mt. Rainier without answering them and since then I've extended the list to 12 and will shortly extend further to 14-15 or more.

MORE COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 25 Feb 2000 3:15:56 AM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >
> Brad wrote:
>
> >My COMMENTS in response (below). But let me point out that you
> >completely dodge my conveniently numbered 7 Points of evidence
> >that Arnold's objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier which now can be
> >extended to 8 or 9 Points. You answer a few without referring
> >to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the
> >others. So let me repeat my points as extended and slightly
> >reordered:
>
> >EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLD'S OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER
>
> >(1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and
> >second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the
> >afternoon of June 25, 1947: " I counted nine of them as they
> >DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."
>
>
> Brad,
>
> I didn't 'duck' this issue, I pointed it out!

MORE COMMENTS: I know you did and I had said above "You answer a few without referring to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the others."

> Yes an anomaly, however it has to be seen in the context that
> it's is a _reported_ comment, could easily be a misunderstanding

MORE COMMENTS: In other words, it's a MISQUOTE -- credited to benefit the FRONT-OF-RAINIER interpretation. What about "misunderstandings" or misquotations that benefit the BEHIND-RAINIER interpretation?

- > about the objects (apparently) disappearing behind a 'peak' and
- > most importantly, Arnold seemingly never referred to this
- > fundamental aspect elsewhere.

MORE COMMENTS: Except that Arnold in effect referred to this in his DRAWING, his BEST DISTANCE estimate, his 170 COURSE PLOT ON HIS MAP, etc. etc. See my REVISED 14-15 Points forthcoming soon. The quote is consistent with the overwhelming mass of data and the only possible reconstruction of Arnold's MAPPING of the flight path. Again see my 14-15 Points coming soon.

If this had been a reporter's PARAPHRASE, not using direct quotation marks, I'd granted you a very possible misunderstanding. But this was a VERBATIM quote of Arnold in his second known interview, done for the Chicago Tribune on the first afternoon he ever spoke to reporters about his sighting, and thus before a lot of possible media or publicity contamination of his story (it's not a number he could refine through plotting on a map, in which "later is better" because of Arnold's own research of his sighting, so the earliest account is very important).

The Chicago Tribune was a world-class reputable newspaper on the scale of the NY Times, and much less likely to misquote than some podunk paper in the boonies. It had broken major stories in the recent past such as the breaking of the Japanese codes in 1944 (which resulted in Gen George C. Marshall sending the Top Secret Sept 1944 letter to Thomas Dewey pleading with him not to publicize the exposure further). The Tribune evidently spoke with Arnold at length by phone and probably got hold of him before other newspapers and wire services (after seeing the Pendleton East Oregonian's initial wire sent over AP). If I'm not mistaken, the Chicago Tribune was the most prominent newspaper ever to interview Arnold about his sighting.

It is also the ONLY KNOWN QUOTE describing his METHOD OF COUNTING the 9 objects (years later he would say he was "good" at counting cattle from the air but didn't say HOW he did his counting) -- watching them disappear one by one BEHIND Mt. Rainier. Shall we throw that out too (or rephrase it to our liking) because we don't seem to find it repeated again?

- > The reported quote is: "I counted nine of them as they
- > disappeared behind the peak of Mount Rainier".
- >
- > Could Arnold actually have said, "I counted nine of them as they
- > disappeared behind a peak on Mount Rainier".
- >
- > That would be consistent with Arnold's trustworthy, verbatim
- > accounts.
- >
- >

> >(2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the
 > >objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's
 > >south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different
 > >standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path
 > >behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from
 > >mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was
 > >probably done in late June 1947.
 >
 > As I did respond, the drawing is ambiguous (what it be too much
 > to ask for something that wasn't) and open to different
 > interpretations. I also explained that I did appreciate why you
 > thought this might be supportive of your supposition.

MORE COMMENTS: Isn't it convenient that there isn't any drawing by Arnold showing the objects crossing the front face of Mt. Rainier? The only drawing shows the objects coming from out BEHIND the mountain.

>
 > >(3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also
 > >mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or
 > >"cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most
 > >prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little
 > >Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald,
 > >Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+
 > >ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot
 > >altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.
 >
 > Even in Bequette's article, where it's mentioned, "He said he
 > could estimate the distance of the objects better because an
 > intervening peak once blocked his view of them. He found the peak
 > was 25 miles away, he related", this is immediately followed by
 > the reported confirmation, "The Boise flyer said they flew on the
 > west sides of Rainier and Adams, adding that he believed this
 > would make it more difficult for them to be seen from the
 > ground".

MORE COMMENTS: I pointed out these are reporter's PARAPHRASES not VERBATIM QUOTES of Arnold. There is more room for error and misunderstanding since it represents what the REPORTER UNDERSTOOD rather than being precisely the words of the subject.

> Contrary to your point here, there seems to be no evidential
 > reason why the 'peak' Arnold mentions is 'Little Tahoma'.

MORE COMMENTS: You can't find any other suitable peaks can you? You admitted you can't, and that Little Tahoma is the most "conspicuous" subsidiary peak of Mt. Rainier.

One of my new Points of Evidence will be the telling fact that Little Tahoma Peak is the RIGHT EDGE of Mt. Rainier as seen from Arnold's position to the WSW, the RIGHT EDGE from which he started his FAMOUS "CLOCKING." If you scour a topo map you'll see there is no other possible RIGHT EDGE of Rainier but Little Tahoma Peak and its ridgeline (where on the ridge depends on what level from 9,000 to 10,000+ feet).

Let me anticipate in advance a suggestion about Anvil Rock, 9,584 ft, which is itself BEHIND Mt. Rainier (2 miles SE of Rainier's summit) and therefore doesn't solve the distance problem of the objects flying BEHIND Mt. Rainier. The much smaller Anvil Rock ridge is in fact overshadowed by the gigantic 11,138-ft Little Tahoma Peak/ridge behind it (also a 170 heading behind Anvil Rock would run smack into Mt. Rainier first). So you cannot avoid the fact Arnold saw Little Tahoma Peak and that it was an important landmark for him in his sighting.

In his 1952 account this seems to be the "snow-based cleft" and "jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper."

If this

- > is the only 'jagged peak' which could 'fit' by altering much of
- > Arnold's consistent testimony, that alone should perhaps indicate
- > it doesn't correspond.
- >
- >
- > >.(4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the
- > >objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of
- > >Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of
- > >Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles
- > >BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.
- >
- > Agreed, that could equate, however, there's also the possibility
- > that Arnold believed the nine objects momentarily passed behind a
- > completely different peak, perhaps to the south of Mt. Rainier.

MORE COMMENTS: There IS NO SUCH "PEAK" TO "THE SOUTH" of Mt. Rainier!!! If you can find one tell me. And if it is DUE SOUTH then it still means the objects flew BEHIND Mt. Rainier or its N-S projection and the distance still is too great for them to be birds.

- > It seems impossible to determine when Arnold decided the objects
- > were so far distant.
- >
- >
- > >(5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the
- > >west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would
- > >have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary
- > >to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced

- > >mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an
- > >enormous 45 degree angle difference.
- >
- > That's obviously conjecture. We could equally say that such an
- > experienced pilot wouldn't normally have multiple sightings

MORE COMMENTS: I'm not talking about Arnold's SIGHTING OBSERVATIONS but his MAPPING work.

- of
- > 'flying saucers', especially also being bewildered by 25-30, 2-3
- > ft objects which resembled ducks but apparently flew too fast.
- >
- > On the point of Arnold's continual sightings, I have located an
- > online source of the 'Excerpts from an August 5, 1956, letter to
- > Isabel L. Davis from Maurene Chenoweth', at:
- >
- > <http://home.worldonline.nl/~karel/ufo/news/articles/0375.html>

MORE COMMENTS: I can't open the site. How about posting the text?

- > Following an interview with Arnold, the writer notes:
- >
- > "On his own sightings he has seen saucers five separate times and
- > he has made movies of them. One flew under him at Mt. Lassen and
- > he got a movie of that".
- >
- >
- > >(6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: A flight path of the objects
- > >BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little
- > >Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat
- > >Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course
- > >for the objects.
- >
- > It would tend to substantiate some basis for an extraordinary
- > event... if the considerable, overall evidence didn't indicate
- > otherwise.

MORE COMMENTS: The "considerable, overall evidence" is that the objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier, and it now amounts to 14 or 15 Points of Evidence. You ignore the absolute fact in my previous point, Point 5, that a path in FRONT of Mt. Rainier results in a ridiculously way off 125-degree heading to Goat Ridge. Yet here in Point 6 we find that passing BEHIND Rainier/Little Tahoma at the DISTANCE INDICATED BY ARNOLD'S BEST ESTIMATE results in exactly the 170 heading that Arnold derived from his MAP.

- > >(7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly on a 170
- > >heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern

- > >FRONT slope of Rainier without slamming into the 8,000-9,000-
- > >foot level of Rainier first.
- >
- > Well, yes, which might suggest the circumstances you are
- > reluctant to accept and which are frequently evidenced, may be
- > the true explanation.

MORE COMMENTS: But BIRDS have to be at about 15 miles away doing these steep dives to avoid slamming into Mt. Rainier's slopes, and we know that distance is impossible, birds are invisible, too high speed, etc.

- > As you can hopefully see, far from 'conveniently dodging' the
- > points you raised they have largely been addressed and in
- > essence, your scenario can only be viable by abandoning what was
- > previously endorsed - in support of the premise these nine
- > objects could be ET spacecraft- as potential proof.
- >
- > It's comparable to a jigsaw; your key piece can perhaps be made
- > to 'fit', but when we look at the overall picture, it clearly
- > doesn't match corresponding pieces of the puzzle.
- >
- > If that's what you are prepared to accept, it can only be
- > acknowledged and should be appreciated you have set out the
- > reasons why.
- >
- > Incidentally, it isn't contended that a formation of birds, no
- > matter how large and reflective, would be a conceivable candidate
- > if the nine objects were truly so far distant as you surmise.
- >
- > Yet, were those nine, brightly reflective, echelon flying,
- > fluttering and sailing artefacts really so far away as Arnold
- > believed and if so, why the apparent dilemma in easily confirming
- > this.
- >
- >
- > James.
- >
- >
- >

-

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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 18:26:05 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

James,

You cut off the last 3 of my 10 Points of Evidence that Arnold's Objects Passed Behind Mt. Rainier without answering them and since then I've extended the list to 12 and will shortly extend further to 14-15 or more.

MORE COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 25 Feb 2000 3:15:56 AM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >
> Brad wrote:
>
> >My COMMENTS in response (below). But let me point out that you
> >completely dodge my conveniently numbered 7 Points of evidence
> >that Arnold's objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier which now can be
> >extended to 8 or 9 Points. You answer a few without referring
> >to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the
> >others. So let me repeat my points as extended and slightly
> >reordered:
>
> >EVIDENCE THAT ARNOLD'S OBJECTS PASSED BEHIND MT. RAINIER
>
> >(1) EARLY INTERVIEW: Arnold stated in his second known and
> >second earliest interview, with the Chicago Tribune on the
> >afternoon of June 25, 1947: " I counted nine of them as they
> >DISAPPEARED BEHIND the peak of Mount Ranier [Rainier]."
>
>
> Brad,
>
> I didn't 'duck' this issue, I pointed it out!

MORE COMMENTS: I know you did and I had said above "You answer a few without referring to the numbering which would reveal that you are evading the others."

> Yes an anomaly, however it has to be seen in the context that
> it's is a _reported_ comment, could easily be a misunderstanding

MORE COMMENTS: In other words, it's a MISQUOTE -- credited to benefit the FRONT-OF-RAINIER interpretation. What about "misunderstandings" or misquotations that benefit the BEHIND-RAINIER interpretation?

- > about the objects (apparently) disappearing behind a 'peak' and
- > most importantly, Arnold seemingly never referred to this
- > fundamental aspect elsewhere.

MORE COMMENTS: Except that Arnold in effect referred to this in his DRAWING, his BEST DISTANCE estimate, his 170 COURSE PLOT ON HIS MAP, etc. etc. See my REVISED 14-15 Points forthcoming soon. The quote is consistent with the overwhelming mass of data and the only possible reconstruction of Arnold's MAPPING of the flight path. Again see my 14-15 Points coming soon.

If this had been a reporter's PARAPHRASE, not using direct quotation marks, I'd granted you a very possible misunderstanding. But this was a VERBATIM quote of Arnold in his second known interview, done for the Chicago Tribune on the first afternoon he ever spoke to reporters about his sighting, and thus before a lot of possible media or publicity contamination of his story (it's not a number he could refine through plotting on a map, in which "later is better" because of Arnold's own research of his sighting, so the earliest account is very important).

The Chicago Tribune was a world-class reputable newspaper on the scale of the NY Times, and much less likely to misquote than some podunk paper in the boonies. It had broken major stories in the recent past such as the breaking of the Japanese codes in 1944 (which resulted in Gen George C. Marshall sending the Top Secret Sept 1944 letter to Thomas Dewey pleading with him not to publicize the exposure further). The Tribune evidently spoke with Arnold at length by phone and probably got hold of him before other newspapers and wire services (after seeing the Pendleton East Oregonian's initial wire sent over AP). If I'm not mistaken, the Chicago Tribune was the most prominent newspaper ever to interview Arnold about his sighting.

It is also the ONLY KNOWN QUOTE describing his METHOD OF COUNTING the 9 objects (years later he would say he was "good" at counting cattle from the air but didn't say HOW he did his counting) -- watching them disappear one by one BEHIND Mt. Rainier. Shall we throw that out too (or rephrase it to our liking) because we don't seem to find it repeated again?

- > The reported quote is: "I counted nine of them as they
- > disappeared behind the peak of Mount Rainier".
- >
- > Could Arnold actually have said, "I counted nine of them as they
- > disappeared behind a peak on Mount Rainier".
- >
- > That would be consistent with Arnold's trustworthy, verbatim
- > accounts.
- >
- >

> >(2) ARNOLD DRAWING: Arnold's ONLY KNOWN drawing of the
 > >objects' flight path shows them coming out from BEHIND Rainier's
 > >south edge and NEVER CROSSING IN FRONT, using two different
 > >standard artistic conventions (short light line showing path
 > >behind mountain, then line curved from behind away from
 > >mountain). (See IUR cover Mar/Apr 95.) The drawing was
 > >probably done in late June 1947.
 >
 > As I did respond, the drawing is ambiguous (what it be too much
 > to ask for something that wasn't) and open to different
 > interpretations. I also explained that I did appreciate why you
 > thought this might be supportive of your supposition.

MORE COMMENTS: Isn't it convenient that there isn't any drawing by Arnold showing the objects crossing the front face of Mt. Rainier? The only drawing shows the objects coming from out BEHIND the mountain.

>
 > >(3) OTHER ARNOLD STATEMENTS: Other statements by Arnold also
 > >mention a disappearance behind a specific jagged "peak" or
 > >"cleft" of Rainier which appears to have been Rainier's most
 > >prominent subsidiary peak, the well-known 11,000-foot Little
 > >Tahoma Peak two miles east of Rainier's summit, since McDonald,
 > >Kottmeyer, Maccabee and others could not find a suitable 9,000+
 > >ft peak in the SW FRONT of Rainier fitting the 9,000-10,000-foot
 > >altitude of the objects, but only minor 6,000-foot peaks.
 >
 > Even in Bequette's article, where it's mentioned, "He said he
 > could estimate the distance of the objects better because an
 > intervening peak once blocked his view of them. He found the peak
 > was 25 miles away, he related", this is immediately followed by
 > the reported confirmation, "The Boise flyer said they flew on the
 > west sides of Rainier and Adams, adding that he believed this
 > would make it more difficult for them to be seen from the
 > ground".

MORE COMMENTS: I pointed out these are reporter's PARAPHRASES not VERBATIM QUOTES of Arnold. There is more room for error and misunderstanding since it represents what the REPORTER UNDERSTOOD rather than being precisely the words of the subject.

> Contrary to your point here, there seems to be no evidential
 > reason why the 'peak' Arnold mentions is 'Little Tahoma'.

MORE COMMENTS: You can't find any other suitable peaks can you? You admitted you can't, and that Little Tahoma is the most "conspicuous" subsidiary peak of Mt. Rainier.

One of my new Points of Evidence will be the telling fact that Little Tahoma Peak is the RIGHT EDGE of Mt. Rainier as seen from Arnold's position to the WSW, the RIGHT EDGE from which he started his FAMOUS "CLOCKING." If you scour a topo map you'll see there is no other possible RIGHT EDGE of Rainier but Little Tahoma Peak and its ridgeline (where on the ridge depends on what level from 9,000 to 10,000+ feet).

Let me anticipate in advance a suggestion about Anvil Rock, 9,584 ft, which is itself BEHIND Mt. Rainier (2 miles SE of Rainier's summit) and therefore doesn't solve the distance problem of the objects flying BEHIND Mt. Rainier. The much smaller Anvil Rock ridge is in fact overshadowed by the gigantic 11,138-ft Little Tahoma Peak/ridge behind it (also a 170 heading behind Anvil Rock would run smack into Mt. Rainier first). So you cannot avoid the fact Arnold saw Little Tahoma Peak and that it was an important landmark for him in his sighting.

In his 1952 account this seems to be the "snow-based cleft" and "jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper."

If this

- > is the only 'jagged peak' which could 'fit' by altering much of
- > Arnold's consistent testimony, that alone should perhaps indicate
- > it doesn't correspond.
- >
- >
- > >.(4) DISTANCE: Arnold's BEST ESTIMATE of the distance to the
- > >objects was 23 miles and from a position several miles east of
- > >Mineral, Wash., where he was roughly 15 miles from the peak of
- > >Mt. Rainier. Thus the objects must have been about 8 miles
- > >BEHIND Rainier's peak or 6 miles BEHIND Little Tahoma.
- >
- > Agreed, that could equate, however, there's also the possibility
- > that Arnold believed the nine objects momentarily passed behind a
- > completely different peak, perhaps to the south of Mt. Rainier.

MORE COMMENTS: There IS NO SUCH "PEAK" TO "THE SOUTH" of Mt. Rainier!!! If you can find one tell me. And if it is DUE SOUTH then it still means the objects flew BEHIND Mt. Rainier or its N-S projection and the distance still is too great for them to be birds.

- > It seems impossible to determine when Arnold decided the objects
- > were so far distant.
- >
- >
- > >(5) FRONT = WRONG HEADING: A flight path by the objects on the
- > >west side of Rainier, passing in FRONT of the SW slopes, would
- > >have to head at 125 degs or less to reach Goat Ridge, contrary
- > >to Arnold's 170-deg course plotted on his map. An experienced

- > >mountain pilot such as Arnold would instantly spot such an
- > >enormous 45 degree angle difference.
- >
- > That's obviously conjecture. We could equally say that such an
- > experienced pilot wouldn't normally have multiple sightings

MORE COMMENTS: I'm not talking about Arnold's SIGHTING OBSERVATIONS but his MAPPING work.

- of
- > 'flying saucers', especially also being bewildered by 25-30, 2-3
- > ft objects which resembled ducks but apparently flew too fast.
- >
- > On the point of Arnold's continual sightings, I have located an
- > online source of the 'Excerpts from an August 5, 1956, letter to
- > Isabel L. Davis from Maurene Chenowith', at:
- >
- > <http://home.worldonline.nl/~karel/ufo/news/articles/0375.html>

MORE COMMENTS: I can't open the site. How about posting the text?

- > Following an interview with Arnold, the writer notes:
- >
- > "On his own sightings he has seen saucers five separate times and
- > he has made movies of them. One flew under him at Mt. Lassen and
- > he got a movie of that".
- >
- >
- > >(6) BEHIND = RIGHT HEADING: A flight path of the objects
- > >BEHIND Rainier, on the east side, some 6 miles behind Little
- > >Tahoma, would head on a course of 170 degrees to reach Goat
- > >Ridge -- exactly in agreement with Arnold's 170-degree course
- > >for the objects.
- >
- > It would tend to substantiate some basis for an extraordinary
- > event... if the considerable, overall evidence didn't indicate
- > otherwise.

MORE COMMENTS: The "considerable, overall evidence" is that the objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier, and it now amounts to 14 or 15 Points of Evidence. You ignore the absolute fact in my previous point, Point 5, that a path in FRONT of Mt. Rainier results in a ridiculously way off 125-degree heading to Goat Ridge. Yet here in Point 6 we find that passing BEHIND Rainier/Little Tahoma at the DISTANCE INDICATED BY ARNOLD'S BEST ESTIMATE results in exactly the 170 heading that Arnold derived from his MAP.

- > >(7) SLAMMING INTO RAINIER: The objects could not fly on a 170
- > >heading and between the 6,000 foot peaks on the southwestern

- > >FRONT slope of Rainier without slamming into the 8,000-9,000-
- > >foot level of Rainier first.
- >
- > Well, yes, which might suggest the circumstances you are
- > reluctant to accept and which are frequently evidenced, may be
- > the true explanation.

MORE COMMENTS: But BIRDS have to be at about 15 miles away doing these steep dives to avoid slamming into Mt. Rainier's slopes, and we know that distance is impossible, birds are invisible, too high speed, etc.

- > As you can hopefully see, far from 'conveniently dodging' the
- > points you raised they have largely been addressed and in
- > essence, your scenario can only be viable by abandoning what was
- > previously endorsed - in support of the premise these nine
- > objects could be ET spacecraft- as potential proof.
- >
- > It's comparable to a jigsaw; your key piece can perhaps be made
- > to 'fit', but when we look at the overall picture, it clearly
- > doesn't match corresponding pieces of the puzzle.
- >
- > If that's what you are prepared to accept, it can only be
- > acknowledged and should be appreciated you have set out the
- > reasons why.
- >
- > Incidentally, it isn't contended that a formation of birds, no
- > matter how large and reflective, would be a conceivable candidate
- > if the nine objects were truly so far distant as you surmise.
- >
- > Yet, were those nine, brightly reflective, echelon flying,
- > fluttering and sailing artefacts really so far away as Arnold
- > believed and if so, why the apparent dilemma in easily confirming
- > this.
- >
- >
- > James.
- >
- >
- >

-

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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 22:31:57 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold/DC-4 Engine SpreadStatus:

Bruce,

Ha! ha! Very funny. It should be possible to determine almost the exact angle by locating the flight path of the SF-Seattle flight of the DC-4. If your guess of the cosine 10-deg factor is close then:

$$\begin{aligned}(\cos 10) \times 65 \text{ ft} &= \\0.98 \times 65 \text{ ft} &= 64 \text{ ft (approx)}\end{aligned}$$

And the 23/15 scaling to the greater distance then makes it 98.2 ft instead of Arnold's 100 ft -- still pretty damn close!!!

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 25 Feb 2000 7:49:56 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
> ist"
> >objects' width are separated by 65 feet (data thanks to Joel Carpenter,
> correcting earlier 60-ft figure of Bruce Maccabee). If at 23 miles instead
> of 15 miles this would be 99.7 feet approximately. He <
>
> Nitpick:
>
> Yes, 65 ft, but arniold wasn't looking directly north at the plane fling
> away from him.
> There was some angle/perspective shortening of the spacing between the
> engines.
> I'll stick with my 60 ft as the projected spacing in Arnold's direction.
> This is of course
> only a rough guess of the angle (80 degrees) that goes into the cosine
> correction.
>
>
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Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 23:34:42 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: UFO? not UFO?
References: <E12ORmH-0003Uj-00@serv1.is1.u-net.net>
Status:

Chris Gibson wrote:

>
> >
> Another example of strange activity in the sky that could be taken for a UFO.
>
> Tonight around 2000hrs GMT I watched an odd satellite pass overhead in an almost
due North track. It caught my attention because it flashed quite brightly, not quite
Venus intensity but bright all the same. As I watched it it grew faint and disappeared
over about 5 seconds, brighter for one second, faded, flashed, faded over 5 seconds
again, brightened for 1 second and continued this behavior until it disappeared behind
the houses after about 30 seconds.
>
> Approx ground position is 52deg 30' N 01deg 09' W
>
> Was this a tumbling satellite or was it a one of the Iridium constellation? Or was it
something else.
>
> Chris

Sounds like an iridium flare. I recently got wind of a case that
involved 2 sightings, by the same person, giving similar
descriptions as yours that occurred exactly a week apart at the
same time at roughly the same location. I wonder if this too is
a characteristic of iridium flares?

Todd Lemire

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to
the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself
is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us
there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such
mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The
Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Sat, 26 Feb 2000 12:52:50 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry wrote:

- >@Apparently, there are only three conclusions possible (unless
- >@somebody comes up with one that I didn't think of):

- >@1. Arnold was unsure which side of the mountain and Little Tahoma
- >@the objects went on, due to conflicting perceptual clues.

See below

- >@2. His publisher paid him more to change some details, and he got
- >@confused between what he really saw and what he was supposed to
- >@say (The HAL syndrome?).

Arnold had reported his sighting LONG before there was a publisher.
(Garbage explanation)

- >@3. Arnold was reciting a story given to him by others, probably
- >@for picuniary purposes.

No others ever appeared. Another garbage explanation.

- >I just thought of two more (neither is very probable, but they
- are distinct possibilities):

- >4. Arnold was hypnotized (party hypnosis was starting to become
- >popular then) and given a fantastic story as a post-hypnotic
- >suggestion. The variable parts of the story are the portions the
- hypnotist didn't supply.

So far beyond the pale as to be unconsiderable.

- >5. Arnold is one of those people who has defective memory. >

Depending upon how one defines "defective" in quantitative terms (does anyone remember everything?... said person would probably go crazy), it is probably true that Arnold had a "defective" memory. Otherwise he could have recited exactly what happened second by second. so what?

My opinion: There is another possibility.

Arnold knew perfectly

well which side of Mt. Rainier they flew on.

They were west of Rainier and West of Goat Rocks(ridge) and low enough to pass behind one or more of the peaks south of the peak of Rainier.

According to my monster aero map which shows about 47 mi between th peaks of Rainier and Adams (I think I earlier erroneously wrote about 40 miles), the angle from the peak of Rainier to the peak of Adams is about 163 degrees, A straight line from Rainier peak to Adams peak passes about 5-6 miles west of the Goat Ridge.

Mineral is about 20 miles west and 9 miles south of Rainier (i.e., about 22 miles distance from Rainier).

If he had trimmed out his plane (flying straight) toward Yakima (80 miles away) by the time of this sighting, then he was flying at azimuth 95 degrees.

With a 20 mph tailwind (approx) and 100 mph IAS (indicated air speed), he was doing 120 mph or 2 mi/minute.

He was at about 9,200 ft. Therefore he had little chance of determining the distance of objects from him without the help of references. I think he was "confused" or uncertain in his mind afterward because he couldn't determine to his own satisfaction which SMALL peak they went behind.

He says they disappeared behind a peak, but he didn't say which one, because I don't think he knew.

However, if they had passed behind Rainier he would have known they passed behind a peak and wouldn't have been "confused."

In fact, that would have been one of his most important points of information as he told his story... THEY PASSED BEHIND RAINIER.... no confusion, every story would have been the same. His recorded testimony, unfilterer by reporters, would have included the statemetn "they passed behind Rainier."

If one imagines that the bjets DID NOT fly a perfectly straight track and that they were several thousand feet lower than Arnold then on can find a track that passes west of Rainier, bends to the east to an azimuth of about 135 degrees and passes a peak labeled as 6917 ft on my topo map (name not given). Then they could have turned more south to an azimuth of 170 degrees that woudl take them past the west side of Adams. They would pass about 3-5 miles west of Goat Ridge., which would have been about 25 miles east souhteast of Arnold as the objects passed.

Bottom line: I still find the "west side story" as the most plausible. (Gee, could write a Broadway show with a title like that!)

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Date: Sat, 26 Feb 2000 13:08:40 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold/DC-4 Engine Spread
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

HAHA is right...

I should have said 340 degrees azimuth (20 degrees to the left of due north)

But of course we don't know how far behind the other airplane was. (probably not as much as 45 degrees behind)

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Date: Sat, 26 Feb 2000 23:04:29 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Joel wrote:

>A military-style "echelon formation" from the WWII period, IIRC,
>means a literal staircase pattern away from a leader.

Joel,

Thanks for bring this to notice, it seems to prove that a
'reverse echelon' formation was in use by the Air Force, contrary
to Arnold's stated belief.

>Arnold described the objects as being in a line (I think this
>would be called "in trail" in military formations), but what if
>they really were in a very wide echelon formation and passed on
>BOTH sides of the peak?

This is just splitting hairs. ;)

Clever idea and we can't say it isn't possible. However, it needs
to be considered in view of some new material I'll be revealing
shortly. It's an informed opinion about the almost certain
identity of 'Arnold's peak'.

If accepted as confirming a probable identification, this will
have important repercussions for our understanding of Arnold's
story.

>At the range Arnold was, perspective could have reduced the
>apparent width of the formation. This could also explain the
>"snaking between peaks" phenomenon -- if the objects were flying
>spread out laterally, it doesn't require them to follow the
>leader in snaking through the peaks like a supersonic conga line
>-- some could go behind a peak, some stay in front, etc...

What about the other distinctive flight characteristics Arnold
mentioned:

1. A fluttering and sailing motion.

2. The undulation and weaving, "similar to a Chinese kite [tail]
that I once saw blowing in the wind".

Can these be reconciled with aircraft, especially at high-speed?

I haven't been able to locate any comparative examples.

>Also, for reference, here's the Tacoma News Tribune article
>about the recovery of the crashed C-46...

That's appreciated, I know some people who will be interested in seeing this historical record.

James.

—
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Date: Sat, 26 Feb 2000 19:58:27 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold Hidden assumptions?Status:

James & Joel,

Joel raises an interesting idea as to whether the formation might have been spread out horizontally rather than vertically so that some objects could have passed to the front and some to the back of Rainier. But Arnold always described the formation as linear in the direction of travel and about 5 miles long, measured with reference to the N-S edges of the ridge later identified as Goat Ridge, going all the way back to his first interviews on June 25, 1947. In *Coming of the Saucers* (1952) Arnold states that the formation traveled "from north to south" and passed over a plateau between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams "with quite definite north and south edges." "As the first unit of these craft cleared the southernmost edge of this background, the last of the formation was just entering the northern edge."

In the *Chicago Tribune* published the next day June 26, 1947, after the interview:

"He said he calculated the length of the air train at five miles by flying over to a mountain ridge behind which he had seen the lead object emerge about the time the tail object disappeared. This ridge proved to be five miles long, he said."

In the *Pendleton East Oregonian*, his very first interview (June 25), published on June 26, 1947:

"He said he "measured" the formation by a snow-covered ridge over which they passed and estimated the "train" was five miles long."

This makes it difficult to say the formation was horizontal rather than vertical.

As for James' "new material" he'll be "revealing" soon, "an informed opinion about the almost certain identity of 'Arnold's peak,' " if this is Jim McDonald's notes and letters with Arnold I already "revealed" that weeks ago.

I already discussed this in depth about how McDonald tried in Nov 1966 to get Arnold to identify the peak as on the SW of Rainier because McDonald could not identify anything at the 9,000-foot level. McDonald was unsure the SW was the right direction and ended up having Arnold indicate that "S + W" was only "probable" and three alleged "peaks" in the 6,000+ ft range were picked out as "might" "possibly" be candidates -- Pyramid Peak, Crystal Mtn and Iron Mtn. And I've now pointed out that one of the three is NONEXISTENT -- "Crystal Mtn." is a MAP ERROR. After extensive interviews and correspondence with Arnold, McDonald ended up rejecting the 6,000-ft altitude notion and asserting the objects were at 9,000 ft climbing to 13,000 ft.

Brad

In a message dated 2/26/00 3:03:59 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Joel wrote:

>A military-style "echelon formation" from the WWII period, IIRC,
>means a literal staircase pattern away from a leader.

Joel,

Thanks for bring this to notice, it seems to prove that a
'reverse echelon' formation was in use by the Air Force, contrary
to Arnold's stated belief.

>Arnold described the objects as being in a line (I think this
>would be called "in trail" in military formations), but what if
>they really were in a very wide echelon formation and passed on
>BOTH sides of the peak?

This is just splitting hairs. ;)

Clever idea and we can't say it isn't possible. However, it needs
to be considered in view of some new material I'll be revealing
shortly. It's an informed opinion about the almost certain
identity of 'Arnold's peak'.

If accepted as confirming a probable identification, this will

have important repercussions for our understanding of Arnold's story.

- >At the range Arnold was, perspective could have reduced the
- >apparent width of the formation. This could also explain the
- >"snaking between peaks" phenomenon -- if the objects were flying
- >spread out laterally, it doesn't require them to follow the
- >leader in snaking through the peaks like a supersonic conga line
- >-- some could go behind a peak, some stay in front, etc...

What about the other distinctive flight characteristics Arnold mentioned:

1. A fluttering and sailing motion.
2. The undulation and weaving, "similar to a Chinese kite [tail] that I once saw blowing in the wind".

Can these be reconciled with aircraft, especially at high-speed?

I haven't been able to locate any comparative examples.

- >Also, for reference, here's the Tacoma News Tribune article
- >about the recovery of the crashed C-46...

That's appreciated, I know some people who will be interested in seeing this historical record.

James.

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Brad wrote:

>You cut off the last 3 of my 10 Points of Evidence that
>Arnold's Objects Passed Behind Mt. Rainier without answering
>them and since then I've extended the list to 12 and will
>shortly extend further to 14-15 or more.

Brad,

Sorry, I had merely curtailed what was a lengthy reply and on the basis that, overall, relevant responses had already been made.

Taking up those other points:

>(8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER ONCE in 30+ years gave an
>orderly, SEQUENTIAL chronological account of seeing the flash,
>THEN seeing the objects approach Mt. Rainier in a straight line,
>and THEN seeing the objects cross over in front of Mt. Rainier
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>Point 11 below, the objects should actually have blended in with
>the snow and disappeared, but Arnold never says that, he says
>that was his clearest look). All his statements about seeing the
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>supposedly seen against the snow, etc., come from LATER
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>the "north edge" of Mt. Rainier but then doesn't take the next step of
>saying they passed or crossed that very same "north edge."

There's no evidence of any 'afterthoughts' and he stated in that early radio interview how the objects went "across the face of Mt. Rainier".

I have provided several instances where Arnold clearly indicated, reportedly or verbatim, that the objects flew in front on Mt. Rainier and separately, on the mountain's westward side.

What more can be added.

I'll come back to your remaining points as necessary in due course, however, any specific reply is essentially covered in the following.

>MORE COMMENTS: In other words, it's a MISQUOTE -- credited to
>benefit the FRONT-OF-RAINIER interpretation. What about
>"misunderstandings" or misquotations that benefit the BEHIND-
>RAINIER interpretation?

The bottom line is that, as detailed, there's no difficulty in establishing an interpretation for the front-of-Rainier scenario; it's what Kenneth Arnold said in his radio interview, letter to the Air Force, book and even years later to the 'UFO Symposium'. Respectively:

"...going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier..."

"Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite plainly".

"I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of Mount Rainier...
I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and flashed along against the snow and also against the sky".

"However, in getting a look at them against the sky and against the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached..."

How can any one, let alone all, of these accounts be true if the objects' path took them east, behind the mountain.

When Arnold clarified, "I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier...", he means 'obviously'...'it goes without saying', etc.

>MORE COMMENTS: Except that Arnold in effect referred to this in
>his DRAWING, his BEST DISTANCE estimate, his 170 COURSE PLOT ON
>HIS MAP, etc. etc. See my REVISED 14-15 Points forthcoming
>soon. The quote is consistent with the overwhelming mass of
>data and the only possible reconstruction of Arnold's MAPPING of
>the flight path. Again see my 14-15 Points coming soon.

Arnold doesn't 'refer' to this in his drawing. If he had shown the objects' path as approaching the mountain, not continuing past it and re-appearing at the other side, _then_ he would be indicating what you believe.

>If this had been a reporter's PARAPHRASE, not using direct
>quotation marks, I'd granted you a very possible
>misunderstanding. But this was a VERBATIM quote of Arnold in his
>second known interview, done for the Chicago Tribune on the
>first afternoon he ever spoke to reporters about his sighting...

Appreciated and we can only note the anomalies which exist.

>MORE COMMENTS: Isn't it convenient that there isn't any drawing
>by Arnold showing the objects crossing the front face of Mt.
>Rainier? The only drawing shows the objects coming from out
>BEHIND the mountain.

It simply doesn't and what's that little line _on_ the mountain side, parallel to the pathway Arnold depicts. Could it be he's indicating the trajectory started from the western side as he reportedly claimed when explaining how that westward path might make it difficult for any corroborating ground observations - why would he have noted this, or Bequette fabricated this innocuous aspect? There's a small gap between his 'line' on the mountain and the rest of Arnold's depicted pathway, but there's also a small gap in the middle of his line drawing.

As I said, it's all open to interpretation and no more 'convenient' that there isn't in fact a drawing by Arnold which clearly shows an eastwards trajectory.

"When they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge, I could see they were to the west of Mt. Rainier, to me", Arnold told the symposium, adding to the overwhelming evidence - if Arnold can remotely be trusted as a witness.

>MORE COMMENTS: The "considerable, overall evidence" is that the
>objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier, and it now amounts to 14 or
>15 Points of Evidence. You ignore the absolute fact in my
>previous point, Point 5, that a path in FRONT of Mt. Rainier
>results in a ridiculously way off 125-degree heading to Goat
>Ridge. Yet here in Point 6 we find that passing BEHIND
>Rainier/Little Tahoma at the DISTANCE INDICATED BY ARNOLD'S BEST
>ESTIMATE results in exactly the 170 heading that Arnold derived
>from his MAP.

It's for proponents of Arnold's extraordinary and contradictory claims to justify the anomalies, if we're to accept any basis for the 'NINE ET spaceships' theory.

In his 'UFO symposium' speech, Arnold relates:

"When they turned lengthwise or flatwise to me they were very, very thin. And actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight. And, since I knew approximately where I was, flying of course toward the mountain, I knew where they had passed".

These nine unidentified objects were not just thin 'edge-on', they were extremely thin.

What a curious statement - "they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight". Is it merely coincidental he appends this to an explanation of how thin these objects were. Doesn't 'to my eyesight' imply Arnold is unsure if this was factual. Otherwise...why add that comment?

Again, Arnold also cites this apparently brief loss of observation as being a critical factor in determining distance, yet he never refers to the infinitely more obvious clue that they must have passed behind the mountain only moments before.

Even in his book, when he claimed:

"I determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper"

it asks the glaring question - why hadn't they revealed their position by disappearing behind the mountain?

>Let me anticipate in advance a suggestion about Anvil Rock,
>9,584 ft, which is itself BEHIND Mt. Rainier (2 miles SE of
>Rainier's summit) and therefore doesn't solve the distance
>problem of the objects flying BEHIND Mt. Rainier. The much
>smaller Anvil Rock ridge is in fact overshadowed by the gigantic
>11,138-ft Little Tahoma Peak/ridge behind it (also a 170 heading
>behind Anvil Rock would run smack into Mt. Rainier first). So
>you cannot avoid the fact Arnold saw Little Tahoma Peak and that
>it was an important landmark for him in his sighting.

Far from having any objections to 'Little Tahoma' being the peak Arnold refers to, I'm now satisfied that it's the most likely candidate (although we will of course never be sure).

Rather than speculate, I recently wrote to several sources who might be able to provide an expert opinion. Although I'm still awaiting a response from all but one, that reply seems to establish what I did suspect.

Without identifying it was Arnold's sighting, I essentially enquired of them all:

"I wondered if you could please offer an informed opinion

concerning a historical observation near Mt. Rainier.

I'm trying to locate what was described by an observer in the 1940s as, 'a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper'.

Having researched the locality from topographical maps, I'm still uncertain about the identity of this peak and what constitutes 'the base of Mount Rainier proper'.

An important clue could be that the writer was a pilot and made this observation from approximately over the town of Mineral and heading in the mountain's direction.

Therefore, the 'jagged peak' must be visible from that location to the west/southwest of Mt. Rainier".

Etc.

David Basset is a mountaineer and photographer with considerable experience of the locale and he confirms:

"The jagged peak you are referring to is clearly Little Tahoma. It is jagged because it is unglaciated and very steep. It rises from the base of Mt. Rainier on the East or Southeast side. You said the observation was taken from the west or southwest. This might be troubling because it is on the other side of the mountain, but rest assured, Little Tahoma is the peak. It stands out, being much higher than any other mountain close to Rainier".

Basset seems comfortable with the description 'juts out from the base' and he also explains why it is a recognisably jagged peak.

If any other responses argue against, I'll provide details.

Although there will no doubt be different conclusions, if we have reasonably determined the identity of 'Arnold's peak', it's a welcome development in maybe understanding the overall origins of our 'flying saucer' story.

In my experience, accumulated evidence will ultimately speak for itself and what we appear to have is a situation where Kenneth Arnold believed those nine puzzling, aerial objects flew down the wetswards side of Mt. Rainier and also perceived they passed behind Little Tahoma.

That's what the evidence demonstrably indicates, if not confirms.

These are mutually exclusive claims and can most obviously be

reconciled if Arnold was mistaken about the momentarily disappearance behind Little Tahoma.

The alternative is to dismiss Arnold's consistent and substantial testimony which 'doesn't fit'.

However, all of the evidence does 'fit' and reveals the door is now open for those nine unidentified artefacts being much closer than Arnold thought.

You will forgive my amusement that Bruce's ridicule of any conceivable bird explanation, taken in good humour, might have to be put on hold until Bruce figures out how he's apparently been living on the wrong side of the mountain for fifty years.

If Arnold's story didn't actually have the substance believed and if it were possible he misidentified a formation of nine birds, then when closely examined, some clues could yet emerge. He frequently indicated the objects flew in front of Rainier, yet also perceived them to have fleetingly passed what is apparently the far distant Little Tahoma and relied on this latter discernment as a reliable perspective marker.

As the evidence for all of these factors is comprehensive, the most palpable conclusion must be that it's unmistakably confirmation why Arnold's distance estimates are _demonstrably_ untrustworthy and arguably proven to be erroneous.

Establishing any 'extraordinary UFO' occurrence now requires a willingness to reject or ignore Arnold's testimony which doesn't 'fit' and selecting only those bits which are compatible with the proposed scenario.

I'm with those who are willing to accept all of Arnold's evidence in context.

As I'm sure Bruce recognises, if Little Tahoma is now resolved as Arnold's peak, this isn't compelling evidence for the ET hypothesis, it's an absolute disaster.

Will he now jump ship and support your 'east side story', necessarily abandoning what was previously believed and advocated as the true circumstances of Arnold's observations. Or will he acknowledge, 'Easton, we have a problem'. ;)

It's all subject of course to further developments and we might still hear from others I contacted - one is a local pilot who has frequently taken aerial photographs of the Cascade range.

James.

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Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 04:49:04 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus: O

James,

I appreciate your forthrightness in researching the issue of the "jagged peak" BEHIND which Arnold saw the objects traverse and finding a local expert (mountaineer/photographer David Basset) who declares -- as I had previously -- that it could ONLY be Little Tahoma Peak. And from Arnold's location Little Tahoma itself was BEHIND Mt. Rainier, off to the right.

This understanding and your acknowledgment that Arnold does indeed have contradictory testimony for BOTH the "east side story" (objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier) and the "west side story" (objects passed in FRONT of Rainier) affects your responses in the beginning of your message.

James I must thank you for continually bringing up issues you think may support your bird theory but which on further examination undermine the bird theory, and the most recent exchanges support great distances which exclude birds. I will point out several more such issues below.

Let me intersperse some NEW COMMENTS.

Brad

In a message dated 2/27/00 7:20:02 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

- >You cut off the last 3 of my 10 Points of Evidence that
- >Arnold's Objects Passed Behind Mt. Rainier without answering
- >them and since then I've extended the list to 12 and will
- >shortly extend further to 14-15 or more.

Brad,

Sorry, I had merely curtailed what was a lengthy reply and on the basis that, overall, relevant responses had already been made.

Taking up those other points:

- >(8) STRANGE GAP IN STORY: Arnold NEVER ONCE in 30+ years gave an
- >orderly, SEQUENTIAL chronological account of seeing the flash,
- >THEN seeing the objects approach Mt. Rainier in a straight line,
- >and THEN seeing the objects cross over in front of Mt. Rainier
- >(if they did) where he should have gotten his CLOSEST look at
- >them by his own account in later out-of-order comments (see
- >Point 11 below, the objects should actually have blended in with
- >the snow and disappeared, but Arnold never says that, he says
- >that was his clearest look). All his statements about seeing the
- >objects on the west of the mountain, DETAILING their SHAPES as
- >supposedly seen against the snow, etc., come from LATER
- >AFTERTHOUGHTS and DIGRESSIONS in every case OUT OF
- >CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER or fast-forwarded. He tells us they "APPROACHED"
- >the "north edge" of Mt. Rainier but then doesn't take the next step of
- >saying they passed or crossed that very same "north edge."

There's no evidence of any 'afterthoughts' and he stated in that early radio interview how the objects went "across the face of Mt. Rainier".

NEW COMMENTS: Well, you're omitting the first words of Arnold's statement and ignoring the words I put in CAPITAL letters in my Point 8 (above), my point being that Arnold never gave an:

- >orderly, SEQUENTIAL chronological account of seeing the flash,
- >THEN seeing the objects approach Mt. Rainier in a straight line,
- >and THEN seeing the objects cross over in front of Mt. Rainier

>(if they did)

In the KWRC radio interview Arnold has a severely truncated or erroneous account in which there ISN'T ANY "FLASH" and there ISN'T ANY OBJECTS APPROACHING RAINIER FROM THE NORTH -- the first two points in the sequence --

as well as no mention of crossing over in FRONT of Rainier. Instead Arnold says he "NOTICED to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier." (He then mentions he thought they were geese from flight pattern then jets.) So the objects SEEM to ALREADY be in FRONT of Rainier.

In Arnold's terse way, he may have compressed the approach from the north when he briefly mentioned "noticing to the left of me." But that's my whole point, his narrative starts out orderly and sequentially then suddenly gets vague, ambiguous, or CONFUSED at this point of reaching Mt. Rainier. There's NEVER any mention of CROSSING to the front of Rainier, and DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS of SHAPE -- which should belong to the objects' closest-approach to Arnold while passing Rainier -- only appear LATER in out-of-order digressions, where they don't belong chronologically.

In the radio interview, it is only AFTER he recounts his now-famous timing, i.e., after the objects had passed Mt. Adams and were DISAPPEARING or already gone, that Arnold mentions as an AFTERTHOUGHT or DIGRESSION that "They looked

something like a pie plate that was cut in half with a sort of a convex triangle in the rear" and that maybe they were jets with tails not visible.

I consider it an AFTERTHOUGHT because it belongs with his first discussion of geese and jets when supposedly going "across the face of Mt. Rainier." Yet he NEVER brings up the SHAPE at that point -- the point where the objects are supposedly crossing Rainier. Why? He does this again and again in EVERY one of his extended narratives.

[Easton]

I have provided several instances where Arnold clearly indicated,

reportedly or verbatim, that the objects flew in front on Mt.

Rainier and separately, on the mountain's westward side.

What more can be added.

NEW COMMENTS: In each case you cite, as I state in my Point 8, Arnold DIGRESSES OUT-OF-ORDER or CONTRADICTS himself in the same statement, or

confusingly truncates his account. And this CONFUSION sets in at the point when the objects reach Mt. Rainier.

[Easton]

I'll come back to your remaining points as necessary in due course, however, any specific reply is essentially covered in the following.

>MORE COMMENTS: In other words, it's a MISQUOTE -- credited to
>benefit the FRONT-OF-RAINIER interpretation. What about
>"misunderstandings" or misquotations that benefit the BEHIND-
>RAINIER interpretation?

The bottom line is that, as detailed, there's no difficulty in establishing an interpretation for the front-of-Rainier scenario;

NEW COMMENTS: But you now admit that there are flat contradictions with Arnold's statements of the objects passing BEHIND Rainier/Little Tahoma.

[Easton]

it's what Kenneth Arnold said in his radio interview, letter to the Air Force, book and even years later to the 'UFO Symposium'.

Respectively:

"...going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier.

I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier...".

NEW COMMENTS: We just saw (above) that this quote omits the preceding words by Arnold which contradict the overwhelming bulk of his statements from BEFORE this radio interview and for years AFTER that he FIRST saw a FLASH of light, then saw OBJECTS APPROACHING RAINIER. And the DAY BEFORE he told the Chicago Tribune:

"I counted nine of them as they disappeared BEHIND Mt. [Rainier]."

[Easton quoting Arnold]

"Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite plainly".

NEW COMMENTS: Why doesn't Arnold just say "Very shortly they PASSED IN FRONT

of Mt. Rainier, and I then observed their SHAPES" etc. etc.? Who cares about just "approaching" if that's all he's going to say about the approach maneuver? And Arnold keeps doing this EVERY time in his recountings. Why? I can see how once or twice it could just have been an awkward phrasing or some such, but to CONSISTENTLY avoid straightforward sequential narration in logical order in every single account year after year even while using different words or phrases to convey the SAME CONFUSING VAGUENESS is just strange.

As I've pointed out before, in my Point 12, Arnold seems to be saying he saw "IMAGES" of the objects before they even reached Mt. Rainier, when they were to the side "approaching" and the "image" was seen against the snow.

[Easton quoting Arnold]

"I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of Mount Rainier...

I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and flashed along against the snow and also against the sky".

NEW COMMENTS: Arnold contradicts himself later in this same statement when he says the objects disappeared "BEHIND a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper," which you now agree must be Little Tahoma Peak which itself was BEHIND the summit of Rainier.

There are 5 sentences omitted in between your two excerpts from Arnold's letter to the AAF -- proving my point again that logically connected details are not presented logically but confusingly. Once again, Arnold has the objects "rapidly near[ing] the SNOW BORDER of Mount Rainier" but he seems incapable of just saying they REACHED that "BORDER" -- or better yet just skip even mentioning the IRRELEVANT "NEARING" and IRRELEVANT "BORDER" and just say they rapidly PASSED IN FRONT OF RAINIER and he saw their SHAPES against the snow and those SHAPES were XYZ. Arnold seems obsessed with the

"approaching" of the mountain and with the mountain's edges or borders against the skyline and that's when everything becomes confused.

Why doesn't Arnold tell us all about his good look at the SHAPES at this point where it is relevant to his discussion of his thought they might be jets with tails camouflaged (within the 5 omitted sentences)? Yet he actually more or less skips SHAPE entirely.

[Easton quoting Arnold]

"However, in getting a look at them against the sky and against the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached..."

NEW COMMENTS: How could Arnold see them "against snow of Mt. Rainier" if they were still "APPROACHING"? Many sentences later the objects are still "approaching" the "north edge" of Mt. Rainier -- and hadn't reached it yet in his narrative -- and still later he mentions he had gotten a "good look" at their "IMAGE against the snow." Apparently Arnold was seeing image REFLECTIONS of the objects against the Rainier glaciers when they were still approaching off to the side of the mountain.

Again, this is contradicted within the same statement when Arnold refers to the objects disappearing "BEHIND a sharp projection on Mount Rainier in the snowfield" -- which again you agree now must be Little Tahoma BEHIND Rainier.

[Easton]

How can any one, let alone all, of these accounts be true if the objects' path took them east, behind the mountain.

NEW COMMENTS: Good question. In nearly every case Arnold also states the objects flew BEHIND or east of Rainier. I've pointed in some cases to ambiguities suggesting image reflections were seen on the glaciers of Rainier.

[Easton]

When Arnold clarified, "I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier...", he means 'obviously'...'it goes without saying', etc.

>MORE COMMENTS: Except that Arnold in effect referred to this in

>his DRAWING, his BEST DISTANCE estimate, his 170 COURSE PLOT ON
>HIS MAP, etc. etc. See my REVISED 14-15 Points forthcoming
>soon. The quote is consistent with the overwhelming mass of
>data and the only possible reconstruction of Arnold's MAPPING of
>the flight path. Again see my 14-15 Points coming soon.

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the objects' path as approaching the mountain, not continuing
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indicating what you believe.

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>misunderstanding. But this was a VERBATIM quote of Arnold in his
>second known interview, done for the Chicago Tribune on the
>first afternoon he ever spoke to reporters about his sighting...

Appreciated and we can only note the anomalies which exist.

NEW COMMENTS: These "anomalies" are very serious contradictions, often
within the same account, where Arnold has the objects flying a N-S straight
course both in FRONT and BEHIND Mt. Rainier, with no course change ever
mentioned, but the N-S heading continued on to Mt. Adams.

>MORE COMMENTS: Isn't it convenient that there isn't any drawing
>by Arnold showing the objects crossing the front face of Mt.
>Rainier? The only drawing shows the objects coming from out

>BEHIND the mountain.

It simply doesn't and what's that little line _on_ the mountain

side, parallel to the pathway Arnold depicts.

NEW COMMENTS: That short thin line I've pointed out repeatedly is an artists' convention meaning the object came from behind another object. Everyone is familiar with how artists depict objects behind other objects -- the hidden object is usually indicated by lighter lines, or dotted lines. When there is MOVEMENT of a HIDDEN object that comes out from behind the visible object, this is often represented by a short light line on top of the VISIBLE OBJECT (indicating the hidden object is still BEHIND it at this point in its motion) that transforms into a HEAVY LINE of visibility where the hidden object becomes visible. Another convention is to curve the line DOWNWARDS a short distance before transforming into the main heavy line -- this is more of a cartoonists' style. Arnold's DRAWING shows BOTH CONVENTIONS indicating objects emerging from BEHIND Mt. Rainier.

[Easton]

Could it be he's

indicating the trajectory started from the western side as he

reportedly claimed when explaining how that westward path might

make it difficult for any corroborating ground observations - why

would he have noted this, or Bequette fabricated this innocuous

aspect?

NEW COMMENTS: Here is one of those points I thanked you for at the beginning, which on consideration supports the opposite view. Yes, Bill Bequette PARAPHRASES Arnold as saying, in his very first interview: "The Boise flyer said they flew on the WEST sides of Rainier and Adams, adding that he believed this would make it MORE DIFFICULT for them to be SEEN FROM THE GROUND."

Arnold or the reporter must have gotten "WEST" and "EAST" confused. LOOK AT A MAP. The WEST side flight path would take the objects almost DIRECTLY OVER

the main habitations of Mt. Rainier -- the towns of Longmire, Paradise and Packwood. The EAST side flight path goes over a barren region with NO TOWNS AT ALL all the way down to Mt. Adams and beyond. Look at a map. The west side course has towns. The east side course has no towns.

[Easton]

There's a small gap between his 'line' on the mountain

and the rest of Arnold's depicted pathway, but there's also a small gap in the middle of his line drawing.

As I said, it's all open to interpretation and no more

'convenient' that there isn't in fact a drawing by Arnold which clearly shows an eastwards trajectory.

"When they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge, I could see they were to the west of Mt. Rainier, to me", Arnold told the symposium, adding to the overwhelming evidence - if Arnold can remotely be trusted as a witness.

NEW COMMENTS: I already answered this in prior postings. Arnold could not see the objects were to the WEST of Rainier when they were still APPROACHING and not yet in FRONT of the mountain (if they ever did come in front, and Arnold contradicted himself on this issue). The logical statement would have been to say that he could see they were to the west when he saw them pass in front of the north edge, not merely approach that edge. This otherwise illogical statement suggests Arnold saw "image" reflections of the objects on the sides edges of the mountain and got confused.

>MORE COMMENTS: The "considerable, overall evidence" is that the

>objects passed BEHIND Mt. Rainier, and it now amounts to 14 or

>15 Points of Evidence. You ignore the absolute fact in my

>previous point, Point 5, that a path in FRONT of Mt. Rainier

>results in a ridiculously way off 125-degree heading to Goat

>Ridge. Yet here in Point 6 we find that passing BEHIND

>Rainier/Little Tahoma at the DISTANCE INDICATED BY ARNOLD'S BEST

>ESTIMATE results in exactly the 170 heading that Arnold derived

>from his MAP.

It's for proponents of Arnold's extraordinary and contradictory claims to justify the anomalies, if we're to accept any basis for the 'NINE ET spaceships' theory.

NEW COMMENTS: I'm not a proponent of an ET spaceship theory so I have no such standard to meet.

[Easton]

In his 'UFO symposium' speech, Arnold relates:

"When they turned lengthwise or flatwise to me they were very, very thin. And actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight. And, since I knew approximately where I was, flying of course toward the mountain, I knew where they had passed".

These nine unidentified objects were not just thin 'edge-on', they were extremely thin.

What a curious statement - "they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight". Is it merely coincidental he appends this to an explanation of how thin these objects were. Doesn't 'to my eyesight' imply Arnold is unsure if this was factual. Otherwise...why add that comment?

NEW COMMENTS: These are excellent questions and it is a curious remark. You are now trying to get into Arnold's thinking. Arnold's admission of visual difficulties here is linked to their total disappearance by occultation because both were concerned with the SAME SUBJECT, the visibility of the objects.

However, if you would like to entertain the question of visual difficulties here, then I would bring up once more my Point 11 -- NO SNOW INVISIBILITY. It is extremely strange that Arnold didn't report difficulty seeing the WHITE or MIRROR-LIKE objects against WHITE SNOW. Instead he just says it was difficult to see them when seen on-edge. This suggests he wasn't reporting factual observations but mental reconstructions of what he THOUGHT he should have seen, but didn't think through this reconstruction very clearly. I suggest all he saw on Rainier were bright flash reflections on glaciers.

Please note too that WHITE BIRDS should also have been virtually INVISIBLE when seen against the WHITE SNOW of Mt. Rainier and other mountains.

[Easton]

Again, Arnold also cites this apparently brief loss of observation as being a critical factor in determining distance, yet he never refers to the infinitely more obvious clue that they must have passed behind the mountain only moments before.

NEW COMMENTS: The passage behind Little Tahoma marked the BEGINNING of his famous "CLOCKING" -- so the DISTANCE here was more RELEVANT as well as more localized for determining distance (or a lower bound to distance) than the much larger bulk of Rainier's cone.

Even in his book, when he claimed:

"I determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper"

it asks the glaring question - why hadn't they revealed their position by disappearing behind the mountain?

NEW COMMENTS: See above. The passage behind Little Tahoma position was where he started the clocking, NOT the bulk of Mt. Rainier where the objects first disappeared. In plotting this on a map Arnold would see the distance to Little Tahoma was more relevant for plotting where his line of sight crossed the objects' flight path line.

>Let me anticipate in advance a suggestion about Anvil Rock,
>9,584 ft, which is itself BEHIND Mt. Rainier (2 miles SE of
>Rainier's summit) and therefore doesn't solve the distance
>problem of the objects flying BEHIND Mt. Rainier. The much
>smaller Anvil Rock ridge is in fact overshadowed by the gigantic
>11,138-ft Little Tahoma Peak/ridge behind it (also a 170 heading
>behind Anvil Rock would run smack into Mt. Rainier first). So
>you cannot avoid the fact Arnold saw Little Tahoma Peak and that
>it was an important landmark for him in his sighting.

Far from having any objections to 'Little Tahoma' being the peak
Arnold refers to, I'm now satisfied that it's the most likely
candidate (although we will of course never be sure).

Rather than speculate, I recently wrote to several sources who
might be able to provide an expert opinion. Although I'm still
awaiting a response from all but one, that reply seems to
establish what I did suspect.

Without identifying it was Arnold's sighting, I essentially
enquired of them all:

"I wondered if you could please offer an informed opinion concerning a historical observation near Mt. Rainier.

I'm trying to locate what was described by an observer in the 1940s as, 'a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper'.

Having researched the locality from topographical maps, I'm still uncertain about the identity of this peak and what constitutes 'the base of Mount Rainier proper'.

An important clue could be that the writer was a pilot and made this observation from approximately over the town of Mineral and heading in the mountain's direction.

Therefore, the 'jagged peak' must be visible from that location to the west/southwest of Mt. Rainier".

Etc.

David Basset is a mountaineer and photographer with considerable experience of the locale and he confirms:

"The jagged peak you are referring to is clearly Little Tahoma.

It is jagged because it is unglaciated and very steep. It rises from the base of Mt. Rainier on the East or Southeast side. You said the observation was taken from the west or southwest. This might be troubling because it is on the other side of the mountain, but rest assured, Little Tahoma is the peak. It stands

out, being much higher than any other mountain close to Rainier".

Basset seems comfortable with the description 'juts out from the base' and he also explains why it is a recognisably jagged peak.

If any other responses argue against, I'll provide details.

Although there will no doubt be different conclusions, if we have reasonably determined the identity of 'Arnold's peak', it's a welcome development in maybe understanding the overall origins of our 'flying saucer' story.

In my experience, accumulated evidence will ultimately speak for itself and what we appear to have is a situation where Kenneth Arnold believed those nine puzzling, aerial objects flew down the wetswards side of Mt. Rainier and also perceived they passed behind Little Tahoma.

That's what the evidence demonstrably indicates, if not confirms.

These are mutually exclusive claims and can most obviously be reconciled if Arnold was mistaken about the momentarily disappearance behind Little Tahoma.

NEW COMMENTS: It is not completely mutually exclusive because side glacier reflections of the objects that Arnold alludes to would appear to be on the front sides (but not the front middle) of the mountain. The most evidence, now 15-16 Points, favors the EAST side and that Arnold was mistaken in some of his confused comments about objects passing in the front or WEST side of Rainier.

[Easton]

The alternative is to dismiss Arnold's consistent and substantial testimony which 'doesn't fit'.

NEW COMMENTS: I've pointed out in detail that Arnold's testimony is NOT "CONSISTENT." So no one is dismissing "CONSISTENT" testimony at all. We're having to reconstruct what are the correct parts of Arnold's INCONSISTENT testimony and we disagree as to which is erroneous and which is correct.

[Easton]

However, all of the evidence does 'fit' and reveals the door is now open for those nine unidentified artefacts being much closer than Arnold thought.

You will forgive my amusement that Bruce's ridicule of any conceivable bird explanation, taken in good humour, might have to be put on hold until Bruce figures out how he's apparently been living on the wrong side of the mountain for fifty years.

If Arnold's story didn't actually have the substance believed and if it were possible he misidentified a formation of nine birds, then when closely examined, some clues could yet emerge. He frequently indicated the objects flew in front of Rainier, yet also perceived them to have fleetingly passed what is apparently the far distant Little Tahoma and relied on this latter discernment as a reliable perspective marker.

As the evidence for all of these factors is comprehensive, the most palpable conclusion must be that it's unmistakably

confirmation why Arnold's distance estimates are _demonstrably_
untrustworthy and arguably proven to be erroneous.

NEW COMMENTS: If Arnold's distance estimates are LOWER BOUNDS which he chose to accept CONSERVATIVELY to be AT those lower limits (because it minimizes the seemingly excessive speed of aircraft if that was what the objects were) then they are ACCURATE if based on occultations by landmarks such as mountains at known distance (Rainier/.Little Tahoma).

[Easton]

Establishing any 'extraordinary UFO' occurrence now requires a willingness to reject or ignore Arnold's testimony which doesn't 'fit' and selecting only those bits which are compatible with the proposed scenario.

I'm with those who are willing to accept all of Arnold's evidence in context.

As I'm sure Bruce recognises, if Little Tahoma is now resolved as Arnold's peak, this isn't compelling evidence for the ET hypothesis, it's an absolute disaster.

NEW COMMENTS: Sorry, I don't support an ET explanation. How is it an "absolute disaster" if it is admitted that the objects were more distant than Little Tahoma Peak? I don't understand.

[Easton]

Will he now jump ship and support your 'east side story', necessarily abandoning what was previously believed and advocated as the true circumstances of Arnold's observations. Or will he acknowledge, 'Easton, we have a problem'. ;)

It's all subject of course to further developments and we might still hear from others I contacted - one is a local pilot who has frequently taken aerial photographs of the Cascade range.

James.

NEW COMMENTS: I am grateful for your fresh research into the geography of the Rainier area and look forward to further developments. My 15-16 Points are in preparation.

Brad

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Received: from lbmail7.listbot.com (lbmail7.listbot.com [204.71.191.5]) by rly-yd05.mx.aol.com (v69.17) with ESMTP; Sun, 27 Feb 2000 22:19:45 -0500

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Received: from voyager (tnt-3-102.easynet.co.uk [195.40.202.102])

by chalfont.mail.easynet.net (Postfix) with SMTP id D0F78F81ED

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 28 Feb 2000 03:19:36 +0000 (GMT)

Message-ID: <009001bf819a\$ca1b59c0\$66ca28c3@voyager>

From: "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>References:

<60.fec39d.25e86955@aol.com>

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer

Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 03:20:39 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

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Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 09:29:24 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000228090018.16895A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 25 Feb 2000, Chris Gibson wrote:

@Date: Fri, 25 Feb 2000 19:54:48 +0000
@From: Chris Gibson <cgibson@skomer.u-net.com>
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: UFO? not UFO?

@
@Another example of strange activity in the sky that could be
@taken for a UFO.

@Tonight around 2000hrs GMT I watched an odd satellite pass
@overhead in an almost due North track. It caught my attention
@because it flashed quite brightly, not quite Venus intensity but
@bright all the same. As I watched it it grew faint and
@disappeared over about 5 seconds, brighter for one second,
@faded, flashed, faded over 5 seconds again, brightened for 1
@second and continued this behavior until it disappeared behind
@the houses after about 30 seconds.

@Approx ground position is 52deg 30' N 01deg 09' W

@Was this a tumbling satellite or was it a one of the Iridium
@constellation? Or was it something else.

This sounds like a rotating satellite with solar panels, or flat faces on the body, either of which happened to reflect sunlight in your direction. The complete cycle of flash, disappear, bright, fade would be one rotation. The time is correct for a satellite sighting.

Many satellites rotate on purpose, including Explorer 1, the first US satellite. There are at least 3 reasons satellites are rotated:

1. Stability during orbital insertion - The first satellites used clusters of solid rockets for the upper stages. Spinning evened out any differences in impulse of the various rockets.
2. Gyroscopic stability during use - the spin axis can be pointed precisely in space and it will stay there.

3. Passive thermal control - The satellite can be made a lot cheaper if a "barbecue roll" is used to expose all of the surfaces alternately to the sun and the cold of space. Otherwise, a heat distribution system must be added to protect the electronics.

@Chris

@_____

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 10:52:14 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000228094740.16895B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sat, 26 Feb 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Sat, 26 Feb 2000 12:52:50 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: REBUTTAL/Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
@
@@
@Larry wrote:
@>@Apparently, there are only three conclusions possible (unless
@>@somebody comes up with one that I didn't think of):
@
@>@1. Arnold was unsure which side of the mountain and Little Tahoma
@>@the objects went on, due to conflicting perceptual clues.
@
@See below
@
@>@2. His publisher paid him more to change some details, and he got
@>@confused between what he really saw and what he was supposed to
@>@say (The HAL syndrome?).
@
@Arnold had reported his sighting LONG before there was a publisher.
@ (Garbage explanation)

That depends on which account you read. One account I read has Ray Palmer involved within a week. Another says that Arnold knew Palmer before the sighting. (I will dig the references up and report back). I don't mean his 1950 book, but a magazine article.

@>@3. Arnold was reciting a story given to him by others, probably
@>@for picuniary purposes.

@No others ever appeared. Another garbage explanation.

I don't mean other witnesses, I mean others wanting to make money off of a fake mystery. I was listing possibilities, not probabilities.

@>I just thought of two more (neither is very probable, but they
@are distinct possibilities):

@>4. Arnold was hypnotized (party hypnosis was starting to become
@>popular then) and given a fantastic story as a post-hypnotic
@>suggestion. The variable parts of the story are the portions the
@hypnotist didn't supply.

@So far beyond the pale as to be unconsiderable.

Really? I have two cases in my files where this is exactly what
happened.

@>5. Arnold is one of those people who has defective memory. >

@Depending upon how one defines "defective" in quantitative
@terms (does anyone remember everything?... said person would
@probably go crazy), it is probably true that Arnold had a "defective"
@memory. Otherwise he could have recited exactly what happened
@second by second. so what?

I am referring to the kind where, depending on their mental state
at the moment, people will give different accounts of an
incident. People with bipolar disorders, for example, tend to do
this (I am in no way implying that Arnold was bipolar, but just
using an example that I have witnessed this in myself).

@My opinion: There is another possibility. Arnold knew
@perfectly well which side of Mt. Rainier they flew on. They
@were west of Rainier and West of Goat Rocks(ridge) and low
@enough to pass behind one or more of the peaks south of the peak
@of Rainier.

@According to my monster aero map which shows about 47 mi between
@th peaks of Rainier and Adams (I think I earlier erroneously
@wrote about 40 miles), the angle from the peak of Rainier to the
@peak of Adams is about 163 degrees, A straight line from Rainier
@peak to Adams peak passes about 5-6 miles west of the Goat
@Ridge. Mineral is about 20 miles west and 9 miles south of
@Rainier (i.e., about 22 miles distance from Rainier). If he had
@trimmed out his plane (flying straight) toward Yakima (80 miles
@away) by the time of this sighting, then he was flying at
@azimuth 95 degrees.

@With a 20 mph tailwind (approx) and 100 mph IAS (indicated air
@speed), he was doing 120 mph or 2 mi/minute.

@He was at about 9,200 ft. Therefore he had little chance of
@determining the distance of objects from him without the help of
@references. I think he was "confused" or uncertain in his mind
@afterward because he couldn't determine to his own satisfaction
@which SMALL peak they went behind. He says they disappeared
@behind a peak, but he didn't say which one, because I don't

@think he knew. However, if they had passed behind Rainier he @would have known they passed behind a peak and wouldn't have @been "confused." In fact, that would have been one of his most @important points of information as he told his story... THEY @PASSED BEHIND RAINIER.... no confusion, every story would have @been the same. His recorded testimony, unfilterer by reporters, @would have included the statemetn "they passed behind Rainier."

@If one imagines that the bjets DID NOT fly a perfectly straight @track and that they were several thousand feet lower than Arnold @then on can find a track that passes west of Rainier, bends to @the east to an azimuth of about 135 degrees and passes a peak @labeled as 6917 ft on my topo map (name not given). Then they @could have turned more south to an azimuth of 170 degrees that @would take them past the west side of Adams. They would pass @about 3-5 miles west of Goat Ridge, which would have been abou @25 miles east southeast of Arnold as the objects passed.

@Bottom line: I still find the "west side story" as the most @plausible. (Gee, could write a Broadway show with a @title like that!)

This makes sense, and also brings in some other thoughts:

1. There is always the possibility that a change in weather made his altimeter off (or that he set it wrong), and he was lower than he thought.
2. If the flashes were as bright and often as Arnold said, his vision might have had time to accommodate to them. Certainly, he would have been experiencing the after-effect spots of the flashes (especially if he had looked directly at them). Both of these effects then would have reduced the dynamic range of his vision, maybe to the point where he couldn't distinguish low contrasts. In that case, maybe the objects didn't go behind anything, but just disappeared against the background.
3. One might think from the above that the objects themselves might have been after-effect spots from the flashes. The flaw in this is that they would not have presented the perspective needed to present images that appeared smaller, closer together, and at a different angle as they receded in the distance.
4. Could halation effects have distorted the images of conventional planes? I once saw a DC-3 which was turned into a "large silver blimp" by sun halation. It appeared to be three times as thick as the fuselage of the DC-3 actually was. Halation also tends to make things more convex, because each point in the image projected on the retina has a circle of scattering around it. I also have a reflective kite that "expands" by halation in

bright sunlight.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
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Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 17:41:21 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Regarding Brad's extensive response to James."

>

[James]

>I'm with those who are willing to accept all of Arnold's evidence

>in context.

>As I'm sure Bruce recognises, if Little Tahoma is now resolved as

>Arnold's peak, this isn't compelling evidence for the ET

>hypothesis, it's an absolute disaster.

BRAD:

>NEW COMMENTS: Sorry, I don't support an ET explanation. How is it an

>"absolute disaster" if it is admitted that the objects were more distant
than

>Little Tahoma Peak? I don't understand. >

>[Easton]

>Will he now jump ship and support your 'east side story', necessarily

>abandoning what was previously believed and advocated as the true

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>'Easton, we have a problem'. ;)

>It's all subject of course to further developments and we might

>still hear from others I contacted - one is a local pilot who has

>frequently taken aerial photographs of the Cascade range.

>James.

BRAD:NEW COMMENTS: I am grateful for your fresh research into the
geography of
the Rainier area and look forward to further developments. My 15-16 Points
are in preparation.

Brad

<

It appears that this is devolving into a "psychic contest" in which
we try to penetrate the mind of a dead man long before he
was dead. Before long, will be discussing the meaning of "is?"
Seriously, the excruciating detailed analysis of what

Arnold "must have been thinking" or what he "must have been seeing" based on "clues" in what he said is similar to what I have seen and experienced with "Klassic Debunking." If th witness' story has a few inconsistencies, then pick it apart and leave it for the vultures (probably not pelicans) to pick at the bones.

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Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 18:23:46 -0500

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Status:

>It appears that this is devolving into a "psychic contest" in which
>we try to penetrate the mind of a dead man long before he
>was dead. Before long, will be discussing the meaning of "is?"
>Seriously, the excruciating detailed analysis of what
>Arnold "must have been thinking" or what he "must have
>been seeing" based on "clues" in what he said is
>similar to what I have seen and experienced with
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>then pick it apart and leave it for the vultures (probably not
>pelicans) to pick at the bones.

<http://wilstar.net/midi/ghostriders.htm>

Ghost Riders in the Sky

An old cowpoke went riding one dark and windy day,
Up on a ridge he rested as he went along his way,
When all at once a mighty herd of red-eyed cows he saw,
A-plowing through the ragged skies and up a cloudy draw.
Yi-pee-yi-ay, Yi-pee-yi-oh, Ghost Riders in the sky.

.
Their brands were still on fire and their hooves were made of steel,
Their horns were black and shiny and their hot breath he could feel,
A bolt of fear went through him as they thundered through the sky,
For he saw the riders coming hard and heard their mournful cry.
Yi-pee-yi-ay, Yi-pee-yi-oh, Ghost Riders in the sky.

Their faces gaunt, their eyes were blurred, their shirts were soaked with
sweat,
They're riding hard to catch that herd but they ain't got 'em yet.
They have to ride forever on that range up in the sky,
On horses breathing fire, as they ride I hear them cry.
Yi-pee-yi-ay, Yi-pee-yi-oh, Ghost Riders in the sky.

.
The riders loped on by him and he heard one call his name,
"If you want to save your hide and soul a-ridin on this range,
Then cowboy change your ways today or with us you will ride,
Trying to catch the devil's herd across the endless sky."

Yi-pee-yi-ay, Yi-pee-yi-oh, Ghost Riders in the sky.

;)

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Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 01:10:49 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This might help to confirm the exact sequence of events Arnold related in the two main accounts, his letter to the Air Force [L] and later book [B].

They seem to be, in direct sequence as published, significantly comparable and discrepancies noted, still set the story in context.

Brad might care to consider whether this does emphasize that Arnold did in fact explain how the puzzling objects were initially seen to approach Mt. Rainier, then passed in front of the mountain where their shape was first determined and that Arnold consequently decided he would attempt a calculation of their airspeed.

[L] I made a 360 degree turn to the right and above the little city of Mineral, starting again toward Mt. Rainier. I climbed back up to an altitude of approximately 9,200 feet.

I trimmed out my airplane in the direction of Yakima, Washington, which was almost directly east of my position and simply sat in my plane observing the sky and the terrain.

There was a DC-4 to the left and to the rear of me approximately fifteen miles distance, and I should judge, at 14,000 foot elevation.

The sky and air was clear as crystal. I hadn't flown more than two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash reflected on my airplane.

I looked to the left and the north of Mt. Rainier where I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 foot elevation and going, seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees.

They were approaching Mt. Rainier very rapidly, and I merely assumed they were jet planes. Anyhow, I discovered that this was where the reflection had come from, as two or three of them every few seconds would dip or change their course slightly, just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected brightly on my plane.

[B] It was during this search and while making a turn of 180

degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not noted. I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from. The only actual plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear, apparently on its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had given me a buzz job across my nose and that hit was the sun reflecting from the surface of his wings as he passed that had caused the flash.

Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find any close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mount Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed.

[L] These objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few seconds to make out their shape or their formation.

[B] At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were still at a distance of over a hundred miles. I could see the formation was going to pass directly in front of me, as it was flying at approximately 170 degrees. I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of Mount Rainier, all the time thinking to myself that I was observing a whole formation of jets. In group count, such as I have used in counting cattle and game from the air, they numbered nine. They were flying diagonally in an echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the first four and the last five.

[L] I thought it was very peculiar that I couldn't find their tails but assumed they were some type of jet plane.

[B] What startled me most at this point was the fact that I could not find any tails on them.

[L] Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite plainly.

[B] I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and flashed along against the snow and also against the sky.

[L] I was determined to clock their speed, as I had two definite points I could clock them by; the air was so clear that it was very easy to see objects and determine their approximate shape and size at almost fifty miles that day.

[B] Since this formation of craft was at almost right angles to me and was traveling from north to south, I was in an excellent position to clock their speed. I determined to make an attempt to do so.

[L] I remember distinctly that my sweep second hand on my eight day clock, which is located on my instrument panel, read one minute to 3 P.M. as the first object of this formation passed the southern edge of Mt. Rainier. I watched these objects with great interest as I had never before observed

[B] It was a beautiful sunny afternoon and the giant bulks of both Mount Rainier and Mount Adams made perfect markers.

I recall that when the first craft of this formation jetted to the southward from the snow-based cleft of Mount Rainier my second hand was approaching the top of my hour dial and the time was within a few seconds to one minute of three.

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They flew like many times I have observed geese to fly in a rather diagonal chain-like line as if they were linked together. They seemed to hold a definite direction but rather swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks. Their speed at the time did not impress me particularly, because I knew that our army and air forces had planes that went very fast.

What kept bothering me as I watched them flip and flash in the sun right along their path was the fact that I couldn't make out any tail on them, and I am sure that any pilot would justify more than a second look at such a plane.

[B] I was fascinated by this formation of aircraft. They didn't fly like any aircraft I had ever seen before. In the first place, their echelon formation was backward from that practiced by our

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[L] I observed them quite plainly, and I estimate my distance from them, which was almost at right angles, to be between twenty to twenty-five miles. I knew they must be very large to observe their shape at that distance, even on as clear a day as it was that Tuesday. In fact I compared a zeus [spelling? - James] fastener or cowl tool I had in my pocket with them - holding it up on them and holding it up on the DC-4 - that I could observe at quite a distance to my left, and they seemed smaller than the DC-4; but, I should judge their span would have been as wide as the furthest engines on each side of the fuselage of the DC-4.

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As I was flying in the direction of this particular ridge, I measured it and found it to be approximately five miles so I could safely assume that the chain of these saucer like objects were at least five miles long. I could quite accurately determine their pathway due to the fact that there were several high peaks that were a little this side of them as well as higher peaks on the other side of their pathway.

[B] Between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams there is a very high plateau with quite definite north and south edges. Part of this chain-like formation actually dipped below the near edge. As the first unit of these craft cleared the southernmost edge of this background, the last of the formation was just entering the northern edge. I later flew over this plateau in my plane and came to a close approximation that this whole formation of craft, whatever they were, formed a chain in the neighborhood of five miles long.

[L] As the last unit of this formation passed the southern most high snow-covered crest of Mt. Adams, I looked at my sweep second hand and it showed that they had travelled the distance in one minute and forty-two seconds. Even at the time this timing did not upset me as I felt confident after I would land there would be some explanation of what I saw.

[B] As the last of this group of objects sped past and seemed to gather altitude at a point beyond the southernmost crest of Mount Adams, I glanced at the sweep second hand of my instrument clock. As closely as I could determine, this strange formation of aircraft had covered the distance between Mount Rainier to the north and Mount Adams to the south in one minute and forty-two seconds.

[L] A number of news men and experts suggested that I might have been seeing reflections or even a mirage. This I know to be absolutely false, as I observed these objects not only through the glass of my airplane but turned my airplane sideways where I could open my window and observe them with a completely unobstructed view. (Without sun glasses)

[...]

I continued my search for the marine plane for another fifteen or twenty minutes and while searching for this marine plane, what I had just observed kept going through my mind. I became more disturbed, so after taking a last look at Tieton Reservoir I

headed for Yakima.

[B] I can say honestly that I was amazed, thinking all the time: what will these aeronautical engineers dream up next? Although readily explaining it all in this way in my mind, I definitely did have an eerie feeling about the whole experience. I tried to focus my mind on a continued search for the downed C-46 which had crashed some months earlier with thirty-two Marines aboard, but somehow the \$5,000 didn't seem important. I wanted to get on to Yakima and tell some of the boys what I had seen.

[L] I did not accurately measure the distance between these two mountains until I landed at Pendleton, Oregon..."

[B] It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when I landed at Yakima and went straight to Al Baxter, general manager of Central Aircraft. I met him in his outer office and rather breathlessly asked to see him in private. He dropped whatever it was he was doing and in his private office I related the story of my observation and drew him pictures of what I had seen.

[...]

I proceeded to gather my scattered wits together, got back in my airplane, and took off for Pendleton, Oregon. I remembered that I had forgotten to mention the fact that one of these craft looked different from the rest, was darker and of a slightly different shape, and that I hadn't told the Yakima boys that I had clocked the speed of this formation within fairly accurate limits. While flying to Pendleton I took my map from its snap holder on the extreme edge of my instrument panel, grabbed a ruler, and began figuring mathematically miles per hour. Figuring and flying my airplane at the same time was a little confusing, and I thought my figures were wrong and that I had better wait until I landed at Pendleton to do some serious calculating.

[End]

James.

—
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Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 01:42:14 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce wrote:

>It appears that this is devolving into a "psychic contest" in
>which we try to penetrate the mind of a dead man long before he
>was dead. Before long, will be discussing the meaning of "is?"
>Seriously, the excruciating detailed analysis of what Arnold
>"must have been thinking" or what he "must have been seeing"
>based on "clues" in what he said is similar to what I have seen
>and experienced with "Klassic Debunking." If th witness' story
>has a few inconsistencies, then pick it apart and leave it for
>the vultures (probably not pelicans) to pick at the bones.

Be serious, Bruce, you know we're only concerned with important developments in understanding the stated evidence.

Psychics, dead men and 'Klassic debunking'... good gracious, if we didn't know better we might think you're finding some difficulty in reconciling a previous belief with what has become apparent.

What is your reconciliation of how 'Arnold's peak' is evidently the far distant, eastwards, Little Tahoma?

James.

—
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Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 21:59:46 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus:

James,

Look, Arnold's sighting ignited a firestorm of national if not worldwide controversy that has lasted to this very day nearly 53 years later. That controversy was at that time focused on two critical issues: SHAPE and SPEED of the nine strange objects. Arnold fully understood that.

Arnold justified his high SPEED numbers by documenting the distances involved and landmarks he used for his clocking.

But when it came to the SHAPE issue Arnold suddenly became very reticent. One has to plow through the bulk of his accounts to get to any detailed description of the objects -- if any (in some accounts he has NO DETAILED description of shape at all). One word references to seeing an "outline" against the snow is not a DETAILED description. It doesn't verify that "saucers" or a "bat-shapes" or "convex triangles" in the rear or whatever were seen. Those terms are given as AFTERTHOUGHTS or reluctant DIGRESSIONS later in some of Arnold's stories.

The SHAPE issue is capsulized in the very term "FLYING SAUCERS." Did Arnold see craft of unconventional design? What was their SHAPE if it wasn't round "saucers"? Arnold was asked this repeatedly, everywhere he went, probably by literally thousands of people. "Did you really see a flying saucer Mr. Arnold? What did they look like?"

Your effort to provide a synchronistic harmonization of two of Arnold's accounts -- sort of like harmonizing the Gospel accounts in the Bible -- still doesn't address what is MISSING or OUT-OF-ORDER.

As I've said before, Arnold fixates on the objects "NEARING RAPIDLY" or "APPROACHING" the "SNOW BORDER" or "RIGHT EDGE" of Mt. Rainier which is really irrelevant to much of anything. But he can't bring himself to tell us the objects CROSSED the "snow border" or "north edge" that he draws so much attention to in his various accounts.

What this suggests is that Arnold was clear on what happened up to the time the objects approached Mt. Rainier and got confused from that point on.

What I would have expected Arnold to say, if the objects had flown in FRONT or WEST of Rainier, was something like this: "I saw a bright flash. I saw it coming from nine shiny objects moving in a line from the north heading towards Mt. Rainier in the south. They approached Mt. Rainier's north edge and crossed in front where I had great difficulty seeing them against the snow because they were so shiny and mirror-like they just reflected the snow when flying flat horizontal. When they tipped over and flashed intense blue-white light they actually disappeared against the blue-white snow and glacier ice and I couldn't make out their shapes at all. Only when they were against the sky again, now at their closest distance, could I make out their

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he SHAPE when the objects FLASHED INTENSE LIGHT as they flipped "against the snow" when in fact that's when they should have DISAPPEARED.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 28 Feb 2000 8:10:45 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >

> This might help to confirm the exact sequence of events Arnold
> related in the two main accounts, his letter to the Air Force [L]
> and his later book [B].

>

> They seem to be, in direct sequence as published, significantly
> comparable and discrepancies noted, still set the story in
> context.

>

> Brad might care to consider whether this does emphasize that
> Arnold did in fact explain how the puzzling objects were
> initially seen to approach Mt. Rainier, then passed in front of
> the mountain where their shape was first determined and that
> Arnold consequently decided he would attempt a calculation of
> their airspeed.

>

>

> [L] I made a 360 degree turn to the right and above the little
> city of Mineral, starting again toward Mt. Rainier. I climbed
> back up to an altitude of approximately 9,200 feet.

>

> I trimmed out my airplane in the direction of Yakima, Washington,
> which was almost directly east of my position and simply sat in
> my plane observing the sky and the terrain.

>

> There was a DC-4 to the left and to the rear of me approximately
> fifteen miles distance, and I should judge, at 14,000 foot
> elevation.

>

> The sky and air was clear as crystal. I hadn't flown more than
> two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash reflected
> on my airplane.

>

> I looked to the left and the north of Mt. Rainier where I
> observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from
> north to south at approximately 9,500 foot elevation and going,
> seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees.

>

> They were approaching Mt. Rainier very rapidly, and I merely

> assumed they were jet planes. Anyhow, I discovered that this was

> where the reflection had come

> from, as two or three of them every few seconds would dip or

> change their course slightly, just enough for the sun to strike

> them at an angle that reflected brightly on my plane.

>

> [B] It was during this search and while making a turn of 180

> degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet

> altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of

> my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to

> collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not

> noted. I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently

> searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in

> an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from.

> The only actual plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear,

> apparently on its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary

> explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had

> given me a buzz job across my nose and that hit was the sun

> reflecting from the surface of his wings as he passed that had

> caused the flash.

>

> Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find any close

> aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the

> direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and

> to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the

> vicinity of Mount Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops

> and traveling at tremendous speed.

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> [L] These objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few

> seconds to make out their shape or their formation.

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> at a distance of over a hundred miles. I could see the formation

> was going to pass directly in front of me, as it was flying at

> approximately 170 degrees. I watched as these objects rapidly

> neared the snow border of Mount Rainier, all the time thinking to

> myself that I was observing a whole formation of jets. In group

> count, such as I have used in counting cattle and game from the

> air, they numbered nine. They were flying diagonally in an

> echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the

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> and size at almost fifty miles that day.
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> me and was traveling from north to south, I was in an excellent
> position to clock their speed. I determined to make an attempt to
> do so.
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> [L] I remember distinctly that my sweep second hand on my eight
> day clock, which is located on my instrument panel, read one
> minute to 3 P.M. as the first object of this formation passed the
> southern edge of Mt. Rainier. I watched these objects with great
> interest as I had never before observed
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> James.
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Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 22:00:43 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus: O

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In a message dated Mon, 28 Feb 2000 8:10:45 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >

> This might help to confirm the exact sequence of events Arnold
> related in the two main accounts, his letter to the Air Force [L]
> and his later book [B].

>

> They seem to be, in direct sequence as published, significantly
> comparable and discrepancies noted, still set the story in
> context.

>

> Brad might care to consider whether this does emphasize that
> Arnold did in fact explain how the puzzling objects were
> initially seen to approach Mt. Rainier, then passed in front of
> the mountain where their shape was first determined and that
> Arnold consequently decided he would attempt a calculation of
> their airspeed.

>

>

> [L] I made a 360 degree turn to the right and above the little
> city of Mineral, starting again toward Mt. Rainier. I climbed
> back up to an altitude of approximately 9,200 feet.

>

> I trimmed out my airplane in the direction of Yakima, Washington,
> which was almost directly east of my position and simply sat in
> my plane observing the sky and the terrain.

>

> There was a DC-4 to the left and to the rear of me approximately
> fifteen miles distance, and I should judge, at 14,000 foot
> elevation.

>

> The sky and air was clear as crystal. I hadn't flown more than
> two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash reflected
> on my airplane.

>

> I looked to the left and the north of Mt. Rainier where I
> observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from
> north to south at approximately 9,500 foot elevation and going,
> seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees.

>

> They were approaching Mt. Rainier very rapidly, and I merely

> assumed they were jet planes. Anyhow, I discovered that this was

> where the reflection had come

> from, as two or three of them every few seconds would dip or

> change their course slightly, just enough for the sun to strike

> them at an angle that reflected brightly on my plane.

>

> [B] It was during this search and while making a turn of 180

> degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet

> altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of

> my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to

> collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not

> noted. I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently

> searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in

> an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from.

> The only actual plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear,

> apparently on its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary

> explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had

> given me a buzz job across my nose and that hit was the sun

> reflecting from the surface of his wings as he passed that had

> caused the flash.

>

> Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find any close

> aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the

> direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and

> to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the

> vicinity of Mount Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops

> and traveling at tremendous speed.

>

>

> [L] These objects being quite far away, I was unable for a few

> seconds to make out their shape or their formation.

>

> [B] At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were still

> at a distance of over a hundred miles. I could see the formation

> was going to pass directly in front of me, as it was flying at

> approximately 170 degrees. I watched as these objects rapidly

> neared the snow border of Mount Rainier, all the time thinking to

> myself that I was observing a whole formation of jets. In group

> count, such as I have used in counting cattle and game from the

> air, they numbered nine. They were flying diagonally in an

> echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the

> first four and the last five.

>

>

> [L] I thought it was very peculiar that I couldn't find their

> tails but assumed they were some type of jet plane.

>

> [B] What startled me most at this point was the fact that I could

> not find any tails on them.
>
>
> [L] Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed
> their outline against the snow quite plainly.
>
> [B] I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and
> flashed along against the snow and also against the sky.
>
>
> [L] I was determined to clock their speed, as I had two definite
> points I could clock them by; the air was so clear that it was
> very easy to see objects and determine their approximate shape
> and size at almost fifty miles that day.
>
> [B] Since this formation of craft was at almost right angles to
> me and was traveling from north to south, I was in an excellent
> position to clock their speed. I determined to make an attempt to
> do so.
>
>
> [L] I remember distinctly that my sweep second hand on my eight
> day clock, which is located on my instrument panel, read one
> minute to 3 P.M. as the first object of this formation passed the
> southern edge of Mt. Rainier. I watched these objects with great
> interest as I had never before observed
>
> [B] It was a beautiful sunny afternoon and the giant bulks of
> both Mount Rainier and Mount Adams made perfect markers.
>
> I recall that when the first craft of this formation jetted to
> the southward from the snow-based cleft of Mount Rainier my
> second hand was approaching the top of my hour dial and the time
> was within a few seconds to one minute of three.
>
>
> [L] I watched these objects with great interest as I had never
> before observed airplanes flying so close to the mountain tops,
> flying directly south to southeast down the hog's back of a
> mountain range. I would estimate their elevation could have
> varied a thousand feet one way or another up or down, but they
> were pretty much on the horizon to me which would indicate they
> were near the same elevation as I was.
>
>
> They flew like many times I have observed geese to fly in a
> rather diagonal chain-like line as if they were linked together.
> They seemed to hold a definite direction but rather swerved in
> and out of the high mountain peaks. Their speed at the time did
> not impress me particularly, because I knew that our army and air
> forces had planes that went very fast.

>

> What kept bothering me as I watched them flip and flash in the
 > sun right along their path was the fact that I couldn't make out
 > any tail on them, and I am sure that any pilot would justify more
 > than a second look at such a plane.

>

> [B] I was fascinated by this formation of aircraft. They didn't
 > fly like any aircraft I had ever seen before. In the first place,
 > their echelon formation was backward from that practiced by our
 > Air Force. The elevation of the first craft was greater than that
 > of the last. They flew in a definite formation, but erratically.
 > As I described them at the time, their flight was like speed
 > boats on rough water or similar to the tail of a Chinese kite
 > that I once saw blowing in the wind. Or maybe it would be best to
 > describe their flight characteristics as very similar to a
 > formation of geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if
 > they were linked together. As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton,
 > Oregon, they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across
 > the water.

>

>

> [L] I observed them quite plainly, and I estimate my distance
 > from them, which was almost at right angles, to be between twenty
 > to twenty-five miles. I knew they must be very large to observe
 > their shape at that distance, even on as clear a day as it was
 > that Tuesday, In fact I compared a zeus [spelling? - James]
 > fastener or cowling tool I had in my pocket with them - holding
 > it up on them and holding it up on the DC-4 - that I could
 > observe at quite a distance to my left, and they seemed smaller
 > than the DC-4; but, I should judge their span would have been as
 > wide as the furthest engines on each side of the fuselage of
 > the DC-4.

>

> [B] Another characteristic of these craft that made a tremendous
 > impression on me was how they fluttered and sailed, tipping their
 > wings alternately and emitting those very bright blue-white
 > flashes from their surfaces. At the time I did not get the
 > impression that these flashes were emitted by them, but rather
 > that it was the sun's reflection from the extremely highly
 > polished surface of their wings.

>

> Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and out
 > of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of the
 > Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I
 > determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity
 > of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they
 > revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight
 > momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of
 > Mount Rainier proper. Considering that I was flying all this time
 > in the direction of their formation, this determination can be

> only approximately, but it is not too far off.

>

>

> [L] The more I observed these objects the more upset I became, as

> I am accustomed and familiar with most all objects flying whether

> I am close to the ground or at higher altitudes. I observed the

> chain of these objects passing another high snow-covered ridge in

> between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams and as, the first one was

> passing the south crest of this ridge the last object was

> entering the northern crest of the ridge.

>

> As I was flying in the direction of this particular ridge, I

> measured it and found it to be approximately five miles so I

> could safely assume that the chain of these saucer like objects

> were at least five miles long. I could quite accurately determine

> their pathway due to the fact that there were several high peaks

> that were a little this side of them as well as higher peaks on

> the other side of their pathway.

>

> [B] Between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams there is a very high

> plateau with quite definite north and south edges. Part of this

> chain-like formation actually dipped below the near edge. As the

> first unit of these craft cleared the southernmost edge of this

> background, the last of the formation was just entering the

> northern edge. I later flew over this plateau in my plane and

> came to a close approximation that this whole formation of craft,

> whatever they were, formed a chain in the neighborhood of five

> miles long.

>

>

> [L] As the last unit of this formation passed the southern most

> high snow-covered crest of Mt. Adams, I looked at my sweep second

> hand and it showed that they had travelled the distance in one

> minute and forty-two seconds. Even at the time this timing did

> not upset me as I felt confident after I would land there would

> be some explanation of what I saw.

>

> [B] As the last of this group of objects sped past and seemed to

> gather altitude at a point beyond the southernmost crest of Mount

> Adams, I glanced at the sweep second hand of my instrument clock.

> As closely as I could determine, this strange formation of

> aircraft had covered the distance between Mount Rainier to the

> north and Mount Adams to the south in one minute and forty-two

> seconds.

>

>

> [L] A number of news men and experts suggested that I might have

> been seeing reflections or even a mirage. This I know to be

> absolutely false, as I observed these objects not only through

> the glass of my airplane but turned my airplane sideways where I

> could open my window and observe them with a completely
> unobstructed view. (Without sun glasses)
>
> [...]
>
> I continued my search for the marine plane for another fifteen or
> twenty minutes and while searching for this marine plane, what I
> had just observed kept going through my mind. I became more
> disturbed, so after taking a last look at Tieton Reservoir I
> headed for Yakima.
>
> [B] I can say honestly that I was amazed, thinking all the time:
> what will these aeronautical engineers dream up next? Although
> readily explaining it all in this way in my mind, I definitely
> did have an eerie feeling about the whole experience. I tried to
> focus my mind on a continued search for the downed C-46 which had
> crashed some months earlier with thirty-two Marines aboard, but
> somehow the \$5,000 didn't seem important. I wanted to get on to
> Yakima and tell some of the boys what I had seen.
>
>
> [L] I did not accurately measure the distance between these two
> mountains until I landed at Pendleton, Oregon...".
>
> [B] It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when I landed at
> Yakima and went straight to Al Baxter, general manager of Central
> Aircraft. I met him in his outer office and rather breathlessly
> asked to see him in private. He dropped whatever it was he was
> doing and in his private office I related the story of my
> observation and drew him pictures of what I had seen.
>
> [...]
>
> I proceeded to gather my scattered wits together, got back in my
> airplane, and took off for Pendleton, Oregon. I remembered that I
> had forgotten to mention the fact that one of these craft looked
> different from the rest, was darker and of a slightly different
> shape, and that I hadn't told the Yakima boys that I had clocked
> the speed of this formation within fairly accurate limits. While
> flying to Pendleton I took my map from its snap holder on the
> extreme edge of my instrument panel, grabbed a ruler, and began
> figuring mathematically miles per hour. Figuring and flying my
> airplane at the same time was a little confusing, and I thought
> my figures were wrong and that I had better wait until I landed
> at Pendleton to do some serious calculating.
> [End]
>
>
> James.
>

>
>

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Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2000 22:08:33 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus: O

Bruce,

Actually we're making considerable progress. In view of the importance of the Arnold phenomenon in establishing UFOlogy it is amazing that probably 95% or more of the analysis and investigation of Arnold's sighting over the last 50+ years has occurred only in the last year or two.

Now we even have Mr. Pelican himself conceding that Arnold must have meant the objects passed behind Little Tahoma. That makes the distance 20+ miles and an impossibility for birds.

Look, even the FBI has "profilers" to try to get inside the heads of top suspects. CIA has long employed "psychological profilers" to try to anticipate what world leaders might do. Hynek himself suggested the Rhodes case of July 1947 should be subjected to a thorough investigation to "reenact the crime" (Hynek's words). UFOlogy should do no less in the case of the event that launched the whole controversy.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 28 Feb 2000 8:41:43 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >

> Bruce wrote:

>

> >It appears that this is devolving into a "psychic contest" in
> >which we try to penetrate the mind of a dead man long before he
> >was dead. Before long, will be discussing the meaning of "is?"
> >Seriously, the excruciating detailed analysis of what Arnold
> >"must have been thinking" or what he "must have been seeing"
> >based on "clues" in what he said is similar to what I have seen
> >and experienced with "Klassic Debunking." If th witness' story
> >has a few inconsistencies, then pick it apart and leave it for
> >the vultures (probably not pelicans) to pick at the bones.

>

> Be serious, Bruce, you know we're only concerned with important
> developments in understanding the stated evidence.

>

> Psychics, dead men and 'Klassic debunking'... good gracious, if
> we didn't know better we might think you're finding some
> difficulty in reconciling a previous belief with what has become
> apparent.

>

> What is your reconciliation of how 'Arnold's peak' is evidently
> the far distant, eastwards, Little Tahoma?

>
>
> James.
>
>
>

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Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 08:20:54 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
Subject: Question for the History Buffs Here
Status: O

List members,

In Chapter 15, titled "The Radiation Story", of Ruppelt's "The Report on Unidentified Objects", he speaks of a two physicists who had set up some equipment to detect background radiation, and either inadvertently or on purpose discovered a significant increase in radiation in relation to the presence of a UFO. This later developed into what Ruppelt termed "the mineral club" which was a group of scientists and investigators performing these same "radiation correlations/detections". Does anyone know if these scientists, or "the mineral clubs", identities were ever unveiled? This chapter also mentions some graduate astronomy students who performed similar detection outings, but with less "desirable equipment. Any ideas on obtaining more information, background, locations, and/or references to the material contained in this particular chapter (15) would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance,
Todd Lemire
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 14:03:05 EST

Subject: Radiation Story/Re: Question for the History Buffs HereStatus:

Hi Todd,

There are several memos in the Blue Book files dealing with various aspects of the so-called "Radiation Story" chapter in Ruppelt's book, not all of which meshes or confirms his account, and there are numerous discrepancies, major as well as minor. The Durant Memo of the Robertson Panel also briefly mentions the incidents. And there is some info in Ruppelt's papers. Names are usually blacked out in the BB files, which complicates things.

Unfortunately, I have none of my files here so I have to do this all from memory, except for Ruppelt's book, the Robertson Panel/Durant Memo and a portion of Ruppelt's papers. The UFO sighting details do not agree but without the copies of the actual records in front of me I won't be able to point out these, it's all too confusing.

Let me quickly go through Ruppelt's book:

The Fall 1949 incidents at some "unspecified place" in the US (p. 201) occurred in Oct/Nov 1949 at Mt. Palomar, the exact dates are in the report (Oct 23? Nov 7??). The two scientists (electronic engineers not "physicists" as you have it, Todd) were Dr. Gene L. Bloom and Dr. Joseph P. Maxfield of Point Loma Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Calif. They encountered George Adamski on the mountain and asked him to keep on the lookout for flying saucers. Adamski mentions the two by name in one of his books and Adamski is mentioned by name in the official ONR report.

These "two scientists" are NOT the same as the "two physicists" Ruppelt met in LA (p. 202) assuming Ruppelt actually met them there, thus accounting for your understandable confusion, Todd. I think Ruppelt actually met them in Albuquerque.

One of the two physicists was Homer Gittings of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. He is "the scientist" in Ruppelt's book (p. 203) and in Ruppelt's notes he is said to be an MS Physics (I looked him up in the 70's when I researched this but don't remember what I found). Gittings supposedly heard about the Mt. Palomar incidents from a friend in a letter (p. 203). I think the other was named "Clark" but I'm not sure, the name is blacked out.

Ruppelt claimed the report on the (Mt. Palomar) incidents went to "military authorities, but since the conclusion stated that no flying saucers were involved, the report went into some unknown file. Project Blue Book never got it." (p. 203) Well, the ONR report of Jan 1950 IS in Blue Book files and I think "Flying Saucers" or "Flying Discs" is in the title. I will discuss Ruppelt's alleged "borrowing" of the report (p. 207) further on.

Ruppelt claims that "some of the people who had made the original sightings"

(p. 203) or "these original investigators" (p. 204) from Pt. Loma NEL were working together with Homer Gittings at Los Alamos in 1950 (see p. 204, obviously I'm adding the identities). I can find no indication in Ruppelt's own papers or any official documents that anyone from Pt. Loma worked with Gittings at Los Alamos or had any connection at all. The biographies of Drs. Bloom and Maxfield show nothing of the sort.

Ruppelt claims they formed a "mineral club" (p. 204). In fact they formed the Los Alamos Bird Watchers Association (Durant Memo). Ruppelt claims they had no incidents from Late Summer 1950 until early Dec 1950. But the Durant Memo claims (based on Ruppelt's briefing of the Robertson Panel) that there were a "series of observations" from Aug 1950 to Jan 1951 when cosmic ray counters "behaved queerly." Ruppelt claims three more sightings with radiation increases into Feb 1951. I recall the Blue Book files have some of the recordings and possibly the dates.

I think the "two graduate astronomy students" (p. 205) are mentioned in Ruppelt's papers but not the portion I have here.

Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 08:20:54 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
Subject: Question for the History Buffs Here

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Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 15:57:33 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Conquering Mt Ambiguous
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

>

Ghost Riders in the Sky

An old cowpoke went riding one dark and windy day,
Up on a ridge he rested as he went along his way,
When all at once a mighty herd of red-eyed cows he saw,
A-plowing through the ragged skies and up a cloudy draw.
Yi-pee-yi-ay, Yi-pee-yi-oh, Ghost Riders in the sky.

<

HAHAHAHAHAHA

I presume Arnold would have loved it!

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Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2000 12:37:50 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
Subject: Satellite Decay Cross Reference for Sightings in China, Tibet, and East Africa
Status:

Hello List,

The clipping below may be of some assistance towards identification of sightings in the above mentioned areas. Thanks go out to Jonathan McDowell Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics Newsletter for this information.

The ASTRO-E X-ray astronomy satellite was launched on Feb 10. However, the first stage of the M-V launch vehicle (serial M-V-4) went off course. An anomalous vibration was detected 25 seconds after launch. At 41 seconds ceramic heat shields in the first stage nozzle apparently broke and fell off, and thrust vector control on the nozzle was lost.

Stage 1 separated at 1 min 15 s; stage 2 separated at 3 min 38 s. The third stage burn completed at 5 min 21s. Last signals from M-V-4 were received at 20 min after launch; the payload probably separated from the third stage at 23 min.

Although the upper stages were able to fire and make some correction to the trajectory, ASTRO-E ended up with a perigee of only 80 km and an apogee of 410 km. It may have reentered on the first orbit at around 0230-0300UTC somewhere between East Africa and Tibet or western China (depending on the altitude at injection); Space Command don't seemed to have cataloged any objects from the launch.

Todd Lemire
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to

the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Thu, 2 Mar 2000 08:45:26 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Getting back to seriousness, here's some more data to crank into the calculations...

I don't like to post copyright material, but three pages on Arnold's plane are (temporarily) at

<http://www.ufx.org/1947/arnold.htm>

His plane was a Call-Air model A-2, one of only 20 built. The lead photo is actually Arnold's second plane.

The mysterious "zeus fastener" that he used to measure the objects is at

<http://www.ufx.org/1947/dzus.htm>

This is from a 1948 book, but they haven't changed a bit in over 50 years -- the current Dzus catalog is at

<http://www.dzus.com/default.html>

No telling which particular type of fastener it was, there were several styles of heads. The funny thing is that if you look closely at the cowling of his plane it didn't seem to use flush Dzus fasteners in any case -- it seems to have big external latches. ???

Joel Carpenter

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Date: Sat, 4 Mar 2000 00:38:21 -0000

boundary="-----_NextPart_000_0034_01BF8571.F10B1FE0"

Status:

I've just realised that a couple of intended list postings from Bruce seem to have been sent directly to myself.

This is the first and includes an attachment.

James.

Subject: FLIGHT PATH

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 15:57:25 -0500

In response to Brad, James wrote:

>If Arnold's story didn't actually have the substance believed
>and if it were possible he misidentified a formation of nine
>birds, then when closely examined, some clues could yet emerge.
>He frequently indicated the objects flew in front of Rainier,
>yet also perceived them to have fleetingly passed what is
>apparently the far distant Little Tahoma and relied on this
>latter discernment as a reliable perspective marker.

>As the evidence for all of these factors is comprehensive, the
>most palpable conclusion must be that it's unmistakably
>confirmation why Arnold's distance estimates are _demonstrably_
>untrustworthy and arguably proven to be erroneous.

Of course, if they were birds a mile or two away in front of him and they were seen "on edge" passing the Little Tahoma, peak and temporarily disappearing, we would have to ask the pelicanists to explain why they birds would , one by one (if that happened) have timed their wing flapping just right so that they would all seem to disappear (get too thin to see) just as they passed (from Arnold's perspective) Little Tahoma . We would also have to ask why, if they got thin enough to seem to disappear as they passed Little Tahoma, they didn't also seem to disappear numerous times as they flew past the much larger Mt. Rainier. Birds do, after all, fly with a rhythmic or "oscillatory" manner, repeating the wing flap sequence over and over.

>Establishing any 'extraordinary UFO' occurrence now requires a
>willingness to reject or ignore Arnold's testimony which doesn't

>'fit' and selecting only those bits which are compatible with
>the proposed scenario.

Actually, this was always true. Go right back to Hynek who rejected Arnold's distance estimate. This is, of course, the technique of the "gentle explainer" as well as that of the "nasty debunker." The main difference between these two is how much or and which bits of information are rejected in order to make an explanation work.

>I'm with those who are willing to accept all of Arnold's
>evidence in context. As I'm sure Bruce recognises, if Little
>Tahoma is now resolved as Arnold's peak, this isn't compelling
>evidence for the ET hypothesis, it's an absolute disaster.

Nah. Unless you assume Arnold saw nothing, it isn't a complete disaster. One still has to decide what it was he saw... could it be a conventional phenomenon? Could it have been ordinary aircraft at 6 miles as Hynek claimed? Could he have failed to recognize such aircraft after looking carefully for recognizable details for nearly two minutes? I doubt it. And the bird explanation still fails the MAP TEST.

>Will he now jump ship and support your 'east side story',
>necessarily abandoning what was previously believed and
>advocated as the true circumstances of Arnold's observations. Or
>will he acknowledge, 'Easton, we have a problem'. ;)

Of course I won't jump to the "East Side Story." No Broadway musical there! Nor will I jump into the pouch of a pelican. However, the pterodactyl theory has yet to be disproved.

>It's all subject of course to further developments and we might
>still hear from others I contacted - one is a local pilot who
>has frequently taken aerial photographs of the Cascade range.

One problem with your question is that it doesn't seem to allow your respondents to speculate on what peak there might be south of Mt. Rainier along the "hogback range" or whatever that the objects could have passed behind had they been, as I suspect, LOWER than Arnold by several thousand feet. Arnold did refer to them dipping down into the canyons a hundred feet or so. (

Date: Sat, 4 Mar 2000 01:14:38 -0000

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*LIST ONLY *

This is the second list posting from Bruce.

As the appended graphics files are too large for inclusion here, I've uploaded them to my web site and they can be viewed at:

http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orb_fig1.jpg

to

http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orb_fig7.jpg

[i.e., orb_fig2.jpg, orb_fig3.jpg etc.]

Thanks for this interesting research, Bruce.

It's noted as 'list only' until you say otherwise.

James.

Subject: ORBS

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 12:49:27 -0500

OK research list.

Here's some real research on a topic of present interest (to some).

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY OF PROXIMATE PARTICULATE MATTER

by Bruce Maccabee

(c) 2000 by Bruce Maccabee

In recent years a number of people have reported finding anomalous circular images, often called "orbs," in photos taken at night with a flash, under seemingly ordinary conditions. The photos have been taken both outdoors and indoors. These photos were not taken under "conventional UFO," conditions, i.e., there were no strange lights or objects visible to the photographer. These images first turned up in photos taken for various reasons other than to photograph "orbs," i.e., photos of home scenes,

outdoor scenery at night, etc. Subsequently numerous photographers have simply taken pictures "into the dark," even though they didn't see anything that could make orb images, in order to find out if "orbs" would appear in the photos. (Note: I should point out that there have been numerous photos of unusual lights at night which were seen at the time of the photos and which have also been called orbs. Photos such as these are not the subject of this discussion. The subject of this discussion is orb images which appear in photos taken when there was no observed cause for them.)

The images discussed here are rather diffuse or "transparent" areas of the film that are generally slightly brighter, but sometimes much brighter, than the (generally dark) background. For many cameras the orb images are round, but for at least one type (Polaroid Model 600) the shape is nearly rectangular. Figure 1 shows an example of such images in a flash photograph of an outdoor nighttime scene. If one examines the dim circular images carefully one sees that they have a bluish tint. Images such as these appear at random locations in photos. Similar images obtained by other investigators can be found at:

www.orbsite.com.

Photos have been taken at many different geographic locations. Some outdoor locations produce more, perhaps many more, of these images than other locations. Therefore the occurrence of these images raise the following questions: (a) what are they or what causes these images, (b) why do they occur in some locations and not (or rarely) in others, and (c) why are they (apparently) a recent photographic phenomenon? The investigation reported here has provided answers to these questions.

This investigation was prompted by several correspondents who reported to me that they had found these round images in their own digital photos. They had not seen anything when the photos were taken, yet here were the distinct, reasonably bright round images. They asked for my comments on their photos and photos of others.

My first impression upon seeing images such as these (see Figure 1 for example) was that they were unfocused images of small, bright reflectors of light. However, I could not prove that there were such reflectors present at the times of the photos. The photographers didn't see anything. At the same time, an alternative hypothesis presented itself. So far as I knew, the first photos in which these images appeared, or at least the first in which they were noticed, were flash photos that had been taken with consumer-grade digital cameras. This raised the question of whether or not these images were some sort of strange

artifact of the digital camera like some unexpected light leak. (More recently similar images have turned up in flash photos taken with recycleable cameras, such as the one used to take Figure 1. Other photographers have found similar images in photos taken with 35 mm cameras.) On the other hand, if the cause did not lie with the camera, then it must be something outside the camera. Perhaps the flash had illuminated something very small that was close to the lens. Perhaps a few small flying insects happened to be close to the camera lens when the flash went off. This hypothesis (tiny insects very close to the camera and lit by the flash) seemed acceptable for photos taken when such insects would be present (outdoors in the spring, summer, fall) but not when such insects would unlikely be present (very cold weather, e.g., winter, or inside buildings).

Since I did not have a digital camera (they have been quite expensive until recently) I was not able to do any experiments myself to determine whether or not these anomalous images could be an artifact of the camera and so there the matter rested until recently when a correspondent reported finding some images in digital photos he had taken inside his house using a new Olympus camera. He was worried that his new camera had some sort of strange defect. He wrote, "The (anomalous images) look like lens flares, but there appear to be too many of them, and they don't seem to be in the right position for lens flares." He offered to send me some of his pictures and wanted to ask my advise as to whether or not he should return the camera.

He emailed the pictures to me and I, too, was puzzled. They showed scenes in a house where insects would not likely be flying around close to the camera lens. About the only thing I could do was suggest some experiments to determine whether or not these images were caused by something outside the camera or inside the camera. One of the experiments was to take flash pictures with his hand over the lens to block light. This would test whether or not the images were coming from inside the camera, as, for example if there were some bizarre hole in the camera structure that would allow light to leak directly from the flash to the film. For comparison I asked him to take pictures in some area where there were no surfaces to reflect light, for example, outdoors where the nearest object was far away. I pointed out that if he got anomalous images when his hand was not on the lens and got no such images when his hand was on the lens then the anomalous images were coming from light reflectors outside the camera. The correspondent noted that there was a bright metal ring around the lens aperture and thought that perhaps that might cause some unexpected images. I suggested that he cover it with black tape. To my suggestion that there might have been tiny reflective particles in front of the camera he replied,

The tiny, shining objects idea is an interesting one. Most Christmases, my kids make various things with glitter, which they bring home. This stuff sheds into the carpet and can be quite difficult to get out. I believe this could be the explanation for the (anomalous images which appear to be silhouetted against) the carpet.

I'll take some repeated shots from the same position and see if they move--if not, then we've got the explanation for those, at least. As for the 'floating' (images), perhaps some minute particles of glitter can float on air currents--but would they stay around for a year? Again, some sequence shots might help here, too.

It is clear from what he wrote that he thought the anomalous images that appeared silhouetted against the rug might have been caused by bright reflections from tiny pieces of reflective material - glitter - on the rug. He also wondered whether or not floating glitter could explain the images which appeared to be above the rug, e.g., silhouetted against the walls or ceiling. I did not believe that "Christmas glitter" in the rug or floating in the air would explain the images, but I didn't know what would.

About a month and a half later he wrote again and this time supplied the first good suggestion as to the source of the anomalous round images:

I have followed the experiments you suggested, as well as done a few of my own. I can definitely state that the (images) are the result of the illumination of dust particles in the air by camera flash. I was able to produce a (picture) image with hundreds of (round images) by having the kids run around for several minutes on an unvacuumed carpet! Most of the dust particles seem to be intrafocal, although even those at greater distances can produce quite a convincing small (image). I borrowed a professional flash, which fires several times a second, and was amazed at just how much 'junk' is stirred up in the home environment by ordinary activity. I could see hundreds of quite brilliantly-illuminated particles with my eyes.

When I read the above I knew that what the correspondent said was perfectly logical. I already knew that reflective particles so tiny that they could not normally be seen by the naked eye could make circular, defocused images if they were close enough to the lens. What I didn't know was the nature of these particles. The correspondent supplied that answer.

By extension, one can infer that pollen grains and aerosol particles can also cause such images. These types of particulate

matter are also floating in the atmosphere at various concentrations that depend upon the geographic location, whether inside or outside a building, the time of year, the temperature, wind, etc. For example, near a wooded area small particles from plants and trees could float in the air at higher concentrations than in areas where there are no trees or plants. Fine dirt particles, such as from a road or dry, sandy area, can be stirred up by wind or human activities (automobiles) and could be suspended in the air for considerable amounts of time and be transported over considerable distances. This could explain the geographic dependence of the phenomenon. Of course the photographer would not normally notice these particles during the time of the flash because the photographer would be looking through the viewfinder. Even with a single lens reflex camera (that allows the photographer to look through the lens) the photographer would not see the particles during the time of the flash because the "reflex mirror" within the camera moves to a location that blocks the view through the camera while the photo is being taken.

After reading what my correspondent wrote I decided to carry out my own experiments. Figure 1 shows the result of one particular experiment. Figure 2 shows how one can be fooled into thinking that an "anomalous source" of the anomalous image is far from the camera lens. The arrow points toward a small, bluish disk that appears to be partially occulted (blocked) by the archway structure. If one were to assume that the image was actually caused by an object on the far side of the structure, about 20 feet away, then one could calculate that the object was several inches in diameter. However, the object which caused that image was actually only a dust grain close to the camera and the apparent blockage of the image by the structure is an illusion. The faint bluish image can be seen at the right side of the vertical support of the arch because it is silhouetted against perfect blackness. The portion of the circular image that overlaps the structural member cannot be detected because its low brightness was overwhelmed by that of the structure.

Figure 1 shows only a portion of the complete outdoor photo of anomalous images. Photo 3 shows the complete photo. Very obvious in the upper left corner is a whitish cloud or "jumble" of circular images, some resembling soap bubbles, some resembling white discs and others being the circular, diffuse or transparent "anomalous images" of varying sizes and brightnesses. This cloud is actually a large "puff" of spackle dust (dust from dry spackling compound that I had sanded off a wall I was repairing) that I blew into the air a few inches in front of the camera just before taking the flash picture with a Kodak "throw away" camera. By the time of the flash some of the particles had drifted to the right and appear silhouetted against the archway, automobile,

ground and (dark) sky. The date of the photo was January 13, 2000, and the location was in Maryland, so there was no pollen or dust in the atmosphere other than the spackle dust.

In examining this picture one finds many of the characteristics of typical "anomalous circular images." Most are faint and bluish in color but some are bright white. The diameters range from very small up to some maximum size.

Figure 4 shows an indoor picture with lots of anomalous images, including some elongated images that seem to indicate downward motion of the reflective particles during the duration of the flash. This was taken with a Model 600 Polaroid so the elongation is a result of the shape of the aperture and does not indicate motion during the short time of the flash. The astute observer will be able to find several dozen anomalous images in this photo which was created by holding the camera about one inch above the floor, by hitting the rug with one hand and then quickly taking the flash picture with the other hand. The presence of dust in the atmosphere near the floor after the rug had been hit was verified by using the very bright beam from a slide projector to provide constant illumination of the atmosphere just above the rug. This illumination is sufficiently bright to make visible tiny dust particles in the air. (Evidently one could test for the presence of dust and pollen at any geographical location by shining a powerful beam of light through the atmosphere.)

One may conclude from these experiments that at least some and perhaps many (all?) of the anomalous circular (and other shaped) images which have been reported in to appear only in flash pictures recent years are, in fact, images caused by tiny reflective particles which float in the air (or perhaps insects flying past the lens). But this raises the above-mentioned question, why haven't they been noticed before, i. e. in previous decades? My answer, which must be considered as conjecture, divides into two parts. The first part is that there probably have been anomalous images of this sort in pictures before, but they were few and far between and considered to be merely occasional film flaws. The second part of my answer is that the newer photographic equipment is somewhat different from that available in previous decades in (at least) two ways. The first is the proximity of the flash unit to the lens, on the small cameras especially, being only 2 -3 inches away, whereas in decades past the flash units were typically 5 or more inches from the lens. The second is the greater distance over which flash pictures can be taken, a result of increased film sensitivity or "speed" (ISO 400 or 800 film in recycleable cameras, for example) or use of a "focal plane detector array" (the charge coupled device - CCD - which, in a digital camera or videocamera, plays

the role of film) and a result of increased brightness of the flash itself. The overall increase in sensitivity and flash brightness results in images of objects up to 30 ft from the camera, whereas in the past one was lucky to get a good flash picture at 20 ft (or even as low as 10 ft). The decreased distance between the flash and the lens means that the edge of the illuminated volume of space in front of the camera (or the edge of the "beam" from the flash) passes very close to the lens. Experiments with a recycleable camera showed that there was useable flash illumination at a distance of only 2 cm from the lens. Hence any particulate matter that happens to be within a few cm of the lens will be more brightly lit nowadays than it would have been in decades past. It is my conjecture that this combination of the particulate matter close to the lens being more brightly lit and the film (or CCD) being more sensitive in the present decade than it was in past decades accounts for the "newness" of this phenomenon.

ORB EXPERIMENTS

(A) IMAGE SIZE AND BRIGHTNESS

The four illustrations already discussed show orb images created by photographing dust in the air. In order to get an idea of what the object (dust particle) size and distance has to do with the sizes of the orb images, experiments were conducted using tiny glass spheres with a size distribution ranging from about 30 to about 150 microns (0.003 to .015 cm), with the peak of the distribution at about 100 microns. These tiny hollow spheres were dense enough to fall downward but slowly. Using a recycleable camera (approximately a 3 mm diameter lens aperture, 31 mm focal length, hence an f/10 system) and a meter stick to determine the distance from the lens, a large number of spheres was dropped above the camera field of view and then flash photographed as they fell. Figure 5 shows the results of three such experiments. The top picture was taken with the spheres in the distance range 8 - 10 cm from the lens, the middle picture with the spheres about 25 cm from the lens and the bottom picture with the spheres about 40 cm from the lens. In the middle and bottom pictures a few stray sphere images that were closer can be seen at the left (indicated by lines). The diameters of the circular images in the top picture are roughly 1-1.3 mm, in the middle picture roughly 0.25 mm and in the bottom picture roughly 0.15 mm. These sizes are roughly independent of the sizes of the spheres themselves (this is not geometric imaging; see below).

Generally one can say that the closer the spheres, the larger and brighter are the images. This is to be expected although I have not been able to determine a quantitative relationship. Qualitatively one knows that the reflected light that reaches the

film plane and makes an image is proportional to the illumination reaching the object (which depends upon the optical power output of the flash multiplied by the "radiation pattern" factor), to the reflectivity of the object, to area of the lens aperture and to the inverse fourth power of the distance (just as with radar - inverse square out to the target and inverse square back to the receiver). The inverse fourth power with distance means that the image brightness (actually the image exposure, which is the product of the optical power per unit area within the image multiplied by the exposure time) changes rapidly with distance of the reflective object. On the other hand, the image size also decreases with increasing distance, almost in the inverse proportional to distance (even though the object is too close for to be focused) so the image area is approximately proportional to the inverse square of the distance. Therefore the combination of the inverse fourth power decrease of illumination on the image with the inverse square shrinkage of the image area means that the exposure (proportional to the power per unit area) decreases only as the inverse square of the distance. Both the overall decrease in image size and brightness with increasing distance is evident in Figure 5. However, distance alone does not explain the brightness variation. The image brightness is also affected by the object size and this means that a collection of different sized objects all at the same distance will make images approximately the same size but differing considerably in brightness. The size dependence of the brightness occurs because the amount of light reflected by one of these tiny objects is proportional to its "cross-sectional area," that is, to its diameter squared. In the case of these glass spheres there was a wide range in diameters and hence a wide range in image brightnesses even for spheres at nominally the same distance.

(B) FLASH DURATION

The shape of an image of a moving object is determined by the object shape itself as modified by motion during the exposure time. Hence, if a perfectly circular light or steady intensity moved in a straight line a distance 3 times its own diameter during the exposure time the resulting image would be elongated, 4 times as long as it is wide, with rounded ends. (Why not 3 times its own width? Draw a circle on a piece of paper. It has some diameter, d . Now imagine sliding the circle to the right by the distance d , and then another distance d and then once more. Now measure the distance from the far left to the far right boundary. It is $d + md$, where m is the number of displacements.) In the case of a constantly moving object with a constant velocity v perpendicular to the line of sight the length of the image is $d + vt$. (In the previous example vt was 3 times the diameter, $3d$, so we had $d+3d = 4d$.) (In the more general case

the length of the image is the integral of the component of velocity perpendicular to the sighting line over the time of the exposure.) Clearly the shorter the exposure time the smaller the motion "smear." In order to determine how much of the image shape might be due to motion it is necessary to know the exposure duration. This duration is determined by the shutter during ordinary non-flash photography and by the flash duration when a flash is used.

I set up an experiment to measure the shutter time (time during which the shutter is open), the flash duration and the synchronization between the shutter and flash of a recycleable camera. This experiment used a steady light illuminating the lens and a photodiode to measure the light transmitted. (Note: this experiment required partial destruction of the camera since I wanted to place the light source just behind the lens/aperture/shutter combination.) I operated the shutter several times without the flash and I also operated the shutter with flash. Figure 6 shows the results. The near-trapezoidal shape of the two "shutter graphs" at the left side is expected from the mechanics of the shutter: it opened quickly but not instantaneously, remained fully open for a period of time and then quickly closed. (The downward slope of the "top" of the shutter curve is not a result of the shutter starting to close slowly but rather an artifact - a capacitive effect - of the electronic circuitry.) According to the measurements the shutter was fully open for about 8 ms ($1/125$ of a second, which is a standard camera shutter time for general use). The illustration at the right side of the figure shows the shutter-time curve with the much shorter flash "spike" superimposed. (This was obtained by letting light from the flash reach the photodiode.) Notice that the flash began about 3.5 milliseconds after the shutter started to open and hence about 1.7 ms after the shutter was completely open.

Figure 7 illustrates the time dependence of the flash intensity for the recycleable camera and also for the Polaroid Model 600. The amplitudes of the two flash intensities were about the same, but obviously the Polaroid flash was shorter. For the recycleable camera the flash intensity reached its peak very, very quickly (about 30 microseconds) and then the flash brightness decayed (approximately exponentially) over the next millisecond. The effective duration of the flash was about 300-500 microseconds (depending upon how one wants to quantitatively define "effective duration"). When photos are taken in the dark the only source of light is the flash and hence the flash duration determines the exposure time. (In normal non-flash daylight shots the shutter determines the exposure time.) This is an "effective shutter time" of $1/2000$ to $1/3000$ of a second. An object moving several meters per second or millimeters per

millisecond will be quite effectively "stopped" in its motion by such a short shutter. By "stopping the motion" is meant having such a short exposure that the image hardly moves during the exposure. For example, if a tiny object were to move perpendicular to the line of sight at 1 meter per second at a distance of 10 cm from the camera lens its angular rate would be $(100 \text{ cm/sec})/(10 \text{ cm}) = 10 \text{ rad/sec}$. For a 3 cm focal length this transfers to an image velocity of 30 cm/sec. In $1/3000$ of a second the image would move $30 \times (1/3000) = 0.01 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ mm}$. At the same time, these experiments suggest that the image diameter for a tiny object 10 cm from the lens (of the recycleable type of camera) would be a bit over 1 mm (see above). Hence the motion smear would be a small fraction of the image size and the image would be nearly circular. Objects moving more slowly than 1 m sec or objects at greater distance would create even less smear. (However, objects at greater distance also make smaller images so for constant sized objects at the same velocity but at varying distances the percentage of the image which is smear could be constant.) In the case of the glass spheres used in these experiments the velocities were in the range of several to ten centimeters per second rather than a meter per second so the motion smear is not detectable.

CONCLUSION: ORBS OR DUST

A considerable "mythology" has developed over the last few years about the nature of these strange orb images, with some people attributing them to "creatures" or intelligent entities from some other reality that are penetrating our reality. This mythology has resulted from the failure of the initial "orbists" to find reasonable explanations for the images. Of course, I cannot state positively that every anomalous image of the basic orb type (nothing was seen when the flash photo was taken and the image is a small, "transparent" circle or disc) was caused by a reflection of light from a tiny object close to the camera. However, it seems to be a "good guess" that many or most of them are.
[End]

[See web site for further details - James]

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This is the previously mentioned material, on-line at:

<http://home.worldonline.nl/~karel/ufo/news/articles/0375.html>

James.

Excerpts from an August 5, 1956, letter to Isabel L. Davis from Maurene Chenoweth:

This is my interview with Kenneth Arnold. In the first place, I am sure he has definitely soured on saucers. He still believes in them all right but personally he's through investigating. There seems to be several reasons for this, he was worn out with all the govern- ment investigators (Army, Navy, Marine Intelligence, plus the FBI and finally the Income Tax Bureau who soaked him \$4800.00 which seemed to be the final straw) plus the fact that he had spent 12,000 of his own money with no tangible result. He is not at all uptodate on the activity. Hadn't even heard of Rup pelt's book....

On his own sightings he has seen saucers five separate times and he has made _movies_ of them. One flew under him at Mt. Lassen and he got a movie of that. He says the movies are good. In his original sighting, a fact that he didn't mention was that one of the nine was slightly larger than the other eight.

About the Tacoma affair. He said there is no possibility that this could be a hoax unless someone is able to read his mind because no one knew that he was going to Tacoma. Dahl, he said, was a big awkward lumberjack type who "Didn't have enough imagination to imagine a ham sandwich if it was held out at arm's length." Chris- man [sic] was a different sort; he seemed "to be running around muddying up the water." Neither of the men have ever been heard of since the episode and the military intelligence people check with Arnold at frequent intervals trying to discover if they've got in touch with him.

The metal recovered at Tacoma was of two types, a shiny very heavy brass type rough on one side and smooth on the other. This they spread out on the floor and it made a circle as if it had been the lining of a tube. The other type was an aluminum type metal with a square rivet in it. The government men took every

scrap of this metal, grubbing around on the floor to get every single sliver. Arnold says he's kicked himself that he didn't have the foresight enough to mail a couple of pieces home. But he didn't....

Now for the new material he gave me after he finally loosened up. The most intriguing and the newest from my viewpoint are the little eleven-inch men. He gave me two most unusual stories. The first is from Mrs. Ellen Jorenson [sic; Jonerson], Cambe [sic; Canby], Oregon. She is a graduate of the U. of Oregon, an intelligent woman. She was in her front yard one day when she saw this little men "About as high as a milk bottle" come out of the weeds next door. At first she thought he was a baby, saw him from the back first, and she wondered what crazy woman let a child that size out by itself. Then he turned around and she saw that he was a fully matured little man, dressed in some sort of a one piece uniform. He walked around in front of her and marched under their Dodge car and disappeared.

The second little man story is told by a Basque sheep- herder and occurred in rough country -- the Owyhee River breaks, I believe - - in Oregon. He was bringing a bunch of horses across the desert and pastured them in a certain place in the canyon and had just settled down for the night when something spooked his horses. He knew he'd have to chase them all over the canyon the next morning and he got up to see what sort of a deal he had to handle. He walked along the trail when he suddenly saw two men. He thought they were two ridges away from him, outlined against the sky[,] but as he came up the trail he saw that they were actually on a rock right on the trail. They were about "As high as a jackrabbit" fully clothed and talking briskly to each other. When they saw him they ran around the rock and he thinks they disappeared in the ground.

There is a third little man story that is the most interesting of all from a straight story standpoint. There is a prospector in Boise named George Ogden. Jack Simplot grubstakes him. Well, he was in the back country near the Boise River when he noticed that his groceries were being swiped every night. One morning he woke up and found a lot of little footprints around the grub box. He drew a large circle around the footprints and stuck a stick in the center of it just to indicate that he knew what was swiping his grub. The next morning when he woke up, one of his own footprints was encircled the same way with a stick in the middle of it! Also at night he hears the most tremendous activity as if a "dozen road crews had moved in and were working at top speed" but when he gets up in the morning nothing has changed. Arnold says he's a queer sort of a duck but I think his story is entertaining. My Boise family is going to try to dig him up but I doubt if he'll talk to me. Those kind of guys need a man to

loosen them up.

Now for a human type contact story. It was in 1948 [sic; March 28, 1950] and it happened to a Samuel Eaton Thompson of Centralia[,] Washington. He was a big strapping guy who had worked for the Union Pacific railroad for 22 years. He took a trip up into the mountains, the road washed out ahead of him and he had to turn to an old logging road and on this he found a landed saucer. He went in it and here is one place of my reporting falls down because I forgot to ask Arnold how he said he communicated with these people because communicate he did. The saucer was from Venus and was a ten-family ship. He said as he approached it the air was warmed and when he got inside it was warm enough so that no one wore clothes. There were men, women and children aboard the ship. There were controls opposite each other and all the people aboard knew about running it was that if they pushed one set of controls they went to Venus and if they pushed another set they went to earth. They said the ship was an inherited one. (Nice inheriting, huh?) Thompson went with them on a three-day trip and then the ship landed within two blocks of his home. The only proof of his story is that on March 29-31 of that year the people of Centralia were seeing these tremendously bright lights.... [Arnold] tried to trip the man up in every way. The only lead he got was when he asked him how the Venusians relieved themselves. Thompson said he didn't know, that in the whole three days they didn't do anything about it. Arnold said it might have been a psychic experience but the man hardly seemed the type and Arnold went over to his house and found absolutely no science fiction material. The man was packing to leave and has since disappeared completely. One investigator told Arnold that the man was committed to an insane asylum but Arnold said the investigator was not to be depended on....

Another landing story but no contact that's known, at least. This happened in Boise in 1950. Three disks landed early one morning out in the field where the CAA control tower is. Ed Jones[,] the chief meteorologist at the time[,] told this to Arnold. It is substantiated by a nearby ranch woman. Her husband had gone into town to get a new type of brooder pen and when she saw these three round disk-shaped things she thought they were the new brooder pens. The fastest planes rushed the highest of intelligence people from Mitchell Field to investigate this one but no word of it got out in the papers.

In 1950 also there was a reported landing at Cascade. The disk was said to have come down in a slough and a pilot flew a P-51 from Boise to investigate. The thing was gone when he got there but he flew over the spot. When he started to come back he found the left aileron wouldn't work; the right would but not the left, and Arnold says that is a physical impossibility. He managed to

fly on to Boise and then by golly, the thing reversed itself, the left tworced and not the right. He radioed for emergency landing instructions and just as he was about to set down, the whole thing straightened itself out. When he landed they went over the whole ship and there was absolutely nothing wrong with it....

[Comment by Jerome Clark: Chenoweth has some of the details of the Thompson contact claim wrong. For a full account, see my *The Emergence of a Phenomenon*, pp. 295-97.]

Jerome Clark

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Some subscribers may be unaware of this recent case and how it seems to relate to the numerous comparative reports we have discussed.

Yet again, we have claimed sightings of a 'massive', silent/almost silent [perhaps a slight 'hum'?], low altitude, slow moving, triangular-shaped object with white lights at each apex and a central red light.

In this case, there were several claimed witnesses, including local police officers and there's an on-line summary at:

<http://home.fuse.net/ufo/missouri99.html>

The referenced NIDS site is important as it contains detailed testimonies and sketches - see:

http://www.accessnv.com/nids/news/illinois_contents.html

Comments welcome.

James.

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Date: Fri, 3 Mar 2000 22:44:23 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: ORBS
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

>>Subject: ORBS
>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
>Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 12:49:27 -0500

>OK research list.
>Here's some real research on a topic of present interest (to some).

>FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY OF PROXIMATE PARTICULATE MATTER
>by Bruce Maccabee
>(c) 2000 by Bruce Maccabee
<

Thanks for posting. Not restricted to research list.

—
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Date: Fri, 3 Mar 2000 22:48:40 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Kenneth Arnold Interview
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

REgarding this Arnold interview material"

>Excerpts from an August 5, 1956, letter to Isabel L. Davis from
>Maurene Chenowith:

>This is my interview with Kenneth Arnold. In the first place, I
>am sure he has definitely soured on saucers. He still believes in
>them all right but personally he's through investigating. There
>seems to be several reasons for this, he was worn out with all
>the govern- ment investigators (Army, Navy, Marine Intelligence,
>plus the FBI and finally the Income Tax Bureau who soaked him
>\$4800.00 which seemed to be the final straw) plus the fact that
>he had spent 12,000 of his own money with no tangible result. He
>is not at all uptodate on the activity. Hadn't even heard of Rup
.pelt's book....

>On his own sightings he has seen saucers five separate times and
>he has made _movies_ of them. One flew under him at Mt. Lassen
>and he got a movie of that. He says the movies are good. In his
>original sighting, a fact that he didn't mention was that one of
t>he nine was slightly larger than the other eight.
><

I gather that there was no further info on Arnold's first sighting..??

—
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Date: Mon, 6 Mar 2000 02:05:11 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Before directly replying to recent list mail, I wondered if we might be able to set some central issues in context.

Arnold timed the nine objects from a point where the first one seemingly passed Mt. Rainier until the last one appeared to pass the vicinity of Mt. Adams. An accurate timing would strictly be based on when the first object, not the last, was believed to have reached Mt. Adams.

If the objects were in a 'train' which covered the five miles Arnold perceived, what was their true airspeed - assuming all these factors were correct - from Mt. Rainier to the summit of Mt. Adams?

>

Date: Sun, 5 Mar 2000 21:30:17 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Arnold: Some Questions
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Message text written by "UFO Research List"

>

If the objects were in a 'train' which covered the five miles Arnold perceived, what was their true airspeed - assuming all these factors were correct - from Mt. Rainier to the summit of Mt. Adams?

<

ALthough these questions seem to be directed toward Brad, I would point out that in my calculation of the speed based on 102 sec. I took the distance from the peak of Mt. Rainier to th peak of Mt. adams.... very close to 47 miles, and added 5 miles for the length of the chain (52 mi) and subtracted a couple of miles (to correct for the distance from the peak of the mountain to the "flank" where the timing, started a distance that could be off by a mile or more) and got 1764 mph.

If you simply use 47 miles you get 1658 mph.

—
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Date: Mon, 6 Mar 2000 09:57:45 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000306094432.6310F-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

Excellent report that solves a mystery.

There are several older UFO pictures that are probably bugs caught in a flash. These two come to mind:

12/14/58 Leavittown NY
07/09/73 Nagai Japan

Larry

On Sat, 4 Mar 2000, James Easton wrote:

@Date: Sat, 4 Mar 2000 01:14:38 -0000
@From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: ORBS
@
@@
@*LIST ONLY *
@
@This is the second list posting from Bruce.
@
@As the appended graphics files are too large for inclusion here, I've
@uploaded them to my web site and they can be viewed at:
@
@http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orb_fig1.jpg
@
@_to_
@
@http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orb_fig7.jpg
@
@[i.e., orb_fig2.jpg, orb_fig3.jpg etc.]
@
@
@Thanks for this interesting research, Bruce.
@
@It's noted as 'list only' until you say otherwise.
@
@
@James.

@

@_____

@

@Subject: ORBS

@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

@Date: Tue, 29 Feb 2000 12:49:27 -0500

@

@OK research list.

@Here's some real research on a topic of present interest (to some).

@

@

@FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY OF PROXIMATE PARTICULATE MATTER

@by Bruce Maccabee

@(c) 2000 by Bruce Maccabee

@

@In recent years a number of people have reported finding

@anomalous circular images, often called "orbs," in photos taken

@at night with a flash, under seemingly ordinary conditions. The

@photos have been taken both outdoors and indoors. These photos

@were not taken under "conventional UFO," conditions, i.e., there

@were no strange lights or objects visible to the photographer.

@These images first turned up in photos taken for various reasons

@other than to photograph "orbs," i.e., photos of home scenes,

@outdoor scenery at night, etc. Subsequently numerous

@photographers have simply taken pictures "into the dark," even

@though they didn't see anything that could make orb images, in

@order to find out if "orbs" would appear in the photos. (Note:

@I should point out that there have been numerous photos of

@unusual lights at night which were seen at the time of the photos

@and which have also been called orbs. Photos such as these are

@not the subject of this discussion. The subject of this

@discussion is orb images which appear in photos taken when there

@was no observed cause for them.)

@

@The images discussed here are rather diffuse or "transparent"

@areas of the film that are generally slightly brighter, but

@sometimes much brighter, than the (generally dark) background.

@For many cameras the orb images are round, but for at least one

@type (Polaroid Model 600) the shape is nearly rectangular.

@Figure 1 shows an example of such images in a flash photograph of

@an outdoor nighttime scene. If one examines the dim circular

@images carefully one sees that they have a bluish tint. Images

@such as these appear at random locations in photos. Similar

@images obtained by other investigators can be found at:

@

@www.orbsite.com.

@

@Photos have been taken at many different geographic locations.

@Some outdoor locations produce more, perhaps many more, of these

@images than other locations. Therefore the occurrence of these

@images raise the following questions: (a) what are they or what
@causes these images, (b) why do they occur in some locations and
@not (or rarely) in others, and (c) why are they (apparently) a
@recent photographic phenomenon? The investigation reported here
@has provided answers to these questions.

@
@This investigation was prompted by several correspondents who
@reported to me that they had found these round images in their
@own digital photos. They had not seen anything when the photos
@were taken, yet here were the distinct, reasonably bright round
@images. They asked for my comments on their photos and photos of
@others.

@
@My first impression upon seeing images such as these (see Figure
@1 for example) was that they were unfocused images of small,
@bright reflectors of light. However, I could not prove that there
@were such reflectors present at the times of the photos. The
@photographers didn't see anything. At the same time, an
@alternative hypothesis presented itself. So far as I knew, the
@first photos in which these images appeared, or at least the
@first in which they were noticed, were flash photos that had been
@taken with consumer-grade digital cameras. This raised the
@question of whether or not these images were some sort of strange
@artifact of the digital camera like some unexpected light leak.
@(More recently similar images have turned up in flash photos
@taken with recycleable cameras, such as the one used to take
@Figure 1. Other photographers have found similar images in
@photos taken with 35 mm cameras.) On the other hand, if the
@cause did not lie with the camera, then it must be something
@outside the camera. Perhaps the flash had illuminated something
@very small that was close to the lens. Perhaps a few small
@flying insects happened to be close to the camera lens when the
@flash went off. This hypothesis (tiny insects very close to the
@camera and lit by the flash) seemed acceptable for photos taken
@when such insects would be present (outdoors in the spring,
@summer, fall) but not when such insects would unlikely be present
@(very cold weather,e.g., winter, or inside buildings).

@
@Since I did not have a digital camera (they have been quite
@expensive until recently) I was not able to do any experiments
@myself to determine whether or not these anomalous images could
@be an artifact of the camera and so there the matter rested until
@recently when a correspondent reported finding some images in
@digital photos he had taken inside his house using a new Olympus
@camera. He was worried that his new camera had some sort of
@strange defect. He wrote, "The (anomalous images) look like
@lens flares, but there appear to be too many of them, and they
@don't seem to be in the right position for lens flares." He
@offered to send me some of his pictures and wanted to ask my
@advise as to whether or not he should return the camera.

@

@He emailed the pictures to me and I, too, was puzzled. They
@showed scenes in a house where insects would not likely be flying
@around close to the camera lens. About the only thing I could do
@was suggest some experiments to determine whether or not these
@images were caused by something outside the camera or inside the
@camera. One of the experiments was to take flash pictures with
@his hand over the lens to block light. This would test whether
@or not the images were coming from inside the camera, as, for
@example if there were some bizarre hole in the camera structure
@that would allow light to leak directly from the flash to the
@film. For comparison I asked him to take pictures in some area
@where there were no surfaces to reflect light, for example,
@outdoors where the nearest object was far away. I pointed out
@that if he got anomalous images when his hand was not on the lens
@and got no such images when his hand was on the lens then the
@anomalous images were coming from light reflectors outside the
@camera. The correspondent noted that there was a bright metal
@ring around the lens aperture and thought that perhaps that might
@cause some unexpected images. I suggested that he cover it with
@black tape. To my suggestion that there might have been tiny
@reflective particles in front of the camera he replied,

@

@The tiny, shining objects idea is an interesting one. Most
@Christmases, my kids make various things with glitter, which they
@bring home. This stuff sheds into the carpet and can be quite
@difficult to get out. I believe this could be the explanation
@for the (anomalous images which appear to be silhouetted
@against) the carpet.

@

@I'll take some repeated shots from the same position and see if
@they move--if not, then we've got the explanation for those, at
@least. As for the 'floating' (images), perhaps some minute
@particles of glitter can float on air currents--but would they
@stay around for a year? Again, some sequence shots might help
@here, too.

@

@It is clear from what he wrote that he thought the anomalous
@images that appeared silhouetted against the rug might have been
@caused by bright reflections from tiny pieces of reflective
@material - glitter - on the rug. He also wondered whether or not
@floating glitter could explain the images which appeared to be
@above the rug, e.g., silhouetted against the walls or ceiling. I
@did not believe that "Christmas glitter" in the rug or floating
@in the air would explain the images, but I didn't know what
@would.

@

@About a month and a half later he wrote again and this time
@supplied the first good suggestion as to the source of the
@anomalous round images:

@

@I have followed the experiments you suggested, as well as done a few of my own. I can definitely state that the (images) are the result of the illumination of dust particles in the air by camera flash. I was able to produce a (picture) image with hundreds of (round images) by having the kids run around for several minutes on an unvacuumed carpet! Most of the dust particles seem to be intrafocal, although even those at greater distances can produce quite a convincing small (image). I borrowed a professional flash, which fires several times a second, and was amazed at just how much 'junk' is stirred up in the home environment by ordinary activity. I could see hundreds of quite brilliantly-illuminated particles with my eyes.

@

@When I read the above I knew that what the correspondent said was perfectly logical. I already knew that reflective particles so tiny that they could not normally be seen by the naked eye could make circular, defocused images if they were close enough to the lens. What I didn't know was the nature of these particles. The correspondent supplied that answer.

@

@By extension, one can infer that pollen grains and aerosol particles can also cause such images. These types of particulate matter are also floating in the atmosphere at various concentrations that depend upon the geographic location, whether inside or outside a building, the time of year, the temperature, wind, etc. For example, near a wooded area small particles from plants and trees could float in the air at higher concentrations than in areas where there are no trees or plants. Fine dirt particles, such as from a road or dry, sandy area, can be stirred up by wind or human activities (automobiles) and could be suspended in the air for considerable amounts of time and be transported over considerable distances. This could explain the geographic dependence of the phenomenon. Of course the photographer would not normally notice these particles during the time of the flash because the photographer would be looking through the viewfinder. Even with a single lens reflex camera (that allows the photographer to look through the lens) the photographer would not see the particles during the time of the flash because the "reflex mirror" within the camera moves to a location that blocks the view through the camera while the photo is being taken.

@

@After reading what my correspondent wrote I decided to carry out my own experiments. Figure 1 shows the result of one particular experiment. Figure 2 shows how one can be fooled into thinking that an "anomalous source" of the anomalous image is far from the camera lens. The arrow points toward a small, bluish disk that appears to be partially occulted (blocked) by the archway structure. If one were to assume that the image was actually

@caused by an object on the far side of the structure, about 20
@feet away, then one could calculate that the object was several
@inches in diameter. However, the object which caused that image
@was actually only a dust grain close to the camera and the
@apparent blockage of the image by the structure is an illusion.
@The faint bluish image can be seen at the right side of the
@vertical support of the arch because it is silhouetted against
@perfect blackness. The portion of the circular image that
@overlaps the structural member cannot be detected because its low
@brightness was overwhelmed by that of the structure.

@
@Figure 1 shows only a portion of the complete outdoor photo of
@anomalous images. Photo 3 shows the complete photo. Very
@obvious in the upper left corner is a whitish cloud or "jumble"
@of circular images, some resembling soap bubbles, some resembling
@white discs and others being the circular, diffuse or transparent
@"anomalous images" of varying sizes and brightnesses. This cloud
@is actually a large "puff" of spackle dust (dust from dry
@spackling compound that I had sanded off a wall I was repairing)
@that I blew into the air a few inches in front of the camera just
@before taking the flash picture with a Kodak "throw away" camera.
@By the time of the flash some of the particles had drifted to the
@right and appear silhouetted against the archway, automobile,
@ground and (dark) sky. The date of the photo was January 13,
@2000, and the location was in Maryland, so there was no pollen or
@dust in the atmosphere other than the spackle dust.

@
@In examining this picture one finds many of the characteristics
@of typical "anomalous circular images." Most are faint and
@bluish in color but some are bright white. The diameters range
@from very small up to some maximum size.

@
@Figure 4 shows an indoor picture with lots of anomalous images,
@including some elongated images that seem to indicate downward
@motion of the reflective particles during the duration of the
@flash. This was taken with a Model 600 Polaroid so the
@elongation is a result of the shape of the aperture and does not
@indicate motion during the short time of the flash. The astute
@observer will be able to find several dozen anomalous images in
@this photo which was created by holding the camera about one inch
@above the floor, by hitting the rug with one hand and then
@quickly taking the flash picture with the other hand. The
@presence of dust in the atmosphere near the floor after the rug
@had been hit was verified by using the very bright beam from a
@slide projector to provide constant illumination of the
@atmosphere just above the rug. This illumination is sufficiently
@bright to make visible tiny dust particles in the air.
@(Evidently one could test for the presence of dust and pollen at
@any geographical location by shining a powerful beam of light
@through the atmosphere.)

@

@One may conclude from these experiments that at least some and
@perhaps many (all?) of the anomalous circular (and other shaped)
@images which have been reported in to appear only in flash
@pictures recent years are, in fact, images caused by tiny
@reflective particles which float in the air (or perhaps insects
@flying past the lens). But this raises the above-mentioned
@question, why haven't they been noticed before, i. e. in previous
@decades? My answer, which must be considered as conjecture,
@divides into two parts. The first part is that there probably
@have been anomalous images of this sort in pictures before, but
@they were few and far between and considered to be merely
@occasional film flaws. The second part of my answer is that the
@newer photographic equipment is somewhat different from that
@available in previous decades in (at least) two ways. The first
@is the proximity of the flash unit to the lens, on the small
@cameras especially, being only 2 -3 inches away, whereas in
@decades past the flash units were typically 5 or more inches from
@the lens. The second is the greater distance over which flash
@pictures can be taken, a result of increased film sensitivity or
@"speed" (ISO 400 or 800 film in recycleable cameras, for example)
@or use of a "focal plane detector array" (the charge coupled
@device - CCD - which, in a digital camera or videocamera, plays
@the role of film) and a result of increased brightness of the
@flash itself. The overall increase in sensitivity and flash
@brightness results in images of objects up to 30 ft from the
@camera, whereas in the past one was lucky to get a good flash
@picture at 20 ft (or even as low as 10 ft). The decreased
@distance between the flash and the lens means that the edge of
@the illuminated volume of space in front of the camera (or the
@edge of the "beam" from the flash) passes very close to the lens.
@Experiments with a recycleable camera showed that there was
@useable flash illumination at a distance of only 2 cm from the
@lens. Hence any particulate matter that happens to be within a
@few cm of the lens will be more brightly lit nowadays than it
@would have been in decades past. It is my conjecture that this
@combination of the particular matter close to the lens being more
@brightly lit and the film (or CCD) being more sensitive in the
@present decade than it was in past decades accounts for the
@"newness" of this phenomenon.

@

@

@ORB EXPERIMENTS

@(A) IMAGE SIZE AND BRIGHTNESS

@

@The four illustrations already discussed show orb images created
@by photographing dust in the air. In order to get an idea of
@what the object (dust particle) size and distance has to do with
@the sizes of the orb images, experiments were conducted using
@tiny glass spheres with a size distribution ranging from about 30

@to about 150 microns (0.003 to .015 cm), with the peak of the
@distribution at about 100 microns. These tiny hollow spheres
@were dense enough to fall downward but slowly. Using a
@recycleable camera (approximately a 3 mm diameter lens aperture,
@31 mm focal length, hence an f/10 system) and a meter stick to
@determine the distance from the lens, a large number of spheres
@was dropped above the camera field of view and then flash
@photographed as they fell. Figure 5 shows the results of three
@such experiments. The top picture was taken with the spheres in
@the distance range 8 - 10 cm from the lens, the middle picture
@with the spheres about 25 cm from the lens and the bottom picture
@with the spheres about 40 cm from the lens. In the middle and
@bottom pictures a few stray sphere images that were closer can be
@seen at the left (indicated by lines). The diameters of the
@circular images in the top picture are roughly 1-1.3 mm, in the
@middle picture roughly 0.25 mm and in the bottom picture roughly
@0.15 mm. These sizes are roughly independent of the sizes of the
@spheres themselves (this is not geometric imaging; see below).

@
@Generally one can say that the closer the spheres, the larger and
@brighter are the images. This is to be expected although I have
@not been able to determine a quantitative relationship.
@Qualitatively one knows that the reflected light that reaches the
@film plane and makes an image is proportional to the illumination
@reaching the object (which depends upon the optical power output
@of the flash multiplied by the "radiation pattern" factor), to
@the reflectivity of the object, to area of the lens aperture and
@to the inverse fourth power of the distance (just as with radar -
@inverse square out to the target and inverse square back to the
@receiver). The inverse fourth power with distance means that the
@image brightness (actually the image exposure, which is the
@product of the optical power per unit area within the image
@multiplied by the exposure time) changes rapidly with distance of
@the reflective object. On the other hand, the image size also
@decreases with increasing distance, almost in the inverse
@proportional to distance (even though the object is too close for
@to be focused) so the image area is approximately proportional to
@the inverse square of the distance. Therefore the combination of
@the inverse fourth power decrease of illumination on the image
@with the inverse square shrinkage of the image area means that
@the exposure (proportional to the power per unit area) decreases
@only as the inverse square of the distance. Both the overall
@decrease in image size and brightness with increasing distance is
@evident in Figure 5. However, distance alone does not explain
@the brightness variation. The image brightness is also affected
@by the object size and this means that a collection of different
@sized objects all at the same distance will make images
@approximately the same size but differing considerably in
@brightness. The size dependence of the brightness occurs because
@the amount of light reflected by one of these tiny objects is

@proportional to its "cross-sectional area," that is, to its
@diameter squared. In the case of these glass spheres there was a
@wide range in diameters and hence a wide range in image
@brightnesses even for spheres at nominally the same distance.

@

@

@@(B) FLASH DURATION

@

@The shape of an image of a moving object is determined by the
@object shape itself as modified by motion during the exposure
@time. Hence, if a perfectly circular light or steady intensity
@moved in a straight line a distance 3 times its own diameter
@during the exposure time the resulting image would be elongated,
@4 times as long as it is wide, with rounded ends. (Why not 3
@times its own width? Draw a circle on a piece of paper. It has
@some diameter, d . Now imagine sliding the circle to the right by
@the distance d , and then another distance d and then once more.
@Now measure the distance from the far left to the far right
@boundary. It is $d + md$, where m is the number of displacements.)
@In the case of a constantly moving object with a constant
@velocity v perpendicular to the line of sight the length of the
@image is $d + vt$. (In the previous example vt was 3 times the
@diameter, $3d$, so we had $d + 3d = 4d$.) (In the more general case
@the length of the image is the integral of the component of
@velocity perpendicular to the sighting line over the time of the
@exposure.) Clearly the shorter the exposure time the smaller the
@motion "smear." In order to determine how much of the image
@shape might be due to motion it is necessary to know the exposure
@duration. This duration is determined by the shutter during
@ordinary non-flash photography and by the flash duration when a
@flash is used.

@

@I set up an experiment to measure the shutter time (time during
@which the shutter is open), the flash duration and the
@synchronization between the shutter and flash of a recycleable
@camera. This experiment used a steady light illuminating the
@lens and a photodiode to measure the light transmitted. (Note:
@this experiment required partial destruction of the camera since
@I wanted to place the light source just behind the
@lens/aperture/shutter combination.) I operated the shutter
@several times without the flash and I also operated the shutter
@with flash. Figure 6 shows the results. The near-trapezoidal
@shape of the two "shutter graphs" at the left side is expected
@from the mechanics of the shutter: it opened quickly but not
@instantaneously, remained fully open for a period of time and
@then quickly closed. (The downward slope of the "top" of the
@shutter curve is not a result of the shutter starting to close
@slowly but rather an artifact - a capacitive effect - of the
@electronic circuitry.) According to the measurements the shutter
@was fully open for about 8 ms ($1/125$ of a second, which is a

@standard camera shutter time for general use). The illustration
@at the right side of the figure shows the shutter-time curve with
@the much shorter flash "spike" superimposed. (This was obtained
@by letting light from the flash reach the photodiode.) Notice
@that the flash began about 3.5 milliseconds after the shutter
@started to open and hence about 1.7 ms after the shutter was
@completely open.

@
@Figure 7 illustrates the time dependence of the flash intensity
@for the recycleable camera and also for the Polaroid Model 600.
@The amplitudes of the two flash intensities were about the same,
@but obviously the Polaroid flash was shorter. For the
@recycleable camera the flash intensity reached its peak very,
@very quickly (about 30 microseconds) and then the flash
@brightness decayed (approximately exponentially) over the next
@millisecond. The effective duration of the flash was about 300-
@500 microseconds (depending upon how one wants to quantitatively
@define "effective duration"). When photos are taken in the dark
@the only source of light is the flash and hence the flash
@duration determines the exposure time. (In normal non-flash
@daylight shots the shutter determines the exposure time.) This
@is an "effective shutter time" of 1/2000 to 1/3000 of a second.
@An object moving several meters per second or millimeters per
@millisecond will be quite effectively "stopped" in its motion by
@such a short shutter. By "stopping the motion" is meant having
@such a short exposure that the image hardly moves during the
@exposure. For example, if a tiny object were to move
@perpendicular to the line of sight at 1 meter per second at a
@distance of 10 cm from the camera lens its angular rate would be
@ $(100 \text{ cm/sec})/(10 \text{ cm}) = 10 \text{ rad/sec}$. For a 3 cm focal length this
@transfers to an image velocity of 30 cm/sec. In 1/3000 of a
@second the image would move $30 \times (1/3000) = 0.01 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ mm}$. At
@the same time, these experiments suggest that the image diameter
@for a tiny object 10 cm from the lens (of the recycleable type of
@camera) would be a bit over 1 mm (see above). Hence the motion
@smear would be a small fraction of the image size and the image
@would be nearly circular. Objects moving more slowly than 1 m
@sec or objects at greater distance would create even less smear.
@ (However, objects at greater distance also make smaller images so
@for constant sized objects at the same velocity but at varying
@distances the percentage of the image which is smear could be
@constant.) In the case of the glass spheres used in these
@experiments the velocities were in the range of several to ten
@centimeters per second rather than a meter per second so the
@motion smear is not detectable.

@
@
@CONCLUSION: ORBS OR DUST

@
@A considerable "mythology" has developed over the last few years

@about the nature of these strange orb images, with some people
@attributing them to "creatures" or intelligent entities from some
@other reality that are penetrating our reality. This mythology
@has resulted from the failure of the initial "orbists" to find
@reasonable explanations for the images. Of course, I cannot
@state positively that every anomalous image of the basic orb type
@ (nothing was seen when the flash photo was taken and the image is
@a small, "transparent" circle or disc) was caused by a reflection
@of light from a tiny object close to the camera. However, it
@seems to be a "good guess" that many or most of them are.
@[End]

@

@

@ [See web site for further details - James]

@

@

@

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@Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>
@

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----

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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.

—
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Date: Mon, 6 Mar 2000 10:04:25 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000306100354.6310G-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 3 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Fri, 3 Mar 2000 22:48:40 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Kenneth Arnold Interview
@
@@
@REgarding this Arnold interview material"
@
@>Excerpts from an August 5, 1956, letter to Isabel L. Davis from
@>Maurene Chenowith:
@
@>This is my interview with Kenneth Arnold. In the first place, I
@>am sure he has definitely soured on saucers. He still believes in
@>them all right but personally he's through investigating. There
@>seems to be several reasons for this, he was worn out with all
@>the govern- ment investigators (Army, Navy, Marine Intelligence,
@>plus the FBI and finally the Income Tax Bureau who soaked him
@>\$4800.00 which seemed to be the final straw) plus the fact that
@>he had spent 12,000 of his own money with no tangible result. He
@>is not at all uptodate on the activity. Hadn't even heard of Rup
@.pelt's book....
@
@>On his own sightings he has seen saucers five separate times and
@>he has made _movies_ of them. One flew under him at Mt. Lassen
@>and he got a movie of that. He says the movies are good. In his
@>original sighting, a fact that he didn't mention was that one of
@t>he nine was slightly larger than the other eight.

Hey! Where's the film?

@I gather that there was no further info on Arnold's first sighting..??

@
@
@

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@-----

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@an auto quote from State Farm.
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@

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<http://www.lisbot.com/links/redtag2>

Date: Mon, 6 Mar 2000 12:30:48 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: ORBS
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry wrote:

>Excellent report that solves a mystery.
Thank you. Have to separate get rid of a lot of chaff to find a few kernals of wheat.

>There are several older UFO pictures that are probably bugs
>caught in a flash. These two come to mind:

>12/14/58 Leavittown NY
>07/09/73 Nagai Japan

Not familiar with these. References where they are published?

—
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Date: Mon, 6 Mar 2000 14:23:14 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000306140428.11146A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 6 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Mon, 6 Mar 2000 12:30:48 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: ORBS
@
@@
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@few kernals of wheat.
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@>There are several older UFO pictures that are probably bugs
@>caught in a flash. These two come to mind:

@>12/14/58 Leavittown NY

The TRUE report on Flying Saucers, True Magazine, 1967

This is a night shot of a house, taken with a flash. An out-of-focus bright object is in the upper left corner of the photo, and was not seen by the photographer.

@>07/09/73 Nagai Japan

UFO-II CD-ROM. (That's all I have on it - it was included in a CD-ROM bargain pack -- 25 CDs for \$15. Copyright info pertains to the media playing software, not the UFOs.)

This is supposedly a police shot taken at a night traffic accident. The UFO is a fuzzy bright object in the upper right quadrant of the photo. Some people next to the car were the subject of the photo. The caption says that "it appears that some of the people are watching the object" but it is obvious that they are not all facing the same way. The only way they could have been looking at the object is if they were farther away from the camera than the UFO. It appears that the people were actually discussing the accident with an officer in the picture.

@Not familiar with these. References where they are published?

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Mon, 6 Mar 2000 14:47:29 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000306142712.11146B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sat, 4 Mar 2000, James Easton wrote:

@Date: Sat, 4 Mar 2000 02:52:09 -0000
@From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Illinois 'Triangular UFO' Sighting
@
@@
@Some subscribers may be unaware of this recent case and how it seems to
@relate to the numerous comparative reports we have discussed.
@
@Yet again, we have claimed sightings of a 'massive', silent/almost silent
@[perhaps a slight 'hum'?], low altitude, slow moving, triangular-shaped
@object with white lights at each apex and a central red light.
@
@In this case, there were several claimed witnesses, including local police
@officers and there's an on-line summary at:
@
@<http://home.fuse.net/ufo/missouri99.html>

@The referenced NIDS site is important as it contains detailed testimonies
@and sketches - see:

@http://www.accessnv.com/nids/news/illinois_contents.html

@Comments welcome.

@James.

I know Brad will protest, but I see all of the effects and illusions caused by fire balloons in this case, at least as far as Witnesses 1-6 described it:

I would like to know the wind direction for that night.

Witness 1 gives an almost classic description. A policeman in Linton Indiana said "A flying two-story house with golden transparent rooms" in his description of a (later known) fire balloon on 10/14/73. Almost an exact match, except for the color, and that is known to vary.

Witness 2 gave the following points which I have seen over and over again in known fire balloon cases:

- * Slightly pulsating lights.
- * A few large lights, with a lot of little tiny lights or windows around them (parts of the envelope reflecting the candles).
- * Object suddenly moved directly away at high speed (actually, a candle went out, rapidly dimming and shrinking the image of the object).

Witnesses gave widely varying sizes and distances.

Obviously, witnesses 7 and 8 didn't see the same object.

Witness 8's description sounds more like an ultralight, but it could have been another fire balloon.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
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Date: Tue, 7 Mar 2000 01:51:25 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce wrote:

>If you simply use 47 miles you get 1658 mph.

Bruce,

Much appreciated, that's reasonably close to my own calculations of a _perceived_ airspeed circa 1500 mph and I'm happy to go with your figure as a more accurate 'best guess'.

We can hopefully come back to this significant point shortly and see how it fits with the overall possibilities. Meantime, another question which is equally important to establish the parameters of this case.

In his account given to the 'UFO symposium', Arnold detailed how the sighting initially occurred:

"As I came out below on this first sweep I passed over a little community of Mineral Washington, the pine trees there, and knew pretty much where I was. I made a turn at probably 2000ft over Mineral, Washington and started climbing back slowly but steadily, climbing to gain sufficient altitude to go back on the high plateau again for another pass at this mountain. As I was making this turn and of course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier, at about 9200 ft elevation - it was a beautiful day, in fact the plane was very stable, I didn't have to fight controls or weather or anything - a tremendous flash appeared in the sky and it lit up my whole aircraft, even it seemed the cockpit of the airplane and I was rather startled. I thought I hadn't seen a plane that was very close to me, or possibly it had been a military plane that had dove over my nose and the reflection of the afternoon sun against his wing surfaces had caused the flash. Now this just, in less than one tenth of a second, I think, went through my mind".

A key point is his confirmation, "and of course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier", which he reiterates later:

"As the first one, putting its nose out of the southern edge of the snowfield of Mt. Rainier, my sweep second hand was just approaching, if I remember it correctly, about one minute to three. I think it was just going over the three and they kept of course flying and in between Mt Rainier and Mt Adams there is quite a lot of rough, high terrain, it's been named for many

years Goat Ridge. I don't know why. Supposedly because it is very rough and very steep. But this Goat Ridge, as I later flew it, is approximately 5 miles long, is in a line similar to this. I was approaching Mt. Rainier. I realized that my attempt to clock their speed absolutely accurately would have been hopeless because I was rapidly approaching Mt. Rainier at 9200 ft at about a hundred miles an hour, steadily climbing myself and of course they were passing from north to south and, uh, anyhow, what took place was that as the first one was passing this Goat Ridge... as the first one actually passed the end of Goat Ridge the last one seemed to enter above the Goat Ridge".

And again:

"Now, when they gave off this flash they would appear to be round. When they turned lengthwise or flatwise to me they were very, very thin. And actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight and since I knew approximately where I was, flying of course toward the mountain..."

Does this confirm what I had ascertained to be the true perspective, that Arnold was flying from above Mineral, directly towards the western slope of Mt. Rainier - making another pass in his search for the missing C-46.

It agrees with Arnold's accounts from the early radio interview and in his book.

What it doesn't quite equate with of course are the circumstances outlined in his letter - sometimes taken as the definitive context - when Arnold states the sighting occurred whilst he was heading in the direction of Yakima.

Can we conclude he wasn't, especially as in that letter Arnold claims Yakima was "almost directly east of my position". Yakima is a good bit further south than directly east of Mineral and any flight-path towards Yakima simply must have taken him away from Mt. Rainier, not towards it.

I can understand why Arnold would portray in his letter that he was heading in the general direction of Yakima, although making his way back towards Mt. Rainier. It's 'roughly' correct, however, the accuracy of that heading does make a huge difference to the probabilities.

Does anyone have objections therefore if we accept the overall evidence clearly indicates Arnold was on the approximate course shown in red, as opposed to the one in blue, on the map uploaded at:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/heading.gif>

James.

—
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Date: Tue, 7 Mar 2000 00:30:58 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold: Some Questions
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

James wrote:

>
>What it doesn't quite equate with of course are the circumstances
>outlined in his letter - sometimes taken as the definitive
>context - when Arnold states the sighting occurred whilst he was
>heading in the direction of Yakima.

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>evidence clearly indicates Arnold was on the approximate course
>shown in red, as opposed to the one in blue, on the map uploaded
>at:

><http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/heading.gif>
<

The heading toward Yakima was about 95 deg azimuth.

Date: Tue, 07 Mar 2000 08:28:26 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO-SIGHTINGS <UFO-SIGHTINGS-
L@living.rootsweb.com>,
"UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
Subject: Sincere Artwork Is Out There Yerba Buena shows art about UFO
Status: O

Interesting art show for those in the California area.

[http://www.sfgate.com:80/cgi-
bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2000/02/29/DD56417.DTL](http://www.sfgate.com:80/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/2000/02/29/DD56417.DTL)

Todd Lemire
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

—
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Date: Wed, 8 Mar 2000 00:44:33 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce wrote:

>Regarding this Arnold interview material...

>>Excerpts from an August 5, 1956, letter to Isabel L. Davis from

>>Maurene Chenowith:

>I gather that there was no further info on Arnold's first sighting..??

Bruce,

When I first highlighted the existence of this interview, I noted it was unfortunately a disappointment so far as the sighting.

If there's one conclusion we can perhaps all agree with, it's a regret that the many questions which have come to light were never asked when Kenneth Arnold could easily have provided answers.

I do recall that Greg Long interviewed Arnold not long before he died and I had bookmarked both:

Northwest Mysteries - July 1, 1997 -- Kenneth Arnold: 50 Years of Flying Saucers

<http://www.nwmyst.com/nwmyst-ufo-0023.html>

and

Northwest Mysteries - June 24, 1997 -- the 50th Anniversary of "Flying Saucers"

<http://www.nwmyst.com/nwmyst-ufo-0022.html>

As this site seems to be no longer online, I wonder if Greg still has copies of the material?

Aside from what has been discussed, Arnold's only other published comments I'm aware of are also now online at:

<http://www.project1947.com/fig/kamurrow.htm>

Its significance is Arnold's acknowledgement of how the 'flying saucer' mythology was borne of our long recognised misunderstanding.

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Although that's another issue, if a slightly fundamental one for 'ufology' to address, it does have a critical bearing on the Arnold case. His account of those nine puzzling aerial objects is somewhat unique and must be considered in that context.

On the question of other available material, you might be interested in my impending reply to Larry.

James.

—
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Date: Wed, 8 Mar 2000 01:22:05 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Larry wrote:

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>>of that. He says the movies are good. In his original sighting, a fact
>>that he didn't mention was that one of the nine was slightly larger than
>>the other eight.

>Hey! Where's the film?

Larry,

Well, there's an interesting question.

I have located a contact which could be relevant, indicating that some of
Arnold's previously unavailable footage still exists and can be made
available.

It also indicates the existence and availability of a previously unpublished
account from Arnold.

I'll let yourself and others know if any substance to this - looks like
there might be.

Otherwise, indeed, where is the Arnold footage from his various
'encounters'?

James.

-
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Date: Tue, 7 Mar 2000 20:59:01 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold InterviewStatus:

James,

I've been ill the past few days and unable to respond to the intricate questions you posed earlier.

Let me respond to this posting first and I'll try to get back to the others.

First, some of the important questions we've been posing here WERE asked directly of Arnold by Jim McDonald in a series of telephone interviews and letters in Nov 1966, as I've previously documented. And Arnold was unable to satisfactorily resolve them for McDonald.

Second, Arnold's claim to have been misquoted by the press about saucer SHAPES when he supposedly meant saucer-like FLIGHT PATTERN skipping over water is simply and flatly incorrect.

Arnold HIMSELF in his own hand with no dastardly reporters around to "misquote" him wrote to the AAF in July 1947 that the objects were "saucer like objects" and "SAUCER-LIKE DISKS."

In view of this early letter to the military, the lack of complaint about "misquotation" in it, and the pervasiveness of his "saucer" quotes to different news agencies in different words saying the SAME THING about the objects' ROUND DISK "saucer" shape, indicates accurate quotation but an inaccurate or inconsistent witness.

"silvery and shiny and seemed to be shaped like a pie plate" -- Chicago Tribune, June 26, 1947. PARAPHRASE

"They were shaped like saucers...." -- UP, Pendleton, June 26, 1947. DIRECT QUOTE

"saucer-shaped" -- United Press, Pendleton, Ore., June 26, 1947. DIRECT QUOTE

"nine shiny round objects" -- UP, Pendleton, June 27, 1947. PARAPHRASE

"saucer-like" -- Portland Oregonian, June 28, 1947. PARAPHRASE

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 7 Mar 2000 7:44:46 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >

> Bruce wrote:

>
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>
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>
>
>

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Date: Tue, 7 Mar 2000 20:59:01 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold InterviewStatus: O

James,

I've been ill the past few days and unable to respond to the intricate questions you posed earlier.

Let me respond to this posting first and I'll try to get back to the others.

First, some of the important questions we've been posing here WERE asked directly of Arnold by Jim McDonald in a series of telephone interviews and letters in Nov 1966, as I've previously documented. And Arnold was unable to satisfactorily resolve them for McDonald.

Second, Arnold's claim to have been misquoted by the press about saucer SHAPES when he supposedly meant saucer-like FLIGHT PATTERN skipping over water is simply and flatly incorrect.

Arnold HIMSELF in his own hand with no dastardly reporters around to "misquote" him wrote to the AAF in July 1947 that the objects were "saucer like objects" and "SAUCER-LIKE DISKS."

In view of this early letter to the military, the lack of complaint about "misquotation" in it, and the pervasiveness of his "saucer" quotes to different news agencies in different words saying the SAME THING about the objects' ROUND DISK "saucer" shape, indicates accurate quotation but an inaccurate or inconsistent witness.

"silvery and shiny and seemed to be shaped like a pie plate" -- Chicago Tribune, June 26, 1947. PARAPHRASE

"They were shaped like saucers...." -- UP, Pendleton, June 26, 1947. DIRECT QUOTE

"saucer-shaped" -- United Press, Pendleton, Ore., June 26, 1947. DIRECT QUOTE

"nine shiny round objects" -- UP, Pendleton, June 27, 1947. PARAPHRASE

"saucer-like" -- Portland Oregonian, June 28, 1947. PARAPHRASE

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 7 Mar 2000 7:44:46 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >

> Bruce wrote:

>
> >Regarding this Arnold interview material...
>
> >>Excerpts from an August 5, 1956, letter to Isabel L. Davis from
> >>Maurene Chenoweth:
>
> >I gather that there was no further info on Arnold's first sighting..??
>
>
> Bruce,
>
> When I first highlighted the existence of this interview, I noted it was
> unfortunately a disappointment so far as the sighting.
>
> If there's one conclusion we can perhaps all agree with, it's a regret that
> the many questions which have come to light were never asked when Kenneth
> Arnold could easily have provided answers.
>
> I do recall that Greg Long interviewed Arnold not long before he died and I
> had bookmarked both:
>
> Northwest Mysteries - July 1, 1997 -- Kenneth Arnold: 50 Years of Flying
> Saucers
> <http://www.nwmyst.com/nwmyst-ufo-0023.html>
>
> and
>
> Northwest Mysteries - June 24, 1997 -- the 50th Anniversary of "Flying
> Saucers"
> <http://www.nwmyst.com/nwmyst-ufo-0022.html>
>
> As this site seems to be no longer online, I wonder if Greg still has copies
> of the material?
>
>
> Aside from what has been discussed, Arnold's only other published comments
> I'm aware of are also now online at:
>
> <http://www.project1947.com/fig/kamurrow.htm>
>
> Its significance is Arnold's acknowledgement of how the 'flying saucer'
> mythology was borne of our long recognised misunderstanding.
>
> For those who still conceive that the archetypal 'flying saucer' ever
> existed, the glaring question which asks itself is how big a clue do we
> need.
>
> Although that's another issue, if a slightly fundamental one for 'ufology'
> to address, it does have a critical bearing on the Arnold case. His account
> of those nine puzzling aerial objects is somewhat unique and must be

> considered in that context.
>
> On the question of other available material, you might be interested in my
> impending reply to Larry.
>
>
> James.
>
>
>

-
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> -----

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Date: Wed, 08 Mar 2000 01:43:13 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,
 UFO-SIGHTINGS <UFO-SIGHTINGS-L@living.rootsweb.com>
Subject: Sky lights to be flares, not UFOs
Status:

Thought I'd give a bit of forewarning to the lists. See article below.

<http://www.azcentral.com/news/0307ufo.shtml>

Sky lights to be flares, not UFOs, Guard says

By Dave Walker
The Arizona Republic
March 7, 2000

Look to the sky, conspiracy buffs: See the spheres of light floating eerily in the night sky.

It's . . . the return of the fabled "Phoenix lights!"

Actually, it's a flare-lit night-training exercise, which the Arizona Air National Guard says will be conducted this week and next on the Barry M. Goldwater Range near Gila Bend.

A similar scenario - almost exactly three years ago - sparked an ongoing run of UFO buzz over the mysterious lights in the sky.

This time, a tactical media blitz has preceded the invasion of the parachute-borne flares. Dubbed Operation Snowbird, the exercises involve jets and helicopters from Air Guard squadrons in Michigan, California and New York.

They are scheduled from 8:30 to 10 p.m. tonight through Thursday and for March 13-16. Weather permitting, that is - Monday night's eerie night-sky activities were scrubbed due to rain.

Todd Lemire
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

An expert may be defined as someone who can make you feel stupid for offering your opinion. Fortunately, as physicist Philip Morrison once said, ufology "is a field in which there aren't any experts."

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Date: Wed, 8 Mar 2000 11:24:30 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000308112003.27649B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Wed, 8 Mar 2000, Todd Lemire wrote:

@Date: Wed, 08 Mar 2000 01:43:13 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@@To: "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>,
@ UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,
@ UFO-SIGHTINGS <UFO-SIGHTINGS-L@living.rootsweb.com>
@Subject: Sky lights to be flares, not UFOs
@
@@
@Thought I'd give a bit of forewarning to the lists. See article
@below.
@
@<http://www.azcentral.com/news/0307ufo.shtml>
@
@Sky lights to be flares, not UFOs, Guard says
@
@By Dave Walker
@The Arizona Republic
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@
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@
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@
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@in Michigan, California and New York.
@
@They are scheduled from 8:30 to 10 p.m. tonight through Thursday
@and for March 13-16. Weather permitting, that is - Monday night's
@eerie night-sky activities were scrubbed due to rain.

@

@

@Todd Lemire

@<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

@--

@An expert may be defined as someone who can make you feel stupid

@for offering your opinion. Fortunately, as physicist Philip

@Morrison once said, ufology "is a field in which there aren't any

@experts.

This could be a good test. Get your video cameras out and shoot,
Arizonans!

If the flares look just like the UFO videos, that would clinch
the ID, since we know there were flares in the area in 1997.

It would also be a good idea to collect data on what witnesses
(who didn't hear the announcement) report as UFOs BEFORE we tell
them the objects were flares.

@

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---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is

Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
pie." Will Rogers

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Date: Wed, 8 Mar 2000 11:27:15 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Sky lights to be flares, not UFOs boundary="1dffec86-f50b-11d3-878b-00805feabc89"
Status:

Regarding the phoenix lights, I attach a shortened version of a long research paper that was published on the web a year and a half ago.
A shortened version of the attached paper was published in the MUFON journal a year ago.

I predict that if the National Guard drops all their flares at low altitude (below 10,000 ft) there will be no sightings from Phoenix and the witnesses there will say , "see, that proves it wasn't flares."

However, if the AF drops flares between roughly 10,000 and 15,000 ft people in the high elevations of the Phoenix area will see lights.

I have attached the text and some figures to this message.
will attach the other figures to another message.

—
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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\phoenix revisit.txt"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON1.gif"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON2.gif"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON3.gif"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON4.gif"

Date: Wed, 8 Mar 2000 11:27:40 -0500

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

Subject: Sky lights to be flares, not UFOs boundary="c8e3c90f-f50c-11d3-9a36-00805feae8d8"

Status:

More figures

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON5.gif"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON6.gif"

Date: Thu, 9 Mar 2000 00:48:12 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Phoenix, Figure 9 boundary="1eb2c86d-f57e-11d3-9a36-00805feae8d8"
Status:

Figure 9 attached.

I have heard that local media (TV) videotaped the National Guard flare exercises last night and have shown video. However, they use 50,000 dollar-type cameras, not home video cameras. Also, they were probably too close.

The initial response has been that "even the media no longer believes the March 13 lights were flares" because the new video is so different. BUT if the dodo's don't duplicate the conditions of March 13, 1997 (using home video cameras from locations at or near the locations of the March 13 videos, they they won't have proved anything..... except that excellent cameras can get good pictures of flares!

—
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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON9.gif"

Date: Thu, 9 Mar 2000 11:05:31 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Figure 7 of Phoenix boundary="eb34a3af-f5d3-11d3-9a36-00805feae8d8"
Status:

This listbot with its 100K limit is a pain in the butt!
This is the third time I'm mailing this figure. This time all by itself.

—
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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON7.gif"

Date: Thu, 09 Mar 2000 11:27:34 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Seeking information
Status:

Hello List,

I'm currently seeking some information on a sighting report received by ATIC that occurred in Port Austin, Michigan on February 17, 1953 which was mentioned in a ATIC Project Blue Book Report (10073). Does anyone know where I can obtain or view this particular report and gain further information on this particular sighting? Or is there another reference I can obtain some info from on this report?

Also mentioned within UFO ROUNDUP Vol. 4, #36 within the article titled, "A Century of UFOs" it mentions a sighting that occurred in 1914 over Benton Harbor Michigan. Is anyone here familiar with this sighting and/or more information concerning this report?

Thanks in advance,
Todd Lemire
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

An expert may be defined as someone who can make you feel stupid for offering your opinion. Fortunately, as physicist Philip Morrison once said, ufology "is a field in which there aren't any experts."

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Date: Thu, 9 Mar 2000 13:19:43 EST
Subject: Re: Seeking informationStatus:

Hi Todd,

>

Date: Thu, 09 Mar 2000 11:27:34 -0500
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Seeking information

>>

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Date: Thu, 9 Mar 2000 17:13:48 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Looks like the 66 Iridium comsats, those famous space flashers, may provide one last light show -- as they all burn up on reentry:

http://www.space.com/space/business/iridium_motorola_000308.html

Some interesting space debris pictures there as well.

Joel Carpenter

—
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Date: Sat, 11 Mar 2000 00:54:15 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

>I've been ill the past few days and unable to respond to the intricate
>questions you posed earlier.

Brad,

I do hope you're feeling better - no urgency for any responses. These
can always only be when possible and as time permits.

>Arnold HIMSELF in his own hand with no dastardly reporters around to
>"misquote" him wrote to the AAF in July 1947 that the objects were
>"saucer like objects" and "SAUCER-LIKE DISKS."

>In view of this early letter to the military, the lack of complaint
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>quotes to different news agencies in different words saying the SAME
>THING about the objects' ROUND DISK "saucer" shape, indicates accurate
>quotation but an inaccurate or inconsistent witness.

Clearly Arnold was caught up in the hysteria which followed. That he
apparently never, at the time, made a declaration which put an end to
this misconception is quite understandable, Arnold probably having
enough problems defending his reported observation without complicating
matters further.

It's equally understandable why he never explained until much later
that one of the objects seemed to be different from the others. In his
book, he claims to have "forgotten to mention the fact". I suspect it
was the least of his concerns.

Well evidenced is how much ridicule Arnold had to endure and no matter
if mistaken in his perceptions, such scorn was never justified. Then
again, it ain't a just world [the planet's blameless, it's the folks on
it who are the problem!].

Arnold was dutiful and courageous in reporting what he considered might
be evidence of a Russian threat and more than entitled to be applauded
for that, even if he was wrong, on which all opinions seem to concur.

Our central question remains though; as we now understand the
mythological genesis of the archetypal 'flying saucer' perception which
immediately took hold of the US public's psyche and consequently the
world's, how can any 'report' of that misconceived, archetypal 'flying
saucer' be 'real'?

James.

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Date: Fri, 10 Mar 2000 21:32:37 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold InterviewStatus: O

James,

I hope to get to your flight path questions this weekend -- it's all calculated on my Excel programmed spreadsheet but I haven't had the time to write it all out.

In answer to your last question, it is fairly straightforward I should think to be able spot possible "copycat" sightings that imitate Arnold's or follow the media "flying saucer" stereotype. Many sightings followed neither. It is highly unlikely that multiple military witnesses would fabricate a sighting, for instance.

Astronomer Dr. Lincoln LaPaz reportedly had a sighting of a classic Daylight Disc while driving with three family members on July 10, 1947, as reported in the famous LIFE article of April 7, 1952, but withholding his identity. These 4 witnesses saw a wobbling white ellipsoid against the clouds 20-30 miles away that disappeared and reappeared from behind the clouds, thus establishing the distance (he evidently obtained the weather records, which must have showed the cloud bank at 2,000 to 3,000 feet his margin of error seen in his calculations).

The object's "sudden ascent" through 2 degrees of azimuth and 1 degree of elevation in 5 seconds "convinced" LaPaz the UFO was an "absolutely novel airborne device." Any physicist or astronomer can easily calculate in his head that this represents an angular velocity of about 8 milliradians/second (about a full moon's diameter or 1/2 degree per second) and that at 20-30 miles' distance this comes out to about 600 to 900 mph, as LaPaz himself computed (see below), very possibly supersonic. What was not reported was that this rapid acceleration then apparent deceleration back to its 120-180 mph velocity in 5 seconds represents 9 to 13 g's, at the very limit of fighter pilot endurance today and catastrophic for most aircraft. The vertical climb rate of about 400 to 600 feet PER SECOND is beyond any meteorological balloon ascent rate (typically 17 feet PER SECOND) and certainly could not be stopped and started and stopped again as evidently happened here.

The shape was unlike Arnold's and NOT a "saucer" either, the major/minor axis ratio of the ellipsoid was about 2.45 to 1, it was not metallic in appearance, but thought to be "self-luminous." The details of the 2-1/2-minute sighting are scientifically precise, with angular elevations, azimuths, angular sizes, durations, distances, etc., and backed up by multiple witnesses that LaPaz asked to render independently of him before comparing notes. And there are many more cases besides this.

Let's review the LaPaz sighting from LIFE quoted as follows (see <http://www.primenet.com/~bdzeiler/> and the bracketed comments are from this website not me):

"INCIDENT 2 On July 10, 1947 at 4:47 p.m., one of the U.S.'s top astronomers was driving from Clovis to Clines Corners, N. Mex. [Note: Later revealed to be Dr. Lincoln La Paz -- see Incident 10, green fireballs, which La Paz investigated.] His wife and his teen-aged daughters were also in the car. (For professional reasons he has

asked LIFE to withhold identity.) It was a bright sunny day, but the whole western half of the sky was a "confused cloud sea." All at once, as the car headed toward these clouds, "all four of us almost simultaneously became aware of a curious bright object almost motionless" among the clouds. Instantly, from long habit in dealing with celestial phenomena, he began to make calculations. with what crude materials he had at hand. He held a pencil at arm's length, measured the size of the object against the windshield of the car, measured the distance between his eyes and the windshield, etc. His wife and two daughters did the same, each making independent!

! t calculations. The object, says the scientist, "showed a sharp and firm regular outline, namely one of a smooth elliptical character much harder and sharper than the edges of the cloudlets... The hue of the luminous object was somewhat less white than the light of Jupiter in a dark sky, not aluminum or silver-colored.... The object clearly exhibited a sort of wobbling motion ... This wobbling motion served to set off the object as a rigid, if not solid body." After 30 seconds in plain view, the ellipsoid moved slowly behind a cloud (273 degrees azimuth, elevation 1 degree) "and we thought we had lost it." But approximately five seconds later it reappeared (275 degrees azimuth, elevation 2 degrees). "This remarkably sudden ascent thoroughly convinced me that we were dealing with an absolutely novel airborne device." After reappearing, the object moved slowly from south to north across the clouds. "As seen projected against these dark clouds, the object gave the strongest impre!

! ssion of self-luminosity." About two and a half minutes after it first came into view, the thing disappeared finally behind a cloudbank.

"EVALUATION

"The astronomer vouches for the approximate accuracy of his observations and computations. He determined that the object was not less than 20 nor more than 30 miles from his viewing point; that it was ellipsoidal and rigid; that it was 160 feet long and 65 feet thick, if seen at minimum distance; or 245 feet long and 100 feet thick if at maximum; and that its horizontal speed ranged between 120 and 180 mph and its vertical rise between 600 and 900 mph. He also observed that the object moved with a wobble, no sounds, and left no exhaust or vapor trail. His wife and daughters support his observations, and their computations were in accordance with his own, though slightly less conservative. The object's appearance and behavior answer no known optical or celestial phenomenon. No known or projected aircraft, rocket or guided missile can make such a rapid vertical ascent without leaving an exhaust or vapor trail.

This is a very impressive UFO sighting by one of the world's leading meteoriticists and an expert in visual observations -- let me repeat this once again for emphasis, AN EXPERT IN VISUAL OBSERVATIONS. LaPaz had had YEARS of experience in interviewing witnesses of meteor sightings in order to determine meteor orbits and to SUCCESSFULLY find and recover fallen meteorites based on his interviews with witnesses, proving the accuracy of the details he obtained from them. He would spend hours and days with witnesses to pin down sighting azimuths, elevations and especially durations (without this crucial factor you cannot determine the velocity and therefore the solar orbit). He did the same meticulous scientific observational work and record-keeping on his own suite of HUNDREDS of meteor and fireball sightings over a period of decades.

Here was in essence as of 1947 the world's leading expert in UFO-type witness interrogation HAVING HIS OWN MULTIPLE-WITNESS DAYLIGHT UFO SIGHTING. And it cannot be explained away as a mythological or folklore-generating effect of silly-season publicity about "flying saucers." The sighting details are clearly uninfluenced by the Arnold publicity or the metallic-disk-saucer genre in general and they evidence the careful workmanship of a world-class scientist, not a kook, nut, hysteric, publicity-seeker or suggestible personality.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Fri, 10 Mar 2000 7:53:29 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >

> Brad wrote:

>

> >I've been ill the past few days and unable to respond to the intricate

> >questions you posed earlier.

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>
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>
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>

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Date: Fri, 10 Mar 2000 21:33:35 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold Interview / LaPazStatus:

James,

I hope to get to your flight path questions this weekend -- it's all calculated on my Excel programmed spreadsheet but I haven't had the time to write it all out.

In answer to your last question, it is fairly straightforward I should think to be able spot possible "copycat" sightings that imitate Arnold's or follow the media "flying saucer" stereotype. Many sightings followed neither. It is highly unlikely that multiple military witnesses would fabricate a sighting, for instance.

Astronomer Dr. Lincoln LaPaz reportedly had a sighting of a classic Daylight Disc while driving with three family members on July 10, 1947, as reported in the famous LIFE article of April 7, 1952, but withholding his identity. These 4 witnesses saw a wobbling white ellipsoid against the clouds 20-30 miles away that disappeared and reappeared from behind the clouds, thus establishing the distance (he evidently obtained the weather records, which must have showed the cloud bank at 2,000 to 3,000 feet his margin of error seen in his calculations).

The object's "sudden ascent" through 2 degrees of azimuth and 1 degree of elevation in 5 seconds "convinced" LaPaz the UFO was an "absolutely novel airborne device." Any physicist or astronomer can easily calculate in his head that this represents an angular velocity of about 8 milliradians/second (about a full moon's diameter or 1/2 degree per second) and that at 20-30 miles' distance this comes out to about 600 to 900 mph, as LaPaz himself computed (see below), very possibly supersonic. What was not reported was that this rapid acceleration then apparent deceleration back to its 120-180 mph velocity in 5 seconds represents 9 to 13 g's, at the very limit of fighter pilot endurance today and catastrophic for most aircraft. The vertical climb rate of about 400 to 600 feet PER SECOND is beyond any meteorological balloon ascent rate (typically 17 feet PER SECOND) and certainly could not be stopped and started and stopped again as evidently happened here.

The shape was unlike Arnold's and NOT a "saucer" either, the major/minor axis ratio of the ellipsoid was about 2.45 to 1, it was not metallic in appearance, but thought to be "self-luminous." The details of the 2-1/2-minute sighting are scientifically precise, with angular elevations, azimuths, angular sizes, durations, distances, etc., and backed up by multiple witnesses that LaPaz asked to render independently of him before comparing notes. And there are many more cases besides this.

Let's review the LaPaz sighting from LIFE quoted as follows (see <http://www.primenet.com/~bdzeiler/> and the bracketed comments are from this website not me):

"INCIDENT 2 On July 10, 1947 at 4:47 p.m., one of the U.S.'s top astronomers was driving from Clovis to Clines Corners, N. Mex. [Note: Later revealed to be Dr. Lincoln La Paz -- see Incident 10, green fireballs, which La Paz investigated.] His wife and his teen-aged daughters were also in the car. (For professional reasons he has

asked LIFE to withhold identity.) It was a bright sunny day, but the whole western half of the sky was a "confused cloud sea." All at once, as the car headed toward these clouds, "all four of us almost simultaneously became aware of a curious bright object almost motionless" among the clouds. Instantly, from long habit in dealing with celestial phenomena, he began to make calculations. with what crude materials he had at hand. He held a pencil at arm's length, measured the size of the object against the windshield of the car, measured the distance between his eyes and the windshield, etc. His wife and two daughters did the same, each making independent!

! t calculations. The object, says the scientist, "showed a sharp and firm regular outline, namely one of a smooth elliptical character much harder and sharper than the edges of the cloudlets... The hue of the luminous object was somewhat less white than the light of Jupiter in a dark sky, not aluminum or silver-colored.... The object clearly exhibited a sort of wobbling motion ... This wobbling motion served to set off the object as a rigid, if not solid body." After 30 seconds in plain view, the ellipsoid moved slowly behind a cloud (273 degrees azimuth, elevation 1 degree) "and we thought we had lost it." But approximately five seconds later it reappeared (275 degrees azimuth, elevation 2 degrees). "This remarkably sudden ascent thoroughly convinced me that we were dealing with an absolutely novel airborne device." After reappearing, the object moved slowly from south to north across the clouds. "As seen projected against these dark clouds, the object gave the strongest impression of self-luminosity."

! ssion of self-luminosity." About two and a half minutes after it first came into view, the thing disappeared finally behind a cloudbank.

"EVALUATION

"The astronomer vouches for the approximate accuracy of his observations and computations. He determined that the object was not less than 20 nor more than 30 miles from his viewing point; that it was ellipsoidal and rigid; that it was 160 feet long and 65 feet thick, if seen at minimum distance; or 245 feet long and 100 feet thick if at maximum; and that its horizontal speed ranged between 120 and 180 mph and its vertical rise between 600 and 900 mph. He also observed that the object moved with a wobble, no sounds, and left no exhaust or vapor trail. His wife and daughters support his observations, and their computations were in accordance with his own, though slightly less conservative. The object's appearance and behavior answer no known optical or celestial phenomenon. No known or projected aircraft, rocket or guided missile can make such a rapid vertical ascent without leaving an exhaust or vapor trail.

This is a very impressive UFO sighting by one of the world's leading meteoriticists and an expert in visual observations -- let me repeat this once again for emphasis, AN EXPERT IN VISUAL OBSERVATIONS. LaPaz had had YEARS of experience in interviewing witnesses of meteor sightings in order to determine meteor orbits and to SUCCESSFULLY find and recover fallen meteorites based on his interviews with witnesses, proving the accuracy of the details he obtained from them. He would spend hours and days with witnesses to pin down sighting azimuths, elevations and especially durations (without this crucial factor you cannot determine the velocity and therefore the solar orbit). He did the same meticulous scientific observational work and record-keeping on his own suite of HUNDREDS of meteor and fireball sightings over a period of decades.

Here was in essence as of 1947 the world's leading expert in UFO-type witness interrogation HAVING HIS OWN MULTIPLE-WITNESS DAYLIGHT UFO SIGHTING. And it cannot be explained away as a mythological or folklore-generating effect of silly-season publicity about "flying saucers." The sighting details are clearly uninfluenced by the Arnold publicity or the metallic-disk-saucer genre in general and they evidence the careful workmanship of a world-class scientist, not a kook, nut, hysteric, publicity-seeker or suggestible personality.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Fri, 10 Mar 2000 7:53:29 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >
> Brad wrote:
>
> >I've been ill the past few days and unable to respond to the intricate
> >questions you posed earlier.
>
> Brad,
>
> I do hope you're feeling better - no urgency for any responses. These
> can always only be when possible and as time permits.
>
> >Arnold HIMSELF in his own hand with no dastardly reporters around to
> >"misquote" him wrote to the AAF in July 1947 that the objects were
> >"saucer like objects" and "SAUCER-LIKE DISKS."
>
> >In view of this early letter to the military, the lack of complaint
> >about "misquotation" in it, and the pervasiveness of his "saucer"
> >quotes to different news agencies in different words saying the SAME
> >THING about the objects' ROUND DISK "saucer" shape, indicates accurate
> >quotation but an inaccurate or inconsistent witness.
>
> Clearly Arnold was caught up in the hysteria which followed. That he
> apparently never, at the time, made a declaration which put an end to
> this misconception is quite understandable, Arnold probably having
> enough problems defending his reported observation without complicating
> matters further.
>
> It's equally understandable why he never explained until much later
> that one of the objects seemed to be different from the others. In his
> book, he claims to have "forgotten to mention the fact". I suspect it
> was the least of his concerns.
>
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Date: Fri, 10 Mar 2000 22:46:41 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Figure 8 of Phoenix boundary="a528a88b-f6fa-11d3-a112-00805feaacd2"
Status: O

At last.....
Figure 8 of Phoenix paper

—
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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\PhnxMUFON82.gif"

Date: Sat, 11 Mar 2000 10:36:30 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold Interview
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

James wrote:

>

Our central question remains though; as we now understand the mythological genesis of the archetypal 'flying saucer' perception which immediately took hold of the US public's psyche and consequently the world's, how can any 'report' of that misconceived, archetypal 'flying saucer' be 'real'?

<

Surely you're Joking,,,, Mr. Eastman.

You ask: "How can any "report" be "real?"

Are you suggesting we reject all testimony/reports as fabrications or delusions?

Are you suggesting that because there were lots of reports there was a hysteria that was creating the reports and not actual sightings?

And what about the sightings that occurred before Arnold and the June '47 flap?

I am quite confident that General George Shulgen of the Air Force Intelligence requirements Branch wouldn't have been involved in the interrogation of a AF pilot who reported a sighting had it been just a "delusional reaction:" to the large number of reports in the papers.

And I'm sure the good General wouldn't have contacted the FBI and asked for help interviewing witnesses (and finding out whether or not communist subversion was involved) had he thought the sightings were all baloney. (Info on George Shulgen is in the FBI file.... as described in my soon-to-be published book THE UFO=-FBI Connection.

—
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Date: Sat, 11 Mar 2000 10:36:45 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold Interview
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

thanks, Brad for bringing up the La Paz sighting:

>

This is a very impressive UFO sighting by one of the world's leading meteoriticists and an expert in visual observations -- let me repeat this once again for emphasis, AN EXPERT IN VISUAL OBSERVATIONS. LaPaz had had

YEARS of experience in interviewing witnesses of meteor sightings in order to determine meteor orbits and to SUCCESSFULLY find and recover fallen meteorites based on his interviews with witnesses, proving the accuracy of the details he obtained from them. He would spend hours and days with witnesses to pin down sighting azimuths, elevations and especially durations (without this crucial factor you cannot determine the velocity and therefore the solar orbit). He did the same meticulous scientific observational work and record-keeping on his own suite of HUNDREDS of meteor and fireball sightings over a period of decades.

<

A year and a half after this La Paz was one of the early witnesses to a "green fireball" and was active in compiling and analyzing fireball sightings from December 1948 through 1950. It was La Paz who told the FBI that if the fireballs were not our own military experiments then they must be Russian fractional orbital missiles that were "targeting:" our top secret atomic installations (Los Alamos, Sandia in Albuquerque, and then Killeen Base at Fort Hood in Texas). At the very least La Paz concluded in no uncertain terms that these green fireballs were not normal meteors or fireballs. So far as I know, no one yet knows the true origin of the fireballs. (Note: most of them, by far, were seen in the southwestern USA and very few were reported outside that general area. The occurrence of reports was very geographically selective.)

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Date: Sat, 11 Mar 2000 10:55:10 -0500
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

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Can I just point out that LaPaz consistently expressed the opinion that the Green Fireballs he was so interested in were really man-made missiles...and that he was intensely interested in recovering the Norton County meteorite even before his 1947 sighting -- because he thought it was a Soviet missile. He was firmly in the "secret weapon" camp.

Joel Carpenter

—
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Date: Sun, 12 Mar 2000 02:33:50 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

Brad wrote:

>Now we even have Mr. Pelican himself conceding that Arnold must
>have meant the objects passed behind Little Tahoma. That makes
>the distance 20+ miles and an impossibility for birds.

Brad,

The point established is how the peak Arnold perceived the objects passed behind, may have been Little Tahoma.

Nothing is conceded as such, especially that the objects did in fact travel behind this, or any other, peak.

This is probably the crux of Arnold's sighting and I'm concerned the identification of Little Tahoma may be incorrect. We have such a brief description to go on and the area has numerous 'peaks'. The fact that Arnold couldn't later identify the peak, could imply it was one of the minor ones and not the hugely prominent Little Tahoma.

There's also no question that Arnold describes how the objects were to the west of Mt. Rainier. However, I do agree that Little Tahoma is evidentially the most likely candidate.

If so, then there is now a factually strong case for the objects being much closer than Arnold recognised.

I'm not convinced either about your argument that the only reference to the objects going behind Mt. Rainier, the 'Chicago Daily Tribune' article, is so reliable. In fact, I believe it can be demonstrated it isn't, as the article also quotes Arnold as stating, "I took out my watch and checked off one minute and 42 seconds.". Unless we need to re-write the story, Arnold didn't 'take out his watch'.

Although it was reported elsewhere that he 'looked at his watch', it's clarified this was the 'stopwatch' on his instrument panel.

Either the article isn't so verbatim as you suspect, or Arnold is evidently a hopelessly unreliable witness. If the former, then it may well be that the reported quote 'behind the peak of Mt. Rainier', could as I suggested have been a misquote of 'behind a

peak on Mt. Rainier'.

In order to accept key evidence for the eastern trajectory, you therefore have to accept the entire article is to be trusted as proposed and consequently Arnold claimed he timed the objects by 'taking out his watch'.

You had raised some questions about the hypothesis a formation of American White Pelicans (AWP) could have been what Arnold observed and didn't recognise - Arnold would almost certainly never have encountered them before - specifically, can it be proven that they migrate at high altitude.

At the outset, it's a question I had asked of various ornithological sources, over two years ago. One response, which I don't believe has been highlighted before:

"When they come migrating through, there are frequently flocks that literally disappear from view as they bank and the sun is no longer reflecting directly on them. Put the binocs on them and there they are. But being a lousy judge of distance, I have no idea how high they are. Much higher than the airplanes on approach and they are still 10 miles out. You can put the numbers on that".

Some further relevant material:

"In flight, white pelicans are a spectacular sight. Almost always in groups, they fly gracefully in precisely spaced lines or 'V' formations, flapping slowly in unison half a dozen times, then gliding, then flapping and gliding again. They fly with the neck held back against the shoulders, and the bill resting against the breast. Whooping Cranes, Snow Geese, and swans all fly with outstretched necks. Despite their ungainly appearance, white pelicans are excellent gliders and agile fliers. When leaving a migration rest-stop, or heading to a foraging lake from the nesting island, they often catch thermal air currents and soar to great heights, even disappearing from view".

"As we watched them on Saturday after about 5 minutes they decided to fly away in 4 or 5 groups. As they flew, during the first couple of miles they joined together in one flock. They seemed to catch an updraft of the wind currents and it was a sight to see them soar higher and higher. They went higher than the scattered clouds as the black underneath their wing would show a contrast to their white bodies in the bright afternoon sun rays. During the next 15 minutes they went so high they were only tiny specks in the sky and they ascended out of our eyesight. Seeing them soar into the heavens was a most beautiful sight".

"Have been monitoring several hundred white pelicans on wetlands at the confluence of Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Am curious as to their flying habits, and have witnessed flocks rising on air currents and prevailing winds to great heights in a spiralling fashion sometimes resulting in a retrace of several miles before gaining sufficient height to continue their flying course. What height do these magnificent birds reach when spiralling, it appears to be several thousand feet!"

"Many people confuse the pelican when in flight with snow geese".

Bottom line - I was able to locate a definitive answer to the question about altitude capabilities of AWP's, observed in the cascades. It comes from a documented 1989 sighting:

"A flock of fourteen overflowed TRS 4 Aug 89 (D.Thrall, R.Belloir), headed slowly northward several thousand feet above the station. This may represent the only record for the Western Cascades away from reservoirs in e. Jackson Co. in recent years".

Plus, let's not forget:

'New Westminster British Columbian'
Saturday, July 12, 1947

'SAYS FLYING SAUCERS ARE PELICANS'

Spokane, Wash., July 12 (BUP).

A veteran Northwest Airlines pilot who has flown over the Pacific northwest's "flying saucer" country for 15 years today took all the glamor out of the mystery of the flying discs.

All that people have been seeing, he said, are pelicans. Or maybe geese or swans.

Capt. Gordon Moore disclosed that he and his co-pilot, Vern Kesler were saucer-hunting last Wednesday on a regular flight between here and Portland, Ore. Kesler was sure he had seen some flying saucers on July 2, and the pilots were armed with movie cameras and binoculars for another encounter.

"Suddenly we spotted nine big round disks weaving northward two thousand feet below us," Moore related.

"We investigated and found they were real all right --- real pelicans."
[End]

If these nine pelicans were only some two thousand feet beneath the aircraft, what would their altitude be - Arnold stated that a nearby DC-10 was flying at approximately 14,000 feet.

Overall, does this satisfy the altitude doubt you had raised?

Ironically, I've come across the following query and answer, posted to a specialised AWP on-line forum and which seems to be the result of the possible explanation I had brought to light:

"Posted by Asgeir Skavhaug on July 30, 1999:

Hello

I'm wondering whether any of you on this List know if American White Pelicans are observed in Washington State in May, June, July? Maybe in the Cascade Mountains, Mt. Baker, etc. How about 30 to 40 years ago? I'm also wondering whether they're flying in some sort of formation; a chain or step-wise formation, for instance, with the leader at the front, and higher up than the others.

Is it possible to show any in flight photos of these pelicans, included in a mail on this List, or maybe give some reference to a URL?

Regards,
A. Skavhaug
[End]

yes, AWP's are found in Washington State - your state Fish and Wildlife people contacted us a few years ago. As about the movies of them in flight... good idea! we'll work at it, perhaps not immediately, but soon I hope. Yes, they do fly in formation normally... undulating "Vs" or "Ls" with the leader flapping first, and the others following in a sort of wave. These birds are terrific at rising on thermals, soaring incredibly high before striking out in their direction of choice.

Cheers,
Peter
[End]

The respondent was Peter Kingsmill, Director General of a significant AWP conservation project.

Peter describes an undulating motion and the distinctive flight characteristics of these particular birds have previously been emphasised, particularly the undulating, flapping and gliding, clearly comparative to Arnold's nine undulating objects - "like a

saucer would if you skipped it across water" or "like speed boats on rough water" - which also "fluttered and sailed"

Especially poignant was the article I recently mentioned in which a detailed observation of AWP's could be noted as comparable with Arnold's [quoted] descriptions:

"They were flying diagonally in echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the first four and last five".

Then I realize about thirty birds trail in a line, and second and third squadrons move up, to the left and right. Bombers, they are too large for fighters, yet more graceful, flying in perfect formation. The second and third groups fan out, from the center line, forming flawlessly into Vs, mirroring the very image of flight.

"They flew in a definite formation but erratically".

The staccato movement is like the first film of a bird in flight, one frame at a time.

"Or maybe it would be best to describe their flight characteristics as very similar to a formation of geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if they were linked together".

They are a kind of third reality, all moving impeccably together without a sound... all following the lead of the first.

"As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton, Oregon, they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water".

They all executed the ripple, at the precise point the first started to climb.

"They fluttered and sailed...".

...each waiting for the bird in front to flap his wings, for two powerful strokes, before returning to a glide.

"As I described them at the time their flight was like speed boats on rough water or similar to the tail of a Chinese kite that I once saw blowing in the wind".

They appear as crepe paper strips, tied to an invisible wind.
[End]

Further revealed was a cited reference:

"The surface structure of the feathers may affect a bird's appearance in other ways. In certain birds, including pelicans, terns and petrels, some black pigmented feathers in the wings may in fact have a silvery appearance. ...The silver gleam is caused by light reflected from very long, fine, non-pigmented fibres in the feathers".

What hasn't been addressed before is that if these were AWP's, how could one of them be different from the others and darker in colour, as Arnold later explained was a feature of his nine objects.

If a formation of AWP's, even the inclusion of a darker and smaller/larger bird has a probable and well known explanation. I'm in the process of confirming this definitively.

One relevant documented observation of AWP's which was noted:

"On June 5, 99 there was a small flock of white pelicans land on Navajo Reservoir, in land. The reservoir is approximately 50 miles south/east of Durango, Colorado. The flock seemed to be lead by a beige/brown bird..."

Although I've usually kept contributions about the facts of Arnold's observations separate from a possible explanation, there's sometimes a crossover.

You can I trust concede there's no debate that whatever Arnold observed, those nine objects exhibited several proven characteristics consistent with a formation of AWP's.

James.

—
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Date: Sat, 11 Mar 2000 22:47:36 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

James wrote (at the end of a long feathery description of pelicans, etc/.)

>

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You can I trust concede there's no debate that whatever Arnold observed, those nine objects exhibited several proven characteristics consistent with a formation of AWP's.

James.

<

"several proven characteristics consistent with a formation of AWP's.

Yes:

....there were more than one (nine; can have 9 pelicans)
....were in the air (above ground) (pelicans can be above ground)
....were at high altitude (apparently pelicans can be at high altitude)
....traveling at a considerable ANGULAR rate (pelicans can travel at a high angular rate.... if CLOSE ENOUGH t the observer)
.....easily seen against the background (snow, for example or distant sky haze) (pelicans can be seen)

BUT:

Jim, you still don't get it.

Guys/Gals/....whomever..... James still doesn't get it!

No pelican will reflect sun like a mirror, even with the "sheen" of its feathers
and DRAW A MAP!!!

No pelican hypothesis can be seriously entertained until it is possible to demonstrate that Arnold could never have gotten close enough to see shape, wings flapping, etc. (I assume that had Arnold seen such things he would have identified the pelicans and we never would have heard about his "sighting"... although it might have been reported to

ornithologists).

James, its not just enough to argue that under some circumstances the pelicans might APPEAR to be shiny objects not resembling manmade aircraft (but without mirror reflections). It is also necessary that the DYNAMICS are consistent. Arnold was flying at 100 mph or more relative to any objects flying southward and carried by the wind (20 mph to the east we have been told) such as birds (unless they crab into the wind!). The assumed birds were doing no more than and probably less than 50 mph. So DRAW A MAP. I have already sent one for perusal. Make your own. Make my day! :)

—
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Date: Sat, 11 Mar 2000 21:17:58 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Tagish Lake UFO slide
Status: O

Hello Group

Anybody like to comment on this slide of daylight orbs taken in the Yukon in the early 1970s, unfortunately it is a dup:
<http://www.ufobc.org/yukon/tagishnew2.htm>

More scans of same slide at various magnifications:
<http://www.ufobc.org/yukon/tagishscans.htm>

Background story and analysis:
<http://www.ufobc.org/yukon/tagish.htm>

About the man who took the photo:
<http://www.ufobc.org/yukon/tagishjimconacher.htm>

Martin

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Date: Sun, 12 Mar 2000 17:28:20 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Tagish Lake UFO slide
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Very interesting "orbs", not unlike others I have seen in photos.
Clearly not the "dust orbs" picked up by a camera flash.
Images appear overexposed indicating considerable light brightness.
In principle one could make an estimate of the radiation level.
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distance and settings (f stop and shutter speed) of the camera.
Too bad it is so old!

—
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Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 02:32:45 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

If list members might care to indulge in a topical exercise, I recently acquired two photographs, which have been uploaded to my web site, namely:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orbs.jpg>

The photograph of a tree-stump, which locals believe resembles a 'beast' with a 'pigs head'.

When this photograph was developed, several enigmatic 'orbs' were found on the image.

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/triangle.jpg>

It's claimed to be the snapshot of an aircraft flying over a forest.

Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 02:34:34 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

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It's claimed to be the snapshot of an aircraft flying over a forest.

Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 09:20:50 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Photographic Evidence
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

The "orb" picture is "unquestionably" genuine.
The other one looks like a nice drawing superimposed on the picture or
combined digitally or
whatever.

Wow. What a lot of orbs! The large number of diffuse, generally circular
images suggests there must have been a lot of tiny stuff in the air.

These images are entirely consistent with the orb
images I created by using a flash at night to photograph dust near the
lens.

Surprising to get these in the daytime, although it certain is not
impossible that tiny objects very close to the lens could reflect skylight
into the lens. However, I wonder if the photographer used a flash to
"eliminate shadows." There doesn't seem to be any evidence of flash usage
in the picture (other then, perhaps, the presence of the orb images
themselves). However, I would not expect the effect of the flash to be
very great because of the daytime usage if they were more than 15 feet from
the object of their intention (the pig-stump).

Assuming a flash-less photo, this raises the question of whether or not a
group of tiny flies might have passed in front of the camera at the time of
the photo. Not given the date or location I can only
hazard a guess that it was early spring because the grass is green but
there seem to be no or few leaves on the trees and none on a nearby bush.
Was it a warm early spring day?

The leftmost orb is particularly interesting because of its nearly
hexagonal shape. I wonder if the lens aperture is also hexagonal.

OK James,
I took my "test."
Now,

DRAW A MAP!

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Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 09:34:57 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James,

Are the Orbs raindrops on the car's side window?

Joel Carpenter

—
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Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 11:09:43 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Photographic Evidence
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

"

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Joel Carpenter

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This could be a good guess.... if th photos were taken through glass with water drops on the outside..but TINY water drops and with the lens close to the window.

—
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Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 12:26:50 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

"

>James,

Are the Orbs raindrops on the car's side window?

Joel Carpenter

<

This could be a good guess.... if th photos were taken through glass with water drops on the outside..but TINY water drops and with the lens close to the window.

Or maybe on a lens filter of some kind?

JC

—
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Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 12:37:44 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Tagish Lake UFO slide
References: <200003121728_MC2-9CC3-7D42@compuserve.com>
Status:

It would be good to determine the radiation level. The orbs look even brighter and more spectacular when one views the slide directly. Since we don't have the shutter speed and f-stop could we establish a range based on some data. i.e. time of day, the fact that it was overcast, the maximum distance is about 300 metres to the largest orb. What sort of specialized equipment would you use to determine the radiation level. I will be in St. Paul Alberta for the UFO conference this summer also and perhaps I can bring the slide with me.

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Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 16:44:08 EST
Subject: Re: Tagish Lake UFO slideStatus:

Martin,

Bruce is talking about LIGHT radiation, radiant energy in the visible range maybe a little into UV and IR depending on the sensitivity of the film and transparency of the lens in those wavelengths. Ionizing radiation ("radioactivity") would not be focused through a lens into "orb" images but would fog the entire scene on the film.

Brad Sparks

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Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2000 00:54:42 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Tagish Lake UFO slide
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Martin wrote:

>It would be good to determine the radiation level. The orbs look even brighter and more spectacular when one views the slide directly. Since we don't have the shutter speed and f-stop could we establish a range based on some data. i.e. time of day, the fact that it was overcast, the maximum distance is about 300 metres to the largest orb. What sort of specialized equipment would you use to determine the radiation level. I will be in St. Paul Alberta for the UFO conference this summer also and perhaps I can bring the slide with me.

<

SAMPLE CALCULATION:

ASSUME: ASA 25 color reversal (slide) film.

By definition, Speed = $10/H$

where H = exposure in lux-seconds (lumen-sec/m²). Hence ASA 25 requires for "GOOD" exposure, $H = 10/(ASA) = 10/25 = 0.4$ lumen-sec/m². (lumen is a measure of light energy taking into account the response of the eye over the visible band; it can be related to absolute energy collected by the film image, in joules).

[In the following I have done a parallel calculation presented in square brackets. This calculation is based on the assumption that the absolute sensitivity of the film in J/cm² can be determined. Based on a previous film analysis using ASA 10 slide film, it might be that the sensitivity for good exposure with ASA25 film is about $4E-8$ J/cm². This is less certain than the use of 0.4 lumen-sec/m² as the sensitivity.]

ASSUME: overexposure = 10 to 100 times GOOD exposure (this is just a guess based on my experience analyzing the New Zealand movie film of 22 years ago). Accurate densitometric measurements on the original slide might narrow this estimated range of overexposure. Hence let H be in the range $10(.4)$ to $100(.4)$ or 4 to 40 lm/m²

[It might also be $4E-6$ J/cm² for overexposure, based on previous analysis of a similar type of film.]]

ASSUME: f stop in daylight is f/11; shutter time = 1/125 sec

(typical numbers for daylight. since the photo seems underexposed for the trees, etc., it might be that the assumed ASA is too large or that the f stop was larger or the shutter time was smaller)

EQUATIONS:

METHOD 1: use the standard camera equation BACKWARDS

This method essentially assumes that the source is resolved by the camera, i.e., the size of the image is geometrically related to the size of the light source

Camera equation : $E = \pi B T / 4 (f\#)^2$

Exposure equation: $H = E t$ luminous flux per unit area collected in time t

This is how the image is created (calculate the exposure based on image brightness)

1) $E =$ The luminous flux per unit area per unit time = $(\pi) B T / (4 f^2)$ for an orb near

the center of the picture (way off axis requires $\cos^4$ correction factor).

$\pi = 3.14$

$B =$ brightness of source (assumed here to be resolved, so use the LARGEST orb image only; $T =$ lens transmission; $t =$ shutter time; $f =$ fstop.

2) $H = E t$ so

$$E = H/t$$

In this case $E = (4 \text{ to } 40)/(1/125) = 500 \text{ to } 5000 \text{ lm/m}^2/\text{sec}$

which can be written in power of ten notation as $1.25E2$ to $1.25E3$

[It might also be $5E-4 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec}$]

Rearrange the equation to find B as a function of the (measured or assumed) H

$$B \text{ in lumens/m}^2/\text{steradian} = 4Ef^2/\pi T = 4(500 \text{ to } 5000)(11^2)/(3.14 \times 0.9) =$$

85,600 to 856,000 or $8.56E4$ to $8.56E5$, $\text{lm/m}^2/\text{steradian}$.

ROUNDED OFF

[It might also be $0.0856 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec}$]

IF it radiated uniformly over its whole surface (B is constant over the surface), then, IF we knew the size we could estimate the lumen output (and convert to power output)

How big is the image? Based on the html version of the picture the width of

the largest orb appears to be about 0.007 of the total picture width.

Assuming

the picture width is 35 mm, that makes the image width about 0.25 mm.

Since images tend to increase in size with exposure level (the greater the exposure the larger the diameter.... but the diameter only grows logarithmically (i.e. slowly) with exposure), I will use 0.2 mm as the "true" size of the orb image (if there were perfect imaging with no overexposure)
 If it were a 50 mm focal length camera, then the angular size would have been about $0.2/50 = 0.004$ radians.
 I will assume it was closer than the trees and
 ASSUME: $d = 200$ m.
 Then the object would have been $0.004 \times 200 = 0.8$ m in diameter (smaller than the calculation presented on the web page)

ASSUME it was spherical. Then the surface area was $4\pi (0.8/2)^2 \text{ m}^2 = 2.0 \text{ m}^2 = 2\text{E}4 \text{ cm}^2$

ASSUME it was a Lambertian emitter at each point of the surface, which means that, instead of each small area radiating uniformly into 2π steradians (a hemisphere), each small area radiates AS IF it were radiating uniformly into only π (not 2π) steradians (because of the Lambertian cosine radiation factor)
 Then the lumen output is

$B \text{ times surface area times } \pi = (8.56\text{E}4 \text{ to } 8.56\text{E}5) \text{ times } (2) \text{ times } 3.14 = (5.4\text{E}5 \text{ to } 5.4\text{E}6) \text{ lumens}$

[It might also be $0.0856 \text{ J/cm}^2/\text{sec} \text{ times } 2\text{E}4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ times } 3.14 = 5400 \text{ J/sec or watt}$]

.....

A SECOND WAY OF ESTIMATING (perhaps more basic physics) (Maccabee Method)

This method makes no assumption about object size or shape, only about its "radiation pattern." This method does not use the camera equation, but rather simply keeps track of the energy!
 (Note: this can be shown to be equivalent to the camera equation when the image is resolved)

For complete accuracy this method requires an accurate measurement of estimate of the total energy collected by the image.

Since I don't have measurements I have to
 ASSUME the image was 0.2 mm in diameter and ASSUME the exposure was approximately uniform over the area at 500 to 5000 lm/m^2 . (Of course, it wasn't uniform over the area but the integral of exposure times area could lie between the numbers used

here.)

The area is $(\pi/4)(0.2)^2 = 0.0314 \text{ mm}^2 = 3.1\text{E-}8\text{m}^2$, so the total lumens collected by the image is ESTIMATED to lie in the range (500 to 5000) times $3.1\text{E-}8 = 1.6\text{E-}5$ to $1.6\text{E-}4 \text{ lm}$.

Now, all of these lumens came through the lens. If the focal length was 50 mm, then the lens diameter was 4.5 mm (in order to have f/11: focal length / lens diameter = 11).
(Note: I am ignoring the transmission of the lens in this calculation.)

The solid angle of acceptance of the lens at a distance d from the light source is essentially (area of lens aperture)/distance². If I assume 200 m,

$$(\pi/4 \text{ times } 4.5^2 \text{ mm}^2)/(200 \text{ m} \times 1000 \text{ mm/m})^2 = 15.9 \text{ mm}^2/(4\text{E}10 \text{ mm}^2) =$$

$4\text{E-}10$ steradians. This is a small number of steradians (want to see small?
try figuring out the solid angular size of a distant star!)

ASSUME the light radiated uniformly in all directions into 4π steradians, and the lens received only $(4\text{E-}10)/4\pi = 3.2\text{E-}11$ of that.

That means the total lumens radiated was about $(1.6\text{E}5\text{ to } 1.6\text{E-}4 \text{ lm})/3.2\text{E-}11$

$$= 5.0\text{E}5 \text{ to } 5.0\text{E}6 \text{ lm}.$$

[The energy calculation would give the same result as in the square brackets above.]

.....

The two calculations produce results that are "remarkably close".....
not surprising if
the light was a Lambertian emitter of light (which is typical).

So, how much power?

The official conversion factor is 680 lumens per watt at 550 nm (green). Yellow light has less luminous "efficiency", about 80% of green (harder for the eye to see, and the eye sensitivity is what determines the definition of "lumen"). Perhaps one could say that over the color band represented by these yellow orbs the conversion would be about 500 lm/watt. Then $(5\text{E}5 \text{ to } 5\text{E}6 \text{ lm})/(500 \text{ lm/watt}) = 1000 \text{ to } 10000 \text{ watts}$ of yellow light power.

[The direct optical energy calculation above yielded about 5,400 watts, which is clearly in agreement with the above result. However, we would need a good calibration of the film sensitivity to do better.]

A 100 watt bulb puts out around 1,500 - 2,000 lumens (20 lm/ electrical watt)

according to a book I have.

(Or look on a light bulb box). So the above calculation implies on the order of

$2E6/2E3 = 1000$, 100 watt light bulb equivalents. A 10,000 watt bulb puts out 330,000 lm

(runs at higher temperature than a 100 watt bulb so better efficiency), so six of these would do it!. Note that this refers to electrical watts input to an incandescant light bulb. This is NOT the same as the number of watts of optical power calculated in the previous paragra

BUT before someone starts yelling PUBLISH, consider that this calculation is based on a bunch of assumptions.

IF the image size is smaller there was less luminous flux

IF the shutter time was slower or the f# was smaller there was less luminous flux

IF the distance was less there was less luminous flux

IF the exposure was lower (or ASA larger) there was less luminous flux...

However, even with all these modifications I would guess that these little orbs are powerful radiators!

(For comparison, see OPTICAL POWER OUTPUT OF AN UNIDENTIFIED HIGH ALTITUDE LIGHT SOURCE, Journal of Scientific Exploration Vol 13, pg 199, (1999). A much shortened version has been cited by Vallee , paper available at www.jse.com/ufo_reports/Sturrock/9.html. Although Vallee did not cite the actual number, my paper shows the radiation of this large "object" in the clouds to be on the order of $10E9$ to $10E10$ watts if a Lambertian emitter.)

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Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2000 06:29:29 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Tagish Lake UFO slide
References: <62.1abc430.25febb28@aol.com>
Status:

Brad

I did mean "visible light" radiation. Thanks for the info on how "radioactivity" would effect the film. Interesting.

Martin

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

> >
> Martin,
>
> Bruce is talking about LIGHT radiation, radiant energy in the visible range maybe a little into UV and IR depending on the sensitivity of the film and transparency of the lens in those wavelengths. Ionizing radiation ("radioactivity") would not be focused through a lens into "orb" images but would fog the entire scene on the film.
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Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2000 06:38:28 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Tagish Lake UFO slide
References: <62.1abc430.25febb28@aol.com>
Status:

Brad

I see now why you brought the "radiation issue up". In my question to Bruce I asked about "specialized equipment". I meant equipment to measure the exposure level of the slide/orbs and not for measuring radioactivity.

Martin

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

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> Bruce is talking about LIGHT radiation, radiant energy in the visible range maybe a little into UV and IR depending on the sensitivity of the film and transparency of the lens in those wavelengths. Ionizing radiation ("radioactivity") would not be focused through a lens into "orb" images but would fog the entire scene on the film.
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Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2000 11:20:00 EST
Subject: Re: Tagish Lake UFO slideStatus:

Martin,

And yes when you said "radiation level" that's a stock term for radioactivity. Glad we're clear now.

Brad

In a message dated 3/14/00 6:48:31 AM, mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca writes:

<<

Brad

I see now why you brought the "radiation issue up". In my question to Bruce I asked about "specialized equipment". I meant equipment to measure the exposure level of the slide/orbs and not for measuring radioactivity.

Martin

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

> >

> Martin,

>

> Bruce is talking about LIGHT radiation, radiant energy in the visible range maybe a little into UV and IR depending on the sensitivity of the film and transparency of the lens in those wavelengths. Ionizing radiation ("radioactivity") would not be focused through a lens into "orb" images but would fog the entire scene on the film.

>

> Brad Sparks

>

> In a message dated Mon, 13 Mar 2000 4:28:15 PM Eastern Standard Time, Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca> writes:

>

> > > >

> > It would be good to determine the radiation level. The orbs look even
> > brighter and more spectacular when one views the slide directly. Since we
> > don't have the shutter speed and f-stop could we establish a range based
> > on some data. i.e. time of day, the fact that it was overcast, the maximum
> > distance is about 300 metres to the largest orb. What sort of specialized
> > equipment would you use to determine the radiation level. I will be in St.
> > Paul Alberta for the UFO conference this summer also and perhaps I can
> > bring the slide with me.

> >

> > bruce maccabee wrote:

> >
> > > > >
> > > Very interesting "orbs", not unlike others I have seen in photos.
> > > Clearly not the "dust orbs" picked up by a camera flash.
> > > Images appear overexposed indicating considerable light brightness.
> > > In principle one could make an estimate of the radiation level.
> > > Probably the equivalent of several light bulbs, but depends upon the
> > > distance and settings (f stop and shutter speed) of the camera.
> > > Too bad it is so old!
> > >
> > >

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----- Headers -----

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Received: from rly-yg01.mx.aol.com (rly-yg01.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.1]) by air-yg05.mail.aol.com (v69.28) with ESMTP; Tue, 14 Mar 2000 09:48:31 -0500
Received: from lbmail11.listbot.com ([204.71.191.9]) by rly-yg01.mx.aol.com (v69.17) with ESMTP; Tue, 14 Mar 2000 09:48:02 -0500
Received: (qmail 28497 invoked by uid 108); 14 Mar 2000 14:47:55 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 2974 invoked from network); 14 Mar 2000 14:45:10 -0000
Received: from spot.yknet.yk.ca (199.247.146.3) by lb3.listbot.com with SMTP; 14 Mar 2000 14:45:10 -0000
Received: from yknet.yk.ca (s39-pm4-wh.yknet.yk.ca [199.247.148.231]) by spot.yknet.yk.ca (8.9.1a/8.9.1) with ESMTP id GAA10853 for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 14 Mar 2000 06:45:48 -0800 (PST)
Message-ID: <38CE40D3.83891A11@yknet.yk.ca>
Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2000 06:38:28 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Tagish Lake UFO slide
References: <62.1abc430.25febb28@aol.com>

>>

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Date: Wed, 15 Mar 2000 00:35:19 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce wrote:

>The "orb" picture is "unquestionably" genuine.

Yes and no attempt was made to capture our enigmatic 'orbs' - it's actually a photograph I took at the weekend and I was somewhat astounded when all those orbs appeared!

>Wow. What a lot of orbs! The large number of diffuse,
>generally circular images suggests there must have been a lot of
>tiny stuff in the air.

That's all I could think of, however, nothing was visibly evident and I'm not so sure about this.

>These images are entirely consistent with the orb images I
>created by using a flash at night to photograph dust near the
>lens.

I'm wondering if this is maybe an artefact exacerbated by the combination of digital technology and a flash. I had the use of an Olympus C-830L and the photograph was simply a snapshot. With no zoom lens, the odd-looking tree was always likely to be too small in the image (I couldn't get any closer as there's a hedge in the way and the shot was taken over it). The photograph was 'high resolution' and I was interested to see how much the tree could subsequently be enlarged via software, before losing detail.

>Surprising to get these in the daytime, although it certain is
>not impossible that tiny objects very close to the lens could
>reflect skylight into the lens. However, I wonder if the
.photographer used a flash to "eliminate shadows."

Not intentionally, however, this camera will automatically use the in-built flash and I noticed it did so on several other occasions when I didn't think it would be necessary. Although, I can't recall if the flash was triggered on this photograph, the lighting contrast was sufficiently low that I would expect it.

>There doesn't seem to be any evidence of flash usage in the
>picture (other then, perhaps, the presence of the orb images
>themselves). However, I would not expect the effect of the flash
>to be very great because of the daytime usage if they were more
>than 15 feet from the object of their intention (the pig-stump).

Yes and it's a small, 'compact' camera with a low-powered flash.

>Was it a warm early spring day?

Almost - it's late winter/'first signs of spring' and still a bit too early for flies to hatch or minuscule airborne seeds. I'm puzzled by what caused the apparent reflections.

>The leftmost orb is particularly interesting because of its
>nearly hexagonal shape. I wonder if the lens aperture is also
>hexagonal.

I've taken many photographs with an SLR and never had anything comparative - even when fill-in flash was used. We may have an attribute particular to digital cameras and following from your recently published research, something which is common in Olympus models.

Does there have to be 'Something in the Air' before these artefacts occur? Looking closely at other photographs taken with this camera, especially some from a path through dense woodlands when I do recall the flash was always triggered, there are no 'orbs' at all - zero.

I've highlighted the photograph and raised some questions on a digital camera forum, it may be something that has a known explanation.

Since writing the above, I've been thinking about how this photograph was taken near where Thomas the Rhymer was spirited away by the Queen of Elfland. Allegedly, some say.

[Hmmm... opportunities like this don't come along twice]

In fact, I'm sure there's a real mystery here and I've suddenly remembered I did see something _and_ I recall a period of time being unaccounted for... err... if you know what I mean.

A local glassblowing company is very keen to produce replica orb paperweights and the Scottish Tourist Board say they will give their full support to a 'Sightings/Orb/Nessie' museum. We'll be negotiating for an adjoining McDonalds franchise.

Look out for the Internet site 'OrbWorld.com', where you can order a vast range of merchandise by credit card.

A film of my encounter is in the pipeline, to be entitled either 'Spheres of Destiny', or 'Great Balls of Fire in the Sky'.

For the sceptical subscribers - you know who you are - I would simply point out the following web site:

<http://geocities.com/Heartland/Bluffs/2441/rhymer.html>

Say... what's that orb-like image.

James.

—
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Date: Wed, 15 Mar 2000 00:44:56 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Joel wrote:

>Are the Orbs raindrops on the car's side window?

That's a typical 'Klassic' explanation we've come to expect from debunkers.

James. 'Still Recovering

Date: Wed, 15 Mar 2000 01:15:02 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce wrote:

>The other one looks like a nice drawing superimposed on the
>picture or combined digitally or whatever.

Bruce,

>

Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2000 21:34:28 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Photographic Evidence
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Regarding orbs:

I wrote:

>Was it a warm early spring day?

[James]

>Almost - it's late winter/'first signs of spring' and still a bit
>too early for flies to hatch or minuscule airborne seeds. I'm
>puzzled by what caused the apparent reflections.

You said the photo was taken over hedgerow. Perhaps the camera was quite close to a source of dust particles on the hedgerow . Particulate matter not distributed uniformly in the atmosphere. It is possible to have a "bunch" of tiny things carried by the wind that just happen to pass when you take a photograph... and then the next photo at the same location might show nothing. If, as you say, the flash might have gone off, then I could imagine tiny particles close to the camera creating these images even in daylight.

I wrote:

>The leftmost orb is particularly interesting because of its
>nearly hexagonal shape. I wonder if the lens aperture is also
>hexagonal.

[James]

>I've taken many photographs with an SLR and never had anything
>comparative - even when fill-in flash was used. We may have an
>attribute particular to digital cameras and following from your
>recently published research, something which is common in Olympus
>models.

One way to determine the shape of the aperture is place a tiny, shiny sphere close to the lens, illuminate it brightly (or use the flash) and look at the image shape. Even a drop of water on the end of a needle might do it. Is the aperture round or hexagonal or some other shape?

The reports of "obs" began with the general use of digital cameras. If you read the "orbsite" you can see how the orbists then "graduated" to other types of cameras. As I wrote in my paper, it was a correspondent who wondered if there was something wrong with his camera who discovered the key to unlocking these "flash orbs."

[James]

>Does there have to be 'Something in the Air' before these
>artefacts occur? Looking closely at other photographs taken with
>this camera, especially some from a path through dense woodlands
>when I do recall the flash was always triggered, there are no
>'orbs' at all - zero.

<

I would say that there has to be something in the air. The
"something(s)"

can be so small you can't see them. And, as I pointed out above, these
somethings are not uniformly distributed through the atmosphere.
So there might be a group of them in front of the camera one time
and then nothing many other times when you take photos.

—

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Date: Thu, 16 Mar 2000 12:06:04 +0100From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>
Subject: An Italian report in London Observer, 1953 (request for help)
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Hello Folks!

I'm looking for a photocopy of a letter by a Bruce Angrave, MSIA, published in the London Observer on 23 March 1953, telling of his daylight disk sighting over Milan Cathedral on 2 Nov. 1952.

Who can help me?

Thanks and regards

Edoardo Russo
Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici
CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: e.russo@cisu.org

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Date: Thu, 16 Mar 2000 12:06:04 +0100From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>
Subject: An Italian report in London Observer, 1953 (request for help)
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Sign Historical Group - <http://www.project1947.com/shg/>

Hello Folks!

I'm looking for a photocopy of a letter by a Bruce Angrave, MSIA, published in the London Observer on 23 March 1953, telling of his daylight disk sighting over Milan Cathedral on 2 Nov. 1952.

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CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: e.russo@cisu.org

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Date: Sun, 19 Mar 2000 12:45:25 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Bruce wrote:

>...draw a map...

Bruce,

As I've explained before, we can no more 'draw a map' of how Arnold might not have recognised a formation of nine large, reflective birds any more than we can do so for the nearby 25-30, 2-3 ft in diameter, brass-coloured objects which "flew like ducks", yet according to Arnold were too fast for ducks.

Incidentally, as Arnold recalled how he was "a little bit shocked and excited" when he realised that these 25-30 objects "had the same flight characteristics of the large objects" seen on 24 June, we should of course note that ducks are one of the bird species which also have an undulating flight action - 'like a saucer would if your skipped it'... etc.

It's a simple question; is it possible - keeping in mind we don't actually know where Arnold was, his heading, the objects heading and critically when and how Arnold turned his plane around, etc. - that Arnold might have been mistaken in his perceptions (forgetting for the moment how the identification of Little Tahoma seems to prove this)?

Yes or no?

As the answer is yes, no 'maps' are required to explain that and how can they ever really do so, taking into account a witness's perceptions at any given time.

If it's a choice between 'draw a map illustrating why Arnold couldn't recognise either what was apparently a formation of AW Pelicans or a close-by flock of ducks', or... explain why mass 'UFO' encounters were so prevalent in his flying experience, some critical thinking might provide a default answer and one which would, objectively, be easily recognised as such.

James.

-
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Date: Sun, 19 Mar 2000 09:15:03 -0500From: "Steven W. Kaeser"
<steve@konsulting.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
In-References: <200003112247_MC2-9CB0-DBEF@compuserve.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status: O

At 12:45 PM 3/19/00 +0000, James wrote:

>If it's a choice between 'draw a map illustrating why Arnold couldn't
>recognise either what was apparently a formation of AW Pelicans or a
>close-by flock of ducks', or... explain why mass 'UFO' encounters were so
>prevalent in his flying experience, some critical thinking might provide
>a default answer and one which would, objectively, be easily recognised as
>such.

And therein lies the problem.

Either we accept Arnold's description of where his location and the objects
for what it is, or we assume that his commentary is incomplete (or
inaccurate) and he witnessed something much more explainable.

One problematical explanation is being substituted for another, based upon
what our personal belief dictates as more likely. Unfortunately, the
"bird" explanation can never be absolutely proven as the cause of his
sighting, so it is unlikely that this explanation will quiet the debate.

One question I would pose is how we might view the Kenneth Arnold sighting
if there was a flyover of an alien craft in formation as part of a "first
contact" scenario. Would the bird explanation remain the "apparent" answer
if it were a proven fact that alien craft flying in formation were real?
Or, would we then be speculating as to when aliens had first visited Earth
with the Arnold sighting among the historical references?

IMO, critical thinking is certainly necessary, but we must also understand
the limitations that come with it. IMO it is very useful in developing
theories, but of extremely limited value as proof. Of course, the other
side of that coin is the "open mind" that allows one's brains to flow out
onto the floor. So it often becomes a balancing act based on our personal
reality and beliefs.

Steve

—
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Date: Sun, 19 Mar 2000 10:14:36 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

James wrote:

>

As I've explained before, we can no more 'draw a map' of how Arnold might not have recognised a formation of nine large, reflective birds any more than we can do so for the nearby 25-30, 2-3 ft in diameter, brass-coloured objects which "flew like ducks", yet according to Arnold were too fast for ducks.

Incidentally, as Arnold recalled how he was "a little bit shocked and excited" when he realised that these 25-30 objects "had the same flight characteristics of the large objects" seen on 24 June, we should of course note that ducks are one of the bird species which also have an undulating flight action - 'like a saucer would if you skipped it'... etc.

It's a simple question; is it possible - keeping in mind we don't actually know where Arnold was, his heading, the objects heading and critically when and how Arnold turned his plane around, etc. - that Arnold might have been mistaken in his perceptions (forgetting for the moment how the identification of Little Tahoma seems to prove this)?

Yes or no?

As the answer is yes, no 'maps' are required to explain that and how can they ever really do so, taking into account a witness's perceptions at any given time.

>

The answer is yes. It is not necessary to know the "absolute position" of Arnold relative to ground features. All that is necessary is to make some reasonable assumption (he was in the vicinity of Mineral or some miles roughly east of Mineral).

What is necessary is to assume some RELATIVE locations of the assumed birds and Arnold's plane at the time he first saw a bright flash on this plane (good thing Arnold's birds were the only mirror like ones ever reported. Otherwise we might expect that some other pilots could have been temporarily blinded by solar reflections off birds.)

Once you make an assumption about the initial locations and you take into account the flight speed of birds and or Arnold you then imagine the birds flying along and Arnold flying along

and try to see how, from Arnold's perspective, it could APPEAR that the birds were initially to the left of Rainier, then passing Rainier (whether in front of or behind.. but I accept in front of) and then eventually appearing to pass Mt. Adams. The birds must be close enough to be "startlingly bright" (Arnold thought another plane had passed his aircraft) and at the same time far enough away so that Arnold could not recognize that they were birds despite concentrated observation (trying to figure what kind of planes they were).

My claim is simple: there are NO initial starting points of birds an Arnold such that the conditions of Arnold's sighting can be met.

I would challenge anyone on this list to "draw a map."

>If it's a choice between 'draw a map illustrating why Arnold couldn't recognise either what was apparently a formation of AW Pelicans or a close-by flock of ducks', or... explain why mass 'UFO' encounters were so prevalent in his flying experience, some critical thinking might provide a default answer and one which would, objectively, be easily recognised as such.

<

We are talking about his first sighting here. The fact that he couldn't recognize pelicans that were shiny enough to cause bright flashes on his plane and to outfly him may have had an impact on his later interpretations of sighting, but not on this one.

I know it takes GUTS to apply logic and follow-through to a "reasonable" hypothesis. But that's what happens all the time in Science.

—
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Date: Sun, 19 Mar 2000 09:26:34 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
References: <200003191014_MC2-9DAE-761B@compuserve.com>
Status: O

James

I agree with Bruce, Yes you can 'draw a map'. Anybody who has done some flying in a plane (Not an airliner but a small plane where you have close to a 360 view) will appreciate how impossible it would be to mistaken birds from a faster flying aircraft. If one attempts to draw a map with aircraft and bird vectors one will establish that it is impossible for the birds to be perceived as traveling faster than the observing aircraft.

Martin

bruce maccabee wrote:

> >

> James wrote:

> >

> As I've explained before, we can no more 'draw a map' of how Arnold might
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> Yes or no?

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Date: Sun, 19 Mar 2000 13:11:27 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and KottmeyerStatus: O

James,

My COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated 3/19/00 4:44:00 AM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Bruce wrote:

>...draw a map...

Bruce,

As I've explained before, we can no more 'draw a map' of how Arnold might not have recognised a formation of nine large, reflective birds any more than we can do so for the nearby 25-30, 2-3 ft in diameter, brass-coloured objects which "flew like ducks", yet according to Arnold were too fast for ducks.

COMMENTS: Arnold gave no detailed sighting azimuths etc. for the July 29, 1947, sighting of 25-30 duck-like objects. However, Arnold did give detailed information on sighting directions for the objects on June 24, varying from north of Rainier down to south of Adams or across some 90 degrees of sky. There is no comparison.

Your inability to draw a map of the sighting circumstances for Arnold's June 24 sighting to demonstrate your bird theory is evidence that it is impossible to fit birds to the sighting's flight dynamics, otherwise you would have drawn the map long ago.

As I've pointed out many times on this list without ever getting a response from you, your bird theory requires Arnold to ORBIT the slower-speed birds in his 120 mph aircraft at a radius of about 1 mile, with the birds ALWAYS out his RIGHT WINDOW and never in front, in order for the sighting directions

from Arnold to the birds to point towards Rainier-Goat Ridge-Adams. And he has to start by flying to the NW or NNW instead of E.

Why don't you simply admit that you have to throw out all of Arnold's sighting directions to Rainier-Goat Ridge-Adams in order to fit a bird scenario?

[Easton]

Incidentally, as Arnold recalled how he was "a little bit shocked and excited" when he realised that these 25-30 objects "had the same flight characteristics of the large objects" seen on 24 June, we should of course note that ducks are one of the bird species which also have an undulating flight action - 'like a saucer would if your skipped it'... etc.

It's a simple question; is it possible - keeping in mind we don't actually know where Arnold was, his heading, the objects heading and critically when and how Arnold turned his plane around, etc. - that Arnold might have been mistaken in his perceptions (forgetting for the moment how the identification of Little Tahoma seems to prove this)?

Yes or no?

COMMENTS: If we "don't know where Arnold was" etc. then we don't have any basis for saying his perceptions were mistaken so on that basis the answer has to be NO!!!! It's NOT a "simple question" when you load it that way.

The "identification of Little Tahoma proves" Arnold was mistaken about objects flying in front of the mountain only if we KNOW APPROXIMATELY where he was located -- and we do know. The identification of Little Tahoma proves the distance to the objects, at 23+ miles, was much too great for birds even to have been visible. And Arnold might not have been entirely mistaken if he saw as he said "images" of the objects' flashes off the front sides of the mountains which might have misled him into thinking they flew in front.

[Easton]

As the answer is yes, no 'maps' are required to explain that and how can

they ever really do so, taking into account a witness's perceptions at any given time.

COMMENTS: The answer is "NO" as stated above. Regardless of errors in Arnold's perceptions, there is one thing we KNOW for ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY and that is that your bird theory MUST OBEY THE LAWS OF PHYSICS. If birds must obey the laws of physics then they must be susceptible to being MAPPED like any other objects such as aircraft and mountains that can be drawn on a map.

[Easton]

If it's a choice between 'draw a map illustrating why Arnold couldn't recognise either what was apparently a formation of AW Pelicans or a close-by flock of ducks', or... explain why mass 'UFO' encounters were so prevalent in his flying experience, some critical thinking might provide a default answer and one which would, objectively, be easily recognised as such.

James.

COMMENTS: While you've come up with lots of bird stories you still haven't come up with any of birds so bright it was "ALMOST BLINDING" or like "ARC LIGHT."

Brad

—

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Message-ID: <000801bf91a1\$00550fc0\$e21286d4@voyager>
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>References:
<200003112247_MC2-9CB0-DBEF@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
Date: Sun, 19 Mar 2000 12:45:25 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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Date: Mon, 20 Mar 2000 02:38:08 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

Bruce wrote:

>One way to determine the shape of the aperture is place a tiny,
>shiny sphere close to the lens, illuminate it brightly (or use
>the flash) and look at the image shape. Even a drop of water on
>the end of a needle might do it. Is the aperture round or
>hexagonal or some other shape?

Bruce,

It seems to be perfectly round.

>The reports of "obs" began with the general use of digital
>cameras. If you read the "orbsite" you can see how the orbists
>then "graduated" to other types of cameras. As I wrote in my
>paper, it was a correspondent who wondered if there was
>something wrong with his camera who discovered the key to
>unlocking these "flash orbs."

I could easily create some 'orbs' taking close-up shots, using
flash of:

a) a small crystal - see:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orbtest1.jpg>

b) a clear bottle filled with water -see:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orbtest2.jpg>

>.Does there have to be 'Something in the Air' before these
>>artefacts occur? Looking closely at other photographs taken
>>with this camera, especially some from a path through dense
>>woodlands when I do recall the flash was always triggered,
>>there are no 'orbs' at all - zero.

>I would say that there has to be something in the air. The
>"something(s)" can be so small you can't see them. And, as I
>pointed out above, these somethings are not uniformly
>distributed through the atmosphere. So there might be a group of
>them in front of the camera one time and then nothing many other
>times when you take photos. You said the photo was taken over
>hedgerow. Perhaps the camera was quite close to a source of dust
>particles on the hedgerow . Particulate matter not distributed

>uniformly in the atmosphere. It is possible to have a "bunch" of
>tiny things carried by the wind that just happen to pass when
>you take a photograph... and then the next photo at the same
>location might show nothing. If, as you say, the flash might
>have gone off, then I could imagine tiny particles close to the
>camera creating these images even in daylight.

This weekend's been the first chance I've had since to try and duplicate these apparent artefacts outdoors. Despite always using the built-in flash and selecting a number of likely sources, I couldn't 'make' any orbs appear.

Last weekend's photograph, which was inadvertently 'successful', features more orb artefacts than the image on my web site. That was cropped to remove extraneous overhead wires and the full-size photograph [179k] has been uploaded to:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orbsfull.jpg>

As can be seen, there are also 'orbs in the sky'. Although this photograph was taken over a hedgerow, so were others, with nothing comparable being produced. It's probable, as you say, that whatever might have caused the reflections was localised and transient.

Even if I go back to that exact location, it seems extremely unlikely the photograph could be reproduced. As with any photograph, it captures a moment in time...

Given that the flash wasn't relatively powerful, it seems to have captured numerous, consistent 'orbs' over a large area of the exposure. I remain puzzled as to what was conceivably responsible and you might spot some further clues in the full sized photograph.

James.

—
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Date: Sun, 19 Mar 2000 23:30:46 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

James wrote

>
>>If it's a choice between 'draw a map illustrating why Arnold couldn't
>>recognise either what was apparently a formation of AW Pelicans or a
>>close-by flock of ducks', or... explain why mass 'UFO' encounters were so
>>prevalent in his flying experience, some critical thinking might provide
>>a default answer and one which would, objectively, be easily recognised
as
>>such.

To which Steve K responded:

>And therein lies the problem.

>Either we accept Arnold's description of where his location and the
objects
>for what it is, or we assume that his commentary is incomplete (or
>inaccurate) and he witnessed something much more explainable.

>One problematical explanation is being substituted for another, based upon
>what our personal belief dictates as more likely. Unfortunately, the
>"bird" explanation can never be absolutely proven as the cause of his
>sighting, so it is unlikely that this explanation will quiet the debate.>

The bird explanation cannot be absolutely proven but. what could be proven, in principle, is that the bird explanation is CONSISTENT with what is known. But, to prove this one has to compare reported CHARACTERISTICS or DETAILS of the sighting with DERIVED CHARACTERISTIC or details, that is characteristics derived from the assumed bird explanation. Of course, proving that the bird explanation is completely consistent with the sighting does not prove the explanation but removes all "complaints" about it being a "birdbrain" explanation. In order to make the bird explanation consistent with the sighting one has to modify our understanding of what Arnold reported. For example. We have to modify our understanding of Arnold's claim that the objects reflected light like a metal surface or a mirror. We have to modify this to merely a "bright" explanation, as from a white surface at some distance (mile, two miles) in the bright sunlight.\

>One question I would pose is how we might view the Kenneth Arnold sighting
>if there was a flyover of an alien craft in formation as part of a "first
>contact" scenario. Would the bird explanation remain the "apparent"

answer

>if it were a proven fact that alien craft flying in formation were real?

>Or, would we then be speculating as to when aliens had first visited Earth

with the Arnold sighting among the historical references?.

<

This is amusing to contemplate. If we already knew characteristics of alien craft then we could go for a positive identification: the characteristics

of the observed object do or don't match the known characteristics of alien craft. If they do match, then alien craft are a contender for the explanation. IF the characteristics do no match any other possible explanation then the identification as alien craft is accepted.

—

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Date: Mon, 20 Mar 2000 12:16:25 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: ORBS
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

First, I have sent the most recent and "final" version of my paper (final for now!). This new version tackles the enigmatic "orb tubes." Also, three new illustrations.

JAMES WROTE:

>I could easily create some 'orbs' taking close-up shots, using
>flash of:

>a) a small crystal - see:

><http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orbtest1.jpg>

Amusing. small inclusions in the crystal or tiny bits of dust on the surface could create "orbs"

>b) a clear bottle filled with water -see:

><http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orbtest2.jpg>

Also amusing. Again, bits of dust on the surface or tiny floating particles will reflect unfocused "orb light"

>>>.Does there have to be 'Something in the Air' before these
>>>artefacts occur?SNIP

>>I would say that there has to be something in the air. The
>>"something(s)" can be so small you can't see them. And, as I
>>pointed out above, these somethings are not uniformly
>>distributed through the atmosphere. So there might be a group of
>>them in front of the camera one time and then nothing many other
>times when you take photos.SNIP

>This weekend's been the first chance I've had since to try and
>duplicate these apparent artefacts outdoors. Despite always using
>the built-in flash and selecting a number of likely sources, I
>couldn't 'make' any orbs appear.

The density of particles in the air is highly variable.

>Last weekend's photograph, which was inadvertently 'successful',
>features more orb artefacts than the image on my web site. That
>was cropped to remove extraneous overhead wires and the full-size
>photograph [179k] has been uploaded to:

><http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orbsfull.jpg>

A cropped photo, eh? Trying to TRICK us, eh? It is amusing to see that you must have been in a shadow to get such low exposure of nearby items. I would guess that the camera tried to compensate for the disparity in brightness between the sky above and the nearby scene.

>As can be seen, there are also 'orbs in the sky'. Although this
>photograph was taken over a hedgerow, so were others, with
>nothing comparable being produced. It's probable, as you say,
>that whatever might have caused the reflections was localised and
>transient.

Orbs in the sky would still be tiny particles close to the camera (not actually "in the sky").

>Even if I go back to that exact location, it seems extremely
>unlikely the photograph could be reproduced. As with any
>photograph, it captures a moment in time...

Take along a full, "ripe" dustmop and shake it over the camera just before you take the picture. Perhaps your orb desires will be fulfilled. :)

>Given that the flash wasn't relatively powerful, it seems to have
>captured numerous, consistent 'orbs' over a large area of the
>exposure. I remain puzzled as to what was conceivably responsible
>and you might spot some further clues in the full sized
>photograph.

Please realize that although the flash isn't "powerful" it is the brightest thing that is close to the lens. As I point out in my research paper on orbs, the illumination intensity decreases as the fourth power of the distance.

At the same time the area of the orb image decreases approximately as the square of the distance. The result is that the luminous power per unit area of the image

decreases as the square of the distance. (I know....leave the math out, but...

Exposure = power/area of the image = power reaching the reflector times some constants divided by the area of the image = (PK/R^4) divided by (A/R^2)

where

K and A are constants such as reflectivity and area of the reflector, the initial

intensity in the direction from the flash to the "orb," transmission of the lens, shutter

time, etc. The net result of the division indicated above is Exposure = constant/ R^2 .

The point is that the exposure from small particles close to the lens can be comparable

to the exposure level of distant bright objects (e.g., sky) simply because the flash is so close.

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Date: Mon, 20 Mar 2000 12:17:54 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000320113118.14282H-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

Digital cameras introduce new elements that haven't been considered before: the effects of static electricity and heat. These can cause random pixels, or groups of pixels to be set. Here are some characteristics of such kinds of interference:

1. Depending on where a static discharge took place, the pixels affected may be grouped or individual.
2. Three kinds of changes could be noticed: Random intensities (in which no two affected pixels are the same brightness or color), all bits set dark, and all bits set white.
3. It is possible that smoothing routines can make point discontinuities into small circles of diminished brightness. Sometimes these routines are used to remove small single-pixel variations that would otherwise appear as speckles in the picture.
4. "Lossy" data compression methods can turn single-pixel errors into larger discontinuities that seem to be out of focus.
5. Leaving the camera in a hot car can cause parts of the image array to respond as if light struck them, or in a non-linear way.
6. If an error occurs in the storage medium, and error correction routines fail to fully correct it, data compression methods could cause the error to appear in many places within the frame.

On other parts of this topic:

The shape of the iris will be revealed by the method of placing a tiny light source very close to the lens only if the lens is stopped down almost closed. If it is wide open, the lens itself will provide the shape.

I have seen many hexagonal lens flares from older cameras, along with other shapes. It usually indicates that the sun (or some other extremely bright light source) has struck the lens and has reflected between various lens surfaces. When this happens, bright areas can appear on the image in various positions,

depending on the geometry of the lens. Some of the bright points may be out of focus. I have also seen this happen when sun struck the trim ring around the lens, but not the lens itself. Simple box cameras without color correction rarely produce lens flares, while the most expensive lenses seem to have a proclivity toward making them.

Jewelry worn by the photographer can reflect or refract light into the lens and cause a lens flare, unless the lens is shielded by a cup to prevent this. If the flash strikes jewelry, it can be redirected into the lens in the same way. This will have an effect similar to that of sunlight striking the lens. In one of her books, Coral Lorenzen published a photo of a lens flare caused by a diamond ring refracting sun into the lens. Always check this, as the small size of the new cameras can allow jewelry formerly hidden by larger camera bodies to shine light onto the lens.

----- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- -----
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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.

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Status: O

WHY SOME BRIGHT UFOS APPEAR ROUNDED

When strong light enters the eye, a phenomenon called HALATION occurs. This is the scattering of light within the retina of the eye. It also occurs in the emulsion of photographic film (hence the name), and in video cameras.

The strong light is focused when it strikes the retina, but then much of that light is scattered, activating cells near the focus point rather than just the ones at the focus. The light diminishes as the distance increases from the focal point, because the retinal cells absorb it. This produces a circle of brightness around the actual focused image of the bright object.

The result is that each point in the actual image is expanded in all directions by the scattering. This produces an expanded image that is larger, more rounded, and more convex. A rectangle will appear as a larger rectangle with rounded corners.

There are several obvious cases where halation can be noticed by observers looking for it:

1. When the dark portion of the crescent moon is visible because of earthshine, the lighted portion appears larger in radius than the darkened portion, making the moon seem to bulge on the lighted side. Part of this is due to halation, and part is an optical illusion.
2. When a specular airplane reflects bright sunlight off of its fuselage into the eye of the observer, it appears to expand into a sausage shape.
3. Car headlights appear larger at night when they are on than they look when they are off.
4. Streetlights in night photos appear to be larger than they do in day photos.
5. Older TV cameras produced strange looking streaks when they were panned past a light source (such as stadium lights at a night football game). This happened when the photosensitive

surface became overloaded by strong light.

6. Halation was quite apparent in the videos of the 1997 Phoenix Lights.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----
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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
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Date: Mon, 20 Mar 2000 15:16:16 -0500
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

European Space Agency
Press Release No 19-2000
Paris, France 17 March 2000

Airships to complement satellite and terrestrial systems

Our skies could soon be home to special airships able to provide local to regional telecommunication services, Earth observation services, atmospheric science and astronomical observations. The European Space Agency, together with DaimlerChrysler Aerospace of Germany, Lindstrand Balloons Ltd. of the United Kingdom and the Technical University of Delft in the Netherlands, have completed a first assessment of a concept for High-Altitude Long-Endurance (HALE) aerostatic craft, positioned in the stratosphere at about 20 km altitude -- in a region of space where no aircraft or satellites fly -- and with an operational lifetime ranging from months to years.

HALEs are large helium-filled powered airships with an aerodynamic "cigar" shape about 220 m in length and 55 m in diameter, carrying payloads of up to 1000 kg or so. Unlike Zeppelins, which they closely resemble from the outside, HALEs do not need a rigid overall internal structure. With modern flexible hull materials, helium-tight and UV-resistant, their design can rely on pressurisation to impart the necessary stiffness to the airship body. Only local rigid reinforcements for the engine and payload attachment are necessary.

HALEs are equipped with an engine for mobility and stable positioning against stratospheric winds. The altitude of 20 km is high enough to give local or regional coverage of about 100 km in diameter and also offers the advantage of minimum wind speeds. Solar cells covering the upper, sun-oriented parts of the airship skin gather energy at daytime to power a high-efficiency electric engine, which drives a large propeller, and feed energy into a storage and conversion system, from which it is drawn for nighttime propulsion and operation of the vehicle.

Earth observation is a domain where HALEs can play an important role in permanent or ad-hoc services such as environmental monitoring or disaster management. After detection of a problem identified via a satellite system, a HALE airship could, after arrival on the scene, provide detailed, up-to-date and round-the-clock information. These airships could be used -- for instance -- to guide rescue operations in the event of a flood or earthquake, when local telephone connections, including ground-net based mobiles, fail and rapid local observations of

the disaster area are vital.

In telecommunications, various applications can be envisaged. Located above a densely populated area, HALE airships could support future mobile multimedia services (voice, Internet, radio and TV broadcast) without the need for a network of antennas and ground-based relay stations.

Remote meter reading (gas, water and electricity) is another possibility. Quick local observation and information could also make for more efficient traffic management.

ESA's interest in HALEs is due to their relevance to a broad range of space technologies such as thin-film solar cells, inflatable technology, telecommunication equipment, astronomical instruments and various subsystems such as power management and distribution, steerable antennas, Earth observation sensors and radar imagers. Lightweight design, another typical area of space expertise, is particularly important to the development of HALE airships. Also Industry is interested: Considerable effort is currently being put into assessing HALE's business potential and market access while additional companies and institutions are considering to join the team and discussing their possible roles in the development and commercial exploitation. This initiative must be seen in the context of similar efforts in Japan (Sky-Net) and the US (Sky Station Int'l), in which also European Space and Balloon-manufacturing companies are participating.

For further information please contact:

ESA Communication Department
Media Relations - Franco Bonacina
Tel: +33(0)1.53.69.7155 Fax: +33(0)1.3.69.7690

ESA/ESTEC - Peter Groepper
Directorate of Industrial Matters and Technology Programmes
Tel: +31(0)71.565.4566 Fax: +31(0)71.565.5184

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Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000320171222.16852A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/triangle.jpg

This obviously started out its life as a guitar pick. You can almost read the trademark. It takes a man with "sound" judgement to see that (I do live sound recording in my spare time).

web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/orbs.jpg

Milkweed seeds or the like? The shadow on the ridge up high indicates that the sun was somewhere in front of the camera, but out of frame.

www.ufobc.org/yukon.tagish.htm

There seem to be people on the beach in the foreground of this picture. Maybe they have poles with lanterns or flares.

Has anyone checked for the presence of sodium lamps there?

The objects seem to be expanded by halation in the film.

Did the photographer report seeing the objects, or did they appear on the film?

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2000 01:25:04 -0000
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Status: O

Larry wrote:

>web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/triangle.jpg

>This obviously started out its life as a guitar pick. You can
>almost read the trademark. It takes a man with "sound" judgement
>to see that (I do live sound recording in my spare time).

Larry,

I thought someone with 'relevant expertise' might identify this
craft from planet Fender. ;)

The 'craft' was indeed a plectrum/pick, stuck onto a glass window
and photographed with fill-in flash against the background -
which turned out surprisingly well.

It was interesting to see how much difference the flash made,
enhancing the 'corner lights' (Tippex) and especially the central
'light'. The latter appears to be reddish-white and arguably
looks like it has a light source. It's actually a dot of white
sticky paper, coloured with an orange felt pen. Reflected light
at the right-hand side edge was reasonably consistent with the
setting sun, yet never intentional. Overall, as it only took some
30 minutes to create and photograph, I didn't think the result
was that bad.

This was simply an exercise, resulting from discussions about
likely authenticity of the Petit-Rechain photograph. However, it
still reinforced what I've come to appreciate about hoaxes and
I'm sure is recognised by others - you can achieve surprisingly
plausible fakery with basic creativity and endeavour. With more
time and learning by experience - how useful the fill-in flash
can be, etc. - I would expect to have produced a correspondingly
convincing fake.

Some former/current 'classic' UFO photographs, especially of
'flying saucers' - such as the celebrated 'Warminster' photograph
- were of course the most basic hoaxes, yet 'fooled the world'.

The point was to make a rudimentary study of how the Petit-
Rechain photograph could have been created. The primary
difficulty I found was a believable perspective - this was after
all a 'flat' object. Shooting from a 'side angle' helped.

(Not [yet] exactly up to the standards of Billy Meier and Ed Walters, etc. 'portfolios').

James.

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Date: Mon, 20 Mar 2000 21:40:49 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Halation
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Larry Robinson wrote:

>WHY SOME BRIGHT UFOS APPEAR ROUNDED

When strong light enters the eye, a phenomenon called HALATION occurs. This is the scattering of light within the retina of the eye. It also occurs in the emulsion of photographic film (hence the name), and in video cameras.

The strong light is focused when it strikes the retina, but then much of that light is scattered, activating cells near the focus point rather than just the ones at the focus. The light diminishes as the distance increases from the focal point, because the retinal cells absorb it. This produces a circle of brightness around the actual focused image of the bright object.
<

I agree with the comments about halation. Halation is not a problem here, however, except in the unusual case that an "orb" particle is so close to the lens as to create considerable overexposure.

As for halation, I found years ago, while analyzing the New Zealand sighting movie of Dec. 31, 1978, that the width of an image can be represented as

$$W_i = W_g + K \log E$$

where W_g is the resolved image size based on the object size, focal length and distance: $W_i = W_o F/D$, where W_o is the object width, F is the effective focal length and D is the distance to the object from the camera. In the above equation K is a constant and $\log E$ is the logarithm (base ten) of the exposure level.

The value of K had to be determined by experiment for the particular type of film used. I expect that there would be a comparable formula for a digital camera.

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Date: Mon, 20 Mar 2000 21:56:18 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Take your "pick."
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

JAMES wrote:

>I thought someone with 'relevant expertise' might identify this
>craft from planet Fender. ;)

>The 'craft' was indeed a plectrum/pick, stuck onto a glass window
>and photographed with fill-in flash against the background -
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>enhancing the 'corner lights' (Tippex) and especially the central
>'light'. The latter appears to be reddish-white and arguably
>looks like it has a light source. It's actually a dot of white
>sticky paper, coloured with an orange felt pen. Reflected light
>at the right-hand side edge was reasonably consistent with the
>setting sun, yet never intentional. Overall, as it only took some
>30 minutes to create and photograph, I didn't think the result
>was that bad.
<

And to think you criticized me for saying it was a likely fake!
Anyway, I did not think of guitar pick.... although I certainly noted the
"extreme resemblance" once Larry had identified it. My problem'
was that the outlines didn't look just right.

Reminds me of the series of four photos taken by Peter Beard
(think I have the name right) who lived in a town in Britain ... a name I
don't recall right now, taken in August 1987, if I recall correctly.

The case became public knowledge when the
local paper published the story and a couple of photos. It was
investigated by Philip Mantle and others. They asked me to evaluate
the photos. The photos were of an "object" seen above the houses
across the street. The several photos showed the object at several
locations as if on a flight track from left to right and then
reversing and going back to the right (in the last photo).

Beard claimed he saw th object out his very early one morning, had
a loaded camera in his second floor room and he took the pictures.
His girlfriend also saw it, she said. Beard showed the pix to some
friends in a bar and they alerted a newspaper guy who interviewed
Beard and published the story.

The investigation was extensive. I asked for many comparison
shots, etc. By the early spring of 1988 (during the time I was
beginning the Walters investigation!) I had been able to demonstrate

that the sighting lines through the window ALL PASSED THROUGH THE SAME POINT or at least were very close to passing through the same point. This was based on the fact that the apparent motion of th object over the houses across the street was "consistent with" the motion of the camera relative to the window frame. Beard' s big mistake was in showing th window frame. He admitted the window was closed. There was nothing I could find to contradict the assumption of a paste-on the window while he moved from shot to shot to make it look as if the object were distant and moving. Thus Beard faded into history just as Walters and dozens of Gulf Breeze residents.. were making history.

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Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2000 14:28:14 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000321133906.2213H-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

* I found the object I was trying to find earlier, but I have no idea when it was first made.

Ryan Aviation made a semicircular drone target plane. The trailing edge was straight, the leading edge semicircular. it had three small vertical stabilizers, one at the center (reminding me of the pole of the McMinnville photo) and one at each wingtip, extending above and below the wing. Two small jet engines powered it.

* Just before World War II, Richard B. Johnson made disk shaped aircraft with single tractor propellers.

A photo of one appears in:

Flying Saucers Pictorial
Real Magazine
(C) 1967 Max B Miller

* I suggest that we consider the possibility that halation might have affected the shape experienced by Kenneth Arnold.

* Someday, I will put my 1967 fake on so you can see it. I have refrained from doing this because (a) I don't have a scanner, and (b) I fear that some nut will latch onto it as the real thing.

Last year, I came across Robert Shaffer's fake in a book, purported to be an actual UFO photo. This photo is a triple exposure, made by shooting a scene, and then twice shining a light through the center hole of a tilted 45 RPM record. It is one of the optically fabricated examples in the Condon Report.

* Speaking of fakes, my favorite fake is the 4/24/1959 Piata Beach, Itapoan Brazil series of 4 photos. The "UFO" can be found inside any Collaro record changer (Barking England) made from 1953 to 1964. It is the original wheel that drives the change cycle, minus the rubber tire. Unfortunately, the replacement wheels sold here look different. They don't have the four little

holes around the hub.

How do I know this? Easy! I repaired my own Collaro, and there it was, right under the turntable.

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- =>X >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Taxes cause unemployment and industry flight.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2000 17:46:34 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status:

Halation is all but certain in the Arnold case due to the intense arc-light-like almost blinding flashes. It is extraordinarily peculiar that Arnold said that it was ONLY when the objects tipped and flashed that he could see their shape. But that's when halation would set in, rounding off the shape.

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 21 Mar 2000 2:34:35 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
> * I found the object I was trying to find earlier, but I have no
> idea when it was first made.
>
> Ryan Aviation made a semicircular drone target plane. The
> trailing edge was straight, the leading edge semicircular. it had
> three small vertical stabilizers, one at the center (reminding me
> of the pole of the McMinnville photo) and one at each wingtip,
> extending above and below the wing. Two small jet engines powered
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>
> Flying Saucers Pictorial
> Real Magazine
> (C) 1967 Max B Miller
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>
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> holes around the hub.
>
> How do I know this? Easy! I repaired my own Collaro, and there it
> was, right under the turntable.
>
>
> ---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- =>X >O-O-O> 88-> ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Taxes cause unemployment and industry flight.
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Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2000 17:54:28 EST
Subject: MPL Failure & NASA CoverupStatus:

A genuine NASA coverup!!

[http://www.marketwatch.newsalert.com/bin/story?StoryId=ConCb0bebDxmTBwfYC2nYyx](http://www.marketwatch.newsalert.com/bin/story?StoryId=ConCb0bebDxmTBwfYC2nYyx&nO&FQ=Mars&Title=Headlines%20for%3A%20Mars%0)
[nO&FQ=Mars&Title=Headlines%20for%3A%20Mars%0](http://www.marketwatch.newsalert.com/bin/story?StoryId=ConCb0bebDxmTBwfYC2nYyx&nO&FQ=Mars&Title=Headlines%20for%3A%20Mars%0)

NASA knew Mars Polar Lander doomed
United Press International - March 21, 2000 15:01

By James Oberg, UPI Space Writer
HOUSTON, March 21 (UPI) -- The disappearance of NASA's Mars Polar Lander last December was no surprise to space officials, UPI has learned.

Prior to its arrival at Mars, a review board had already identified a fatal design flaw with the braking thrusters that doomed the mission, but NASA withheld this conclusion from the public.

The probe was lost while attempting to land near the martian south pole on December 3. Two small microprobes which had deployed separately also were never heard from again.

It was the second expensive setback for American interplanetary exploration in less than three months. On September 23, a companion probe had been destroyed when a navigation error sent it skimming too deeply into the atmosphere of Mars.

Following these failures, NASA commissioned several expert panels to review the accidents and recommend improvements in NASA procedures.

A source close to the panel probing the second accident has told UPI that its conclusions are "devastating" to NASA's reputation. Unlike the previous accident, where management errors merely prevented the recognition of other human errors, in this case it was a management misjudgment which caused the fatal flaw in the first place.

"I'm as certain as I can be that the thing blew up," the source concluded.

As explained privately to UPI, the Mars Polar Lander vehicle's braking thrusters had failed acceptance testing during its construction. But rather than begin an expensive and time-consuming redesign, an unnamed space official simply altered the conditions of the testing until the engine passed.

"That happened in middle management," the source told UPI. "It was done

unilaterally with no approval up or down the chain of command."

The Mars Polar Lander employed a bank of rocket engines which use hydrazine fuel. The fuel is passed through metal grates which cause it to decompose violently, creating the thrust used by the engines.

These metal grates are called "catalyst beds," or "cat beds." Their purpose is to initiate the explosive chemical reaction in the hydrazine.

"They tested the cat bed ignition process at a temperature much higher than it would be in flight," UPI's source said.

This was done because when the cat beds were first tested at the low temperatures predicted after the long cruise from Earth to Mars, the ignition failed or was too unstable to be controlled.

So the test conditions were changed in order to certify the engine performance. But the conditions then no longer represented those most likely to occur on the real space flight.

Following the September loss of the first spacecraft due to management errors, NASA had initiated a crash review of the Mars Polar Lander to identify any similar oversights. According to UPI's source, the flaws in the cat bed testing were uncovered only a few days before the landing was to occur on December 3.

By then it was too late to do anything about it.

Garbled rumors of some temperature-related design flaw circulated in the days before the landing attempt. However, as in the September case when space officials possessed terrifying indications of imminent failure even before the arrival at Mars, NASA made no public disclosure of these expectations.

The Mars Polar Lander investigation team has also reportedly identified a second fatal design flaw that would have doomed the probe even if the engines had functioned properly.

The three landing legs of the probe contain small microswitches which are triggered when the legs touch the surface. This signal commands the engines to cease firing.

Post-accident tests have shown that when the legs are initially unfolded during the final descent, springs push them so hard that they "bounce" and trigger the microswitches by accident. As a result, the computer receives what it believes are indications of a successful touchdown, and it shuts off the engines.

Since this false signal actually occurs high in the air, the engine shutdown automatically leads to a free fall and destructive high-speed impact.

Ground testing prior to launch apparently never detected this because each of

the tests was performed in isolation from other tests. One team verified that the legs unfolded properly. Another team verified that the microswitches functioned on landing.

No integrated end-to-end test was performed due to budget and time constraints. But UPI has been privately told that "this has been reproducible on a regular basis" in post-flight tests.

Perhaps by coincidence, in a safety memo to NASA employees distributed on March 20, NASA administrator Dan Goldin stressed "the importance of adequate testing." Reliability, he said, "requires well-thought-out verification and test activities."

Goldin explicitly described the adverse impact of "our difficulties with recent failures in late stages of development -- such as system integration and testing -- and during mission operations." The memo did not specifically attribute these problems to the Mars failures.

The Mars Polar Lander also deployed two small "penetrator" probes, both called Deep Space 2. They were designed to fall freely through the thin atmosphere, hit the ground at about 200 meters per second (400 miles per hour), and come to rest deep in the soil.

All attempts to pick up radio signals from these probes, relayed via another spacecraft already orbiting Mars, also failed. Reportedly, the review board believes that the probe radio equipment could not have survived the impact.

Alternately, the probes may simply have hit ground too rocky for survival. Engineers also suspected that their batteries, which had been charged before launch almost a year earlier and not checked since then, might not have retained sufficient power.

"Nobody in the know really expected either of the penetrators to work," UPI's primary source said.

Dr. Carl Pilcher, head of NASA's planetary program, talked with space scientists at last week's Lunar and Planetary Science Conference in Houston. While expressing disappointment at the setbacks and skepticism of ambitious flight schedules -- "Our ambition exceeded our grasp," he told the scientists -- he would not discuss the results of the accident investigation.

The conclusions, he did admit, "make sober reading." The investigation was led by Tom Young, a former manager at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory which runs most of NASA's deep space probes.

"Goldin recently told his managers that the Young report will be the Rogers Commission of space science," Andrew Lawler wrote in the March 10 issue of Science magazine, "referring to the devastating critique delivered by a panel that examined the 1986 Challenger disaster."

And in a March 9 internal memo from JPL director Ed Stone, which UPI has obtained, space workers are warned that "the days ahead may at times be difficult."

According to Lori Garver, NASA's associate administrator for plans, the report on NSA's failures will be reviewed internally and then will be sent to the White House before being released to the public.

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Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2000 19:31:43 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry wrote:"

>

* I suggest that we consider the possibility that halation might have affected the shape experienced by Kenneth Arnold.

<

Arnold wrote that when the objects flashed brightly they looked round. Obviously he was taking into account the effect of "halation."

The shapes he ascribed to the objects were based on seeing them against the side of the mountain when they weren't flashing bright light into his eyes.

He wrote (Air Force Letter) : "Of course when the sun reflected from one or two or three

of these units, they appeared completely round; but I am making a drawing to the best

of my ability , which I am including, as to the shape I observed these objects

to be as they passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier. When the

objects were flying straight and even they were just a thin black line and when they flipped was

the only time I could get a judgement as to their size."

Since it was a bright sunny day and he was looking at the snowfields of Rainier one may assume his eyes were bright-adapted (pupils small) which means (a) he was more "immune" to "halation effects" than would be the typical nighttime witness and (b) he probably had the best visual acuity he could have (smallest aperture generally means most accurate viewing for a lens system, including the eye)

Uhm, incidently, from the above it would SEEM that Arnold is IMPLYING that the objects were between him and Mt. Rainier.: "as they passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier."

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Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2000 22:08:09 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status:

Bruce,

Of course, Arnold also said he could ONLY discern the shape when the objects flipped and that when they flipped was when they FLASHED with intense brightness. A non-flipped "thin black line" is no real indication of shape especially when so far below 0.5 arcminute visual resolution acuity limits (1/11 to 1/20 of the 2.6 arcminute width is only about 0.1 to 0.2 arcminute). (The long-thin object effect doesn't work unless the object is MANY times longer/wider than the acuity limit. An object about 0.2 x 2.6 arcminutes is NOT EVEN VISIBLE.)

If the objects were really "mirror-like" then when seen on-edge they should have reflected the SNOW of Mt. Rainier at a slight grazing angle and APPEARED SNOW-LIKE -- and thus would have been INVISIBLE against the WHITE SNOW.

The objects "passed the snow covered ridges" of Goat Ridge HIGH ABOVE the ridge line as shown in Arnold's one and only known DRAWING (on IUR's cover Mar/Apr 95) which labels the UFO flight path as at 10,000 feet altitude and that ridge is only at about 5,000-7,000 feet. So that phrase does not mean "passing" in FRONT of a mountain.

Hence I conclude that Arnold could not possibly have seen any "shiny mirror-like" objects or intense white flashing objects against a bright white snow background of a mountain.

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 21 Mar 2000 7:34:26 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
> Larry wrote:"
> >
> * I suggest that we consider the possibility that halation might
> have affected the shape experienced by Kenneth Arnold.
> <
>
> Arnold wrote that when the objects flashed brightly they looked round.
> Obviously he was taking into account the effect of "halation."
> The shapes he ascribed to the objects were based on seeing them
> against the side of the mountain when they weren't flashing bright light
> into his eyes.
> He wrote)Air Force Letter) : "Of course when the sun reflected from one
> or two or three

> of these units, they appeared completely round; but I am making a drawing
> to the best
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> objects were flying straight and leven they were just a thin black line and
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> the only time I could get a judgement as to their size."
> Since it was a bright sunny day and he was looking at the snowfields
> of Rainier one may assume his eyes were bright-adapted (pupils
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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 00:52:49 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Brad wrote

>

Of course, Arnold also said he could ONLY discern the shape when the objects flipped and that when they flipped was when they FLASHED with intense brightness. A non-flipped "thin black line" is no real indication of shape especially when so far below 0.5 arcminute visual resolution acuity limits (1/11 to 1/20 of the 2.6 arcminute width is only about 0.1 to 0.2 arcminute). (The long-thin object effect doesn't work unless the object is MANY times longer/wider than the acuity limit. An object about 0.2 x 2.6 arcminutes is NOT EVEN VISIBLE.)

I<

True, they supposedly flashed when they flipped. HOWEVER, one does not need to assume that the flashed brightly every time they flipped. Alignment with the sun would occur only for a single "flip" angle or a narrow range of angles of tilt and also yaw and pitch//// angles in all three dimensions must be right. Hence, since Arnold is no longer around to state that each one flashed each time it flipped, I think it would be reasonable to assume that the flash did not occur at every flip.

However, even if it did occur, it would only occur during a rather steep angle of tilt if the top surfaces were basically flat. As the object tilted Arnold could see the shape until the flash occurred... if it occurred. In other words, in spite of flashing I think Arnold could have seen the overall shape.

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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 03:12:52 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status:

Hi Bruce,

Well, when Arnold WAS still around he said he could only see the objects' shape when they flipped or dipped and that whenever they flipped/dipped they FLASHED intense light:

"... I could see them ONLY plainly when they seemed to TIP their wing, or whatever it was, and the SUN FLASHED on them." (KWRC radio interview, June 26, 1947)

"... when they FLIPPED was the ONLY time I could get a judgment as to their size." (Letter to AAF, ca. July 8-10, 1947)

"... as two or three of them every few seconds would DIP or change their course slightly, just enough for the SUN to strike them at an angle that REFLECTED BRIGHTLY on my plane." (Letter to AAF)

Arnold connected the "flipping" and the "flashing" in phrases such as how he "watched them FLIP and FLASH in the SUN" (AAF letter), they "FLIPPED and FLASHED" (COTS 1952).

Right after stating he could "only" see the objects "plainly" when they TIPPED and FLASHED, Arnold claimed he would see the objects "against the SNOW ... as they were FLASHING" (KWRC interview) and my point is that that was all but an optical impossibility, to "plainly" see WHITE FLASHES against BRIGHT WHITE SNOW, that he must have seen the flashes against the dark blue SKY.

Brad

In a message dated 3/21/00 10:00:56 PM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Brad wrote

>

Of course, Arnold also said he could ONLY discern the shape when the objects flipped and that when they flipped was when they FLASHED with intense brightness. A non-flipped "thin black line" is no real indication

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Received: from lbmail3.listbot.com ([204.71.191.36]) by rly-yh03.mx.aol.com
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by lb2.listbot.com with SMTP; 22 Mar 2000 05:53:14 -0000
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by spdmgaac.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.9) id AAA22582
for UFORL@listbot.com; Wed, 22 Mar 2000 00:53:14 -0500 (EST)
Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 00:52:49 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items. charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

>>

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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 08:30:13 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000322082550.18970A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

"The Command Module cartridges are square."

"The ones on the LEM are round."

"Tell me this isn't a government project!"

>

Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 09:47:27 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000322083145.18970B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 21 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2000 19:31:43 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Arnold and other sundry items.
@
@@
@Larry wrote:"
@>
@* I suggest that we consider the possibility that halation might
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@
@Arnold wrote that when the objects flashed brightly they looked round.
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@would be the typical nighttime witness and (b) he probably had the best
@visual acuity he could have (smallest aperture generally means most
@accurate viewing for a lens system, including the eye)

True. But I once saw halation increase the size and change the shape of an airplane. I was on vacation in northern Indiana when I saw a large, extremely bright, silver "blimp" moving rapidly across the eastern sky. It was about 4 o'clock, and the sun was

high in the west. Since it was going way too fast for a blimp, I watched it carefully. Suddenly the apparent fuselage diameter shrunk by two thirds, and the length shortened. The object was then easily identified as the DC-3 that was operating out of the local "airport" there, on final approach.

The radius of the halation effect was as large as the image of the fuselage diameter, so halation completely obscured the wings and the tail. After the sun reflection was directed elsewhere, the distinctive shape of the wings of the DC-3 became visible. After the halation had disappeared, the angular size of the length of the plane was about one moon diameter. The "airport" was about three miles away to the south southeast, and the approach path to it was perpendicular to my line of sight to the east. It consisted of whichever field the farmer who owned it left fallow that year. He planted his fields in long narrow strips, so he would always have a runway as he rotated his crops.

My eyes were already accommodated to bright sunlight. At the time the object appeared, I had been checking the trees across the lake for wind effects, to see if there was enough wind to go sailing. At the time, my vision was 20/15 and needed no correction (I have since acquired presbyopia). My vision interpreted the diminishing effect of halation at the edges as curvature away from me, making the halated image appear sausage-shaped and three dimensional.

Many bright daytime UFOs might be halation effects of sunlight reflecting off of ordinary aircraft. Since there is an air route just east of where I live, I see "silver missiles" all of the time, as distant airliners reflecting the low sun pass by. Sometimes they are red or orange at sunset. The halation obscures the wings and tail, since they are not reflecting the sunlight directly toward me.

The Takeda photo (8/20/57 Fujisawa City Japan) seems to be a case of halation on film by an aircraft, but it might have been a lens flare instead.

My only "unidentified" sighting was a halation effect. I know something was reflecting the sun at me, but I have no idea whether it was a plane, a balloon instrumentation package, a satellite, or something else. The object was about 30 degrees away from the sun, and displayed no apparent motion. When it faded in, the object was so far away that nothing was seen against the blue-white sky beforehand. I had just happened to look in that direction to check for traffic (I was sailing) when it faded in. Unfortunately, I did not see it disappear. Two boats came toward me from another direction, and when I looked back to the object, it was gone. The duration was about 15 seconds.

@Uhm, incidently, from the above it would SEEM that Arnold is
@IMPLYING that the objects were between him and Mt. Rainier.:
@"as they passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier."

The "black line" might be more indicative of what the objects
were. So would the angle of the reflection needed to produce
halation, relative to the flight path of the objects.

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 13:28:47 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

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Then there is the intensity factor. Whatever size the object was, IF SEEN AGAINST THE SNOW AS ARNOLD REPORTED which would only have happened if they were seen against Mt. Rainier if the objects were at 10,000 ft high (too high to be seen against the snow of the surrounding peaks).... then it momentarily BLOCKED the view of the snow over an angular area equal to that of the object. Would Arnold notice the difference between having the snow unblocked and having it blocked by a flashing "object?"

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For snow, white paper, paint, etc. and diffuse reflectors the light is "bounced" into a hemisphere of directions. This increases the divergence tremendously.

The solar illumination at the earth's surface is about 10^5 lumens/square meter (10^5 lm/m^2).

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Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: O

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Brad

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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 17:05:10 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: O

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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 18:33:20 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

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We are, of course, making both explicit and tacit assumptions about the reflective nature of these objects.

However, if they were reflective and had to tilt to align with the sun, I presume that any flat parts that would have reflected the sun brightly had to be tilted at about 60 degrees relative to their "normal" horizontal (thin line orientation). (This extreme tilt is consistent with the claim of FRED JOHNSON that last saw them, "standing on edge banking into a cloud")

Unless the rotation from horizontal to 60 degrees was instantaneous, which I doubt,

Arnold could have gotten a view of them before the flash and again after the flash.

During the flash there would have been halation. After the flash there would be no halation but perhaps an afterimage of the halation. Hence I would guess that he could see what they looked like as they tilted toward him. Unfortunately we don't know how rapidly this tilt took place, so we don't know how much time he would have had.

You argue that he couldn't have seen the objects against the white snow background AS THEY

TILTTED. My response is... if they were DARKER than the white snow, their outlines could have been seen against the snow. Why would they appear darker than the snow?

Their upper surfaces could have reflected light from the sky above, which is bluer than the light reflected from the snow which appears white (uniform spectral distribution). The quantity of light integrated over the visible spectrum that was reflected by the tops of the objects could well have been lower than that of the same area (or angular area) of the white snow. A way of testing this is to place a mirror tilted up toward the sky in front of a snow bank and viewing the mirror from such a great distance that it is barely resolved. It will appear darker than the snowbank unless the mirror happens to be reflecting a bright white cloud.

You have argued that the objects would have reflected the light from the snow on the mountain. This might be true when the objects were horizontal or nearly horizontal. But after they had tilted some degrees (actual angle depends upon their altitude and distance from the mountain and the height of snow on the mountain) they would have no longer reflected light from the snow. One can get a "grip" on how many degrees by assuming that the objects were west of the mountain by, say, 1 mile, and that the snow on the mountain went up 4000 ft higher than they were.

Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 21:04:20 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: O

Hi Bruce,

Of course what you say is POSSIBLE but unfortunately, Arnold NEVER TELLS US this. It's possible that Arnold saw the objects for a split second between horizontal mode -- where they would have been reflecting white snow and thus have been invisible against the white snow background -- and the 60-degree tilt mode reflecting the bright sun, but NOT AFTERWARD when the BLINDING light would have saturated his retinas. He was not about to admit that he only got a look at the objects' shapes at the exact split second before they blinded his eyes.

I wrote out a reasonable sample narrative as an example of how he could easily have said it. Instead, Arnold tells us he saw the objects' shapes or outlines or "images" against the snow -- BUT NEVER TELLS US AT THAT POINT IN HIS NARRATIVE WHAT "OUTLINE" OR "SHAPE" HE SAW (since he actually had a very poor view at this point) -- but he does tell about getting a look at the shape of the "odd-looking" (my words) object, 2nd from last of the 9, after it passed Goat Ridge. This is when he tries to make a comparison of differences in appearance between the objects. He says the odd object was "wraith-like" and the others were like "tadpoles" yet he admits "But I couldn't quite positively determine if they were all the same design as this one I particularly noticed." The odd object was slightly darker and wider, he said. I think that's where all of our illustration material comes from as well as the confusion -- from the point when the objects were already past Goat Ridge and on !
!

their way to Mt. Adams.

As for duration of the "flash" Arnold gives us a comparison or estimate in his 1977 Fate lecture when he says "less than 1/10th of a second."

We both calculated that Arnold's angular size measurement -- made DURING the sighting -- comes out to 2.6 arcminutes (less than 1/12th of a full moon). But when seen edge-on Arnold thought they were 20 times thinner (his drawing shows 11 times thinner) than this, or about 0.1 to 0.2 arcminute, and that is below human visual resolution acuity of about 0.5 arcminute WHICH ASSUMES GOOD CONTRAST AND NON-MOVING OBJECTS which doesn't apply here with the POOR CONTRAST of a mirror-like object seen against snow MOVING at a rapid 2 degs/sec angular rate. Just barely resolving something isn't enough to resolve a SHAPE in any event. Recognition Acuity to recognize a SHAPE requires at least 5 arcminutes. Even if Arnold saw the objects full-on for a fraction of a second he would only have had a picture of about 5 x 5 pixels in dimensions with a poor contrast background and objects moving at high speed, thus not enough to resolve any details.

In short, my conclusion is that Arnold never saw the objects in front of the mountains, that the objects' tiny images were so small and of such poor contrast that they would have been all but invisible had they been in front, and that his "shapes observation" actually comes from a brief observation of the objects when they had traveled past

Goat Ridge and were seen against a sky background and with much less lateral motion (because of looking almost down their flight path).

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 22 Mar 2000 6:34:57 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

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> I appreciate the great calculations but you answered the wrong question: I
> didn't say Arnold could not see FLASHES against the snow. I said Arnold
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> "OUTLINE" or "SHAPE" or silhouette, due to halation (he might have
> mistakenly THOUGHT he had, not realizing halation was at work obliterating
> any real shape). And, of course, sunlight reflecting off mirror-like
> GLACIER FACES on Mt. Rainier could have made Arnold think they were flashes
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> However, if they were reflective and had to tilt to align with the sun, I
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> 60 degrees relative to
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- > their outlines could have
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- > Their upper surfaces could have reflected light from the sky above, which
- > is bluer than the light reflected from the snow which appears white
- > (uniform spectral distribution). The quantity of light integrated over
- > the visible spectrum that was reflected by the tops of the objects could
- > well have been lower than that of the same area (or angular area) of the
- > white snow. A way of testing this is to place a mirror tilted up toward
- > the sky in front of a snow bank and viewing the mirror from such a great
- > distance that it is barely resolved. It will appear darker than the
- > snowbank unless the mirror happens to be reflecting a bright white cloud.
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- > You have argued that the objects would have reflected the light from the
- > snow on the mountain. This might be true when the objects were horizontal
- > or nearly horizontal. But after they had tilted some degrees (actual
- > angle depends upon their altitude and distance from the mountain and the
- > height of snow on the mountain) they would have no longer reflected light
- > from the snow. One can get
- > a "grip" on how many degrees by assuming that the objects were west of the
- > mountain by, say, 1 mile, and that the snow on the mountain went up 4000 ft
- > higher than they were.

Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 21:05:37 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: O

Hi Bruce,

Of course what you say is POSSIBLE but unfortunately, Arnold NEVER TELLS US this. It's possible that Arnold saw the objects for a split second between horizontal mode -- where they would have been reflecting white snow and thus have been invisible against the white snow background -- and the 60-degree tilt mode reflecting the bright sun (but NOT AFTERWARD when the BLINDING light would have saturated his retinas). He was not about to admit that he only got a look at the objects' shapes at the exact split second before they blinded his eyes.

I wrote out a reasonable sample narrative as an example of how he could easily have said it. Instead, Arnold tells us he saw the objects' shapes or outlines or "images" against the snow -- BUT NEVER TELLS US AT THAT POINT IN HIS NARRATIVE WHAT "OUTLINE" OR "SHAPE" HE SAW (since he actually had a very poor view at this point) -- but he does tell about getting a look at the shape of the "odd-looking" (my words) object, 2nd from last of the 9, after it passed Goat Ridge. This is when he tries to make a comparison of differences in appearance between the objects. He says the odd object was "wraith-like" and the others were like "tadpoles" yet he admits "But I couldn't quite positively determine if they were all the same design as this one I particularly noticed." The odd object was slightly darker and wider, he said. I think that's where all of our illustration material comes from as well as the confusion -- from the point when the objects were already past Goat Ridge and on !
!

their way to Mt. Adams.

As for duration of the "flash" Arnold gives us a comparison or estimate in his 1977 Fate lecture when he says "less than 1/10th of a second."

We both calculated that Arnold's angular size measurement -- made DURING the sighting -- comes out to 2.6 arcminutes (less than 1/12th of a full moon). But when seen edge-on Arnold thought they were 20 times thinner (his drawing shows 11 times thinner) than this, or about 0.1 to 0.2 arcminute, and that is below human visual resolution acuity of about 0.5 arcminute WHICH ASSUMES GOOD CONTRAST AND NON-MOVING OBJECTS which doesn't apply here with the POOR CONTRAST of a mirror-like object seen against snow MOVING at a rapid 2 degs/sec angular rate. Just barely resolving something isn't enough to resolve a SHAPE in any event. Recognition Acuity to recognize a SHAPE requires at least 5 arcminutes. Even if Arnold saw the objects full-on for a fraction of a second he would only have had a picture of about 5 x 5 pixels in dimensions with a poor contrast background and objects moving at high speed, thus not enough to resolve any details.

In short, my conclusion is that Arnold never saw the objects in front of the mountains, that the objects' tiny images were so small and of such poor contrast that they would have been all but invisible had they been in front, and that his "shapes observation" actually comes from a brief observation of the objects when they had traveled past

Goat Ridge and were seen against a sky background and with much less lateral motion (because of looking almost down their flight path).

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 22 Mar 2000 6:34:57 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
> BRad wrote:
> >
> I appreciate the great calculations but you answered the wrong question: I
> didn't say Arnold could not see FLASHES against the snow. I said Arnold
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- > height of snow on the mountain) they would have no longer reflected light
- > from the snow. One can get
- > a "grip" on how many degrees by assuming that the objects were west of the
- > mountain by, say, 1 mile, and that the snow on the mountain went up 4000 ft
- > higher than they were.

Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 21:43:24 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Brad wrote:

(Brad's version of what Arnold SHOULD have said:)

>"I saw them fly in front of Mt. Rainier crossing from the north edge. But I had great DIFFICULTY seeing the objects against the snow. When their mirror-like surfaces were on-edge they actually DISAPPEARED because they looked just like the snow they were reflecting. When they tipped over and flashed bright blue-white light I was BLINDED and lost them too. ONLY when for a FRACTION OF A SECOND IN BETWEEN on-edge and when they tipped over for the FLASH could I get any look at all at their SHAPE but it was instantly drowned out by the flash." Of course, Arnold never said any such thing, it would have been admitting too much weakness in his story -- even though physics demands it.

The physics does not demand it. As I pointed out in my previous message, unless the tilt of the object was very fast, Arnold could have gotten a look at a silhouetted of the object against the side of the mountain before the flash. Also, there might not have been a flash every time an object tilted because it might not have been properly aligned in pitch, yaw and rotation to reflect the sun toward Arnold. Also, during a substantial portion of the tilt the top of each object would have been reflecting the blue sky above, which is not as bright as the white snow (and which has a color shift relative to white snow). Hence the objects could have appeared DARK RELATIVE to the snow background.

.....

BRAD WROTE:

>And I think the reason Arnold never provided such a realistic account of difficulties i seeing mirror-like objects in front of Rainier is simple: Arnold never saw the objects fly in front of mountains, though he THOUGHT they did because some of their flashes of light, or "images" as he called it, were reflected off Rainier's glacier faces as the objects approached and departed the mountain (in fact one would have to say that because of the intensity of the light from the objects and the numerous angles of ice faces on Rainier's 68 glaciers that there MUST have been a reflection of the light off glacier ice from some or at least one of the 9 objects that flashed at SOME time, as well as confusingly similar direct sunlight reflections off the glaciers, too).

<

I would be surprised if there were a specular reflector on the mountain,

i.e., a flat ice surface properly aligned, but even if there were, such a surface reflecting light along a Very, VERY SLOWLY moving "beam" path (moving with the solar motion) and if ARNOLD FLEW INTO IT (the only way he could get into the beam in a short time, it would be a moderately rapid increase and decrease in brightness and its source would be fixed to one point on the mountain. I have been in airplanes and seen bright sun reflections from windows, shiny rooftops, etc. The "flash" builds up and then decreases quickly but not very quickly.

I could imagine a brief flash from a particular point on the mountain if there were a mirror-like ice surface and if Arnold flew through the "beam" of light created by the mirror. However, the reflection from ice, like the reflection from glass, would be less bright than from metal. (Most of the light is transmitted through the surface of the ice into the ice where it is subsequently scattered randomly in all directions.) About 90 % is reflected from metal but only about 3% from ice (or water or glass). That is, the specular component of the reflection from the ice would be only about 1/30 of that from metal.

Although I could imagine the possibility of a weak specular reflection from some ice surface, I would have a difficult time believing that there would be so many such surfaces that he would think nine flashing objects were passing in front of the mountain at the time nine objects were going behind the mountain, and yet, have the flashes from the mountain (a) not be occurring BEFORE the nine objects reached the mountain and (b) stop occurring immediately after the last object left the vicinity of the mountain and (c) create an apparent progression across the face of the mountain such that it would APPEAR that nine objects (repeatedly flashing) had crossed the face of the mountain.

In other words, if there were flat reflective ice surfaces causing "flashes" in Arnold's direction (actually he would be passing through the numerous beams of sunlight projected outward from the mountain) I would expect such flashes to have occurred ON THE SURFACE OF THE MOUNTAIN BEFORE

Arnold saw objects and also AFTER the objects departed the mountain and even after the objects were long gone. IN fact, such flashes from the mountain alone should have been rather common occurrences, unless we want to assume that only in the presence of UFOs are there flat surfaces of the glacier which can create bright sunlight reflections. IN this case I suspect he would recognize the "mountain flashes" for what they were and pay no attention.

As for light reflecting from the objects onto the glacier and causing brightenings of small areas of the glacier (not exactly "flashes" of light), I suppose that would be possible, but Arnold would not have seen such brightenings unless the objects were on the west side of the mountain.

And these brightenings would be no where near as bright as the flashes from the objects/.

Rainier may have 68 glaciers, but only the ones visible to Arnold could have played any role in this.

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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 21:57:36 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

BRad wrote:"

>Of course what you say is POSSIBLE but unfortunately, Arnold NEVER TELLS US this. It's possible that Arnold saw the objects for a split second between horizontal mode -- where they would have been reflecting white snow and thus have been invisible against the white snow background -- and the 60-degree tilt mode reflecting the bright sun, but NOT AFTERWARD when the BLINDING light would have saturated his retinas. He was not about to admit that he only got a look at the objects' shapes at the exact split second before they blinded his eyes.

Split second..... unfortunately we don't know if this rotation was "instantaneous" or slower. Since he did include a drawing for the Air Force I assume he was providing his best estimate of the shape based on having seen 9 of them present their shapes to him several times each. And we don't know that there was a flash EACH time one of them tilted. Again, to get a solar reflection to hit Arnold's plane requires more than just a 60 degree tilt.

Brad wrote

>As for duration of the "flash" Arnold gives us a comparison or estimate in his 1977 Fate lecture when >he says "less than 1/10th of a second."

This would mean that the exact alignment was very brief. Does not mean that there was only 1/10 sec between flashes or that it took only 1/10 sec for the object to rotate by 60 degrees. If it took 1 second to tilt then he got about a second to watch the shape change for each one each time it tilted and he could have "built up" a model of what it looked like after seeing this shape several times/
Of course if it took, say 5, seconds to reach maximum tilt he wouldn't have had plenty of time.
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I agree that he couldn't have resolved any details and would have gotten only a basic idea of the outline. But that's all he drew, the basic shape.

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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 22:49:04 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: O

Hi Bruce,

The objects were also FAST MOVING, at 2 degs/sec angular velocity, thus BLURRING their images. Add to that the alleged FLIPPING MOTION, providing even less solid contrast to get a good look at the shapes. And finally, at 2.6 arcminutes horizontal length (or much much less when averaged in with the vertical width supposedly varying from about 0.1 to 2 arcmins) they were well below the Recognition Acuity limit of 5 arcminutes and thus TOO SMALL to easily RECOGNIZE SHAPES.

Arnold did not see ALL 9 objects flashing at the same time in synch. He said he saw random selections flashing at random intervals scattered across their line formation. Since there was no orderly progression of flashes of 9 objects in the first place there was none to miss by going behind the mountain. And a random erratic set of flashes could have easily blended in with east and west side glacier reflections of the objects' flashes and with sunlight flashes off the front faces of Rainier's glaciers (let's say about half of the 68 glaciers or about 34 since we don't know the exact distribution). Yes ice is less reflective than metal (assuming the objects were metal) but there is MORE OF IT, in fact entire mountain glacier blocks of it. The C-46 Arnold was looking for had crashed into a 1,000-foot ice cliff face of the Tahoma Glacier on the SW slope of Rainier.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 22 Mar 2000 9:44:43 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
> Brad wrote:
>
> (Brad's version of what Arnold SHOULD have said:)
> >"I saw them fly in front of Mt. Rainier crossing from the north edge. But
> I had great DIFFICULTY seeing the objects against the snow. When their
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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 22:54:23 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: O

Bruce,

Wow, we're starting to converge a little bit as we analyze this in depth. (My posting seems to have gotten out before I was done, so if you see a later duplicate it's probably not actually identical but slightly revised.)

Unfortunately, we're having to make for the failure to do a "reenactment of the crime" -- a reconstruction and a competent investigation on-site back in 1947 -- which Hynek advocated for the Rhodes case in early 1949 (but didn't advocate for Arnold, in either case it wasn't done anyway).

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 22 Mar 2000 10:21:30 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
> BBrad wrote:"
> >Of course what you say is POSSIBLE but unfortunately, Arnold NEVER TELLS
> US this. It's possible that Arnold saw the objects for a split second
> between horizontal mode -- where they would have been reflecting white snow
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Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 10:57:15 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000323093833.10806A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Wed, 22 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 13:28:47 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
@
@
@Then there is the intensity factor. Whatever size the object
@was, IF SEEN AGAINST THE SNOW AS ARNOLD REPORTED which
@would only have happened if they were seen against Mt. Rainier
@if the objects were at 10,000 ft high (too high to be seen
@against the snow of the surrounding peaks).... then it
@momentarily BLOCKED the view of the snow over an angular area
@equal to that of the object. Would Arnold notice the difference
@between having the snow unblocked and having it blocked by a
@flashing "object?"

@I have already pointed out that, since the object angular size
@was less than that of the sun (less than 1/2 degree) the amount
@of light reflected (assuming a flat surface..... if the surface
@wasn't flat the calculation overestimates the amount) is
@basically the "fraction of th sun" that is seen (like looking at
@the sun through a small hole that is smaller than te angular
@size of the sun.)

@I previously presented calculations based on this to demonstrate
@that Arnold could have seen flashes over long distances (much
@farther than he could see a Pelican,..... for example!). In
@this particular case we "only" have to compare the effective
@reflectivity of the mirror surface with that of the snow. Snow
@is not a specular reflector. For a specular reflector light is
@merely changed in direction. A "beam" of light that hits a
@mirror has its direction changed, but it stays "in a beam" (the
@light does not diverge any faster after hitting a FLAT mirror
@than it did before hitting the mirror; in the case of sunlight
@there is essentially no divergence). For snow, white paper,
@paint, etc. and diffuse reflectors the light is "bounced" into a
@hemisphere of directions. This increases the divergence
@tremendously.

@The solar illumination be at the earth's surface is about
@ 10^5 lumens/square meter ($1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2$).
@

Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 11:35:08 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000323105914.10806B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: RO

On Wed, 22 Mar 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 17:04:09 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@
@Bruce,

@I appreciate the great calculations but you answered the wrong
@question: I didn't say Arnold could not see FLASHES against the
@snow. I said Arnold could not see the "OBJECTS 'PLAINLY' "
@against the SNOW when FLASHING as they tipped/dipped/flipped.
@Of course he could see flashes of bright light against less
@bright snow but he could not possibly have made out any real
@"OUTLINE" or "SHAPE" or silhouette, due to halation (he might
@have mistakenly THOUGHT he had, not realizing halation was at
@work obliterating any real shape). And, of course, sunlight
@reflecting off mirror-like GLACIER FACES on Mt. Rainier could
@have made Arnold think they were flashes from the objects when
@in fact the objects were behind the mountain.

The spots of light reflected from fixed sheets of ice would not
give sudden flashes, but extended bright times, because the
reflection from a specular planar surface would be expanded to
1/6 mile circles by the time they got to Arnold, because of the
angular size of the sun itself. He would see a flash only if he
grazed the very edge of the cone of light, or if the reflector
was moving to bring the plane into and out of the cone of light.
Otherwise, we would have to temporarily shrink the sun to make
this work.

@As for color, Arnold described the flashes as "very bright
@BLUE-WHITE" (COTS 1952) -- just like the color of BLUE-WHITE
@SNOW, as I've pointed out before (in my Point 11: NO SNOW
@INVISIBILITY). Arnold also described the objects in his earlier
@1947 news interviews as "nickel-plated" or "silvery" indicating
@again a BLUE-METALLIC TINGE.

@My point is that Arnold was claiming these FLASHES as the

@moments of his BEST OBSERVATION of SHAPES and I'm saying the
@laws of optics and physics say he was MISTAKEN due to the
@optical phenomenon of HALATION -- that these had to be the times
@of the WORST OBSERVATION of any sort of details.

RIGHT! And afterimages of the flashes enter into the mess too.

@In my previously posted Point 11, I argued that Arnold should
@have reported DIFFICULTY seeing snow-white-like flashing objects
@in front of snow, but didn't, suggesting he never actually saw
@such objects travel in front of snow-covered mountains.

@Bruce, if you or I had seen a BLUE-WHITE FLASH against
@BLUE-WHITE SNOW don't you think we would have said something
@like, "When they flashed bright blue-white it BLINDED ME so I
@couldn't see them at all against the blue-white snow and could
@barely even see where the flash came from as it was so BLINDING
@and fast." ??? ARNOLD INSTEAD SAID THE OPPOSITE -- that he
@could "only" see the objects "plainly" when they "flipped" and
@"flashed" and that was when he could determine their shapes
@against the snow.

@IF nine shiny mirror-like metallic spacecraft or aircraft had
@actually been seen by Arnold flying in FRONT of a snow-capped
@mountain like Rainier I would have expected him to say something
@like: "I saw them fly in front of Mt. Rainier crossing from the
@north edge. But I had great DIFFICULTY seeing the objects
@against the snow. When their mirror-like surfaces were on-edge
@they actually DISAPPEARED because they looked just like the snow
@they were reflecting. When they tipped over and flashed bright
@blue-white light I was BLINDED and lost them too. ONLY when for
@a FRACTION OF A SECOND IN BETWEEN on-edge and when they tipped
@over for the FLASH could I get any look at all at their SHAPE
@but it was instantly drowned out by the flash." Of course,
@Arnold never said any such thing, it would have been admitting
@too much weakness in his story -- even though physics demands
@it.

The fun part is the direction they would have had to tip to
reflect the sun into Arnold's eyes. Assuming that the upper flat
surface of a disk was the specular one, the object would have had
to be oscillating like a coin on a table, or banking to the right
and simultaneously diving. A more likely reflector is a flat
panel of glass on a windscreen, set at an angle to both the top
surface and the direction of flight. The panels on the P-40 and
B-17 are examples.

@And I think the reason Arnold never provided such a realistic
@account of difficulties i seeing mirror-like objects in front of
@Rainier is simple: Arnold never saw the objects fly in front of

@mountains, though he THOUGHT they did because some of their
@flashes of light, or "images" as he called it, were reflected
@off Rainier's glacier faces as the objects approached and
@departed the mountain (in fact one would have to say that
@because of the intensity of the light from the objects and the
@numerous angles of ice faces on Rainier's 68 glaciers that there
@MUST have been a reflection of the light off glacier ice from
@some or at least one of the 9 objects that flashed at SOME time,
@as well as confusingly similar direct sunlight reflections off
@the glaciers, too).

@And I think that the one and only time Arnold ever thought he
@actually saw the shape of an object was when the odd-looking one
@pointed its tail at him as it passed south of Goat Ridge,
@projected against the sky, not snow. (See 1977 transcript.) I
@think Arnold mentally superimposed this "one good look" (my
@words) on ALL of the objects resulting in a strange confusion
@over whether his drawings of the shape related to the "odd" one
@or the other 8. Arnold was so defensive to the skeptical press,
@the public and the government about how he knew the shapes were
@unconventional that he smeared over this one momentary
@observation onto virtually his entire sighting, assuring "all
@and sundry" that he did get good looks at the shape. THAT is
@the real reason why, I think, that Arnold "forgot" to mention
@the "oddball" object to anyone for years after his sighting.
@Because it was the ONLY "shape" observation he ever succeeded in
@making and he didn't want to admit that weakness in his story
@under the harsh glare of publicity and hostile scrutiny of
@various experts talking about snow blindness, spots before his
@eyes, window reflections and hallucinations. So he let the
@truth slip out a little bit years later in his 1952 book.

@Brad

---- =>X X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- <O-O-O< 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 11:50:40 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000323113907.10806C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: RO

On Wed, 22 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 18:33:20 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@
@We are, of course, making both explicit and tacit assumptions
@about the reflective nature of these objects. However, if they
@were reflective and had to tilt to align with the sun, I presume
@that any flat parts that would have reflected the sun brightly
@had to be tilted at about 60 degrees relative to their "normal"
@horizontal (thin line orientation). (This extreme tilt is
@consistent with the claim of FRED JOHNSON that last saw them,
@"standing on edge banking into a cloud")

@Unless the rotation from horizontal to 60 degrees was
@instantaneous, which I doubt,. Arnold could have gotten a view
@of them before the flash and again after the flash. During the
@flash there would have been halation. After the flash there
@would be no halation but perhaps an afterimage of the halation.
@Hence I would guess that he could see what they looked like as
@they tilted toward him. Unfortunately we don't know how rapidly
@this tilt took place, so we don't know how much time he wuld
@have had.

@You argue that he couldn't have seen the objects against the
@white snow background AS THEY TILTTED. My response is... if
@they were DARKER than the white snow, their outlines could have
@been seen against th snow. Why would they appear darker than
@the snow? Their upper surfaces could have reflected light from
@the sky above, which is bluer than the light reflected from the
@snow which appears white (uniform spectral distribution). The
@quantity of light integrated over the visible spectrum that was
@reflected by the tops of the objects could well have been lower
@than that of the same area (or angular area) of the white snow.
@A way of testing this is to place a mirror tilted up toward the
@sky in front of a snow bank and viewing the mirror from such a
@great distance that it is barely resolved. It will appear
@darker than the snowbank unless the mirror happens to be

@reflecting a bright white cloud.

Another possibility is that the mirror did not cover the entire surface of the object, but only a portion. If the top flat surface of the object was the specular surface, the object would have had to tilt at an oblique angle to its flight path, like a coin spun on a table, or bank and dive at the same time. Alternately, the specular surface might have been at an angle to the flat top plane of the object. A windscreen panel fills this bill nicely. See pictures of the B-17 and P-40 to see such panels.

@You have argued that the objects would have reflected the light @from the snow on the mountain. This might be true when the @objects were horizontal or nearly horizontal. But after they had @tilted some degrees (actual angle depends upon their altitude @and distance from the mountain and the height of snow on the @mountain) they would have no longer reflected light from the @snow. One can get a "grip" on how many degrees by assuming that @the objects were west of the mountain by, say, 1 mile, and that @the snow on teh mountain went up 4000 ft higher than they were.
@

Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 13:04:27 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: RO

My COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated 3/23/00 7:57:44 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Wed, 22 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 13:28:47 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
@
@
@Then there is the intensity factor. Whatever size the object
@was, IF SEEN AGAINST THE SNOW AS ARNOLD REPORTED which
@would only have happened if they were seen against Mt. Rainier
@if the objects were at 10,000 ft high (too high to be seen
@against the snow of the surrounding peaks).... then it
@momentarily BLOCKED the view of the snow over an angular area
@equal to that of the object. Would Arnold notice the difference
@between having the snow unblocked and having it blocked by a
@flashing "object?"

@I have already pointed out that, since the object angular size
@was less than that of the sun (less than 1/2 degree) the amount
@of light reflected (assuming a flat surface..... if the surface
@wasn't flat the calculation overestimates the amount) is
@basically the "fraction of th sun" that is seen (like looking at
@the sun through a small hole that is smaller than te angular
@size of the sun.)

@I previously presented calculations based on this to demonstrate
@that Arnold could have seen flashes over long distances (much
@farther than he could see a Pelican,..... for example!). In
@this particular case we "only" have to compare the effective
@reflectivity of the mirror surface with that of the snow. Snow
@is not a specular reflector. For a specular reflector light is
@merely changed in direction. A "beam" of light that hits a
@mirror has its direction changed, but it stays "in a beam" (the
@light does not diverge any faster after hitting a FLAT mirror
@than it did before hitting the mirror; in the case of sunlight

@there is essentially no divergence). For snow, white paper,
@paint, etc. and diffuse reflectors the light is "bounced" into a
@hemisphere of directions. This increases the divergence
@tremendously.

@The solar illumination be at the earth's surface is about
@ 10^5 lumens/square meter ($1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2$).
@

Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 10:57:15 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000323093833.10806A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

>>

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Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 16:05:24 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: RO

Larry,

According to Arnold, he saw random flashes throughout the sighting. Flashes caught his attention and flashes were all he could see as the objects disappeared south of Mt. Adams.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 23 Mar 2000 12:01:03 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Wed, 22 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:
>
> @Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 18:33:20 -0500
> @From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
>
> @>
> @We are, of course, making both explicit and tacit assumptions
> @about the reflective nature of these objects. However, if they
> @were reflective and had to tilt to align with the sun, I presume
> @that any flat parts that would have reflected the sun brightly
> @had to be tilted at about 60 degrees relative to their "normal"
> @horizontal (thin line orientation). (This extreme tilt is
> @consistent with the claim of FRED JOHNSON that last saw them,
> @"standing on edge banking into a cloud")
>
> @Unless the rotation from horizontal to 60 degrees was
> @instantaneous, which I doubt,. Arnold could have gotten a view
> @of them before the flash and again after the flash. During the
> @flash there would have been halation. After the flash there
> @would be no halation but perhaps an afterimage of the halation.
> @Hence I would guess that he could see what they looked like as
> @they tilted toward him. Unfortunately we don't know how rapidly
> @this tilt took place, so we don't know how much time he wuld
> @have had.
>
> @You argue that he couldn't have seen the objects against the
> @white snow background AS THEY TILTTED. My response is... if
> @they were DARKER than the white snow, their outlines could have
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 > @than that of the same area (or angular area) of the white snow.
 > @A way of testing this is to place a mirror tilted up toward the
 > @sky in front of a snow bank and viewing the mirror from such a
 > @great distance that it is barely resolved. It will appear
 > @darker than the snowbank unless the mirror happens to be
 > @reflecting a bright white cloud.
 >
 > Another possibility is that the mirror did not cover the entire
 > surface of the object, but only a portion. If the top flat
 > surface of the object was the specular surface, the object would
 > have had to tilt at an oblique angle to its flight path, like a
 > coin spun on a table, or bank and dive at the same time.
 > Alternately, the specular surface might have been at an angle to
 > the flat top plane of the object. A windscreen panel fills this
 > bill nicely. See pictures of the B-17 and P-40 to see such
 > panels.
 >
 > @You have argued that the objects would have reflected the light
 > @from the snow on the mountain. This might be true when the
 > @objects were horizontal or nearly horizontal. But after they had
 > @tilted some degrees (actual angle depends upon their altitude
 > @and distance from the mountain and the height of snow on the
 > @mountain) they would have no longer reflected light from the
 > @snow. One can get a "grip" on how many degrees by assuming that
 > @the objects were west of the mountain by, say, 1 mile, and that
 > @the snow on the mountain went up 4000 ft higher than they were.
 > @

Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 17:09:53 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: RO

MEA CULPA.

PELICAN EGG ON MY FACE.

I forgot to take into account the "pinhole camera" effect brought into this discussion by Larry Robinson who pointed out that the angular size of the sun introduces a divergence even though from any point on the sun the "waves are plane." When sunlight passes through a hole/aperture and reaches a screen there is an image of the sun on the screen and the size of the image is equal to the angular size of the sun times the distance to the screen as long as the pinhole is many times larger than a wavelength of the light being imaged but much much smaller than the distance to the screen. Increasing the size of the pinhole is similar to putting many pinholes side by side. Their images overlap, thus blurring the image and increasing its overall size, but the brightness is increased. Because the images overlap, at any particular point you get the summation of shifted images. Imagine two pinholes side by side. If they are far enough apart the images from the pinholes will not overlap. This requires a spacing greater than $0.009D$, where 0.009 radians is the angular diameter of the sun. For smaller spacings the images overlap and the intensities simply add (incoherent addition).

A small flat reflector (small compared the distance to the screen) acts like a pinhole of some size. Hence the size of the beam of reflected light grows with distance from the mirror, as Larry pointed out. The intensity is not uniform over the projected beam, but for simplicity in calculation one can assume that the total number of lumens captured by the mirror (or passing through the pinhole) is spread over the projected image (beam) solid angle in steradians. If you know the angle of width of a cone then the solid angle is $2\pi(1-\cos[\text{angle}/2])$. In this case $[\text{angle}] = 0.52$ deg, so $SA = \text{solid angle} = 6.46E-5$ steradians (sr) which is approximately the beam angular diameter in radians squared times $\pi/4$: $0.009^2(\pi/4) = 6.36E-5$ sr. The luminous intensity from the mirror is therefore approximately $I = EA/6.4E-5$ in lum/sr where $E = 1E5$ lm/m² and A is the assumed area of the reflector as projected onto the line of sight from the reflector to the sun. Previously I had used 520 m² (30 m by 20 m, with the 20 m size foreshortened by the 30 degree tilt) which now means the luminous intensity would be , using 0.9 as the reflectivity of the metal,

FOR FLAT METAL REFLECTOR OF AREA 520 m²:

At 20 miles the size of the image of the sun is 20×0.009 rad $\times 20 \times 1609$ = 20×289.6 m or about 310 m (Brad got 316). The area of the image is about 75476 m² and the solid angle is about $75476/(20 \times 1609)^2 = 7.6E-5$ sr, which is a little larger than calculated

just from the divergence of the sun by itself, $6.4\text{E-}5$ sr, because of the assumed size of the reflector that increases the beam size.
Hence the effective illuminous intensity is

$$I_m = 0.9 \times 1\text{E}5 \times 520 / 7.6\text{E-}5 \text{ sr} = 6.2\text{E}11 \text{ lm/sr}$$

Assuming uniform distribution of lumens over the image of the sun we get $0.9 \times 520 \times 1\text{E}9 / 75476 = 620 \text{ lm/m}^2$.

The area of Arnold's eyeball is approximately $\pi (0.002\text{m})^2 / 4 = 3.14\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2$, so the power collected by his eyeball is estimated at $3.14\text{E-}6 \times 620 = 0.00195$ or 0.002 lm .

(WHICH IS THE ANSWER BRAD GOT)

The alternative way is to calculate the solid angle of his pupil and this is where I (shudder shudder) SCREWED UP BEFORE: I forgot to square the distance. At 20 miles = 32,000 m, the solid angle is $3.14\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2 / (3.2\text{E}4)^2 = 3.1\text{E-}15 \text{ sr}$ (I had $9\text{E-}11$ before!!!! SHAME ON ME!) This DOES make a difference, as you will see below!

Multiplying the luminous intensity by the solid angle size of the pupil we get

$$\text{lumens into eyeball} = 6.2\text{E}11 \times 3.1\text{E-}15 = 1.9\text{E-}3 = 0.002 \text{ lm as above.}$$

NOW LETS REDO THE DIFFUSE CALCULATION:

By way of comparison, the luminous intensity of a similar area of diffuse reflector that reflects 90% of the light into 4π steradians is

FOR DIFFUSE REFLECTOR OF AREA 520 m^2

$$I_d = 0.9 \times 1\text{E}5 \times 520 / 4\pi = 3.7\text{E}6 \text{ lm/sr.}$$

If you compare this luminous intensity with the previous you will see that the "handwriting is on the wall".... as I said before, the diffuse "flash" cannot compare with the specular "flash:"

$$\text{Multiply by the solid angle of Arnold's eyeball and get} \\ 3.7\text{E}6 \text{ lm/sr} \times 3.1\text{E-}15 \text{ sr} = 1.1\text{E-}8$$

So, you see, previously I made "compensating errors" that provided the correct QUALITATIVE answer that the diffuse reflection is less bright than the specular. Oddly enough, when the errors are corrected the ratio of specular to diffuse is even greater than before!

CONTINUING:

A flat ice mirror of the same size but specularly reflecting only about 3% of the light would have an intensity of

FOR FLAT ICE REFLECTOR OF AREA 520 m^2

$$I_i = 0.03 \times 1\text{E}5 \times 520 / 7.6\text{E-}5 \text{ in lm/sr} = 2.1\text{E}10 \text{ lm/sr.}$$

Compare this with Im above. the "ice flash" would be of lower intensity than the "metal flash" (about 1/30th of the metal flash)

.....
Brad wrote:

>The objects were also FAST MOVING, at 2 degs/sec angular velocity, thus BLURRING their images. Add to that the alleged FLIPPING MOTION, providing even less solid contrast to get a good look at the shapes. And finally, at 2.6 arcminutes horizontal length (or much much less when averaged in with the vertical width supposedly varying from about 0.1 to 2 arcmins) they were well below the Recognition >Acuity limit of 5 arcminutes and thus TOO SMALL to easily RECOGNIZE SHAPES. <

Assume the objects were moving steadily at 1700 mph.
During the sighting Arnold was about 20 miles west and 10 miles south of Rainier (close to Mineral, Washington)
Hence the southward track of the objects (160-170 azimuth) was perpendicular to Arnolds sighting line when they were about 10 - 20 tan (10) = 6.5 miles south of Rainier. At this time the angular velocity was $(1700 \text{ mi/hr}) / (3600 \text{ sec/hr}) / 19 \text{ mi} = 0.025 \text{ rad/sec} = 1.4 \text{ deg/sec}$. (This assumes the objects were roughly 1 mile west of Rainier as they passed the "perpendicular sighting line" point which was about 6.5 milea south of Rainier and hence about 19 mi from Arnold.) If Arnold was a mile or so closer, then the angular rate was larger (e.g., at 15 miles, 1.8 deg/sec). The angular rate of speed from Arnold's perspective would be lower than this when the objects were north and south of the "perpendicular point" because the distance would be foreshortened by the perspective according to the cosine of the angle between the direction to the "perpendicular point" and the instantaneous direction to the objects. However, for locations closest to Arnold the angular rate variation would not be great enough to consider. (When passing Mt. Rainier the objects would have been about 16 degrees north of the "perpendicular point" and so the effective speed transverse to the line of sight would be 1700 mph cosine 16 which is about 4% less.)

Very crudely speaking the eye takes about 25 pictures per second The "twinkling of an eye" is the inverse of this, 0.04 sec (picture time). Hence only substantial motion during that time will cause irreducible blur (and even that isn't always true because the eye process various portions of the visual field at various times and hence it is possible to have occasion short periods when small portions of the visual field can see "faster" than 25 frames/ pictures per second). (See "ACCELERATION" at www.nidsci.org/articles/maccabee/acceleration.html for a deeper discussion of the eyeball reaction to rapid motion. THis is a paper presented at the MUFON Symp. in 1996)

Assume the resolution angle (resolution "element) of Arnold's eyeball was at least as small as 0.5 mr (milliradian) based on his claim to have been

able to see the spacing of engines on a plane about 15 miles away. (it might have been better than this). At $0.025 \text{ rad/sec} = 25 \text{ mr/sec}$ it would require $0.5 \text{ mr}/25 \text{ mr/sec} = 0.02 \text{ sec}$ for the objects to move 1 resolution element. During the "twinkling of his eye" (0.04 sec) the object would move $.04/0.02 = 2$ resolution elements. This would be the "edge smear" for an object larger than 2 resolution elements in size.

The above calculation gives an indication of the smear for focused images in a FIXED eyeball. However, the eye is not fixed. If a person is watching a moving object he tracks the object with a combination of eye and head motion. It is easy to turn the eye/head at several degrees per second. Hence one may imagine that Arnold could have tracked the objects and in this case cause the edge smear to be less than 2 resolution elements.

Thus I do not believe that the images of the objects were noticeably smeared by motion. Since he went to the trouble of describing the shape and making a drawing I would tend to accept his claim that he could see shape, as opposed to him saying "They were so small they were just dots." He did "admit" not being able to see a "shape" when the objects were edge-on. At that time they appeared as thin lines.

Brad wrote:

>Arnold did not see ALL 9 objects flashing at the same time in synch. He said he saw random selections flashing at random intervals scattered across their line formation. Since there was no orderly progression of flashes of 9 objects in the first place there was none to miss by going behind the mountain. And a random erratic set of flashes could have easily blended in with east and west side glacier reflections of the objects' flashes and with sunlight flashes off the front faces of Rainier's glaciers (let's say about half of the 68 glaciers or about 34 since we don't know the exact distribution). Yes ice is less reflective than metal (assuming the objects were metal) but there is MORE OF IT, in fact entire mountain glacier blocks of it. The C-46 Arnold was looking for had crashed into a 1,000-foot ice cliff face of the Tahoma Glacier on the SW slope of Rainier. <

<

You suggest that the presence of "glacier flashes" would "make up for" the lack of "object flashes" as the objects went behind the mountains and Arnold would confuse the "glacier flashes" with object flashes and thus be confused as to what really happened.

First of all, I doubt the existence of numerous glacier flashes. But even if they existed they should have been discernible from object flashes. You pointed out that glacier ice is less reflective than metal (roughly $1/30$ as reflective) but that there was "more of it." True, the brightness of the flash depends upon the area of the mirror, but I would be surprised to find, on a convoluted and weather beaten surface such as a glacier ANY

flat surface comparable in size to the 520 m^2 used here, or even 52 m^2 or even 5^2 that was flat. More likely it would be a curved surface and this would introduce further divergence in the reflected beam.

Let us now consider flash duration. Arnold said the flash was brief, like 0.1 sec. Of course, he couldn't time the flash. But let's consider how brief it would have been if Arnold flew through the "beam" from a stationary large flat reflector at Mt. Rainier. Arnold was traveling at about 120 mph (100 plus 20 wind, assuming that this actually was the wind speed eastward), which is $176 \text{ ft/sec} = 53 \text{ m/sec}$. (Note: this is relative to the ground. For pelicans one needs a differential speed which takes into account the fact that the pelicans were also blowing eastward at 20 mph.) As Larry has pointed out the beam width at 20 miles is much larger than the size of the reflector and is around 310 m as calculated above. Therefore to traverse IN A PERPENDICULAR DIRECTION the light beam width of 310 m would take about 6 seconds. Not exactly a rapid flash. If the beam were coming from the direction of Rainier, then the beam was heading west-southwestward toward Arnold and Arnold was flying nearly due eastward, so he did not cross the beam perpendicular to it, but rather at a slant angle to it. Hence he spent more time in the beam. (Note: the limit of this would be if he flew directly toward the reflector and stayed "in the beam" continually.) I use roughly 25 degrees as an estimate of the angle between Arnold's flight path and the direction of axis of the beam. Hence the distance traveled by Arnold while in the beam would have been more like $310/\sin 25 = 730 \text{ m}$. Had he been flying more directly toward the reflector, say at 20 degrees with respect to the beam, the distance would have been greater, say 906 m. Had Arnold been flying toward the mountain the distance within the beam could have been miles. The point is that, because of the size of the assumed beam and because Arnold was not flying perpendicular to the beam axis, the duration of the reflection could have been ten seconds or more. This is not a flash as brief as 0.1 second.

To assume flat reflectors on the mountain one essentially assumes there are many of them pointing in random directions such that Arnold could have flown through a group of the beams from these reflectors. They would, presumably, be located at random areas on the mountain side and surely would have been noticed before and after Arnold's sighting by Arnold and others, including investigators in later years.
I don't buy that.

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Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 19:04:21 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

It may use ionized flows for sonic boom mitigation.

>

Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 23:51:46 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
Status:

Bruce & Larry,

My COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 23 Mar 2000 5:10:50 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
> MEA CULPA.
> PELICAN EGG ON MY FACE.
> I forgot to take into account the "pinhole camera" effect brought into this
> discussion by Larry Robinson who pointed out that the angular size of the
> sun introduces a divergence even though from any point on the sun the
> "waves are plane." When sunlight passes through a hole/aperture and
> reaches a screen there is an image of the sun on the screen and the size of
> the image is equal to the angular size of the sun times the distance to the
> screen as long as the pinhole is many times larger than a wavelength of the
> light being image but much much smaller than the distance to the screen.
> Increasing the size of the pinhole is similar to putting many pinholes side
> by side. Their images overlap, thus blurring the image and increasing its
> overall size, but the brightness is increased. Because the images
> overlap. at any particular point you get the summation of shifted images.
> Imagine two pinholes side be side. If they are far enough apart the images
> from the pinholes will not overlap. This requires a spacing greater than
> $0.009D$, where 0.009 radians is the angular diameter of the sun. For
> smaller spacings the images overlap and the intensities simply add
> (incoherent addition).
> A small flat reflector (small compared the distance to the screen) acts
> like a pinhole of some size. Hence the size of the beam of reflected
> light grows with distance from the mirror, as Larry pointed out.
> The intensity is not uniform over the projected beam, but for simplicity in
> calculation one can assume that the total number of lumens captured by the
> mirror (or passing through the pinhole) is spread over the projected image
> (beam) solid angle in steradians. If you know the angle of width of a cone
> then the solid angle is $2\pi(1-\cos[\text{angle}/2])$. In this case $[\text{angle}] = 0.52$
> deg, so $SA = \text{solid angle} = 6.46E-5$ steradians (sr) which is approximately
> the beam angular diameter in radians squared times $\pi/4$: $0.009^2 (\pi/4)$
> $= 6.36E-5$ sr. The luminous intensity from the mirror is therefore
> approximately $I = EA/6.4E-5$ in lum/sr where $E = 1E5$ lm/m² and A is the
> assumed area of the reflector as projected onto the line of sight from the
> reflector to the sun. Previously I had used 520 m² (30 m by 20 m, with
> the 20 m size foreshortened by the 30 degree tilt) which now means the

- > luminous intensity would be , using 0.9 as the reflectivity of the metal,
- >
- > FOR FLAT METAL REFLECTOR OF AREA 520 m²:
- >
- > At 20 miles the size of the image of the sun is 20+ .009 rad x 20 x 1609
- > =20+ 289.6 m or about 310 m (Brad got 316). The area of the image is
- > about 75476m² and the solid angle is about
- > 75476/(20 x 1609)² = 7.6E-5 sr, which is a little larger than calculated
- > just from the divergence of the sun by itself, 6.4E-5 sr, because of the
- > assumed size of the reflector that increases the beam size.
- > Hence the effective iluminous intensity is
- >
- > $I_m = 0.9 \times 1E5 \times 520 / 7.6E-5 \text{ sr} = 6.2E11 \text{ lm/sr}$
- >
- > Assuming uniform distribution of lumens over the image of the sun we get
- > $0.9 \times 520 \times 1E9 / 75476 = 620 \text{ lm/m}^2$.

COMMENTS: Hey Professor Bruce I was sleeping through your lecture. Did I miss anything important? :)

Seriously, I'm starting to get lost here. Let me try to restate this as simply as possible: We have an assumed a metallic UFO with an area of 520 sq.meters (for those of you out there on the List barely following this, that is the meaning of that awkward looking thingy "m²" which is m or meter to the 2nd power or meter squared, or "square meter" a unit of area; most E-mail can't show exponents or superscript letters so we use "hats" or ^ to indicate superscripts).

These 520 square meters collect 90,000 lumens of sunlight each, or per square meter (taking into account already a 90% reflectivity) for a total of about 46.8 million lumens. This light is projected out 20 miles to where Arnold is located and at his distance the light covers about 75,476 sq.meters (Bruce's figure) or 78,000 sq.meters (my figure) of area. So, using Bruce's figure, we have about 620 lumens per square meter at Arnold's distance. Arnold's pupils are not a square meter in size but a tiny fraction of that. They were probably light adapted to about 2 millimeters' diameter so the area covered is almost a million times less. So only about 0.002 lumen would have been received by Arnold's pupils, each (see below).

- > The area of Arnold's eyeball is approximately $\pi (0.002\text{m})^2 / 4 = 3.14E-6$
- > m², so the power collected by his eyeball is estimated at $3.14E-6 \times 620 =$
- > 0.00195 or 0.002 lm.
- > (WHICH IS THE ANSWER BRAD GOT)
- > The alternative way is to calculate the solid angle of his pupil and this
- > is where I (shudder shudder) SCREWED UP BEFORE: I forgot to square the
- > distance. At 20 miles = 32,000 m, the solid angle is $3.14E-6$
- > m²/(3.2E4)² = 3.1E-15 sr (I had 9E-11 before!!!! SHAME ON ME!) THIS
- > DOES make a difference, as you will see below!
- >
- > Multiplying the luminous intensity by the solid angle size of the pupil we
- > get

- >
- > lumens into eyeball = $6.2\text{E}11 \times 3.1\text{E}-15 = 1.9\text{E}-3 = 0.002$ lm as above.
- >
- > NOW LETS REDO THE DIFFUSE CALCULATION:
- > By way of comparison, the luminous intensity of a similar area of diffuse
- > reflector that reflects 90% of the light into 4 pi steradians is
- >
- > FOR DIFFUSE REFLECTOR OF AREA 520 m²
- >
- > $I_d = 0.9 \times 1\text{E}5 \times 520 / 4\pi = 3.7\text{E}6$ lm/sr.
- >
- > If you compare this luminous intensity with the previous you will see that
- > the "handwriting is on the wall" as I said before, the diffuse "flash"
- > cannot compare with the specular "flash:"

COMMENTS: Wrong question again. We're talking about the contrast between SNOW BACKGROUND and the objects' FLASH, and NOT about any FLASH from a GLACIER.

The snow gets brightness contributions from the ENTIRE SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAIN. Mt. Rainier's Lambertian diffuse contributions from snow would probably cover, at an order of magnitude estimate, about 5 miles' width times 10,000 feet height divided by 3 for area of a triangle, or VERY ROUGHLY 8 million sq.meters – NOT 520 sq.meters.

So we should probably bump up Bruce's diffuse reflector figure from 3.7E6 lumens/steradian to about 5.7E10 lm/sterad.

- > Multiply by the solid angle of Arnold's eyeball and get
- > $3.7\text{E}6 \text{ lm/sr} \times 3.1\text{E}-15 \text{ sr} = 1.1\text{E}-8$
- >
- > So, you see, previously I made "compensating errors" that provided the
- > correct QUALITATIVE answer that the diffuse reflection is less bright than
- > the specular. Oddly enough, when the errors are corrected the ratio of
- > specular to diffuse is even greater than before!
- >

COMMENTS: We had to bump up Bruce's snow brightness figure to 5.7E10 lm/sterad so the correct figure here should be more than what's indicated here, perhaps roughly 2E-4 (1/5,000th) rather than 1.1E-8 (about 1/100 millionth).

- > CONTINUING:
- > A flat ice mirror of the same size but specularly reflecting only about 3%
- > of the light would have an intensity of

COMMENTS: I don't doubt that ice is less reflective than metal, except of course at grazing angles of incidence where almost every substance has nearly 100%

reflectance. But I wonder about 3%, it seems too low. That makes ice BLACKER than the blackest objects in the solar system (Phobos and Deimos which I think are about 6%) or carbonaceous chondrite meteorites. Isn't charcoal around 3% reflectance? Something doesn't seem right here.

> FOR FLAT ICE REFLECTOR OF AREA 520 m²

>

> $I_i = 0.03 \times 1E5 \times 520 / 7.6E-5$ in lm/sr = 2.1E10 lm/sr.

>

> Compare this with I_m above. the "ice flash" would be of lower intensity

> than the "metal flash" (about 1/30th of the metal flash)

COMMENTS: Basically this calculation amounts to nothing more than the claim that ice is 1/30th as reflective as metal and I've already suggested (above) that that would make ice almost as black as charcoal, so something doesn't seem right.

>

> Brad wrote:

>

> >The objects were also FAST MOVING, at 2 degs/sec angular velocity, thus
> BLURRING their images. Add to that the alleged FLIPPING MOTION, providing
> even less solid contrast to get a good look at the shapes. And finally, at
> 2.6 arcminutes horizontal length (or much much less when averaged in with
> the vertical width supposedly varying from about 0.1 to 2 arcmins) they
> were well below the Recognition >Acuity limit of 5 arcminutes and thus TOO
> SMALL to easily RECOGNIZE SHAPES. <

>

> Assume the objects were moving steadily at 1700 mph.

COMMENTS: I use 1800 mph as very roughly 50 miles in 102 seconds.

> During the sighting Arnold was about 20 miles west and 10 miles south of
> Rainier (close to Mineral, Washington)
> Hence the southward track of the objects (160-170 azimuth) was
> perpendicular to Arnolds sighting line when they were about 10 - 20 tan
> (10) = 6.5 miles south of Rainier. At this time the angular velocity was
> $(1700 \text{ mi/hr}) / (3600 \text{ sec/hr}) / 19 \text{ mi} = 0.025 \text{ rad/sec} = 1.4 \text{ deg/sec}$. (This
> assumes the objects were roughly 1 mile west of Rainier as they passed the
> "perpendicular sighting line" point which was about 6.5 milea south of
> Rainier and hence about 19 mi from Arnold.) If Arnold was a mile or so
> closer, then the angular rate was larger (e.g., at 15 miles, 1.8 deg/sec
>).

COMMENTS: I'm estimating Arnold's location based on his detailed statement to the AAF in July 1947 that he flew for 2-3 minutes east of Mineral, Wash., before

seeing his first “flash” then at least another 20-30 seconds before the objects reached Mt. Rainier, then several seconds to pass Rainier. Say 3 minutes or 6 miles east of Mineral at his ground speed of 2 miles per minute.

Since I’m trying to show the physical incongruity of the objects flying in FRONT of Mt. Rainier, the distance from Arnold to the only “peak” (actually virtually invisible and much too low in altitude), Pyramid Peak, in FRONT of the mountain is then only 13 miles away from Arnold at azimuth 59 degrees. Hence, the perpendicular angular velocity was about 2.2 degs/sec. With the objects traveling on an estimated heading of about 170 degrees according to Arnold’s numerous statements (after working it out on a map), a further cosine 21 degs factor applies in order to compensate for the objects’ flight path not being quite perpendicular to Arnold’s line of sight (21 degs off), but this is almost negligible and brings the angular velocity down to about 2.1 degs/sec or about 0.036 radian/sec or about 126 arcminutes/sec.

The angular rate of speed from Arnold's perspective would be lower

- > than this when the objects were north and south of the "perpendicular
- > point" because the distance would be foreshortened by the perspective
- > according to the cosine of the angle between the direction to the
- > "perpendicular point" and the instantaneous direction to the objects.
- > However, for locations closest to Arnold the angular rate variation would
- > not be great enough to consider. (When passing Mt. Rainier the objects
- > would have been about 16 degrees north of the "perpendicular point" and so
- > the effective speed transverse to the line of sight would be 1700 mph
- > cosine 16 which is about 4% less.)
- >
- > Very crudely speaking the eye takes about 25 pictures per second The
- > "twinkling of an eye" is the inverse of this, 0.04 sec (picture time).

COMMENTS: The “flicker rate” is more like 16 pictures per second or about 0.06 second flicker period. Slower than this and you start seeing flickering in a movie or video image sequence.

- > Hence only substantial motion during that time will cause irreducible blur
- > (and even that isn't always true because the eye process various portions
- > of the visual field at various times and hence it is possible to have
- > occasion short periods when small portions of the visual field can see
- > "faster" than 25 frames/ pictures per second). (See "ACCELERATION" at
- > www.nidsci.org/articles/maccabee/acceleration.html for a deeper discussion
- > of the eyeball reaction to rapid motion. This is a paper presented at the
- > MUFON Symp. in 1996)
- >
- > Assume the resolution angle (resolution "element) of Arnold's eyeball was
- > at least as small as 0.5 mr (milliradian) based on his claim to have been
- > able to see the spacing of engines on a plane about 15 miles away. (it
- > might have been better than this). At 0.025 rad/sec = 25 mr/sec it

- > would require $0.5 \text{ mr}/25 \text{ mr/sec} = 0.02 \text{ sec}$ for the objects to move 1
- > resolution element. During the "twinkling of his eye" (0.04 sec) the
- > object would move $.04/0.02 = 2$ resolution elements. This would be the
- > "edge smear" for an object larger than 2 resolution elements in size.

COMMENTS: Using my figures (above) we have the Arnold objects moving about 8 arcminutes within one flicker interval of 0.06 second, whereas the OBJECTS THEMSELVES WERE ONLY ABOUT 2.6 arcminutes in length in the direction of motion. Hence, rather than some mere blur of an "edge" we are talking about the ENTIRE OBJECTS BEING BLURRED OUT over some 3 lengths of an object. Even if we use Bruce's figures for angular velocity and flicker rate, we still have 2.6 arcminute-long objects moving about 3.4 arcminutes within one flicker time. That is substantial blurring.

- > The above calculation gives an indication of the smear for focused images
- > in a FIXED eyeball. However, the eye is not fixed. If a person is
- > watching a moving object he tracks the object with a combination of eye and
- > head motion. It is easy to turn the eye/head at several degrees per
- > second. Hence one may imagine that Arnold could have tracked the objects
- > and in this case cause the edge smear to be less than 2 resolution
- > elements.

COMMENTS: But Arnold could not see or could only barely see the objects when on edge (see Bruce's remarks, below) so he did not have continuous tracking. Moreover, with 9 different objects to shift his focus from, it is highly unlikely that his eyes tracked on any one object – or another powerful reason he could not have been continuously tracking with his eyeballs.

- > Thus I do not believe that the images of the objects were noticeably smeared
- > by motion. Since he went to the trouble of describing the shape and
- > making a drawing I would tend to accept his claim that he could see shape,
- > as opposed to him saying "They were so small they were just dots." He did
- > "admit" not being able to see a "shape" when the objects were edge-on.
- > At that time they appeared as thin lines.

>
>

- > Brad wrote:
- > > Arnold did not see ALL 9 objects flashing at the same time in synch. He
- > said he saw random selections flashing at random intervals scattered across
- > their line formation. Since there was no orderly progression of flashes of
- > 9 objects in the first place there was none to miss by going behind the
- > mountain. And a random erratic set of flashes could have easily blended in
- > with east and west side glacier reflections of the objects' flashes and
- > with sunlight flashes off the front faces of Rainier's glaciers (let's say
- > about half of the 68 glaciers or about 34 since we don't know the exact
- > distribution). Yes ice is less reflective than metal (assuming the objects
- > were metal) but there is MORE OF IT, in fact entire mountain glacier blocks

- > of it. The C-46 Arnold was looking for had crashed into a 1,000-foot ice
- > cliff face of the Tahoma Glacier on the SW slope of Rainier. <
- >
- > <
- >
- > You suggest that the presence of "glacier flashes" would "make up for" the
- > lack of "object flashes" as the objects went behind the mountains and
- > Arnold would confuse the "glacier flashes" with object flashes and thus be
- > confused as to what really happened.
- >
- > First of all, I doubt the existence of numerous glacier flashes. But even
- > if they existed they should have been discernible from object flashes.
- > You pointed out that glacier ice is less reflective than metal (roughly
- > 1/30 as reflective)

COMMENTS: Bruce provided the 1/30 figure for ice reflectivity versus metal and I have said (above) this seems too low, like the equivalent of black paper as I recall.

- but that there was "more of it. " True, the brightness
- > of the flash depends upon the area of the mirror, but I would be surprised
- > to find, on a convoluted and weather beaten surface such as a glacier ANY
- > flat surface comparable in size to the 520 m² used here, or even 52 m² or
- > even 5² that was flat. More likely it would be a curved surface and this
- > would introduce further divergence in the reflected beam.

COMMENTS: Glaciers constantly move and "flake" off HUGE FLAT CHUNKS of their crystalline faces. They would hardly be "CURVED"!

- >
- > Let us now consider flash duration. Arnold said the flash was brief, like
- > 0.1 sec. Of course, he couldn't time the flash. But let's consider how
- > brief it would have been if Arnold flew through the "beam" from a
- > stationary large flat reflector at Mt. Rainier. Arnold was traveling
- > at about 120 mph (100 plus 20 wind, assuming that this actually was the
- > wind speed eastward), which is 176 ft/sec = 53 m/sec. (Note: this is
- > relative to the ground. For pelicans one needs a differential speed which
- > takes into account the fact that the pelicans were also blowing eastward at
- > 20 mph.) As Larry has pointed out the beam width at 20 miles is much
- > larger than the size of the reflector and is around 310 m as calculated
- > above. Therefore to traverse IN A PERPENDICULAR DIRECTION the light
- beam
- > width of 310 m would take about 6 seconds. Not exactly a rapid flash.
- > If the beam were coming from the direction of Rainier, then the beam
- > was heading west-southwestward toward Arnold and Arnold was flying nearly
- > due eastward, so he did not cross the beam perpendicular to it, but rather
- > at a slant angle to it. Hence he spent more time in the beam. (Note: the
- > limit of this would be if he flew directly toward the reflector and stayed

- > "in the beam" continually.) I use roughly 25 degrees as an estimate of
- > the angle between Arnold's flight path and the direction of axis of the
- > beam. Hence the distance traveled by Arnold while in the beam would have
- > been more like $310/\sin 25 = 730$ m.

COMMENTS: I have programmed a computer spreadsheet and loaded it with coordinates for Arnold's location, various mountain spots and his Yakima Airport heading. It turns out that as I said above Pyramid Peak in FRONT of Mt. Rainier is at about 59 degs azimuth from Arnold's estimated location about 6 miles east of Mineral (per his AAF letter). And Yakima is at 97 degs azimuth (Bruce had calculated 96 degs somewhere, very close). The difference is 38 degs so $310 \text{ meters}/\sin 38 = 503$ meters.

Had he been flying more directly

- > toward the reflector, say at 20 degrees with respect to the beam, the
- > distance would have been greater, say 906 m. Had Arnold been flying toward
- > the mountain the distance within the beam could have been miles. The
- > point is that, because of the size of the assumed beam and because Arnold
- > was not flying perpendicular to the beam axis, the duration of the
- > reflection could have been ten seconds or more. This is not a flash as
- > brief as 0.1 second.
- >
- >
- > To assume flat reflectors on the mountain one essentially assumes there
- > are many of them pointing in random directions such that Arnold could have
- > flown through a group of the beams from these reflectors. They would,
- > presumably, be located at random areas on the mountain side

COMMENTS: Given the random orientations it is highly unlikely Arnold would have flown right across the maximum diameter of such a glacier reflection of the sun. Far more likely that he BRIEFLY CLIPPED OFF chords across such reflected beams, with durations from a fraction of a second up to some seconds, and he would have MUCH MORE FREQUENTLY AND BRIEFLY CROSSED SUCH REFLECTIONS than he would have crossed a LONG-DURATION FULL BEAM.

and surely

- > would have been noticed before and after Arnold's sighting by Arnold and
- > others, including investigators in later years.
- > I don't buy that.
- >

COMMENTS: Well, the only people flying at Arnold's altitude around Mt. Rainier were the occasional searchers for the missing C-46. And when the plane was finally found on July 21, 1947, it was by a GROUND observer. It may very well be that ice reflections of the sun from Mt. Rainier are a well-known local phenomenon ignored by residents from their long familiarity but noticed by outsiders passing through –

such as Arnold who was a Boise, Idaho, resident passing through that fateful day in 1947.

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Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:03:04 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Regarding the reflection from a flat metal surface vs the diffuse reflection from the snow I wrote:

>>

> If you compare this luminous intensity with the previous you will see that
> the "handwriting is on the wall".... as I said before, the diffuse "flash"
> cannot compare with the specular "flash:"

To which Brad replied:

>COMMENTS: Wrong question again. Were talking about the contrast between SNOW >BACKGROUND and the objects FLASH, and NOT about any FLASH from a GLACIER.

>The snow gets brightness contributions from the ENTIRE SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAIN. Mt. Rainiers >Lambertian diffuse contributions from snow would probably cover, at an order of magnitude estimate, >about 5 miles width times 10,000 feet height divided by 3 for area of a triangle, or VERY ROUGHLY 8 >million sq.meters NOT 520 sq.meters.

>So we should probably bump up Bruces diffuse reflector figure from 3.7E6 lumens/steradian to about >5.7E10 lm/sterad.

As long as the objects are AT LEAST the size of one "resolution element" (And they were larger than this) then the proper comparison is between the light reflected by the object of some assumed size and the light reflected by a comparable area of the snow. This is because the areas of snow adjacent to the area "covered by" the object are "resolved" that is, in his eye the images of the mountain to the left, right, above, below, etc. are not overlapping or blurred into the image of the object. Hence one does not use the whole snowy area of the mountain for comparison because the flash from an object is a concentration of light from just a small fraction of the total area. Rather one compares the reflected light using comparable sized areas. Hence I stick by my original estimate except for one proviso: I can't unquantify the effect of veiling glare. The light from the nearby snowy areas and even from the whole mountain and surrounding sky contribute to veiling glare light, light scattered within his eyeball, that lies "on top of " the light from any

particular resolution area. This glare could make anything thing "difficult to see" by setting a lower bound to the amount of light hitting any part of the retina. However, Arnold reported that he did see flashes of light from the objects before and after they passed Rainier from what he wrote one can certainly infer that he saw flashes also as they passed the mountain. Therefore I deduce that the flashes were brighter than the snow and all surroundings. Of course, Arnold said this, when he compared them to looking at an arc. I know from experience (experiment) that looking at the sun reflected from aluminized mirror can be compared to "looking at an arc" although not as blue.

I wrote:

```
>> Multiply by the solid angle of Arnold's eyeball and get
>> 3.7E6 lm/sr x 3.1E-15 sr = 1.1E-8
>>
>> So, you see, previously I made "compensating errors" that provided the
> >correct QUALITATIVE answer that the diffuse reflection is less bright
than
> >the specular. Oddly enough, when the errors are corrected the ratio of
> >specular to diffuse is even greater than before!
>
```

Brad wrote:

```
>COMMENTS: We had to bump up Bruces snow brightness figure to 5.7E10
lm/sterad so the correct >figure here should be more than whats indicated
here, perhaps roughly 2E-4 (1/5,000th) rather than >1.1E-8 (about 1/100
millionth).
```

I would bump it back to where it was... with the proviso that veiling glare in his eyeball, which IS a result of summing all the brightness of the mountain, sky, etc. (but most importantly the snow near the objects) could decrease the visibility of the flashes. Unfortunately I don't know how to estimate glare in his eyeball/ (I did estimate and in fact measure glare and its effects in the Trent photos!)

I wrote

```
>> CONTINUING:
> >A flat ice mirror of the same size but specularly reflecting only about
3%
> >of the light would have an intensity of
```

```
>COMMENTS: I dont doubt that ice is less reflective than metal, except of
course at grazing angles of incidence where almost every substance has
nearly 100% reflectance. But I wonder about 3%, it >seems too low. That
makes ice BLACKER than the blackest objects in the solar system (Phobos and
>Deimos which I think are about 6%) or carbonaceous chondrite meteorites.
Isnt charcoal around 3% >reflectance? Something doesnt seem right here. >
```

The low reflectivity of ice is a result of reflection from a DIELECTRIC material as opposed to a conductor. The transparent (to visible wavelnengths) dielectric allows light penetration through the surface and

therefore has appreciable transmission. The formula for normal (perpendicular) incidence is $R = \frac{(n-1)^2}{(n+1)^2}$ where n is the refractive index. Reflectivity changes with angles (and polarization), especially angles close to grazing incidence, but for the angles considered here this is a valid value for reflectivity.

For typical glass this is 1.55 ± 0.05 . R becomes 0.046. This is the reflectivity at each surface or boundary. For plate glass the total reflection back is 0.046 from the first surface plus $(0.0954 \text{ transmission through the surface} \times 0.046 \text{ reflection at the second surface} \times 0.0954 \text{ transmission of light backwards through the first surface}) = 0.088$. (Here I am ignoring the possibility of multiple-pass wave interference effects such as with a particular type of parallel plate interferometer.)

For water/ice the refractive index is about 1.33 which gives a reflectivity of 0.02, even lower than the 0.03 I mentioned before. Note that this is the specular reflectivity from a surface of ice. There could be further light bounced back by inclusions in the ice, but that would add a diffuse component. Black means an object doesn't reflect light back. A perfectly transparent medium would be "black" even though it wouldn't look black unless it were silhouetted against a black background. Black materials, however, absorb light. They are not transparent and they specularly reflect no more than would be expected from the discontinuity in refractive index (air vs the material) at the surface of material.

Consider black glass. It does reflect light (4% from the front surface), yet looks black. To reduce the reflection further one does not use a flat surface but rather a diffuse surface. Black velvet (which nevertheless as a "gloss" reflection at very flat angles) is of the blackest things. Ultimate black is a hole in a large box that has diffuse black material coating the inside. Like the roach motel, photos check in but they don't check out. BUT... if you put a clear glass window over the hole it is no longer perfectly black.

Anyway, we shouldn't be talking about blackness but rather reflectivity.

>> FOR FLAT ICE REFLECTOR OF AREA 520 m^2

>>

>> $I_i = 0.03 \times 1\text{E}5 \times 520 / 7.6\text{E}-5 \text{ in lm/sr} = 2.1\text{E}10 \text{ lm/sr}$.

>

>> Compare this with I_m above. the "ice flash" would be of lower intensity

>> than the "metal flash" (about 1/30th of the metal flash)

>COMMENTS: Basically this calculation amounts to nothing more than the claim that ice is 1/30th as >reflective as metal and I've already suggested (above) that that would make ice almost as black as >charcoal, so something doesn't seem right.

May not SEEM right.... but I believe it is.

>

Regarding speed and motion blur:

I wrote:

>> The above calculation gives an indication of the smear for focused images
>> in a FIXED eyeball. However, the eye is not fixed. If a person is
>> watching a moving object he tracks the object with a combination of eye and
>> head motion. It is easy to turn the eye/head at several degrees per
>> second. Hence one may imagine that Arnold could have tracked the objects
>> and in this case cause the edge smear to be less than 2 resolution
>> elements.

>COMMENTS: But Arnold could not see or could only barely see the objects when on edge (see >Bruces remarks, below) so he did not have continuous tracking. Moreover, with 9 different objects to >shift his focus from, it is highly unlikely that his eyes tracked on any one object or another powerful >reason he could not have been continuously tracking with his eyeballs.

He could see the whole group moving and I'm sure he was tracking the group. Not all were on edge at the same time, I presume, but even if they were he could have established a "tracking rate" by continual observation of motion of the group.

I wrote:

> Thus I do not believe that the images of the objects were noticeably smeared
> by motion. Since he went to the trouble of describing the shape and
> making a drawing I would tend to accept his claim that he could see shape,
> as opposed to him saying "They were so small they were just dots." He did
> "admit" t not being able to see a "shape" whenthe objects were edge-on.
> At that time they appeared as thin lines.
>

.....

I wrote:

>> You suggest that the presence of "glacier flashes" would "make up for" the
>> lack of "object flashes" as the o bjects went behind the mountains and
>> Arnold would confuse the "glacier flashes" with object flashes and thus be
>> confused as to what really happened.
>>
>> First of all, I doubt the existence of numerous glacier flashes. But even
>> if they existed they should have been discernible from object flashes.

>> You pointed out that glacier ice is less reflective than metal (roughly
>> 1/30 as reflective)

Brad wrote:

>COMMENTS: Bruce provided the 1/30 figure for ice reflectivity versus metal and I have said (above) >this seems too low, like the equivalent of black paper as I recall.

I wrote:

>> but that there was "more of it. " True, the brightness
>> of the flash depends upon the area of the mirror, but I would be surprised
>> to find, on a convoluted and weather beaten surface such as a glacier ANY
>> flat surface comparable in size to the 520 m² used here, or even 52 m²
or
>> even 5² that was flat. More likely it would be a curved surface and this
>> would introduce further divergence in the reflected beam.

Brad wrote:

>COMMENTS: Glaciers constantly move and flake off HUGE FLAT CHUNKS of their crystalline >faces. They would hardly be CURVED!

This ice is not like a perfect crystal. There are lots of dislocations from microscopic to macroscopic in size. The glacier ice is, after all, a series of layers of freezing or compressed snow. Any "face" of newly broken off ice will most likely be a jumble surfaces in various sizes directions and curvatures. And, snow fallen on the ice and melting from the sun and wind will also effect the surfaces.

>

Regarding flash duration I wrote:

>>Had he been flying more directly
>> toward the reflector, say at 20 degrees with respect to the beam, the
>> distance would have been greater, say 906 m. Had Arnold been flying toward
>> the mountain the distance within the beam could have been miles. The
>> point is that, because of the size of the assumed beam and because Arnold
>> was not flying perpendicular to the beam axis, the duration of the
>> reflection could have been ten seconds or more. This is not a flash as
>> brief as 0.1 second.

>

>

>> To assume flat reflectors on the mountain one essentially assumes there
> >are many of them pointing in random directions such that Arnold could

have

> > flown through a group of the beams from these reflectors. They would,
> > presumably, be located at random areas on the mountain side

Brad wrote:

>COMMENTS: Given the random orientations it is highly unlikely Arnold would have flown right across the maximum diameter of such a glacier reflection of the sun. Far more likely that he BRIEFLY >CLIPPED OFF chords across such reflected beams, with durations from a fraction of a second up to >some seconds, and he would have MUCH MORE FREQUENTLY AND BRIEFLY
CROSSED SUCH >REFLECTIONS than he would have crossed a LONG-DURATION FULL BEAM.

I have done an experiment. I have measured the "light curve" of sunlight off a mirror.

As expected the light intensity increases gradually, first slowly, then rapidly then slowly again to reach the peak intensity at the center of the flash. The point is that a chord across a portion of the "beam" from a flat reflector (or a curved reflector) will pass through a much lower intensity than does a line through the center. Thus the brief flash obtained by going along a chord at some distance from the center of the beam is likely to be much dimmer than going through the center. The 1/30 used above (or 1/50 using the refractive index calculation) as the intensity of an ice reflection relative to the metal reflection of the same area reflector, pertains to the center of the beam. Comparing the center of the metal reflection beam with the edge of an ice reflection beam brings in a much smaller factor (1/1000, perhaps).

I wrote:

>>and surely

>> would have been noticed before and after Arnold's sighting by Arnold and
>> others, including investigators in later years.

>> I don't buy that.

>

>COMMENTS: Well, the only people flying at Arnolds altitude around Mt. Rainier were the occasional >searchers for the missing C-46. And when the plane was finally found on July 21, 1947, it was by a >GROUND observer. It may very well be that ice reflections of the sun from Mt. Rainier are a >well-known local phenomenon ignored by residents from their long familiarity but noticed by outsiders >passing through such as Arnold who was a Boise, Idaho, resident passing through that fateful day in >1947.

<

Arnold himself would have observed ice flashes while he was searching for the military transport. He also would have seen ice flashes before the objects reached the mountain and after they passed it, whether in front or behind. He would have seen ice flashes as he continued his trip toward Yakima. Therefore, even if he had never seen such flashes before, he

would have had plenty of time to develop for himself a recognition of "ice flash phenomenology" that he could therefore separate from "flying saucer flash phenomenology."

I still doubt the existence of a multiplicity of ice "beams" that could somehow be mistaken for flashes from some metal reflector and which would, as the plane flew along, occur in such an order as to make it appear that metallic reflectors creating brief very bright flashes north of the mountain continued their paths across the face of the mountain and then continued further south of the mountain.

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Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:05:07 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Regarding the size and brightness of the "beam" of sunlight reflected from a flat mirror:

I have done a couple of experiments. The first was with an 11 inch diameter front silver mirror, a white card and the sun.

Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 21:13:01 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

Bruce wrote:

>So, why is this like what you see when you look at an arc
>(welding)?

>Because this small mirror reflection is nearly a "point
>source", just as the arc viewed from some distance without eye
>protection is a small brilliant source and it causes diffraction
>spikes. (I have looked briefly at welding arcs from a distance.)
>This, incidently, is further reason to reject "pelican flashes"
>as catching Arnold's attention.

Bruce,

Appreciate and have noted with interest the recent discussions.

How you can 'reject' flashes from large, reflective birds as being a conceivable candidate? I have already provided testimony of how their mirror-like reflections fooled one eminent scientist and even cited a documented observation of how specifically an 'invisible' formation of American White Pelicans "flashed" their location.

As this was referenced over six months ago now and in view of current discussions about the topic, I will restate:

[Start]

Some new material has come to light which has a direct relevance on the Arnold case and the specularity of birds per se.

I quote:

"This was on the other side of the world - in Brisbane, state capital of Queensland. I was in an office overlooking the city (arguing, if I remember correctly, with a customs inspector about import licenses) and it was late in the afternoon. The sun was low on the horizon - and moving slowly above it from north to south was a line of brilliant silver disks.

They looked like metallic mirrors, and they were oscillating or flipflopping with a regular seesaw motion. Once again, I could not guess their size or distance.; they were so bright and tiny against the darkening sky that it was almost impossible to decide their shape, but they gave the impression of being

ellipses. I don't mind admitting that in the few minutes before they came closer I felt myself wondering if the Martian invasion had started; this was the only time I have ever seen a fleet of textbook flying saucers.

In this case, the explanation turned out to be something I already knew - and didn't believe. Many UFO sightings (including one that is the subject of a celebrated and authentic film) were due, I'd read, to birds reflecting sunlight under unusual conditions of illumination. This theory seemed so absurd that I dismissed it contemptuously; but it is perfectly correct.

The lights I saw flipping across Brisbane were nothing more than sea gulls, the undersurfaces of their wings acting as mirrors.

Though I have lived beside the sea for a quarter of my life and am doing so now, this is the only time I have ever witnessed this phenomenon, and I would never have credited it without the evidence of my own eyes.

The effect of oscillating metallic disks was absolutely realistic; it would have fooled anyone".

>

Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 17:43:08 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold, Birds, Glaciers
Status: O

James,

Your examples of shiny reflective birds are from late afternoon sun (or early morning in another quote) when low grazing angle incidence creates mirror-like reflections from virtually any substance. But this does not apply to the Arnold case when the mid-afternoon sun was high (nearly 60 degs above horizon) and almost directly behind Arnold, to the southwest, reflecting almost straight backwards from the scene and any objects in his view to the northwest.

But I did notice your quote of ornithologist and amateur astronomer Michael Price from the Pacific Northwest about the brightness of reflected light from Mt. Rainier's glaciers: "Given the location, 25 mi off Mt Rainier's glacial sides, ice would be a great substitute reflector and would easily blast enough sunlight back up...."

Brad

In a message dated 3/25/00 1:11:41 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Bruce wrote:

>So, why is this like what you see when you look at an arc

>(welding)?

>Because this small mirror reflection is nearly a "point

>source", just as the arc viewed from some distance without eye

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not guess their size or distance.; they were so bright and tiny against the darkening sky that it was almost impossible to decide their shape, but they gave the impression of being ellipses. I don't mind admitting that in the few minutes before they came closer I felt myself wondering if the Martian invasion had started; this was the only time I have ever seen a fleet of textbook flying saucers.

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>

Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 21:13:01 -0000
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 23:32:45 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

James wrote:

>
>How you can 'reject' flashes from large, reflective birds as
>being a conceivable candidate? I have already provided testimony
>of how their mirror-like reflections fooled one eminent scientist
>and even cited a documented observation of how specifically an
>'invisible' formation of American White Pelicans "flashed" their
>location.

I am well aware of your reference to "mirror like" reflections.

>"This was on the other side of the world - in Brisbane, state
>capital of Queensland. I was in an office overlooking the city
>(arguing, if I remember correctly, with a customs inspector
>about import licenses) and it was late in the afternoon.
*****LATE IN THE AFTERNOON

> The sun
>was low on the horizon - and moving slowly above it
****MOVING SLOWLY ABOVE IT

>from north
>to south was a line of brilliant silver disks.

So we have a situation in which birds at a distance large enough to be barely resolvable fly "over" the sun with only a small angle (degrees?) between the direction to the birds and the direction to the sun.

>They looked like metallic mirrors, and they were oscillating or
>flipflopping with a regular seesaw motion. Once again, I could
>not guess their size or distance.; they were so bright and tiny
>against the darkening sky that it was almost impossible to
>decide their shape, but they gave the impression of being
>ellipses.

NOT SURPRISING. Here we have the optimum reflection scenario: when the angle of reflection is "grazing". Even BLACK VELVET has a noticeable reflection at a flat angle. About the only thing that doesn't is rough carbon black particles. Anyway, the point is that the optical conditions described by this

ornithologist do not apply to the Arnold case as Brad has already pointed out

There is no way the sun could make a grazing angle reflection from birds that were east of Arnold while the sun was west of (and above) Arnold.

>The lights I saw flipping across Brisbane were nothing more than
>sea gulls, the undersurfaces of their wings acting as mirrors.

Again, this was a particular incidence of alignment with the sun. It does not apply to the Arnold case at all.

]

>Consider the reflective capabilities of a glossy, all white (bar
>the wingtips) bird with a ten foot wingspan. Under appropriate
>conditions, could this act like a large mirror?

>Yes,

if the birds are "close to " the sun, whether above or below the "NORMAL GLOSS" AKA "FORWARD GLOSS" effect which we have been discussing could make them appear very shiny. This would still NOT be as reflective as flat mirror surfaces seen under the same conditions.
But again, this is not the "optical setup" which pertains to the Arnold sighting.

This brings up the "alternate hypothesis"

>"So, on to Mr. Arnold's description that started this whole damn
>thing about UFO's (part of my misspent youth was spending a few
>thousand hours as an amateur astronomer and I never got to see
>even one UFO that really baffled me, he grumbled). Given the
>location, 25 mi off Mt Rainier's glacial sides, ice would be a
>great substitute reflector and would easily blast enough
>sunlight back up onto birds' underwings to make them reflect
>very brightly.

Since the birds had to be close to Arnold..within a couple of miles, they were far from Rainier. They were also about at Arnold's altitude and he was seeing them from the side. Hence their 10 ft wingspan (assuming all nine were the same full size) plays little role here... Arnold wouldn't have seen their wingspan unless they stretched out their wings and flew with a 90 degree roll (right or left).

Anyway, the light reflected from Rainier is NOT as bright as direct sunlight on a glossy surface.

Note, by the way, that the top of Rainier was several degrees above Arnold's horizon and therefore above the birds. If most of the Glacier ice

is above 9,000 ft then most of the light would have been glancing off the backs of the birds, not off their bellies.

IF the sighting had taken place in the early morning instead of late afternoon then one MIGHT have justification for saying he saw bright forward gloss reflections of the sun from bird feathers.

But the Rainier hypothesis as a source for the flashes just won't hack it.

First of all he saw them

flashing when they were far north and far south... in direction.... of Rainier. Assume they were birds. Then the birds were at first a few miles north of Arnold and at the end a few miles south. But he saw flashes in both cases. Whereas one might try to argue forward gloss of Rainier light when the birds were between Arnold and Rainier, one could not make that argument when the birds were left or right of the direction to Rainier.

>Just look at the excruciating whiteness of the underwings of an
>adult white-headed gull such as a Herring or Glaucous-winged
>flying over snow on a sunny winter day.

If you want to see "excruciatingly bright" look at the reflection of the sun off a mirror the same size as the bird.

>Of course Arnold's sighting wasn't as a ground observer and if
>birds were the source, any reflectivity wouldn't necessarily be
>confined to the underwings.

More likely the upper surface since the birds were at about Arnold's height and the glaciers were at an even greater altitude.

>I previously wrote:

>"I would only add a mention of the National Geographical
>article, 'Pelican Profiles', which I recently located in the
>November 1943 issue and records:

>'I recall the day in the early thirties when a companion and I,
>sight-seeing among the bubbling mud geysers on the eastern side
>of the [Salton] sea, observed a hundred white birds manoeuvring
>majestically in the sky. They played follow the leader.

>Then they soared into the blue until only the sun, glinting on
>white feathers, flashed their location'.

YES, the sun "glinting on their feathers." Sounds as if the writer was using a term that implies a greater than usual reflection because the birds were flying "close to the sun."

>As I've said, this is proof these birds were reflective from a
>considerable distance, even 'out of sight'."

Sure, why not? A glint is like a specular reflection from a dielectric material: impressive but still not as bright as from a metal surface of the same size.

FRom the Arnold paper I wrote:

>'It is important to notice how Arnold's attention was first
>drawn to the presence of strange flying objects because his
>initial observation rules out any explanation that is based on
t>hings in the sky which are not shiny (reflective, like a
>mirror) such as, for example, birds'."

James wrote in response:

>I trust it is now proven that birds can be reflective, like a
>mirror, and this equally applies when considering other 'UFO'
>cases where that explanation may have been ruled out.

Birds can give a mirror-like reflection... but not as good as a metal mirror... if the angle between the bird the the source of light is very small (a few degrees or less). I knew this when I wrote the abov section from my book. I also knew then, and know now, that the forward gloss, "mirror-like" reflection of "glint" did not apply in the Arnold case because the direction to the birds was far from the direction to the sun fro Arnold's viewpoint. Specifically, if the birds were due east of him then the angle between his sighting line to the birds as compared to his sighting line to the sun was about $90+30 = 120$ degrees, whereas forward glass occurs when the angle is several degrees or less (the less the degrees the better the gloss).

>We can read too much into semantics of course and it wouldn't
>only be birds that could 'flip and flash in the sun, just like a
>mirror'.

>Conversely, the significant point now established is that this
>description could apply to birds.
<

The description can apply to birds, but so what? The optical conditions do not apply to birds.
And DRAW A MAP!!.

Now, something new.

In my experiments reported before I pointed out that I could not synthesize a 20 miles path throuh the atmosphere. The primary effect of that path would be to decrease the light intensity.

The optical extinction coefficient for visible light decreases with altitude. The extinction coefficient, b , enters into the equation $I(R) = (I_0/R^2)e^{(-bR)}$ where I_0 is the initial intensity (flash brightness or mountain snow brightness), R is the range in km and b varies with altitude as follows, assuming a standard clear atmosphere probably similar to what Arnold was experiencing (not much haze):

$b = 0.0153 e^{(-z/7.26 \text{ km})} + 0.155 e^{(-z/1.14 \text{ km})}$ in inverse km.

9000 ft = 2.74 km, so plugging into the equation $z=2.74$ we get about 0.025/km. Take 20 miles = 32 km as the longest path expected and get the attenuation exponent, $bR = 0.025 \times 32 = 0.78$.

Hence the transmission factor due to the atmosphere is expected to be $e^{(-0.78)} = 0.46$. In other words, a little more than half the light is lost to the atmosphere. This is not a big thing when compared to a solar reflection.

Suppose, now, we have birds at 3 km. Lit by the sun and with diffuse white surfaces WITHOUT a glint or normal/forward gloss. As with the snow before one can assume $1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2$ on the birds surface. It is kind of difficult to determine just what would be the cross-sectional area projected onto the line of sight to the Arnold would be since they were at his altitude, but let's be generous and assume that the bird is a 1 m^2 diffuse reflector. Therefore it reflects $1E5$ lumens, but not into the $1/2$ degree beam that a mirror would do, but into 2π steradians of solid angle. Hence the intensity of a bird, assuming unit diffuse reflectivity (better than the best white paper), would be $1E5/2 \pi \text{ lm/sr} = 15923 \text{ lm/sr}$. The transmission to Arnold's eyeball is given by $(15923 e^{(-0.025 \times 3)})$ (area of eyeball/ R^2).

The area of his eyeball was $3E-6 \text{ m}^2$. Therefore we have entering his eyeball $15923 \times e^{(-0.075)}(3E-6/3000^2) = 5E-9 \text{ lm}$.

This can be compared with the previous calculation (as corrected by Brad) at 0.002 lm for a metal mirror of tens of meter size at Mt. Rainier, except we now know this has to be approximately cut in half because of atmospheric extinction. That is, one expects Arnold to get about 0.001 lm from the flashing metal surface. If you shrink the metal mirror area by 100, making the equivalent flat mirror surface dimension simply meters rather than tens of meters, the number of lumens from the metal mirror is $1E-5$, still much greater than expected for birds at about 2 miles (3 km) distance.

Oddly enough, the number of lumens of light reflected into Arnold's eye from the direct sunlight by the 1 m^2 birds at 3 km is comparable to the number expected from the tens of meter size area (520 m^2) of snow on the mountain, $1E-8/2 = 5E-9$ (where I have cut the mountain brightness by 2 because of the atmospheric extinction). That means that the bird brightness would be comparable to the snow brightness from Arnold's perspective. If by some amazing coincidence the birds also reflected some light from the mountain toward Arnold (a forward gloss effect!), then at best the brightness of the birds would be the sum of the reflection from direct sunlight plus the reflection of light that had been reflected by the mountain snow. Since these numbers were calculated and found to be about

equal, it would seem that the most brightness one could imagine for birds would be twice that of the mountain, i.e. about $1\text{E-}8$ lm into Arnold's eye, which is many factors of 10 less than the light reflected by even a meter size mirror at the distance of the shiny objects.

Sometimes I think I must be a birdbrain to continue with this!

The bottom line is that there is no reason to believe that a forward gloss reflection would have occurred in the Arnold situation, and hence there is every reason to believe that the birds would have been diffuse reflectors, with the net result that they would have appeared approximately as bright as the mountain itself (if they were 1 m size at 3 km, corresponding to about 10 m size at 30 km; if their effective cross-sectional area was less than 1 m^2 then they were dimmer than the mountain).

Hence there is no reason to believe that Arnold could have misidentified "flashes" of light (pulsations in brightness might be a better term) from birds and, instead, thought they were arc-bright flashes from metal surfaces.

And

DRAW A MAP!

—

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Date: Sun, 26 Mar 2000 02:24:03 EST

Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror ExperimentsStatus: O

Bruce,

My questions in my usual COMMENTS sections below.

Brad

In a message dated 3/25/00 8:15:33 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Regarding the size and brightness of the "beam" of sunlight reflected from
a flat mirror:

I have done a couple of experiments. The first was with an 11 inch
diameter front silver mirror, a white card and the sun.

>

Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:05:07 -0500

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items. charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Disposition: inline

>>

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Date: Sun, 26 Mar 2000 04:09:02 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold & Flash OpticsStatus:

Bruce,

MORE COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated 3/25/00 8:14:50 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Regarding the reflection from a flat metal surface vs the diffuse

reflection from

the snow I wrote:

>>

> If you compare this luminous intensity with the previous you will see

that

> the "handwriting is on the wall".... as I said before, the diffuse

"flash"

> cannot compare with the specular "flash:"

To which Brad replied:

>COMMENTS: Wrong question again. Were talking about the contrast between

SNOW >BACKGROUND and the objects FLASH, and NOT about any FLASH from
a

GLACIER.

>The snow gets brightness contributions from the ENTIRE SNOW-CAPPED

MOUNTAIN. Mt. Rainiers >Lambertian diffuse contributions from snow would

probably cover, at an order of magnitude estimate, >about 5 miles width

times 10,000 feet height divided by 3 for area of a triangle, or VERY
ROUGHLY 8 >million sq.meters NOT 520 sq.meters.

>So we should probably bump up Bruces diffuse reflector figure from $3.7E6$
lumens/steradian to about $>5.7E10$ lm/sterad.

As long as the objects are AT LEAST the size of one "resolution element"
(And they were
larger than this) then the proper comparison is between the light reflected
by the object of some
assumed size and the light reflected by a comparable area of the snow.
This is because the areas of snow adjacent to the area "covered by" the
object are "resolved" that is, in his eye the images of the mountain to the
left, right, above, below, etc. are not overlapping or blurred into the
image of the object. Hence one does not use the whole snowy area of the
mountain for comparison because the flash from an object is a concentration
of light from just a small fraction of the total area. Rather one
compares the reflected light using comparable sized areas. Hence I stick by
my original estimate except for one proviso: I can't unquantify the effect
of veiling glare. The light from the nearby snowy areas and even from the
whole mountain and surrounding sky contribute to veiling glare light, light
scattered within his eyeball, that lies "on top of " the light from any
particular resolution area. This glare could make anything thing
"difficult to see" by setting a lower bound to the amount of light hitting
any part of the retina.

MORE COMMENTS: We're assuming each Arnold UFO to have been a FLAT MIRROR

reflector of 520 sq.meters area. But this is TOO MUCH. Arnold's side view profile of the objects drawn for the AAF in early July 1947 shows a BICONVEX not FLAT profile with focal points about 1-2 object diameters behind the presumably reflecting surfaces. So the luminosity of the objects will have to be dropped.

[Bruce]

However, Arnold reported that he did see flashes

of light from the objects before and after they passed Rainier from what he

wrote one can certainly infer that he saw flashes also as they passed the mountain.

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In other words, if Arnold tried to track one particular object by its flashes it could very easily miss flashing behind or in front of Rainier because the flashes were not that frequent (a 9-second interval between flashes might just miss the 8-second passage of Rainier). Arnold indicates the flashes were not orderly but erratic in timing and seemingly clumped together in 2-3 roughly at the same time. Hence there must have been 2-3-second gaps of time with no flashes anyway and if the objects passed behind Mt. Rainier only perhaps 3-4 objects' flashes would be missed, but at least one object of a clump of 2-3 would STILL FLASH IN SIGHT before or after passing BEHIND Rainier. So the NUMBER of objects flashing would diminish by a few but there

would be no increase in the length of the 2-3-second intervals between clumps of flashes. HENCE ARNOLD WOULD HAVE HAD TO BE EXTREMELY OBSERVANT TO HAVE NOTICED A FEW LESS FLASHES if the objects passed BEHIND Rainier and there would have been no time delays or gaps at all to notice. And these few (perhaps 3-4) easily missed flashes could have been "filled in" by side reflections of the flashes from Rainier's glaciers as the objects approached the mountain and as they departed and/or POSSIBLY a sun reflection from a glacier.

And I submit that when the objects were in the vicinity of Rainier they could ONLY be seen by their FLASHES because otherwise their angular size was so tiny (especially vertically -- too thin to see), contrast so low, and their angular velocity was then so high that the objects moved in a "flicker" time interval from about 1.3 object length (your figure) to 3 objects lengths (my figure), blurring the images to invisibility. Because of the increase in distance and the more parallel perspective angle, by the time the objects appeared south of Goat Ridge on the way to Mt. Adams, their angular speed would have dropped by roughly a factor of four. And that is precisely when Arnold is able to give a description of the objects' (or the lone odd-object's) appearance as part of his chronological sequence (all other descriptions he gives out of order as digressions).

[Bruce]

Therefore I deduce that the flashes were brighter than the snow

and all surroundings. Of course, Arnold said this, when he compared them to looking at an arc. I know from experience (experiment) that looking at the sun reflected from aluminized mirror can be compared to "looking at an arc" although not as blue.

I wrote:

>> Multiply by the solid angle of Arnold's eyeball and get

>> $3.7\text{E}6 \text{ lm/sr} \times 3.1\text{E}-15 \text{ sr} = 1.1\text{E}-8$

>>

>> So, you see, previously I made "compensating errors" that provided the

> >correct QUALITATIVE answer that the diffuse reflection is less bright than

> >the specular. Oddly enough, when the errors are corrected the ratio of

> >specular to diffuse is even greater than before!

>

Brad wrote:

>COMMENTS: We had to bump up Bruces snow brightness figure to $5.7E10$

lm/sterad so the correct >figure here should be more than whats indicated

here, perhaps roughly $2E-4$ (1/5,000th) rather than $>1.1E-8$ (about 1/100 millionth).

I would bump it back to where it was... with the proviso that veiling glare in his eyeball, which IS a result of summing all the brightness of the mountain, sky, etc. (but most importantly the snow near the objects) could decrease the visibility of the flashes. Unfortunately I don't know how to estimate glare in his eyeball/ (I did estimate and in fact measure glare and its effects in the Trent photos!)

I wrote

>> CONTINUING:

> >A flat ice mirror of the same size but specularly reflecting only about 3%

> >of the light would have an intensity of

>COMMENTS: I dont doubt that ice is less reflective than metal, except of

course at grazing angles of incidence where almost every substance has

nearly 100% reflectance. But I wonder about 3%, it >seems too low. That

makes ice BLACKER than the blackest objects in the solar system (Phobos and

>Deimos which I think are about 6%) or carbonaceous chondrite meteorites.

Isn't charcoal around 3% reflectance? Something doesn't seem right here. >

The low reflectivity of ice is a result of reflection from a DIELECTRIC material as opposed to a conductor. The transparent (to visible wavelengths) dielectric allows light penetration through the surface and therefore has appreciable transmission. The formula for normal (perpendicular) incidence is $R = \frac{(n-1)^2}{(n+1)^2}$ where n is the refractive index. Reflectivity changes with angles (and polarization), especially angles close to grazing incidence, but for the angles considered here this is a valid value for reflectivity.

For typical glass this is 1.55 ± 0.05 . R becomes 0.046. This is the reflectivity at each surface or boundary. For plate glass the total reflection back is 0.046 from the first surface plus (0.0954 transmission through the surface times 0.046 reflection at the second surface times 0.0954 transmission of light backwards through the first surface) = 0.088. (Here I am ignoring the possibility of multiple-pass wave interference effects such as with a particular type of parallel plate interferometer.)

For water/ice the refractive index is about 1.33 which gives a reflectivity of 0.02, even lower than the 0.03 I mentioned before. Note that this is the specular reflectivity from a surface of ice. There could be further light bounced back by inclusions in the ice, but that would add a diffuse component. Black means an object doesn't reflect light back. A perfectly transparent medium would be "black" even though it wouldn't look black unless it were silhouetted against a black background. Black materials, however, absorb light. They are not transparent and they

specularly reflect no more than would be expected from the discontinuity in refractive index (air vs the material) at the surface of material.

Consider black glass. It does reflect light (4% from the front surface), yet looks black. To reduce the reflection further one does not use a flat surface but rather a diffuse surface. Black velvet (which nevertheless as a "gloss" reflection at very flat angles) is of the blackest things.

Ultimate black is a hole in a large box that has diffuse black material coating the inside. Like the roach motel, photos check in but they don't check out. BUT... if you put a clear glass window over the hole it is no longer perfectly black.

Anyway, we shouldn't be talking about blackness but rather reflectivity.

>> FOR FLAT ICE REFLECTOR OF AREA 520 m²

>>

>> $I_i = 0.03 \times 1E5 \times 520 / 7.6E-5$ in lm/sr = 2.1E10 lm/sr.

>

>> Compare this with I_m above. the "ice flash" would be of lower intensity

>> than the "metal flash" (about 1/30th of the metal flash)

>COMMENTS: Basically this calculation amounts to nothing more than the claim that ice is 1/30th as >reflective as metal and Ive already suggested (above) that that would make ice almost as black as >charcoal, so something doesnt seem right.

May not SEEM right.... but I believe it is.

MORE COMMENTS: Understood, but I think we need empirical data on sun

reflections from glaciers.

>

Regarding speed and motion blur:

I wrote:

>> The above calculation gives an indication of the smear for focused images

>> in a FIXED eyeball. However, the eye is not fixed. If a person is

>> watching a moving object he tracks the object with a combination of eye and

>> head motion. It is easy to turn the eye/head at several degrees per

>> second. Hence one may imagine that Arnold could have tracked the objects

>> and in this case cause the edge smear to be less than 2 resolution

>> elements.

>COMMENTS: But Arnold could not see or could only barely see the objects when on edge (see >Bruces remarks, below) so he did not have continuous tracking. Moreover, with 9 different objects to >shift his focus from, it is highly unlikely that his eyes tracked on any one object or another powerful >reason he could not have been continuously tracking with his eyeballs.

He could see the whole group moving and I'm sure he was tracking the group.

Not all were on

edge at the same time, I presume, but even if they were he could have

established a "tracking rate" by continual observation of motion of the group.

MORE COMMENTS: But Arnold could not pick up fine details with his scotopic vision when the objects were spread over 12-22 degrees (5-mile long "chain" of objects from 13 to 23 miles away) and his foveal vision blinded by after-images from the flashes.

I have previously posted arguments that Arnold mentally projected the group's motion forward past Rainier (Arnold SAYS he did this) and now at least you're semi-independently arriving at the same type of "tracking rate" ability.

[Bruce]

I wrote:

- > Thus I do not believe that the images of the objects were noticeably smeared
- > by motion. Since he went to the trouble of describing the shape and
- > making a drawing I would tend to accept his claim that he could see shape,
- > as opposed to him saying "They were so small they were just dots." He did
- > "admit" t not being able to see a "shape" when the objects were edge-on.
- > At that time they appeared as thin lines.
- >

.....

I wrote:

- >> You suggest that the presence of "glacier flashes" would "make up for" the
- >> lack of "object flashes" as the o bjects went behind the mountains and

>> Arnold would confuse the "glacier flashes" with object flashes and thus
be

>> confused as to what really happened.

>>

>> First of all, I doubt the existence of numerous glacier flashes.

MORE COMMENTS: But there also might have been reflections or "images" (as Arnold called them) of the objects' flashes off Rainier's glaciers as they approached the mountain, as Arnold seems to indicate. As I pointed out (above) there were only about 3-4 isolated missing flashes to "fill in" and even if not filled in Arnold almost certainly would have overlooked them anyway.

[Bruce]

But

even

>> if they existed they should have been discernible from object flashes.

>> You pointed out that glacier ice is less reflective than metal (roughly

>> 1/30 as reflective)

Brad wrote:

>COMMENTS: Bruce provided the 1/30 figure for ice reflectivity versus metal and I have said (above) >this seems too low, like the equivalent of black paper as I recall.

I wrote:

>> but that there was "more of it. " True, the brightness

>> of the flash depends upon the area of the mirror, but I would be
surprised

>> to find, on a convoluted and weather beaten surface such as a glacier

ANY

>> flat surface comparable in size to the 520 m² used here, or even 52 m²

or

>> even 5² that was flat. More likely it would be a curved surface and this

>> would introduce further divergence in the reflected beam.

Brad wrote:

>COMMENTS: Glaciers constantly move and flake off HUGE FLAT CHUNKS of their crystalline >faces. They would hardly be CURVED!

This ice is not like a perfect crystal. There are lots of dislocations from microscopic to macroscopic in size. The glacier ice is, after all, a series of layers of freezing or compressed snow. Any "face" of newly broken off ice will most likely be a jumble surfaces in various sizes directions and curvatures. And, snow fallen on the ice and melting from the sun and wind will also effect the surfaces.

>

MORE COMMENTS: We need actual empirical data on glaciers' optical properties. Glaciers flake off in huge flat frontal planes as they slowly move downslope, which would provide reflective interfaces. And as I've pointed out, Arnold's objects cannot be treated as FLAT MIRRORS of 520 sq.meter area when they were described as BICONVEX, so glacier "reflectors" could be more "competitive" in relative effective area of reflection of sunlight.

[Bruce]

Regarding flash duration I wrote:

>>Had he been flying more directly

>> toward the reflector, say at 20 degrees with respect to the beam, the
>> distance would have been greater, say 906 m. Had Arnold been flying
toward
>> the mountain the distance within the beam could have been miles. The
>> point is that, because of the size of the assumed beam and because
Arnold
>> was not flying perpendicular to the beam axis, the duration of the
>> reflection could have been ten seconds or more. This is not a flash as
>> brief as 0.1 second.

>

>

>> To assume flat reflectors on the mountain one essentially assumes there
> >are many of them pointing in random directions such that Arnold could
have
> >flown through a group of the beams from these reflectors. They would,
> >presumably, be located at random areas on the mountain side

Brad wrote:

>COMMENTS: Given the random orientations it is highly unlikely Arnold
would have flown right across the maximum diameter of such a glacier
reflection of the sun. Far more likely that he BRIEFLY >CLIPPED OFF chords
across such reflected beams, with durations from a fraction of a second up
to >some seconds, and he would have MUCH MORE FREQUENTLY AND
BRIEFLY
CROSSED SUCH >REFLECTIONS than he would have crossed a LONG-
DURATION FULL
BEAM.

I have done an experiment. I have measured the "light curve" of sunlight off a mirror.

As expected the light intensity increases gradually, first slowly, then rapidly then slowly again to reach the peak intensity at the center of the flash. The point is that a chord across a portion of the "beam" from a flat reflector (or a curved reflector) will pass through a much lower intensity than does a line through the center. Thus the brief flash obtained by going along a chord at some distance from the center of the beam is likely to be much dimmer than going through the center. The 1/30 used above (or 1/50 using the refractive index calculation) as the intensity of an ice reflection relative to the metal reflection of the same area reflector, pertains to the center of the beam. Comparing the center of the metal reflection beam with the edge of an ice reflection beam brings in a much smaller factor (1/1000, perhaps).

I wrote:

>>and surely

>> would have been noticed before and after Arnold's sighting by Arnold and

>> others, including investigators in later years.

>> I don't buy that.

>

>COMMENTS: Well, the only people flying at Arnolds altitude around Mt.

Rainier were the occasional >searchers for the missing C-46. And when the

plane was finally found on July 21, 1947, it was by a >GROUND observer. It

may very well be that ice reflections of the sun from Mt. Rainier are a

>well-known local phenomenon ignored by residents from their long familiarity but noticed by outsiders >passing through such as Arnold who was a Boise, Idaho, resident passing through that fateful day in >1947.

<

Arbnold himself would have observed ice flashes while he was searching for the military transport. He also would have seen ice flashes before the objects reached the mountain and after they passed it, whether in front or behind. He would have seen ice flashes as he continued his trip toward Yakima. Therefore, even if he had never seen such flashes before, he would have had plenty of time to develop for himself a recognition of "ice flash phenomenology" that he could therefore separated from "flying saucer flash phenomenology."

I still doubt the existence of a multiplicity of ice "beams" that could somehow be mistaken for flashes from some metal reflector and which would, as the plane flew along, occur in such an order as to make it appear that metallic reflectors creating brief very bright flashes north of the mountain continued their paths across the face of the mountain and then continued further south of the mountain.

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for UFORL@listbot.com; Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:04:24 -0500 (EST)

Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:03:04 -0500

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items. charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Disposition: inline

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From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000327084143.9811A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

On Sat, 25 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:03:04 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

(MOBY SNIP)

@Arnold himself would have observed ice flashes while he was searching for
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@as the plane flew along, occur in such an order as to make it appear that
@metallic reflectors creating brief very bright flashes north of the
@mountain continued their paths across the face of the mountain and then
@continued further south of the mountain.

The question I have about the ice flash theory is how ice flashes
can travel in a straight line.

The following are NOT intended to be explanations for the Arnold
sightings, but are means by which I have seen flashes travel in a
straight line:

I have seen a glow at a certain angle from the sun seem to follow
along with me as I travelled in a vehicle after a frost. It was
on the ground, and always maintained the same angle with respect
to my location and the sun's position. My theory is that it was
an effect of combination reflection and refraction through
randomly oriented hexagonal crystals of ice attached to blades of
grass.

Many times I have seen a specular reflection that rose and fell

ahead of the auto I drove down a straight road at night. It was caused by reflections of a distant light from telephone or power lines. When the poles were not right next to the road, the cause of the effect was not immediately obvious, until I stopped and examined the surroundings.

Here is one I have only a partial explanation for: In 1985, I was in a commuter airliner flying to Chicago over northern Indiana. I looked down and I saw a series of bright flashes from three sources apparently flying in echelon just above the ground. They flashed in sequence: 1, 2, 3, pause, 1, 2, 3, pause. Closer inspection revealed that just after each time the three finished flashing, they passed a high tension tower. Apparently they were some form of sun reflection from the high tension lines, one from each of the cables for the three phases. The only thing I can think of is that there was a flat specular surface on each of the cables. The wires themselves were not visible from the plane, but the towers were.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
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Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 10:49:14 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold & Flash Optics
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

BRAD WROTE

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>profile of the objects drawn for the AAF in early July 1947 shows a BICONVEX
>not FLAT profile with focal points about 1-2 object diameters behind the
>presumably reflecting surfaces. So the luminosity of the objects will have
>to be dropped.

You will note that in a more recent message I discussed the brightness of the reflected light which gave about 0.002 lumen into his eyeball for 520 m² and then pointed out that even if the area were reduced by a factor of 100 the brightness of the mirror reflection would be much greater than that of the snow or "ice flashes"

I WROTE

[Bruce]

>However, Arnold reported that he did see flashes
>of light from the objects before and after they passed Rainier from what he
>wrote one can certainly infer that he saw flashes also as they passed the
>mountain.

BRAD WROTE:

>MORE COMMENTS: But it is ONLY "inference" that he saw flashes in front of

>the mountain, since he never says clearly that he did, and that is troubling.

Yes, but I believe this is a logical inference barring any claim by Arnold that he saw them disappear behind the mountain or that he thought he somehow mixed up UFO flashes with ice flashes (if there were such a thing).

BRAD WROTE:

>I've discovered an interesting "coincidence." I've previously pointed out

>that the estimated 5-mile long chain of objects is WIDER than Mt. Rainier

at

>that altitude, about 4 miles, so that if the objects passed BEHIND Rainier

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>would have dropped by roughly a factor of four. And that is precisely
when
>Arnold is able to give a description of the objects' (or the lone
>odd-object's) appearance as part of his chronological sequence (all other
>descriptions he gives out of order as digressions). >

I think you are making too much of a semi-quantitative statement. You are tacitly assuming that each object dipped/flushed only once in 9 seconds. What if only 2 or 3 of the objects did all the dipping and flashing? More likely is that they were all dipping perhaps at a nearly regular rate but only occasionally did the dip angle line up just right to shine light on Arnold's plane. When they dipped they may have been visible against the mountain as a silhouette when NOT aligned with the sun. Same when they were south of the mountain.. they might have been silhouetted against the white horizon sky (which is not blue unless there is NO water vapor in the atmosphere at the altitude of viewing) sky or, if low enough against a mountain/snow background.

I wrote:

>He could see the whole group moving and I'm sure he was tracking the
group.
> Not all were on
>edge at the same time, I presume, but even if they were he could have
>established a "tracking rate" by continual observation of motion of the
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>I have previously posted arguments that Arnold mentally projected the
group's

>motion forward past Rainier (Arnold SAYS he did this) and now at least
you're

>semi-independently arriving at the same type of "tracking rate" ability.

I don't believe his foveal vision was blinded by after-images because the
flashes were so brief. What Arnold saw from 20 miles was NOT as bright as
what I saw from 270 ft and my own experiment involved viewing steady bright
reflections, not flashes. Moreover, each flash would focus to some point on
his retina. However, quite likely that they did not all focus at exactly
the same point ..

Anyway, it is my opinion that there are just too many imponderables to
allow us to reasonably second guess Arnold as to what he could or couldn't
see. He made a report in which he mentioned the difficulties in viewing
yet went ahead and drew a shape anyway..... a shape that was not round,
even though he said that the objects looked round when they flashed (not
surprising that the flash would appear round regardless of the shape of the
reflector, because it was viewed from a large distance; my experiment proved
the rounding off of the reflection beam shape as distance increased.)
Hence I believe that he could see the basic shape of the objects when they
did not flash.

I WROTE>

>> You suggest that the presence of "glacier flashes" would "make up for"
>the lack of "object flashes" as the objects went behind the mountains
and

>> Arnold would confuse the "glacier flashes" with object flashes and thus
>>be confused as to what really happened.

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>Arnold called them) of the objects' flashes off Rainier's glaciers as they

>approached the mountain, as Arnold seems to indicate. As I pointed out
>(above) there were only about 3-4 isolated missing flashes to "fill in"
and

>even if not filled in Arnold almost certainly would have overlooked them
>anyway.

I believe less in reflections from the objects hitting the mountain and
creating noticeable "double reflections." The best the objects could do

would be to reflect the equivalent of direct sunlight onto the mountain over small areas comparable to the size of the objects plus beam divergence over the distance from the object to the mountain. This could not be brighter than the direct sunlight. Hence "object-to-ice flashes" would be less bright than "direct sun on ice flashes."

>Brad wrote:

>>COMMENTS: Glaciers constantly move and flake off HUGE FLAT CHUNKS of

>>their crystalline >faces. They would hardly be CURVED!

I WROTE:

>This ice is not like a perfect crystal. There are lots of dislocations
>from microscopic to macroscopic in size. The glacier ice is, after all, a
>series of layers of freezing or compressed snow. Any "face" of newly
>broken off ice will most likely be a jumble surfaces in various sizes
>directions and curvatures. And, snow fallen on the ice and melting from
t>he sun and wind will also effect the surfaces.

>

BRAD WROTE:

>MORE COMMENTS: We need actual empirical data on glaciers' optical
>properties. Glaciers flake off in huge flat frontal planes as they slowly

>move downslope, which would provide reflective interfaces. And as I've
>pointed out, Arnold's objects cannot be treated as FLAT MIRRORS of 520
>sq.meter area when they were described as BICONVEX, so glacier
"reflectors"

>could be more "competitive" in relative effective area of reflection of
>sunlight. >

I have no problem with getting "glacier flash data" if that is possible.
On the other hand, I pointed out that it was not necessary to imagine 520
m² effective flat surface area in order to calculate a luminous intensity
much greater than that of the glacier flashes or snow.

.....

Perhaps the only valuable information to come out of this argument is the
calculation of relative brightness for comparison with pelicans....
which shows that only pelicans which happened to be welding pieces of steel
together could have been mistaken for metallic reflectors at 20 miles
distance.

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Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 10:49:32 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

I WROTE, regarding my experiments:

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>a flat mirror:
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>

Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 11:14:17 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000327093641.9811B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sat, 25 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:05:07 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@
@Regarding the size and brightness of the "beam" of sunlight reflected from
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@diameter front silver mirror, a white card and the sun.

@

Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 12:17:40 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

For those who are really curious to see what Rainier looks like from 9200 ft from various positions, Microsoft Flight Simulator 2000 Professional Edition has a pretty accurate terrain simulation of Washington State. The sim allows you to input any date and time, giving correct sun/moon position, a simulated snowline on the mountain that changes by season, etc. It even has an airport at Chehalis, so you can take off at the correct time in a Cessna of similar performance to Arnold's plane, then fly his route. Little Tahoma is quite visible. Flight Sim 2000 Pro sells for about \$69 USD.

Joel Carpenter

—
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—
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Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 13:41:15 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status:

Larry,

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published in 1980, p. 21). One could try to argue that maybe in between horizontally flat/thin and the bright flash they were not so thin as to be invisible but that does not dispose of the high-speed blur problem or overall tiny size in the first place. And it runs into the problem of poor contrast.

As supposedly mirrored surfaces they would have made almost zero contrast reflecting the images of the snow against the snow or the sky against the sky, and reflecting the image of bright sky near the sun against the bright snow would not have made very good contrast either.

Brad

In a message dated 3/27/00 6:28:54 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Sat, 25 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:03:04 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

(MOBY SNIP)

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----- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 -----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
pie." Will Rogers

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Return-Path: <UFORL-return-1799-8364808@listbot.com>
Received: from rly-yd05.mx.aol.com (rly-yd05.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.5]) by
air-yd04.mail.aol.com (v70.20) with ESMTP; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:54 -0500

Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com ([204.71.191.24]) by rly-yd05.mx.aol.com (v70.21) with ESMTP; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:30 -0500

Received: (qmail 11218 invoked by uid 108); 27 Mar 2000 14:28:22 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

Received: (qmail 5908 invoked from network); 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000

Received: from snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.186)

by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000

Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203])

by snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id JAA12281

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:25 -0500 (EST)

Received: from localhost (lrobbins@localhost)

by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id JAA05855

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)

Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)

From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobbins@indiana.edu>

In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000327084143.9811A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 18:30:55 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror ExperimentsStatus:

Bruce,

Arnold himself said he was "BLINDED" by the flashes. In his original newspaper interview of June 25, 1947, "He said the reflection was so brilliant that it BLINDED him 'as if someone had started an ARC light in front of my eyes.' " (Pendleton East Oregonian, June 26.)

So when you noticed after-images from a sunlit mirror experiment made comparable in angular size to Arnold's objects, I immediately thought of his "BLINDING" observations (on the road to Damascus or Discus????).

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 27 Mar 2000 10:50:33 AM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

> >
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>
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Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 19:01:39 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000327190031.22015A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 27 Mar 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

My question was how ice flashes could start to the north and end up to the south while apparently traveling in a nearly straight line.

@Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 13:41:15 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@

@@

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@

@

@In a message dated 3/27/00 6:28:54 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@

@<< @

@

@

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@

@@Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:03:04 -0500

@@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

@@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@

@(MOBY SNIP)

@

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@---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----

@Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

@Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
@Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
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@Received: from rly-yd05.mx.aol.com (rly-yd05.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.5]) by
@air-yd04.mail.aol.com (v70.20) with ESMTP; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:54 -0500
@Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com ([204.71.191.24]) by rly-yd05.mx.aol.com
@(v70.21) with ESMTP; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:30 -0500
@Received: (qmail 11218 invoked by uid 108); 27 Mar 2000 14:28:22 -0000
@@Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
@@Received: (qmail 5908 invoked from network); 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000
@Received: from snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.186)
@ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000
@Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203])
@ by snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id JAA12281
@ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:25 -0500 (EST)
@Received: from localhost (lrobins@localhost)
@ by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
@JAA05855
@ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)
@Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)
@From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
@In-@Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000327084143.9811A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
@@@
@ >>
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---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 19:38:50 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status:

If there was only ONE flash of sun from a glacier then there is no sequence to set up. Arnold never said the objects' flashes were in an orderly simple sequence but were erratic.

In a message dated Mon, 27 Mar 2000 7:03:59 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
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>
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> @
> @Brad
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> @
> @In a message dated 3/27/00 6:28:54 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:
> @
> @<< > @
> @
> @
> @On Sat, 25 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:
> @
> @@Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:03:04 -0500
> @@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
> @@> @@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
> @
> @(MOBY SNIP)

> @

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> @
> @
> @
> @---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
> @Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> @Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
> @1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
> @Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
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> @
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> @

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> @Received: from rly-yd05.mx.aol.com (rly-yd05.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.5]) by
> @air-yd04.mail.aol.com (v70.20) with ESMTP; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:54 -0500
> @Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com ([204.71.191.24]) by rly-yd05.mx.aol.com
> @ (v70.21) with ESMTP; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:30 -0500
> @Received: (qmail 11218 invoked by uid 108); 27 Mar 2000 14:28:22 -0000
> @> @Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
> @> @Received: (qmail 5908 invoked from network); 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000
> @Received: from snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.186)
> @ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000
> @Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203])
> @ by snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id JAA12281
> @ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:25 -0500 (EST)
> @Received: from localhost (lrobins@localhost)
> @ by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
> @JAA05855
> @ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)
> @Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)
> @From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
> @Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
> @In-> @Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000327084143.9811A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
> @> @> @
> @>>
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>

@

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>

> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.

> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

>

>

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 01:25:49 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

BRAD WROTE:

(snip)

- > Arnold indicated they flashed erratically with no orderly
- >sequence of 1-2-3 so there was no need for glacier ice reflections to be seen
- >in a sequence as if "traveling" in the same direction as the UFO's. Since

- >there was NO TIME when flashes ever completely stopped and only a few would
- >have been missing from the clumps of flashes (reduced from 2-3 to 1 or 2),

- >and Arnold did not see a simple 1-2-3 sequence to the flashes, it would have
- >been almost impossible for Arnold to keep track of exact numbers of flashes
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- >reflection off a glacier in front of Mt. Rainier to make Arnold think that

- >maybe the objects were responsible and were traveling in front of the
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- >departing object's flash. Seeing a few flashes from between Rainier's summit
- >and Little Tahoma Peak might have indicated to Arnold that the objects were
- >flying behind the mountain thus creating confusion in his mind as to whether
- >they flew behind or in front. (Little Tahoma is about 5/8 mile wide at the
- >10,000-foot level, the exact spacing of Arnold's nine objects in a chain 5

- >miles long, eight segments in between each about 5/8 mile long.) <

I WRITE:

I maintain that Arnold could not have confused glacier flashes with object flashes because of (a) time duration and (b) brightness.

I have already pointed this out. (a)... the glacier flash durations would depend upon what part of a glacier "reflection beam" Arnold's plane passed through. If he passed through the edge or "chord" at a distance from the center the flash might be brief by very DIM. The brightest flash from the glacier would occur if he went through the center of the glacier beam but this would take much longer than 0.1 sec or thereabouts (it would take

some seconds;)

(b) even passing through the center of the beam would not necessarily be as bright a flash as from the objects.

Brad's analysis assumes that there were no dips or tilts of the UFOs without causing flashes. That fact is that there could have been many dips without

flashes and Arnold could have seen the shape during a dip without a flash/. Arnold did not provide precise information on the relationship between the number of times an object dipped/tilted and the number of times that object flashed. All he gave was a crude statistical statement about the number of flashes (2-3) every several seconds. These numbers could be qualitatively correct but wrong quantitatively. Brad interprets this as meaning that since there were nine objects each one only flashed once in nine seconds

(BRAD WROTE:

If you read my subsequent posting you'll see that I point out that according

to Arnold there were not that many flashes, only about one flash every 9 seconds for any given object. Because crossing Mt. Rainier would take only

about 8 seconds most objects' flashes would happen to skirt around Rainier without interruption, making it impossible to tell if they went behind or in

front of the mountain just from the flashes.)

If A and C flashed during the first second, B and D during the third second,

F and H during the 5th second, E and I during the 7th second and A and J during

the 9th second and C and B during the 12th second,

we would have 2 flashes every several (3) seconds and it would be 8 seconds between flashes of one of the objects (A) and at least 9 seconds between flashes of another object (B).

But if there were three flashes during every pair of seconds or if one of the

objects happened to flash several times in 9 seconds this would screw up the scenario. Arnold didn't say that any one object never flashed twice or three times on a row.

The Bottom Line is that we can't read too much into Arnold's crude statistical

statement. Any "mountain" of logic based on that statement is on shaky ground.

>The only other way Arnold could tell whether the objects were in front or

>behind Rainier is if he could see them in between flashes and I contend that
 >it was virtually impossible -- the objects were at their highest angular
 >velocity near Rainier and would have been blurred by about 1.3 to 3 object
 >lengths in the space of a "flicker" interval (1/16 to 1/25 second depending
 >on whose figures). They were already extremely tiny, at 2.6 arcminutes in
 >length horizontally, which is less than 1/12 the full moon. And they were
 >very "thin" vertically according to Arnold, but his estimate makes them so
 >thin (about 0.1 to 0.2 arcmin) they would DISAPPEAR, going well below visual
 >resolution acuity (0.5 arcmin), and he actually seems to suggest that is what
 >they did, DISAPPEARED. Arnold said they were "so thin I could barely see
 >them" (UP, Pendleton, Ore., June 26, 1947) and then there is Arnold's
 >peculiarly ambiguous statement "When they turned lengthwise or flat-wise to
 >me, they were very thin and they actually disappeared from sight behind a
 >sharp projection on Mount Rainier in the snowfield." (1977 Fate Proceedings
 >published in 1980, p. 21). One could try to argue that maybe in between
 >horizontally flat/thin and the bright flash they were not so thin as to be
 >invisible but that does not dispose of the high-speed blur problem or overall
 >tiny size in the first place. And it runs into the problem of poor contrast.
 > As supposedly mirrored surfaces they would have made almost zero contrast
 >reflecting the images of the snow against the snow or the sky against the
 >sky, and reflecting the image of bright sky near the sun against the bright
 >snow would not have made very good contrast either. >

If we don't assume that any one object flashed each time it dipped, but rather
 that there were dips when it didn't flash, then Arnold could have gotten a
 view of it (a) against the mountain and (b) against the horizon haze (likely to
 be white). Brad assumes low contrast because of reflecting the mountain snow,
 However,.when the object dipped it's
 mirrored surface presumably was tilted toward Arnold CLOSE TO BUT
 NOT EXACTLY aligned with the and for solar reflection. That would mean it
 would not be tilted in such a way as to reflect mountain snow to the EAST

of the object
but rather the blue sky (instead of the sun) to the WEST of the object.
This would make it appear
DARKER than the white mountainside. The same would be true is silhouetted
against the white horizon sky (horizon is not blue as long as there is
water vapor
in the air).

As for the "high speed blur problem" I tried looking at objects at varying
distances
from my automobile. It was, of course, easy to find things for which the
angular
rate of motion was large (objects close to the car). I could perfectly
well see the
shapes of tree branches, twigs on tree branches (no leaves right now)
telephone poles, etc, that were moving past
at several degrees per second. In Arnold's case we had a max angular
speed like 1.4 degrees/sec. So I don't think motion blur plays a role
here.

I point out again that Arnold did draw a picture showing an outline.
Therefore I believe that he got a good enough look at them to have an
idea of the outline. After all, he concentrated on trying to see and
identify
the shape and was not able to compare it with any known (to him) aircraft.

An alternative to ponder.:"
If he HADN'T been able to see the shape well enough to reject the
"conventional aircraft" identification, and if they hadn't flown in a
"weird"
manner, he might well have passed it off as ultra fast aircraft and
not bothered to report it.

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 01:26:40 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Flight Sim 2000 Pro and Arnold
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Does it have "ice flashes?

—
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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 01:26:44 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Regarding my solar cell experiment Larry wrote:

>

Are you sure you didn't saturate the photocell? Try rotating it in sunlight, from edge-on to full-face to the sun, and continuing on to edge-on in the other direction. You should get a perfect sine curve (with a deviation at the bottom if other light is also striking it), unless the photocell is non-linear. If it saturates, the top will flatten out. This is the control for your experiment.

<

I cut the area of the mirror from 0.098 m^2 to 0.055 m^2 . The amplitude of the peak intensity at the solar cell should drop by the same ratio, $0.055/0.098 = 0.56$.

The amplitude of the solar cell output dropped from "1" to "0.57". In other words in this simple test the nonlinearity was only a couple of percent.

—
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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 08:34:44 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000328083310.10799A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

Then how did he get the impression they were traveling in a line towards the south?

Or are you saying that the "objects" were afterimages of the flashes?

On Mon, 27 Mar 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 19:38:50 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@

@@

@If there was only ONE flash of sun from a glacier then there is no sequence to set up. Arnold never said the objects' flashes were in an orderly simple sequence but were erratic.

@

@

@In a message dated Mon, 27 Mar 2000 7:03:59 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

@

@> @>

@>

@>

@> On Mon, 27 Mar 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@>

@>

@> My question was how ice flashes could start to the north and end

@> up to the south while apparently traveling in a nearly straight

@> line.

@>

@>

@> @Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 13:41:15 EST

@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

@> @Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@> @

@> @@> @

@> @Larry,

@> @

@> @If you read my subsequent posting you'll see that I point out that according
@> @to Arnold there were not that many flashes, only about one flash every 9
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@> @time gap or increase the delay to the next because Arnold indicated the
@> @flashes came in clumps of 2-3 so only the numbers of flashes in each clump
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 @> @@@> @@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
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@> @

@> @

@> @

@> @---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----

@> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

@> @Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

@> @Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin

@> @1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is

@> @Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard

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@> @

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@> @air-yd04.mail.aol.com (v70.20) with ESMTP; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:54 -0500
@> @Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com ([204.71.191.24]) by rly-yd05.mx.aol.com
@> @ (v70.21) with ESMTP; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:30 -0500
@> @Received: (qmail 11218 invoked by uid 108); 27 Mar 2000 14:28:22 -0000
@> @@> @Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
@> @@> @Received: (qmail 5908 invoked from network); 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000
@> @Received: from snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.186)
@> @ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000
@> @Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203])
@> @ by snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUP0) with ESMTP id JAA12281
@> @ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:25 -0500 (EST)
@> @Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)
@> @ by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
@> @JAA05855
@> @ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)
@> @Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)
@> @From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
@> @@> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@> @Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
@> @In-@> @Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000327084143.9811A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
@> @@> @@> @
@> @ >>
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@> @
@> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
@> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
@> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
@> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
@> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
@> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
@> @
@> @
@> @

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----- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- -----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 06:36:15 -0700
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Flight Sim 2000 Pro and Arnold
References: <200003280126_MC2-9EDC-60C0@compuserve.com>
Status:

How about "Pelicans"?

Seriously, it would be interesting to see the terrain. How about flying the route at the same time of year/day with similar weather?

bruce maccabee wrote:

> >
> Does it have "ice flashes?"
>
>

-
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>

-
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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 08:54:29 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000328084259.10799B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 28 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 01:26:44 -0500
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
@
@@
@Regarding my solar cell experiment Larry wrote:
@>
@Are you sure you didn't saturate the photocell? Try rotating it
@in sunlight, from edge-on to full-face to the sun, and continuing
@on to edge-on in the other direction. You should get a perfect
@sine curve (with a deviation at the bottom if other light is
@also striking it), unless the photocell is non-linear. If it
@saturates, the top will flatten out. This is the control for your
@experiment.
@
@<
@I cut the area of the mirror from 0.098 m^2 to 0.055 m^2 . The
@amplitude of the peak intensity at the solar cell should drop
@by the same ratio, $0.055/0.098 = 0.56$.
@The amplitude of the solar cell output dropped from "1" to
@"0.57". In other words in this simple test the nonlinearity was
@only a couple of percent.

I still suggest that you try the experiment I suggested, because it will calibrate the entire curve, not just two points. A nonlinear response that just happens to coincide at two points is a very distinct possibility. I see that kind of error all of the time (part of my job is to be an expert on sensors).

What kind of photocell were you using?

Different kinds of light sensitive materials and different kinds of dopants affect the output curve. Many kinds of cells designed for solar power are doped to give more power at low light levels, but they flatten out earlier at high light levels. Wavelength affects the output curve too.

@

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@

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----

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Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:11:22 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: RO

Brad wrote in response to Larry:

>

If there was only ONE flash of sun from a glacier then there is no sequence to set up. Arnold never said the objects' flashes were in an orderly simple sequence but were erratic.

<

True. But as I have pointed out before , it seems to me unlikely that Arnold would confuse a "glacier flash" with an "object flash.". First of all, this glacier flash beam would be much less intense than the beam from a metal reflection because of the lower reflectivity of ice. Second, an more important, the temporal variation of the flash would depend upon the distance over which Arnold's plane would "penetrate" the flash beam. For a "brief flash" he would be at the edge of the supposed glacier beam and would hardly see any flash at all. To see the brightest possible glacier flash, still something like 1/30 to 1/50 of the flash brightness of the objects, he would have to fly through the beam, which could require many seconds.... hardly a "brief flash" like 0.1 second.

—
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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:11:34 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: RO

BRAD WROTE:

>Arnold himself said he was "BLINDED" by the flashes. In his original newspaper interview of June 25, >1947, "He said the reflection was so brilliant that it BLINDED him 'as if someone had started an ARC >light in front of my eyes.' " (Pendleton East Oregonian, June 26.)

>So when you noticed after-images from a sunlit mirror experiment made comparable in angular size >to Arnold's objects, I immediately thought of his "BLINDING" observations (on the road to Damascus >or Discus????).

Well, perhaps Arnold had a "Damascus" type revelation as a result of this, but as far as "blinding" is concerned I can say this: if the flashes had been so intense and repetitive as to cause a "spot" to appear at the center of his field of view, then he would, in fact, been able to see nothing but the flashes. Even the mountain itself would have been reduced in apparent brightness because once created a "spot" before the eyes stays for a while. I don't know how many lumens of light in a short burst are needed to create a "spot" of noticeable "depth." By short I mean so brief that it is completed before the cells have a chance to begin regenerating the vision (recharging the rhodopsin, or whatever). And by "depth" I mean the contrast in sensitivity between the "flash blinded" eye and the unblinded eye.

Flash blinded can mean virtually blind (look into a flash bulb from a few feet)..... but this condition does not last long. What does last is the color shift as the various color sensors are saturated. Thus you can see something, but it appears "pale" compared to normal.

We simply don't know what sort of blinding condition Arnold suffered from these flashes/ He said several every several seconds, but the flashes were not coming from the same points in his field of view because the several were not from the same object I presume. Hence the "duty cycle" for any one point in his field of view was low: 0.1 sec flash every several seconds.. This is quite different from the situation with my experiment where the "duty cycle" was 100% when I was looking at the mirror trying to determine the effective edges of the beam.

I plan to do an experiment with a flash bulb in daylight.

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:18:08 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: RO

I WROTE:

>@I cut the area of the mirror from 0.098 m² to 0.055 m² . The
@amplitude of the peak intensity at th solar cell should drop
@by the same ratio, 0.055/0.098 = 0.56.
@The amplitude of the solar cell output dropped from "1" to
@"0.57". In other words in this simple test the nonlinearity was
@only a couple of percent.

LARRY WROTE:

I still suggest that you try the experiment I suggested, because
it will calibrate the entire curve, not just two points. A
nonlinear response that just happens to coincide at two points is
a very distinct possibility. I see that kind of error all of the
time (part of my job is to be an expert on sensors).

What kind of photocell were you using?

Different kinds of light sensitive materials and different kinds
of dopants affect the output curve. Many kinds of cells designed
for solar power are doped to give more power at low light levels,
but they flatten out earlier at high light levels. Wavelength
affects the output curve too.

<

If it really became important to know the exact shape of the
light curve to within the proverbial gnat's eyebrow I would
do a complete calibration using a more sensitive recorder
and a lower resistance. The solar cell itself was a standard
silicon type I got years ago, about 2 cm long by 1 cm wide.
Such a device is "ideally linear" only when loaded with
zero ohms.... which can be effectively done with an operational
amplifier circuit. I did not try to create such a circuit for this
experiment.

—
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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:23:06 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Flight Sim 2000 Pro and Arnold
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: RO

>
Seriously, it would be interesting to see the terrain. How about flying
the route at the same time of year/day with similar weather?
<

Good idea.

—
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—
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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 12:18:21 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: RO

Arnold said he saw the objects traveling south in a line well BEFORE they even reached Rainier. In his letter to the AAF, Arnold said that at the first flash "I looked to the left and the north of Mt. Rainier where I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 foot elevation and going, seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees."

Arnold also clearly states that he was able to mentally project the objects' flight path forward to anticipate where they were going to be BEFORE they reached Rainier: "I could see the formation was going to pass directly in front of me, as it was flying at approximately 170 degrees. I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of Mount Rainier...." (COTS) (Too bad he couldn't continue the account right here and describe how they didn't just "rapidly near" the snow border but passed over the border and in front.)

By the way, Arnold later came to doubt that these "flashes" were sun reflections at all but instead were emitted by the objects themselves, being self-luminous evidently: In 1952 Arnold wrote, "AT THE TIME [in 1947] I did not get the impression that these FLASHES were EMITTED by them, but rather that it was the sun's reflection" but apparently Arnold changed his mind in the intervening time and did believe the flashes were luminous emissions. "This brilliant flash that came from their surfaces, which I ASSUMED was from the sun reflection AT FIRST, would pulsate," he said in 1977. I think Arnold came to believe in space animals or some such theory.

I didn't suggest the "objects" themselves were after-images, though it is true that after-images are dark against lighter background.

In a message dated 3/28/00 5:35:45 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

Then how did he get the impression they were traveling in a line towards the south?

Or are you saying that the "objects" were afterimages of the flashes?

On Mon, 27 Mar 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 19:38:50 EST
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@@To: UFORL@listbot.com

@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@

@@

@If there was only ONE flash of sun from a glacier then there is no sequence to set up. Arnold never said the objects' flashes were in an orderly simple sequence but were erratic.

@

@

@In a message dated Mon, 27 Mar 2000 7:03:59 PM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@

@> @>

@>

@>

@> On Mon, 27 Mar 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@>

@>

@> My question was how ice flashes could start to the north and end

@> up to the south while apparently traveling in a nearly straight

@> line.

@>

@>

@> @Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 13:41:15 EST

@> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com

@> @@> @To: UFORL@listbot.com

@> @Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@> @

@> @@> @

@> @Larry,

@> @

@> @If you read my subsequent posting you'll see that I point out that according

@> @to Arnold there were not that many flashes, only about one flash every 9

@> @seconds for any given object. Because crossing Mt. Rainier would take only

@> @about 8 seconds most objects' flashes would happen to skirt around Rainier

@> @without interruption, making it impossible to tell if they went behind or in

@> @front of the mountain just from the flashes. There would only have been

@> @about 3-4 flashes missing by going behind Mt. Rainier and none would cause a

@> @time gap or increase the delay to the next because Arnold indicated the

@> @flashes came in clumps of 2-3 so only the numbers of flashes in each clump

@> @would be diminished, not their timing increased (there might not even have

@> @been as many as 3-4 missing if a few showed up in the gap between Rainier and

@> @Little Tahoma). Arnold indicated they flashed erratically with no orderly
@> @sequence of 1-2-3 so there was no need for glacier ice reflections to be seen
@> @in a sequence as if "traveling" in the same direction as the UFO's.
Since
@> @there was NO TIME when flashes ever completely stopped and only a few would
@> @have been missing from the clumps of flashes (reduced from 2-3 to 1 or 2),
@> @and Arnold did not see a simple 1-2-3 sequence to the flashes, it would have
@> @been almost impossible for Arnold to keep track of exact numbers of flashes
@> @to see that ANY at all were missing. And it would take only ONE sun
@> @reflection off a glacier in front of Mt. Rainier to make Arnold think that
@> @maybe the objects were responsible and were traveling in front of the
@> @mountain -- or just one side glacier's reflection of an approaching or
@> @departing object's flash. Seeing a few flashes from between Rainier's summit
@> @and Little Tahoma Peak might have indicated to Arnold that the objects were
e
@> @flying behind the mountain thus creating confusion in his mind as to whether
@> @they flew behind or in front. (Little Tahoma is about 5/8 mile wide at the
@> @10,000-foot level, the exact spacing of Arnold's nine objects in a chain
5
@> @miles long, eight segments in between each about 5/8 mile long.)
@> @
@> @The only other way Arnold could tell whether the objects were in front or
@> @behind Rainier is if he could see them in between flashes and I contend that
@> @it was virtually impossible -- the objects were at their highest angular
@> @velocity near Rainier and would have been blurred by about 1.3 to 3
object
@> @lengths in the space of a "flicker" interval (1/16 to 1/25 second depending
@> @on whose figures). They were already extremely tiny, at 2.6 arcminutes in
@> @length horizontally, which is less than 1/12 the full moon. And they were
@> @very "thin" vertically according to Arnold, but his estimate makes them so
@> @thin (about 0.1 to 0.2 arcmin) they would DISAPPEAR, going well below visual
@> @resolution acuity (0.5 arcmin), and he actually seems to suggest that is what
@> @they did, DISAPPEARED. Arnold said they were "so thin I could barely see

@> @them" (UP, Pendleton, Ore., June 26, 1947) and then there is Arnold's
 @> @peculiarly ambiguous statement "When they turned lengthwise or flat-wise
 to
 @> @me, they were very thin and they actually disappeared from sight behind a
 @> @sharp projection on Mount Rainier in the snowfield." (1977 Fate
 Proceedings
 @> @published in 1980, p. 21). One could try to argue that maybe in between
 @> @horizontally flat/thin and the bright flash they were not so thin as to
 be
 @> @invisible but that does not dispose of the high-speed blur problem or
 overall
 @> @tiny size in the first place. And it runs into the problem of poor
 contrast.
 @> @ As supposedly mirrored surfaces they would have made almost zero
 contrast
 @> @reflecting the images of the snow against the snow or the sky against the
 @> @sky, and reflecting the image of bright sky near the sun against the
 bright
 @> @snow would not have made very good contrast either.
 @> @
 @> @Brad
 @> @
 @> @
 @> @In a message dated 3/27/00 6:28:54 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:
 @> @
 @> @<< @> @
 @> @
 @> @
 @> @On Sat, 25 Mar 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:
 @> @
 @> @@Date: Sat, 25 Mar 2000 11:03:04 -0500
 @> @@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
 @> @@@> @@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
 @> @@Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
 @> @
 @> @(MOBY SNIP)
 @> @
 @> @@Arnold himself would have observed ice flashes while he was searching for
 @> @@the military transport. He also would have seen ice flashes before th
 @> @@objects reached the mountain and after they passed it, whether in front
 or
 @> @@behind. He would have seen ice flashes as he continued his trip toward
 @> @@Yakima. Therefore, even if he had never seen such flashes before, he
 @> @@would have had plenty of time to develop for himself a recognition of
 "ice
 @> @@flash phenomenology" that he could therefore separated from "flying
 saucer
 @> @@flash phenomenology."
 @> @@I still doubt the existence of a multiplicity of ice "beams" that could
 @> @@somehow be mistaken for flashes from some metal reflector and which

would,

@> @@as the plane flew along, occur in such an order as to make it appear that
@> @@metallic reflectors creating brief very bright flashes north of the
@> @@mountain continued their paths across the face of the mountain and then
@> @@continued further south of the mountain.

@> @

@> @

@> @The question I have about the ice flash theory is how ice flashes

@> @can travel in a straight line.

@> @

@> @The following are NOT intended to be explanations for the Arnold

@> @sightings, but are means by which I have seen flashes travel in a

@> @straight line:

@> @

@> @I have seen a glow at a certain angle from the sun seem to follow

@> @along with me as I travelled in a vehicle after a frost. It was

@> @on the ground, and always maintained the same angle with respect

@> @to my location and the sun's position. My theory is that it was

@> @an effect of combination reflection and refraction through

@> @randomly oriented hexagonal crystals of ice attached to blades of

@> @grass.

@> @

@> @Many times I have seen a specular reflection that rose and fell

@> @ahead of the auto I drove down a straight road at night. It

@> @was caused by reflections of a distant light from telephone or

@> @power lines. When the poles were not right next to the road, the

@> @cause of the effect was not immediately obvious, until I stopped

@> @and examined the surroundings.

@> @

@> @Here is one I have only a partial explanation for: In 1985, I was

@> @in a commuter airliner flying to Chicago over northern Indiana. I

@> @looked down and I saw a series of bright flashes from three

@> @sources apparently flying in echelon just above the ground. They

@> @flashed in sequence: 1, 2, 3, pause, 1, 2, 3, pause. Closer

@> @inspection revealed that just after each time the three finished

@> @flashing, they passed a high tension tower. Apparently they were

@> @some form of sun reflection from the high tension lines, one from

@> @each of the cables for the three phases. The only thing I can

@> @think of is that there was a flat specular surface on each of the

@> @cables. The wires themselves were not visible from the plane,

@> @but the towers were.

@> @

@> @

@> @

@> @---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----

@> @Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

@> @Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

@> @Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins

@> @1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is

@> @Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard

@> @ pie." Will Rogers

@> @

@> @

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@> @ by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 27 Mar 2000 14:29:17 -0000

@> @Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203])

@> @ by snorkel.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id JAA12281

@> @ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:25 -0500 (EST)

@> @Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)

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@> @JAA05855

@> @ for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)

@> @Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 09:28:24 -0500 (EST)

@> @From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>

@> @> @To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@> @Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.

@> @In-@> @Message-ID:

<Pine.HPP.3.96.1000327084143.9811A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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@> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

@> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

@> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

@> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

@> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.

@> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.

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Received: from lbmail4.listbot.com ([204.71.191.16]) by rly-zd05.mx.aol.com
(v70.21) with ESMTP; Tue, 28 Mar 2000 08:35:03 -0500
Received: (qmail 13961 invoked by uid 108); 28 Mar 2000 13:53:05 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 19012 invoked from network); 28 Mar 2000 13:35:19 -0000
Received: from mask.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.184)
by lb3.listbot.com with SMTP; 28 Mar 2000 13:35:19 -0000
Received: from juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (juliet.ucs.indiana.edu [129.79.5.203])
by mask.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id IAA23564
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 28 Mar 2000 08:34:45 -0500 (EST)
Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)
by juliet.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/1.6.1.1shakes) with SMTP id
IAA11835
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 28 Mar 2000 08:34:45 -0500 (EST)
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 08:34:44 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000328083310.10799A-
100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 12:37:00 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.Status: RO

Bruce,

Thanks for nicely summarizing the previous highly technical discussions. I would like to point out that sun reflections off metal is an assumption, a theory that is being modeled, and not necessarily the actual cause of the intense "flashes" which Arnold himself came to believe were luminous emissions and not sun reflections (see my previous post).

Brad

In a message dated 3/28/00 8:24:09 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

Brad wrote in response to Larry:

>

If there was only ONE flash of sun from a glacier then there is no sequence to set up. Arnold never said the objects' flashes were in an orderly simple sequence but were erratic.

<

True. But as I have pointed out before , it seems to me unlikely that Arnold would confuse a "glacier flash" with an "object flash.". First of all, this glacier flash beam would be much less intense than the beam from a metal reflection because of the lower reflectivity of ice. Second, and more important, the temporal variation of the flash would depend upon the distance over which Arnold's plane would "penetrate" the flash beam. For a "brief flash" he would be at the edge of the supposed glacier beam and would hardly see any flash at all. To see the brightest possible glacier flash, still something like 1/30 to 1/50 of the flash brightness of the

objects, he would have to fly through the beam, which could require many seconds.... hardly a "brief flash" like 0.1 second.

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for UFORL@listbot.com; Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:12:25 -0500 (EST)
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:11:22 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items. charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 12:39:57 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments
Status: RO

In a message dated 3/28/00 8:26:07 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

BRAD WROTE:

>Arnold himself said he was "BLINDED" by the flashes. In his original newspaper interview of June 25, >1947, "He said the reflection was so brilliant that it BLINDED him 'as if someone had started an ARC >light in front of my eyes.' " (Pendleton East Oregonian, June 26.)

>So when you noticed after-images from a sunlit mirror experiment made comparable in angular size >to Arnold's objects, I immediately thought of his "BLINDING" observations (on the road to Damascus >or Discus????).

Well, perhaps Arnold had a "Damascus" type revelation as a result of this, but as far as "blinding" is concerned I can say this: if the flashes had been so intense and repetitive as to cause a "spot" to appear at the center of his field of view, then he would, in fact, been able to see nothing but the flashes. Even the mountain itself would have been reduced in apparent brightness because once created a "spot" before the eyes stays for a while. I don't know how many lumens of light in a short burst are needed to create a "spot" of noticeable "depth." By short I mean so brief that it is completed before the cells have a chance to begin regenerating the vision (recharging the rhodopsin, or whatever). And by "depth" I mean the contrast in sensitivity between the "flash blinded" eye and the unblinded eye.

Flash blinded can mean virtually blind (look into a flash bulb from a few feet)..... but this condition does not last long. What does last is the color shift as the various color sensors are saturated . Thus you can see something, but it appears "pale" compared to normal.

We simply don't know what sort of blinding condition Arnold suffered from these flashes/ He said several every several seconds, but the flashes were not coming from the same points in his field of view because the several were not from the same object I presume. Hence the "duty cycle" for any one point in his field of view was low: 0.1 sec flash every several seconds.. This is quite different from the situation with my experiment where the "duty cycle" was 100% when I was looking at the mirror trying to determine the effective edges of the beam.

I plan to do an experiment with a flash bulb in daylight.

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for UFORL@listbot.com; Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:12:31 -0500 (EST)
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:11:34 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 12:46:02 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror ExperimentsStatus: RO

IGNORE PREVIOUS MESSAGE THAT AOL LAUNCHED BEFORE I EVEN
WROTE A WORD

Bruce,

Thanks for the analysis. Keep me posted on your experiments.

It just seems to me that it would be hard for Arnold not to have caught at least one flash out of the total 100-200 or so right smack in the center of his field of view, thus impeding his fine-resolution foveal vision. And if he had these dark after-images from the flashes arranged in a horizontal line on either side of his center of focus wouldn't these dark after-images be suspiciously similar to the "thin dark lines" he reported for the objects when not flashing?

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<<

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Flash blinded can mean virtually blind (look into a flash bulb from a few feet)..... but this condition does not last long. What does last is the color shift as the various color sensors are saturated . Thus you can see something, but it appears "pale" compared to normal.

We simply don't know what sort of blinding condition Arnold suffered from these flashes/ He said several every several seconds, but the flashes were not coming from the same points in his field of view because the several were not from the same object I presume. Hence the "duty cycle" for any one point in his field of view was low: 0.1 sec flash every several seconds.. This is quite different from the situation with my experiment where the "duty cycle" was 100% when I was looking at the mirror trying to determine the effective edges of the beam.

I plan to do an experiment with a flash bulb in daylight.

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 11:11:34 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 19:25:35 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Flash Blinded by the LIGHT
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

I wrote:

>

I plan to do an experiment with a flash bulb in daylight.

<

OK, I did them in a lighted room!

I first used a clear glass plate as a reflector. Figure 4% reflection from each surface so 8% of the flash light from a small camera (recycleable type). To carry this out.... flashing in my own eye from a distance,... I stood about 10 ft from the glass, so I was effectively 20 ft from the flash.

I found (a) the flash produced a small spot in my field of vision which was only "wiped out" for a second or so and (b) even when the spot was wiped out, it was so small that I still had photopic vision around it. I know this because I immediately looked at a grid drawn on white paper and so I have something to compare with before and after flash. After a second the "burn spot" had gone away.

Then I used a metal surface mirror at the same distance. Naturally this produced a somewhat larger and "deeper" burn spot, but still I could see "around" it to easily see the grid I looked at right after the flash. The spot lasted longer this time.

I found it was difficult to get the flash to occur always on the same spot on my fovea. The point here is that since Arnould couldn't be sure where each flash was coming from the probability is that most of the flashes occurred NOT at the exact center of the fovea where one would least like to have a flash "burn."

I suggest you guys try this yourself. Need "eyeball statistics" if we are really going to push the flash blindness aspect to the "wall."

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Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 19:43:13 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and other sundry items.
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

BRAD WROTE:

>theory that is being modeled, and not necessarily the actual cause of the
intense "flashes" which Arnold himself came to believe were luminous
emissions and not sun reflections (see my previous post).

<

Naturally I am aware that the flash reflection hypothesis is just that.
If the flashes were not reflections of sunlight then there is no way to
estimate their brightness other than by Arnold's testimony. Of course
all arguments about flat mirrors and optical alignment, etc. become moot.
The brightness calculations for snow and "glacier flashes" still hold.

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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 15:18:49 +0100
Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry ItemsX-User-Info: 137.195.5.210
Status:

Re recent discussions, which appear to assume without question that Arnold's objects were far distant and travelling at the speed he surmised, perhaps we could go over some related points. My comments are indicated:

Source: Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian, June 26, 1947 -

"The Boise man, who owns the Great Western fire control supply which handled automatic fire fighting systems, described the objects as 'flat like a pie pan and somewhat bat-shaped' and so shiny they reflected the sun like a mirror.

He said the reflection was so brilliant that it blinded him, 'as if someone had started an arc light in front of my eyes'.

Mr. Arnold reported he was flying east at 2:50 p.m. Tuesday toward Mt. Rainier when the objects appeared directly in front of him 25-30 miles away at about 10,000 feet altitude.

[...]

When first sighted, he thought the objects were snow geese.

'But geese don't fly that high -- and, anyway, what would geese be doing going south for this time of year?'"

COMMENTS: Odd that Arnold is quoted as dismissing a flock of geese because of his perception about the objects' altitude and that geese wouldn't be flying south. It's an aspect I've brought up before; if Arnold truly did first notice the objects because of bright/brilliant reflections and they were initially so far distant as he claimed/thought, then why would he ever consider they might be birds?

Doesn't it imply these reflections weren't so startling, maybe only bright flashes of light, and the objects were in relatively close proximity?
[End]

"He said the 'planes' remained visible by the flashes of

reflected sunlight for some seconds after they passed Mt. Adams, perhaps for as far away as 50 miles.

COMMENTS: How feasible is this and if factual, which I greatly doubt, what might it tell us about the objects' size and reflectability?

[End]

[...]

He said that at first he thought the window of his plane might be causing the reflections, but that he still saw the objects after rolling it down.

He also described the objects as 'saucer-like' and their motion 'like a fish flipping in the sun'.

Mostly, he said, he was surprised at the way they twisted just above the higher peaks, almost appearing to be threading their way along the mountain ridge line.

'No orthodox plane would be flying like that,' he commented."

COMMENTS: And least likely of all things conceivable is a fleet of alien spacecraft. It would be consistent with birds though.

[End]

Source: Norman, Oklahoma Transcript, June 26, 1947 -

""There were nine of them and they were flying in a screwy formation about 25 miles away from me. It wasn't any military formation I ever saw before'.

[...]

Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

COMMENTS: So far as I can see, this is essentially the story Arnold first told - the objects, or 'flashes' from them, were noticed as they passed Mt. Rainier.

It later became the tale of nine objects which _even after they first came to Arnold's notice_ were supposedly still over a hundred miles away! As he claimed in his book:

"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not noted. I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from.

[...]

Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find any close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mount Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed.

At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were still at a distance of over a hundred miles..."

[End of quote]

And must have been even further away when, some 30 seconds before and travelling at the declared speed, they first 'flashed' and practically turned night into day.

Is this universally accepted as a ridiculous exaggeration and if so, where do we draw the line?

[End]

Source: Oregon Journal, June 27, 1947 -

"Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier.

"Then I saw them, weaving and ducking in and out as they came south not more than 500 feet over the plateau. They looked like they were rocking. I looked for the tails but suddenly realized they didn't have any. They were half-moon shaped, oval in front and convex in the rear. I was in a beautiful position to watch them. I thought they might be jet planes, and I clocked them. Then when I saw they had no tails and I realized how fast they were going, I knew they were like nothing I had ever heard of before. There were no bulges or cowlings; they looked like a big flat disk. They

were larger than the ordinary jet plane but slightly smaller than a DC4, if you don't count the rear fuselage'.

COMMENTS: A further reported testimony of how these objects were first seen over the slopes of Mt. Rainier, not a couple of hundred miles northwards.

The fact they were 'flashing' is, as I demonstrated, comparative to how a formation of large, predominately white birds have been documented as exceptionally reflective, using the exact same terminology.
[End]

Arnold said that the objects waved 'like the tail of a Chinese kite'."

COMMENTS: And as previously demonstrated, identical to how a formation of certain large, undulating, predominately white birds are known to fly.
[End]

Source: Radio Interview -

"...I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese..."

COMMENTS: Even at this stage, when they crossed in front of Mt. Rainier, apparently these nine objects were similar to a flight of birds. Although Arnold does go on to say he thought they were flying too fast (then again, he thought the 25-30 duck-like objects were quicker than ducks could fly), where is Arnold's rationale about the supposed brilliant reflections during or before he first observed a 'chain' of objects? Strangely, he doesn't mention here at all how the flashes 'lit up his plane'.

The point is, if he simply noticed a chain/ribbon/kite-tail like formation of nine objects crossing Mt. Rainier, then it's a whole different story. That's what he says here and it's also the circumstances described in those early newspaper reports.

In short, no mention of any inaugural 'flashes' . The story

is one where the objects were simply noticed crossing Mt. Rainier.

What we seem to have in these formative accounts is Arnold's explanation of how, as he was _making a turn_ over the town of Mineral, his attention was caught by one or more bright flashes of light and he then noticed a number of objects either approaching or crossing Mt. Rainier.

As their chain-like formation was similar to a flock of Geese, Arnold statedly at first thought that's what they were.

It seems absolutely certain these objects flew on the western side of Mt. Rainier and we have seen how Arnold clarified this on a number of occasions.

That recognised, it also has to be accepted why if Arnold's referenced peak was, as looks most likely, Little Tahoma, then his distance perceptions are _proven_ to be literally miles off.

Everything else falls down from there - his speed calculations based on apparent size and distance, etc.

Do we actually now have any factual reasons - excluding opinions about what Arnold should have recognised (it's become clear there were a number of things Arnold _should_ have recognised and not only about this incident) - why the `flashes' were not simply bright/brilliant reflections from exceptionally large, white birds, crossing Mt. Rainier and heading in the direction of Mt. Adams, eventually disappearing from sight?

James.

—
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From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Pacific Northwest terrain for Flight Sim
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Nice.

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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 11:38:53 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

BRAD WROTE:

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<

We don't know exactly how many seconds from the time of the first flash to the time when the objects were flying past Mt. Rainier, or when they were closest to Arnold (about 10 miles south of Rainier, silhouetted against either the white horizon haze or against the mountains below, depending upon one's "preference" for altitude; I choose lower altitude). However, if it were, say, 30 seconds, and if there were 3 flashes every "several seconds", say every 3 seconds, then there were $30/3 = 10$ bursts of 3 flashes = 30 flashes (obviously I can't say there were exactly 30 flashes). This is considerably less than the 1-- or more you mention, most of which occurred when the objects were south of Arnold on their flight toward Adams.

So, maybe by the time Arnold was seeing their shape there had been almost three dozen flashes.

These occurred at random positions within the line/chain of nine objects, we are told.

MAIN POINT: the probability of having one exactly in the middle of his fovea is lower than you imply (but not zero).

By the time of the 30th flash the "spot" from the first few flashes would be diminished considerably or would have been gone complete, depending upon exactly how bright these flashes were.

And, by the way, there is no need to assume they were all the same brilliance. Perhaps one or two when the objects were south of Rainier, were so bright as to appear like arc lights, but perhaps most of them were not that bright. We just don't know. Arnold has "massaged" (processed/analyzed) the data for us and given us the "massaged" result,

and here we are trying to reverse-engineer is "message process". We just cannot do it. He did not say "Every flash was like a welding arc, totally blinding me." He did say that he could see flashes far to the south (passing Mt. Adams)... which indicates they were bright,. And, by the way, which indicates that either the objects had flat surface that faced rearward during part of the tilt creating solar reflections backward or that the solar reflection (if it was a reflection) was from a nominally curved surface. (Curved surface could explain why there were solar reflections visible over such a wide angle of observation relative to the flight track.... over an angular range of about 100 degrees). Of course, if the flashes were pulses as if from a strobe light, radiating in all directions, then there would be no need for geometric alignment.

Speaking of flashes: another calculation coming up!

What would have been the initial luminous intensity of a SOURCE of light, radiating into "all space" (uniform radiation in all directions, even if mountain on a surface that blocks part of the radiation) bright enough to cause "spots before his eye" at a distance of 20 miles = 32 km?

.....THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE COPIED AND APPENDED TO MY PREVIOUS PAPER SUMMARIZING THE CALCULATIONS

Arnold was looking into a bright field of light. I have already estimated the luminous intensity of the snow on Mt. Rainier. But Arnold was looking mostly at the white horizon sky if these objects were at his altitude or several thousand feet above or below. (The horizon is almost always white because of aerosol particles which are larger than the wavelength of visible light. Looking down from the horizon one sees ground. Looking up, the color of the sky changes from white to pale blue to deep blue directly overhead.... WHEN CLEAR, of course!).

I have a research article that indicates when the sun is at 42 degrees elevation in the west and the person is looking east from an altitude of 9000 ft the luminance, B , of the sky at the horizon is in the neighborhood of $B = 7500 \text{ lm/sr/m}^2$. The luminance decreases if you look up or down from the horizon. The general definition of luminance or "brightness" is the flux per unit area of the source projected onto the line of sight per unit solid angle of the receiver from the distance of the source to receiver. That is, the flux collected by the receiver is $B \times$ (solid angle of receiver aperture) $\times$ (projected area of source). But when one is looking at the sky this raises the questions (1) how far is the sky (the distance from the source is needed to calculate the solid angle of the receiver aperture) and "which square meter of the sky should I use for the area of the sky?" To solve this problem one writes Flux received into aperture = $B \times$ (area of aperture/ R^2) $\times$ (area of source). This doesn't mean much until you shift the position of R : Flux = B (area of aperture) $\times$ (area of source/ R^2). Now, (area of source)/ R^2 is by definition the solid angle of the source. The solid angle of the source is a "cone of acceptance" of light projecting from the aperture of the receiver out into the sky. The light coming into the aperture over this cone angle is the

integral over light sources "out there" in the sky. It is assumed that throughout the cone angle the brightness is constant.

Therefore the way to use this information is to assume a certain angular size resolution element in Arnold's eyeball and use this to calculate the "cone of acceptance" or solid angle of sky that would contribute light to that resolution element. Then multiply this by the area of his pupil to get the number of lumens hitting that resolution element. If we assume a resolution ("pixel") size of $0.6 \text{ mr} = 0.034$ degrees (corresponding to about 20 meter resolution at 20 miles) the solid angle is $2 \pi (1 - \cos(0.034/2)) = 2.2\text{E-}7$ steradians (where 0.034 is the "cone angle"). The area of Arnold's pupil was assumed to be about $3\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2$ so the lumens entering his eyeball and hitting a resolution element would be only $7500 \times 2.2\text{E-}7 \times 3\text{E-}6 = 5\text{E-}9 \text{ lm}$.

It is amusing...and somewhat gratifying....to note that this number of lumens is comparable to what was calculated before for snow on the mountain using a large surface area (520 m^2), $5\text{E-}9 \text{ lm}$. One expects these to be comparable because the distance to the mountain is considerable and in each case the source is sunlight scattered from a diffuse surface (the sky has lots of tiny diffuse surfaces...aerosol articles). (NOTE: the mountain would be a lot brighter than the sky close to the mountain. As one gets closer to the mountain the lumens from the sky stays the same (!) since the solid angle of acceptance doesn't change, but the number of lumens from the mountain increases as the range shrinks - solid angle of acceptance increases - and the atmospheric attenuation decreases.)

The amount of lumens from the flash was larger than this. I don't have data on the illuminance, lm/m^2 necessary to "flash blind" a resolution element of the eye. Assume for working purposes that it is B lumens. Then with the eye pupil $3\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2$ and the distance to the source being $R = 20 \text{ miles} = 32\,000 \text{ m}$, the luminous intensity of the source, I_s , is found by inverting the equation, $B = (I_s/R^2)(\text{Area})T = (I_s/32000^2)(3\text{E-}6)(1/2)$, where T is the atmospheric transmission over range R . Solving for I_s :

$$I_s = B(32000^2)/(3\text{E-}6 \times 1/2) = (6.8\text{E}14)B.$$

If B were as low as $1\text{E-}8$, that is, comparable to the sky brightness calculated above (and we know that sky brightness can produce "spots before the eyes" that you can observe by closing your eyes or going into a dark room, but not while looking at the bright sky) then I_s would be around $7\text{E}6 \text{ lm/sr}$. However, to produce "spots before your eyes" that can be "dense" enough to wipe out vision in full daylight (over a resolution area), B would likely have to be 10 or 100 times as intense as the skylight. That would put I_s into the range of $7\text{E}7$ to $7\text{E}8 \text{ lm/sr}$. Assuming 4π radiation from the source this puts the number of lumens radiated at about $9\text{E}8$ to $9\text{E}9$. High pressure arc lamps are about the most efficient visible light sources and operate at luminous efficiencies on the order of 50 $\text{lm/electrical watt input}$. A source with this efficiency would have to be driven by about $1.8\text{E}7$ to $1.8\text{E}8$ watts to create the number of lumens. I don't know what a welding arc puts out (not listed as a typical light source!), but probably not a lot more than a xenon high pressure short arc

lamp.

Incidentally, the Applied Optics paper which provided the sky luminance also lists the reflectance of water as 0.02 to 0.03 and of snow as ranging from 0.6 to 0.8 under the conditions of observation that would apply to the Arnold sighting (for which water reflectance is related to the reflection of clear ice).

,

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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 11:49:25 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000329110838.7534E-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Wed, 29 Mar 2000 J.Easton@btinternet.com wrote:

@Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 15:18:49 +0100
@From: J.Easton@btinternet.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items
@
@@
@COMMENTS: And least likely of all things conceivable is a
@fleet of alien spacecraft. It would be consistent with
@birds though.
@[End]

@The fact they were 'flashing' is, as I demonstrated,
@comparative to how a formation of large, predominately
@white birds have been documented as exceptionally
@reflective, using the exact same terminology.
@
@COMMENTS: And as previously demonstrated, _identical_ to
@how a formation of certain large, undulating, predominately
@white birds are known to fly.
@[End]
@
@Everything else falls down from there - his speed
@calculations based on apparent size and distance, etc.
@
@Do we actually now have any factual reasons - excluding
@opinions about what Arnold should have recognised (it's
@become clear there were a number of things Arnold _should_
@have recognised and not only about this incident) - why the
@'flashes' were not simply bright/brilliant reflections from
@exceptionally large, white birds, crossing Mt. Rainier and
@heading in the direction of Mt. Adams, eventually
@disappearing from sight?
@

Unfortunately, yes we do have a factual reason.

There is one BIG fact that causes a problem here. One about the size of an airplane. I seem to recall that Arnold was flying

one at the time of the sighting.

In order for any theory to work, it has to be consistent with the fact that Arnold was flying in an airplane going at least twice as fast as the fastest sustained level flight by a bird on record. This makes the geometry of the sighting difficult to explain with birds, unless Arnold was flying in a compass direction more than 100 degrees away from the heading of the objects.

Even then, it's hard to reconcile with the account, because as they neared Mt Adams, they should have seemed to get larger in angular size and faster in angular velocity before they faded into the distance BEHIND Arnold's plane. Birds could have receded from Arnold's plane only in a rearward direction. The very fact that they first appeared to his far left and then crossed in front of his plane is sufficient to indicate that their airspeed exceeded his own. The possible angle at which the objects were first sighted (with respect to Arnold's flight path) decreases as the object speed is reduced.

Unless Arnold was in a constant left turn throughout the sighting. But then, they might have appeared to follow a curved path, and the closest approach would have been on his right.

The only other way I can get around that is if the birds tied themselves together with ropes and pelican hooks, and that the lead bird had the PK-421 jet engine conversion kit installed. And of course, they all had to have the PK-U2 aluminum high speed stabilizer accessory to keep from spinning like mad. This, of course, reflected the sun. :)

@

@

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@

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- =>X >O-O-O> 88-> ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Taxes cause unemployment and industry flight.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 11:57:27 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

JAMES WROTE:

>COMMENTS: Odd that Arnold is quoted as dismissing a flock
>of geese because of his perception about the objects'
>altitude and that geese wouldn't be flying south. It's an
>aspect I've brought up before; if Arnold truly did first
>notice the objects because of bright/brilliant reflections
>and they were initially so far distant as he
>claimed/thought, then why would he ever consider they might
>be birds?<

I think he was straining to find a reasonable explanation and in the heat of the moment was thinking more about the way they flew than the way they flashed. Also, one does not necessarily think logically in the heat of the moment.

Also consider this: he was first attracted by a flash of light, he didn't know from where, and started looking for a nearby airplane. This implies the flash was bright. As he was still looking around when another flash came and attracted his attention to the north of Rainier. Then he saw the objects... tiny dots in a chain, flying like geese and immediately thought "those look like geese..". Perhaps there were no flashes for a few seconds and Arnold said to himself, "But they can't be geese. They're too high and flying in the wrong direction."

Then another flash came and another and he realized they had to be some new high speed aircraft and all thought of geese FLEW out the window. :)

. Hence he started looking for a familiar aircraft shape and decided to time them.

>Doesn't it imply these reflections weren't so startling,
>maybe only bright flashes of light, and the objects were in
>relatively close proximity?
<

No.

And, by the way, my brightness calculations have turned the pelicans into albatrosses. Even the Ancient Mariner

wouldn't continue proposing the "aviary hypothesis."

—
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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 22:46:29 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Following my previously mentioned enquiries of local, knowledgeable sources, in an attempt to confirm the identity of Arnold's "jagged peak that just out from the base of Mt. Rainier proper", I have received a belated, although no less welcome reply.

This is from the staff at Mount Rainier National Park:

Hello James,

The consensus from my coworkers is that the "jagged peak" is Little Tahoma. This peak can be seen from many areas around the mountain.

Mt. Rainier is said to rise 11,000 feet from its base. Hope this helps you out.

Chris Trotter
Park Guide

Douglas Kraus
Park Naturalist
[End]

It's consequently even more convincing that Little Tahoma is the source.

As discussed, we have to acknowledge Arnold's considerable testimony which confirms the object's flight path was west of Mt. Rainier and unless Arnold's objects did in fact travel eastwards behind Mt. Rainier, what was the pivotal 'UFO' case increasingly has a demonstrable, fundamental predicament.

James.

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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 19:32:17 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

JAMES WROTE:

>

>Source: Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian, June 26, 1947 ->

>"The Boise man, who owns the Great Western fire control
>supply which handled automatic fire fighting systems,
>described the objects as 'flat like a pie pan and somewhat
>bat-shaped' and so shiny they reflected the sun like a
>mirror.

>He said the reflection was so brilliant that it blinded
>him, 'as if someone had started an arc light in front of my
>eyes'.

>Mr. Arnold reported he was flying east at 2:50 p.m. Tuesday
t>oward Mt. Rainier when the objects appeared directly in
f>ront of him 25-30 miles away at about 10,000 feet
>altitude.

[...]

>When first sighted, he thought the objects were snow geese.

>'But geese don't fly that high -- and, anyway, what would
>geese be doing going south for this time of year?'"

(SNIP I already responded to.....)

NOTE: I AM APPENDING THE FOLLOWING SECTION
ON MT. ADAMS FLASHES TO MY BRIGHTNESS
PAPER

.....

>"He said the 'planes' remained visible by the flashes of
>reflected sunlight for some seconds after they passed Mt.
>Adams, perhaps for as far away as 50 miles.>"

>COMMENTS: How feasible is this and if factual, which I
>greatly doubt, what might it tell us about the objects'
>size and reflectability?

This is an interesting point which I have alluded to in a previous

post, namely that the light from the objects, whether solar reflections or generated by light sources at the objects, must have been quite great. However, the idea that he could see them as far as Mt Adams about 40 mile south is consistent with his claim of "blinding brightness," or whatever. If they were "extremely bright" as seen near Mt Rainier about 20 miles away, then they certainly were bright enough TO BE SEEN (although not bright enough to cause temporary "spots before his eyes) at 40 miles. The decrease in brightness is proportional to the (atmospheric attenuation)/distance². Previously I gave the atmospheric transmission factor as 0.46 for 32000 k (20 miles). Now at double the distance I get 0.2 or about 1/2 of the previous transmission. The distance was doubled so the 1/R² factor is 1/4 of the previous. Thus the flash brightnesses of the previous calculations should be multiplied by about (1/2) 1(4) = 1/8. The flashes were so bright at 20 miles that they would still be visible even if reduced in intensity by a factor of 8. Hence I conclude that they would still be visible at Mt. Adams..... unlike pelicans, of course.

.....

Continuing with what James sent:

>He said that at first he thought the window of his plane
>might be causing the reflections, but that he still saw the
>objects after rolling it down.

>He also described the objects as 'saucer-like' and their
>motion 'like a fish flipping in the sun'.

>Mostly, he said, he was surprised at the way they twisted
j>ust above the higher peaks, almost appearing to be
t>heading their way along the mountain ridge line.

>'No orthodox plane would be flying like that,' he
>commented."

>COMMENTS: And least likely of all things conceivable is a
f>leet of alien spacecraft. It would be consistent with
>birds though.

That's the problem, James. Not consistent with birds. Thanks to all this discussion of the brightness and my calculation of just how bright a large bird might appear if at Arnold's altitude (or close to it) and within a mile or so of his plane, we now have another physics based reason to reject birds. (The first reason was..... well, you know what it was... DRAW A MAP!)

>Source: Norman, Oklahoma Transcript, June 26, 1947 -

>"There were nine of them and they were flying in a screwy formation about 25 miles away from me. It wasn't any military formation I ever saw before'.

[...]

>Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

>COMMENTS: So far as I can see, this is essentially the story Arnold first told - the objects, or 'flashes' from them, were noticed as they passed Mt. Rainier.

Seems to me like typical newspaper misreporting. The newspaper guy couldn't care less whether Arnold said he saw the objects before they reached Rainier or when they reached Rainier.

>It later became the tale of nine objects which _even after they first came to Arnold's notice_ were supposedly still over a hundred miles away! As he claimed in his book:

Yes.... but he didn't have any distance reference to go by in this case. They seemed to be near Mt. Baker, but more likely they were in the direction of Baker and much closer.

>"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not noted. I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from.

[...]

>Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find any close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mount Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed.

>At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were
>still at a distance of over a hundred miles...".
[End of quote]

>And must have been even further away when, some 30 seconds
>before and travelling at the declared speed, they first
>'flashed' and practically turned night into day.

>Is this universally accepted as a ridiculous exaggeration
>and if so, where do we draw the line?
[End]

If you project a line passing the west side of Rainier at
160 degrees azimuth and draw a line from Mineral to
Mt. Baker you can get a better idea of how far they were
away. Also, by the way, they may not have been following
a straight path as they approached Rainier.

On the other hand, to give "the explanation" its due,
pelicans east of him wouldn't cast a "bright light" on his
aircraft unless they were within a few feet...and about
to get chopped into birdmeat by the propellor.

>Source: Oregon Journal, June 27, 1947 -

>"Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western
>Fire Control Company, said he first saw the objects when
t>hey flashed in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier.

>"Then I saw them, weaving and ducking in and out as they
>came south not more than 500 feet over the plateau. They
>looked like they were rocking. I looked for the tails but
>suddenly realized they didn't have any. They were half-moon
>shaped, oval in front and convex in the rear. I was in a
>beautiful position to watch them. I thought they might be
>jet planes, and I clocked them. Then when I saw they had no
t>ails and I realized how fast they were going, I knew they
>were like nothing I had ever heard of before. There were no
>bulges or cowlings; they looked like a big flat disk. They
>were larger than the ordinary jet plane but slightly
>smaller than a DC4, if you don't count the rear fuselage'.

>COMMENTS: A further reported testimony of how these objects
>were first seen over the slopes of Mt. Rainier, not a
>couple of hundred miles northwards.

>The fact they were 'flashing' is, as I demonstrated,
>comparative to how a formation of large, predominately
>white birds have been documented as exceptionally
>reflective, using the exact same terminology.

>[End]

A further likelihood of the newspaper reporter not getting it quite right. But, on the other hand, he did give a shape (half moon shaped, oval in front, convex in the rear.. no bulges or cowlings, they looked like a big flat disc. larger than the jet plane but smaller than a DC-4.... which he CONVENIENTLY had for comparison (at an estimated 15 miles; might have been closer than that). Not one mention of wings, flapping, etc..

As for white birds being described as bright using Exact same terminology"... so what? That's a qualitative statement where we are trying to make quantitative comparisons. White paper is bright compared to grass. But my eyes do not get flashblinded by looking at white paper.

>Arnold said that the objects waved 'like the tail of a Chinese kite'."

>COMMENTS: And as previously demonstrated, _identical_ to
>how a formation of certain large, undulating, predominately
>white birds are known to fly.
>[End]

Yes, yes, yes..... and Arnold quickly rejected the bird hypothesis, although perhaps for the wrong reasons, but he evidently found no reason to return to the birds hypothesis after he had once rejected it because the objects WEREN'T BIRDS!

>Source: Radio Interview -

>"...I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I
>climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of
>me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese
>kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across
t>he face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were
>geese because it flew like geese..."

>COMENTS: Even at this stage, when they crossed in front of
>Mt. Rainier, apparently these nine objects were similar to
>a flight of birds. Although Arnold does go on to say he
t>hought they were flying too fast (then again, he thought
t>he 25-30 duck-like objects were quicker than ducks could
>fly), where is Arnold's rationale about the supposed
>brilliant reflections during or before he first observed a
'>chain' of objects? Strangely, he doesn't mention here at

>all how the flashes 'lit up his plane'.

>The point is, if he simply noticed a chain/ribbon/kite-tail
>like formation of nine objects crossing Mt. Rainier, then
>it's a whole different story. That's what he says here and
>it's also the circumstances described in those early
>newspaper reports.

>In short, no mention of any inaugural 'flashes' . The story
>is one where the objects were simply noticed crossing Mt.
>Rainier.

>What we seem to have in these formative accounts is
>Arnold's explanation of how, as he was _making a turn_ over
>the town of Mineral, his attention was caught by one or
>more bright flashes of light and he then noticed a number
>of objects either approaching or crossing Mt. Rainier.

>As their chain-like formation was similar to a flock of
>Geese, Arnold statedly at first thought that's what they
>were.

>It seems absolutely certain these objects flew on the
>western side of Mt. Rainier and we have seen how Arnold
>clarified this on a number of occasions.

>That recognised, it also has to be accepted why if Arnold's
>referenced peak was, as looks most likely, Little Tahoma,
>then his distance perceptions are _proven_ to be literally
>miles off.

>Everything else falls down from there - his speed
>calculations based on apparent size and distance, etc.

>Do we actually now have any factual reasons - excluding
>opinions about what Arnold should have recognised (it's
>become clear there were a number of things Arnold _should_
>have recognised and not only about this incident) - why the
>'flashes' were not simply bright/brilliant reflections from
>exceptionally large, white birds, crossing Mt. Rainier and
>heading in the direction of Mt. Adams, eventually
>disappearing from sight?

Any factual reasons.....

1) despite your desire, no one ever got "flashblinded" by
light from a bird that WAS NOT nearly aligned with the sun
(and probably not even by birds that were nearly aligned
with the sun); and in Arnold's case the hypothetical birds were
definitely not aligned with the sun. Moreover, they could

not have been close (within a mile) or he would have recognized them.

2) Arnold did give a shape that did not match birds.

3) since the hypothetical birds would have had to pass no more than a couple of miles from the plane he would have overtaken them and would have realized he was going more rapidly than they. More specifically, if they were far enough north when he first saw them he would pass the crossing point of their paths (he eastward and they southward) before they got there, in which case he would last see them behind and to the left./ OR if they were far enough south when he first saw them they might pass the crossing point first and he would last see them out the passenger side window (unless he turned his airplane to follow...in which case he could approach them since they were going more slowly than he) OR they might reach the crossing point at the same time and feathers might fly!

It if walks like a duck, talks like a duck and looks like a duck, and if it does nothing that a duck couldn't do, its a duck. Unfortunately, Jim. all you've got is "it walks like a duck."

—
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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 19:43:56 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: If it ducks like a quack
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

LARRY WROTE, in response to James'
"famous last words"
(JAMES)

>@

@Everything else falls down from there - his speed
@calculations based on apparent size and distance, etc.

@

@Do we actually now have any factual reasons - excluding
@opinions about what Arnold should have recognised (it's
@become clear there were a number of things Arnold _should_
@have recognised and not only about this incident) - why the
@`flashes' were not simply bright/brilliant reflections from
@exceptionally large, white birds, crossing Mt. Rainier and
@heading in the direction of Mt. Adams, eventually
@disappearing from sight?

@

LARRY WROTE:

>Unfortunately, yes we do have a factual reason.

>There is one BIG fact that causes a problem here. One about the
>size of an airplane. I seem to recall that Arnold was flying
>one at the time of the sighting.

>In order for any theory to work, it has to be consistent with the
>fact that Arnold was flying in an airplane going at least twice
>as fast as the fastest sustained level flight by a bird on
>record. This makes the geometry of the sighting difficult to
>explain with birds, unless Arnold was flying in a compass
>direction more than 100 degrees away from the heading of the
>objects.

><

Larry,

I can see that you have done, at least in your mind, what
I have been urging James to do for about a year or more
(how far back does this go anyway?)

namely..

DRAW A MAP.....

(showing the plane flying and the birds flying along
reasonable trajectories and find out whether or

not the bird hypothesis makes any sense in the context of what Arnold wrote/said about the speed and trajectory of the objects, seen first north of Rainier, then passing Rainier then traveling southward at a steady rate and passing Mt. Adams about 102 seconds after they passed Mt. Rainier)

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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 20:07:31 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma PeakStatus:

James,

This statement from the Mt. Rainier National Park naturalist and guide confirming that Arnold's description of the peak the objects passed BEHIND must be Little Tahoma also confirms they passed BEHIND Rainier as a whole since Little Tahoma was more distant than Rainier's summit from Arnold's position.

That is indeed a "predicament" in view of some of Arnold's testimony putting the objects in FRONT of Rainier and the great bulk of his testimony, his DRAWING, his MAPPING data, which put the objects BEHIND Rainier.

And if the objects were BEHIND Mt. Rainier then they were at least 20+ miles away and IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE if they were BIRDS.

In the past week I have been going over the optics of Arnold's sighting with Dr. Bruce Maccabee on this List (we disagree on some points but more data is coming in). The objects' flashes were easy to see because of their brightness. The objects were more difficult to see when NOT flashing -- Arnold indicated they almost or actually did disappear when flying flat.

Please note that the non-flashing objects would have been the MOST DIFFICULT to see both when MOST DISTANT and also when the CLOSEST, and easiest to see in between those phases. This sounds paradoxical. Difficulty in seeing something due to distance is understandable. But at the CLOSEST distance to Arnold and most nearly at right-angles to his line of sight -- i.e., when near Rainier -- the objects were traveling at their highest angular velocity and would have been the most difficult to see. In the "flicker rate" interval of less than the blink of an eye these extremely tiny objects would have traveled about 1.3 to 3 times their length (depending on whose figures you use) and I contend would have been completely INVISIBLE (Bruce disagrees but this was originally his calculation and there are no other empirical data to prove it wrong). But when farther away and looking more "down their tailpipes" (if they had any) their sideways motion would have been much less.

Thus, it appears that Arnold's conflicting testimony about east-side/west-side or behind/front passage of the objects can therefore be explained if in fact his principal means of observing the objects when they were near Rainier was by their infrequent FLASHES, that there were not enough flashes to blaze an easy-to-see path across Rainier (the gap between flashes was large enough to "miss" Rainier or occur before and after), and so he was guessing about their flight path.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 29 Mar 2000 4:47:21 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >
> Following my previously mentioned enquiries of local,
> knowledgeable sources, in an attempt to confirm the identity of
> Arnold's "jagged peak that just out from the base of Mt. Rainier
> proper", I have received a belated, although no less welcome
> reply.
>
> This is from the staff at Mount Rainier National Park:
>
> Hello James,
>
> The consensus from my coworkers is that the "jagged peak" is
> Little Tahoma. This peak can be seen from many areas around the
> mountain.
>
> Mt. Rainier is said to rise 11,000 feet from its base. Hope this
> helps you out.
>
> Chris Trotter
> Park Guide
>
> Douglas Kraus
> Park Naturalist
> [End]
>
>
> It's consequently even more convincing that Little Tahoma is the
> source.
>
> As discussed, we have to acknowledge Arnold's considerable
> testimony which confirms the object's flight path was west of Mt.
> Rainier and unless Arnold's objects did in fact travel eastwards
> behind Mt. Rainier, what was the pivotal 'UFO' case increasingly
> has a demonstrable, fundamental predicament.
>
>
> James.
>
>
>

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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 20:18:54 EST
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma PeakStatus:

James,

Thank you for pursuing this research into the geography of Mt. Rainier.

This statement from the Mt. Rainier National Park naturalist and guide confirming that Arnold's description of the peak the objects passed BEHIND must be Little Tahoma also confirms they passed BEHIND Rainier as a whole (since Little Tahoma was more distant than Rainier's summit from Arnold's position).

That is indeed a "predicament" in view of some of Arnold's testimony putting the objects in FRONT of Rainier and the great bulk of his testimony, his DRAWING, his MAPPING data, which put the objects BEHIND Rainier.

And if the objects were BEHIND Mt. Rainier then they were at least 20+ miles away and IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE if they were BIRDS.

In the past week I have been going over the optics of Arnold's sighting with Dr. Bruce Maccabee on this List (we disagree on some points but more data is coming in). The objects' flashes were easy to see because of their brightness. The objects were more difficult to see when NOT flashing -- Arnold indicated they almost or actually did disappear when flying flat and not flashing of course.

Please note that the non-flashing objects would have been the MOST DIFFICULT to see both when MOST DISTANT and also when the CLOSEST, and easiest to see in between those phases. This sounds paradoxical. Difficulty in seeing something due to distance is understandable. But at the CLOSEST distance to Arnold and most nearly at right-angles to his line of sight -- i.e., when near Rainier -- the objects were traveling at their highest angular velocity and would have been the most difficult to see. In the "flicker rate" interval of less than the blink of an eye these extremely tiny objects would have traveled about 1.3 to 3 times their length (depending on whose figures you use) and I contend would have been completely INVISIBLE (Bruce disagrees but this was originally his calculation and there are no other empirical data to prove it wrong). But when farther away and looking more "down their tailpipes" (if they had any) their sideways motion would have been much less.

Thus, it appears that Arnold's conflicting testimony about east-side/west-side or behind/front passage of the objects can therefore be explained if in fact his principal means of observing the objects when they were near Rainier was by their infrequent FLASHES, that there were not enough flashes to blaze an easy-to-see path across Rainier (the gap between flashes was large enough to "miss" Rainier or occur before and after), and so he was guessing about their flight path. Some of his guesses passed in front of Mt. Rainier and some passed behind. I think he probably settled on "behind" Rainier after he thoroughly reviewed the flight path on his map after the first few days.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 29 Mar 2000 4:47:21 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

> >

> Following my previously mentioned enquiries of local,
> knowledgeable sources, in an attempt to confirm the identity of
> Arnold's "jagged peak that just out from the base of Mt. Rainier
> proper", I have received a belated, although no less welcome
> reply.

>

> This is from the staff at Mount Rainier National Park:

>

> Hello James,

>

> The consensus from my coworkers is that the "jagged peak" is
> Little Tahoma. This peak can be seen from many areas around the
> mountain.

>

> Mt. Rainier is said to rise 11,000 feet from its base. Hope this
> helps you out.

>

> Chris Trotter

> Park Guide

>

> Douglas Kraus

> Park Naturalist

> [End]

>

>

> It's consequently even more convincing that Little Tahoma is the
> source.

>

> As discussed, we have to acknowledge Arnold's considerable
> testimony which confirms the object's flight path was west of Mt.
> Rainier and unless Arnold's objects did in fact travel eastwards
> behind Mt. Rainier, what was the pivotal 'UFO' case increasingly
> has a demonstrable, fundamental predicament.

>

>

> James.

>

>

>

>

—

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—
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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 02:26:35 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Larry wrote:

>There is one BIG fact that causes a problem here. One about the size
>of an airplane. I seem to recall that Arnold was flying one at the
>time of the sighting.

[...]

Larry,

One of the important aspects which may have been clarified is that, contrary to what Arnold stated in his letter to the Air Force, he wasn't cruising towards Yakima when the observation occurred.

Even in the symposium talk he gave years later and corroborating the scenario depicted in his book, Arnold explained that the sighting began when he was in the process of making a turn over Mineral. For example, from the symposium:

"As I came out below on this first sweep I passed over the little community of Mineral Washington, the pine trees there, and knew pretty much where I was. I made a turn at probably 2000ft over Mineral, Washington and started climbing back slowly but steadily, climbing to gain sufficient altitude to go back on the high plateau again for another pass at this mountain. As I was making this turn and of course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier, at about 9200 ft elevation - it was a beautiful day, in fact the plane was very stable, I didn't have to fight controls or weather or anything - a tremendous flash appeared in the sky and it lit up my whole aircraft...".

This was a turn to the right, according to his letter.

However, as we know Arnold made another, potentially significant, turn:

Source: Radio Interview

"Well, uh, I uh, it was about one minute to three when I started clocking them on my sweep second hand clock, and as I kept looking at them, I kept looking for their tails, and they didn't have any tail. I thought, well, maybe something's wrong with my eyes and I turned the plane around and opened the window, and

looked out the window, and sure enough, I couldn't find any tails on 'em".

Source: Letter

"A number of news men and experts suggested that I might have been seeing reflections or even a mirage. This I know to be absolutely false, as I observed these objects not only through the glass of my airplane but turned my airplane sideways where I could open my window and observe them with a completely unobstructed view".

This seems to be a point which was regrettably never clarified in later years, as were obviously now many others, and we can only deduce what exactly happened.

Judging by his comments from the interview, it sounds like Arnold made that turn just after he began his timing exercise.

Which window - right or left-hand side - would Arnold probably have 'lined up' sideways with the objects? Does that tell us how he most likely turned his airplane and in which direction?

What then - did he return to his original heading?

Unless we quantify this, it's debatable - not factual - what Arnold's perceptions were throughout the incident.

And which version of events do we accept. In his letter, sometimes taken as the definitive account, Arnold stated:

"I observed the chain of these objects passing another high snow-covered ridge in between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams and as, the first one was passing the south crest of this ridge the last object was entering the northern crest of the ridge.

As I was flying in the direction of this particular ridge, I measured it and found it to be approximately five miles so I could safely assume that the chain of these saucer like objects were at least five miles long".

Was Arnold at this time, really travelling in the direction of 'Goat Ridge'? If so, he must have radically altered course from the original heading towards Mt. Rainier.

I've highlighted how Arnold alternatively claimed in his book:

"As the first unit of these craft cleared the southernmost edge of this background, the last of the formation was just entering

the northern edge. I later flew over this plateau in my plane and came to a close approximation that this whole formation of craft, whatever they were, formed a chain in the neighborhood of five miles long".

This seems to be a different story - the estimation was made afterwards.

Although I had assumed Arnold didn't measure the plateau until later, I'm not so sure anymore, realising in hindsight that Arnold consistently portrays he wasn't immediately anxious about events and continued with his search. As he recalled in his letter:

"I continued my search for the marine plane for another fifteen or twenty minutes and while searching for this marine plane, what I had just observed kept going through my mind. I became more disturbed, so after taking a last look at Tieton Reservoir I headed for Yakima".

[An aside - I can't find Tieton Reservoir on any map - where was/is this located?]

So, assuming these nine, undulating, objects with ribbon/chain/kite-tail-like flight characteristics were conceivably large, reflective birds... does the fact Arnold turned his airplane around to get a better look, plus possibly changed direction and maybe followed them, whatever, equate with a basis why Arnold would definitely - not 'in all probability' - have recognised what the circumstances truly were?

James.

—
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Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 22:59:29 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Kottmeyer
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

JAMES WROTE:

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>testimony which confirms the object's flight path was west of Mt.
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Perhaps..... but certainly no worse than the
predicament than the pelican hypothesis.

—
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—
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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 09:43:51 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000330093140.28295A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

This indicates that we really need to know the exact path of Arnold's plane. If he made a left turn to watch them out the right hand window, then the bird hypothesis is not dead, as I said before.

But if he made a left, and then a right, then it isn't dead.

One of the drawings somebody posted (I can't see them while they are in the emails, so I don't know who anymore) shows the plane turning south during the sighting.

It's very possible that halation produced the observed shape.

On Thu, 30 Mar 2000, James Easton wrote:

@Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 02:26:35 +0100
@From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items
@
@@
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@

@

@

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@

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 09:43:51 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

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(BY THE WAY: since there have now been many newspaper references and other souces mentioned in this discussion I think it would be a good idea for someone to make a collection similar to my recently posted - and more recently updated... collection of calculations. It would be nice to have ONE text file as a reference for ALL available Arnold statements. I could probably do this by searching past mail, but perhaps one of you guys already has such a text file.)

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He may not have turned 90 degrees to the right, but only enough to see through the open window. This amount of turn could have headed him toward Goat Ridge. But, in any case, Goat Ridge was not far south of his originally intended track toward Yakima, so when he says he was flying generally in the direction of Goat Ridge, this could be true even if he wasn't headed exactly directly toward it.

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Make some reasonable assumptions and DRAW A MAP!!!
I did. Perhaps others have. It's not so hard.
Then you'll see.
All you've got here is "it walks like a duck."

—
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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 09:47:36 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000330094520.28295B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

@
@[An aside - I can't find Tieton Reservoir on any map - where
@was/is this located?]

It's Rimrock Lake. It's just off of US 12, southeast of Mt.
Raninier.

Tieton is the name of the dam, and a nearby town.

@
@
@

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@

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 16:56:47 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

UK subscribers might be interested in a couple of satellite TV programs being shown later tonight:

History Channel, 7.00-8.00pm:
Project Cancelled - A report on the Rotodyne, a failed vertical take-off aircraft.

UK Horizons, 11.00-12.00pm:
Secrets of World War II - A look at the Japanese plan to bomb America and Canada using explosive balloons.

The Japanese Fugo (Fu-go) balloons are an interesting topic (they feature in the Roswell case - although apparently not the explanation!) and have been the subject of past discussions.

I hope to watch this program and if there's anything of note, I'll post details.

James.

-
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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 14:10:39 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000330135115.15963C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 30 Mar 2000, James Easton wrote:

@Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 16:56:47 +0100
@From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: UK TV (Satellite) Programs Later Tonight
@
@@
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@programs being shown later tonight:

What time zone are those times in?

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@feature in the Roswell case - although apparently not the
@explanation!) and have been the subject of past discussions.

"FIRST AUTHENTIC PHOTO OF FLYING SAUCERS"

I have a UFO magazine with an article that has that headline. We had been in World War II less than 3 months. An object was seen flying over the city of Los Angeles California on February 25, 1942. Searchlights converged on the object, and antiaircraft guns opened fire. The photo was of the object caught in the searchlight beams, surrounded by bursts of flak. The object looked like a blimp, and moved slowly. No bombs were dropped and no airplanes were shot down. Debris from the flak rained down on the city below. The object suddenly left the beam, and they

couldn't find it again.

I think this was a Fugo.

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@James.

@

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 US elections unfair if 3 or more candidates.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 15:24:50 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold Database & His Open WindowStatus:

Hi Guys,

I am compiling a comprehensive database of all interviews and statements of Arnold. It is about 75% complete but some major sections are riddled with scanning errors which will take time to correct (mostly his Coming of the Saucers text and 1980 Fate book chapter).

As for the turn to open his window, Joel Carpenter who is a pilot, estimates that a 90-degree turn would have been executed in about 10 seconds and a return 90-degree turn back on course another 10 seconds (it could have been done faster but would've required more steep banking). As Bruce points out Arnold may not have needed to turn a full 90 degs or so. Let's say 45 degs. Then the two 45-deg turns would have occupied about 10 seconds total.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 30 Mar 2000 9:45:07 AM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

JAMES WROTE:

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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 18:14:14 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold -- Wrong TurnStatus:

Larry,

How can a brief left turn -- lasting probably 5-10 seconds (see my last posting) and followed by a compensating right turn of 5-10 seconds to get back on course -- explain the sighting directions of the full 2+ minute event if the objects were BIRDS? You need to DRAW A MAP. Arnold reported a continuous north-to-south flight path appearing to cross 100+ degrees of sky in 1.7+ minutes while Arnold was traveling eastward at 2 miles per minute.

Birds would have to be seen projected against a direction to the north of Mt. Rainier towards Mt. Baker and then progressively appear to move southward till disappearing south of Mt. Adams.

The left or northwest edge of Mt. Rainier from Arnold's position at approximately six miles east of Mineral, Wash., is at about azimuth 46 degrees. Arnold's heading towards Yakima is at 97 degs. The right hand edge of Mt. Adams is at about 144 degs azimuth. Hence the total azimuth spread of the objects' flight path covered at least 98 degrees of sky as seen by Arnold of which about half, or 51 degs (or more), was to the LEFT of Arnold's heading and about half, or 47 degs (or more), was to the RIGHT.

Another way to look at this is from a clock position centered on Arnold with straight ahead as 12 o'clock. Very roughly the objects were first seen to the north of Rainier at about Arnold's 10 o'clock position passing to the right through 12 o'clock straight ahead in roughly 1 minute of time and continuing till they disappeared south of Mt. Adams at roughly the 2 o'clock position after roughly another 1 minute of time. (I'm rounding off to the nearest clock hour and incorporating the additional flight path north of Rainier and south of Adams which can only be crudely estimated.)

The only way a LONG LEFT turn can make birds appear in the first half of the sighting moving from Arnold's 10 o'clock to his 12 o'clock is if they were so far away he could not overtake them (overtaking them would, of course, absurdly put the birds behind Arnold instead of in front). That means a minimum initial distance of 2 miles (because Arnold was traveling 2 mi/min and this first half of the sighting lasted about 1 minute). The birds obviously had to be about north-northeast of Arnold initially.

But at the end of this one minute Arnold must now be heading straight northeast towards the birds in order for them to be at his 12 o'clock position. But the birds must appear to the east not northeast of Arnold at this point about 1 minute into the sighting. How is this possible?

Either DRAW A MAP or provide a table of positions and directions at half minute or smaller intervals showing the positions of Arnold, the birds and background features of Rainier, Goat Ridge and Adams.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 30 Mar 2000 9:45:22 AM Eastern Standard Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

This indicates that we really need to know the exact path of Arnold's plane. If he made a left turn to watch them out the right hand window, then the bird hypothesis is not dead, as I said before.

But if he made a left, and then a right, then it isn't dead.

One of the drawings somebody posted (I can't see them while they are in the emails, so I don't know who anymore) shows the plane turning south during the sighting.

It's very possible that halation produced the observed shape.

On Thu, 30 Mar 2000, James Easton wrote:

@Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 02:26:35 +0100

@From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>

@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items

@

@@

@Larry wrote:

@

@>There is one BIG fact that causes a problem here. One about the size
@>of an airplane. I seem to recall that Arnold was flying one at the
@>time of the sighting.

@

@[...]

@

@

@Larry,

@

@One of the important aspects which may have been clarified is
@that, contrary to what Arnold stated in his letter to the Air
@Force, he wasn't cruising towards Yakima when the observation
@occurred.

@

@Even in the symposium talk he gave years later and corroborating
@the scenario depicted in his book, Arnold explained that the
@sighting began when he was in the process of making a turn over
@Mineral. For example, from the symposium:

@

@ "As I came out below on this first sweep I passed over the little
@community of Mineral Washington, the pine trees there, and knew
@pretty much where I was. I made a turn at probably 2000ft over
@Mineral, Washington and started climbing back slowly but
@steadily, climbing to gain sufficient altitude to go back on the
@high plateau again for another pass at this mountain. As I was
@making this turn and of course flying directly toward Mt.
@Rainier, at about 9200 ft elevation - it was a beautiful day, in
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@and it lit up my whole aircraft..."

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@This was a turn to the right, according to his letter.

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@However, as we know Arnold made another, potentially significant,
@turn:

@

@Source: Radio Interview

@

@ "Well, uh, I uh, it was about one minute to three when I started
@clocking them on my sweep second hand clock, and as I kept
@looking at them, I kept looking for their tails, and they didn't
@have any tail. I thought, well, maybe something's wrong with my
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@ "A number of news men and experts suggested that I might have
@been seeing reflections or even a mirage. This I know to be
@absolutely false, as I observed these objects not only through
@the glass of my airplane but turned my airplane sideways where I
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@Judging by his comments from the interview, it sounds like Arnold
@made that turn just after he began his timing exercise.

@

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@have 'lined up' sideways with the objects? Does that tell us how
@he most likely turned his airplane and in which direction?

@

@What then - did he return to his original heading?

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@

@And which version of events do we accept. In his letter,
@sometimes taken as the definitive account, Arnold stated:

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@"I observed the chain of these objects passing another high snow-
@covered ridge in between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams and as, the
@first one was passing the south crest of this ridge the last
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@of this background, the last of the formation was just entering
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@or twenty minutes and while searching for this marine plane, what
@I had just observed kept going through my mind. I became more
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@

@

@James.

@

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---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Fri, 31 Mar 2000 01:49:15 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

>I am compiling a comprehensive database of all interviews and statements of
>Arnold. It is about 75% complete but some major sections are riddled with
>scanning errors which will take time to correct (mostly his Coming of the
>Saucers text and 1980 Fate book chapter).

Brad,

I've accumulated a collection of related text files from various sources and might be able to help with this.

To retain the formatting, rather than post anything to the list I've uploaded a compilation to:

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Trusting that it's permissible to include some content from the 'Project 1947' web site (duly attributed) and Bruce's symposium transcript (reformatted), the copyright concern would be material from Arnold's book. However, this was found on a web site and I can't realistically see any problems now.

James.

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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 20:55:07 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold's Flight PathStatus:

James,

If Arnold was not constrained by his 97-degree heading to Yakima but actually "changed direction" to "follow" the objects which you postulate were BIRDS, then he would have rapidly overtaken them and perhaps chopped them up in his propellers (as I think Bruce has suggested). He would never have lost sight of them in the distance if he was chasing around birds in a 100-120 mph airplane.

As for alleged discrepancies in heading, you need to be quantitative. You need numbers. The numbers make the discrepancies much less significant (see below). My problem is with inconsistency in Arnold's recollection of his intentions and actions -- did he head to Rainier to continue the search for the missing C-46 or did he head for home (via Yakima) or did he head for Goat Ridge immediately after his sighting?

The heading to Yakima was 97 degrees. The heading to the northwest end of Goat Ridge was about 112 degrees, a difference of only 15 degrees or half o'clock. The heading to Rainier's south side was about 66 degrees, a difference of about 31 degrees or one o'clock. So if Arnold was heading exactly towards Yakima he was still heading in approximately the general direction of Mt. Rainier.

This general-versus-specific direction must be the case because Arnold's July 1947 letter to the AAF has BOTH in sequence. First he says he flew westward AWAY from Mt. Rainier and towards Mineral. He made his turn over Mineral "starting again toward Mt. Rainier," indicating the GENERAL direction of east to distinguish it from heading west and away from Rainier to get to Mineral in the first place. THEN he says more SPECIFICALLY "trimmed out my airplane in the direction of YAKIMA, Washington, which was almost directly east of my position." That is when he saw the first flash.

Later, in 1977, Arnold apparently did not recall that he had headed to Yakima and thought he was continuing back to Rainier for another pass at searching for the downed C-46.

Tieton Reservoir/Dam are located at roughly 46-39 N, 121-07 W.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 29 Mar 2000 8:27:51 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

<<

Larry wrote:

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One of the important aspects which may have been clarified is that, contrary to what Arnold stated in his letter to the Air Force, he wasn't cruising towards Yakima when the observation occurred.

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"As I came out below on this first sweep I passed over the little community of Mineral Washington, the pine trees there, and knew pretty much where I was. I made a turn at probably 2000ft over Mineral, Washington and started climbing back slowly but steadily, climbing to gain sufficient altitude to go back on the high plateau again for another pass at this mountain. As I was making this turn and of course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier, at about 9200 ft elevation - it was a beautiful day, in fact the plane was very stable, I didn't have to fight controls or weather or anything - a tremendous flash appeared in the sky and it lit up my whole aircraft...".

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However, as we know Arnold made another, potentially significant, turn:

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"Well, uh, I uh, it was about one minute to three when I started clocking them on my sweep second hand clock, and as I kept looking at them, I kept looking for their tails, and they didn't have any tail. I thought, well, maybe something's wrong with my eyes and I turned the plane around and opened the window, and looked out the window, and sure enough, I couldn't find any tails on 'em".

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"A number of news men and experts suggested that I might have been seeing reflections or even a mirage. This I know to be

absolutely false, as I observed these objects not only through the glass of my airplane but turned my airplane sideways where I could open my window and observe them with a completely unobstructed view".

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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 21:29:48 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold DatabaseStatus:

James,

Thanks! This helps a little bit though it trades off one set of problems (scanner errors) for another (loss of all formatting from your text).

Please note the scanner error in the time given in the 1947 site's text of the Pendleton East Oregonian article of June 26, 1947: The sighting was at 2:59 NOT 2:50, as shown in my direct photocopy of the article courtesy Jan Aldrich.

Bruce's very valuable direct transcription of the 1977 Arnold tape has numerous typos requiring correction.

I would think that it is okay to quote from Arnold's book for scientific criticism so long as you do not use it to promote your site or to sell it.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 30 Mar 2000 7:49:38 PM Eastern Standard Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>I am compiling a comprehensive database of all interviews and statements of
>Arnold. It is about 75% complete but some major sections are riddled with
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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 22:03:03 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror ExperimentsStatus:

Bruce,

Thanks for these helpful calculations. I have some questions on some technical specifics. But first some points in comment on your points.

Arnold did estimate 20-30 seconds to search the sky to find the source of the flash (COTS 1952 p. 10) but only finding the DC-4. Then another flash and he spotted far to his left and to the north the formation of very bright objects. Arnold's duty cycle estimate comes from when the objects were approaching Rainier so perhaps I need to smooth in a gradual increase from 1 flash per 20 seconds to 1 per second for the group. My estimate of 100-200 flashes was for the entire sighting duration of 100-200 seconds. This should perhaps be reduced to about 50-100 flashes. The number of flashes total on the approach might be 10-20 or even less than the 30 you were estimating.

You make a point I was going to make and that is the statistical improbability of a flat mirror surface being oriented by chance so many times in exactly Arnold's direction from such a great distance as 50 miles (if that figure is assumed for modeling a flat-mirror UFO scenario). It would suggest that the UFO's were deliberately targeting Arnold with sun reflections from flat mirror surfaces of their vehicles, unless there is another explanation: You suggest reflections from high points of a curved surface, which would therefore be able to cover a wider area with solar reflections. But can you model this numerically?

Also, can you re-do your luminosity calculations for different distances such as bird distances of 1-2 miles? And can you re-do for sun elevation at 58 degrees? (The sun was at 58 degs at 2:59 PM MST.) Can the atmospheric attenuation factor be reduced for clearer air? Arnold's description is suggestive of CAVU conditions and not a "white horizon."

What is the lumens to watts conversion for sunlight?

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 29 Mar 2000 11:59:29 AM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

BRAD WROTE:

>It just seems to me that it would be hard for Arnold not to have caught at least one flash out of the total 100-200 or so right smack in the center of his field of view, thus impeding his fine-resolution foveal vision. And if

he had these dark after-images from the flashes arranged in a horizontal line

on either side of his center of focus wouldn't these dark after-images be suspiciously similar to the "thin dark lines" he reported for the objects when not flashing?

<

We don't know exactly how many seconds from the time of the first flash to the time when the objects were flying past Mt. Rainier, or when they were closest to Arnold (about 10 miles south of Rainier, silhouetted against either the white horizon haze or against the mountains below, depending upon one's "preference" for altitude; I choose lower altitude). However, if it were, say, 30 seconds, and if there were 3 flashes every "several seconds", say every 3 seconds, then there were $30/3 = 10$ bursts of 3 flashes = 30 flashes (obviously I can't say there were exactly 30 flashes). This is considerably less than the 1-- or more you mention, most of which occurred when the objects were south of Arnold on their flight toward Adams.

So, maybe by the time Arnold was seeing their shape there had been almost three dozen flashes.

These occurred at random positions within the line/chain of nine objects, we are told.

MAIN POINT: the probability of having one exactly in the middle of his fovea is lower than you imply (but not zero).

By the time of the 30th flash the "spot" from the first few flashes would be diminished considerably or would have been gone complete, depending upon exactly how bright these flashes were.

And, by the way, there is no need to assume they were all the same brilliance. Perhaps one or two when the objects were south of Rainier, were so bright as to appear like arc lights, but perhaps most of them were not that bright. We just don't know. Arnold has "massaged" (processed/analyzed) the data for us and given us the "massaged" result, and here we are trying to reverse-engineer the "massage process". We just cannot do it. He did not say "Every flash was like a welding arc, totally blinding me." He did say that he could see flashes far to the south (passing Mt. Adams)... which indicates they were bright,.

And, by the way, which indicates that either the objects had flat surface that faced rearward during part of the tilt creating solar reflections backward or that the solar reflection (if it was a reflection) was from a nominally curved surface. (Curved surface could explain why there were solar reflections visible over such a wide angle of observation relative to the flight track.... over an angular range of about 100 degrees). Of course, if the flashes were pulses as if from a strobe light, radiating in all directions, then there would be no need for geometric alignment.

Speaking of flashes: another calculation coming up!

What would have been the initial luminous intensity of a SOURCE of

light, radiating into "all space" (uniform radiation in all directions, even if mountain on a surface that blocks part of the radiation) bright enough to cause "spots before his eye" at a distance of 20 miles = 32 km?

.....THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE COPIED AND APPENDED TO MY PREVIOUS PAPER SUMMARIZING THE CALCULATIONS

Arnold was looking into a bright field of light. I have already estimated the luminous intensity of the the snow on Mt. Rainier. But Arnold was looking mostly at the white horizon sky if these objects were at his altitude or several thousand feet above or below. (The horizon is almost always white because of aerosol particles which are larger than the wavelength of visible light. Looking down from the horizon one sees ground. Looking up, the color of th sky changes from white to pale blue to deep blue directly overhead.... WHEN CLEAR, of course!).

I have a research article that indicates when the sun is at 42 degrees elevation in the west and the person is looking east from an altitude of 9000 ft the luminance, B , of the sky at the horizon is in the neighborhood of $B = 7500 \text{ lm/sr/m}^2$. The luminance decreases if you look up or down from the horizon. The general definition of luminance or "brightness" is the flux per unit area of the source projected onto the line of sight per unit solid angle of th receiver from the distance of the source to receiver. That is, the flux collected by the receiver is $B \times (\text{solid angle of receiver aperture}) \times (\text{projected area of source})$. But when one is looking at the sky this raises the questions (1) how far is the sky (the distance from the source is needed to calculate the solid angle of the receiver aperture) and "which square meter of the sky should I use for the area of the sky?" To solve this problem one writes Flux received into aperture = $B \times (\text{area of aperture}/R^2) \times (\text{area of source})$. This doesn't mean much until you shift the position of R : Flux = $B (\text{area of aperture}) \times (\text{area of source}/R^2)$. Now, $(\text{area of source})/R^2$ is by definition the solid angle of the source. The solid angle of the source is a "cone of acceptance" of light projecting from the aperture of the receiver out into the sky. The light coming into the aperture over this cone angle is the integral over light sources "out there" in the sky. It is assumed that throughout the cone angle the brightness is constant.

Therefore the way to use this information is to assume a certain angular size resolution element in Arnold's eyeball and use this to calculate the "cone of acceptance" or solid angle of sky that would contribute light to that resolution element. Then multiply this by the area of his pupil to get the number of lumens hitting that resolution element. If we assume a resolution ("pixel") size of $0.6 \text{ mr} = 0.034$ degrees (corresponding to about 20 meter resolution at 20 miles) the solid angle is $2 \pi (1 - \cos(0.034/2)) = 2.2\text{E-}7$ steradians (where 0.034 is the "cone angle"). The area of Arnold's pupil was assumed to be about $3\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2$ so the lumens entering his eyeball and hitting a resolution element would be only $7500 \times 2.2\text{E-}7 \times 3\text{E-}6 = 5\text{E-}9 \text{ lm}$.

It is amusing...and somewhat gratifying....to note that this number of lumens is comparable to what was calculated before for snow on the

mountain using a large surface area (520 m^2), $5\text{E}-9 \text{ lm}$. One expects these to be comparable because the distance to the mountain is considerable and in each case the source is sunlight scattered from a diffuse surface (the sky has lots of tiny diffuse surfaces...aerosol articles). (NOTE: the mountain would be a lot brighter than the sky close to the mountain. As one gets closer to the mountain the lumens from the sky stays the same (!) since the solid angle of acceptance doesn't change, but the number of lumens from the mountain increases as the range shrinks - solid angle of acceptance increases - and the atmospheric attenuation decreases.)

The amount of lumens from the flash was larger than this. I don't have data on the illuminance, lm/m^2 necessary to "flash blind" a resolution element of the eye. Assume for working purposes that it is B lumens. Then with the eye pupil $3\text{E}-6 \text{ m}^2$ and the distance to the source being $R = 20 \text{ miles} = 32\,000 \text{ m}$, the luminous intensity of the source, I_s , is found by inverting the equation, $B = (I_s/R^2)(\text{Area})T = (I_s/32000^2)(3\text{E}-6)(1/2)$, where T is the atmospheric transmission over range R. Solving for I_s :

$$I_s = B(32000^2)/(3\text{E}-6 \times 1/2) = (6.8\text{E}14)B.$$

If B were as low as $1\text{E}-8$, that is, comparable to the sky brightness calculated above (and we know that sky brightness can produce "spots before the eyes" that you can observe by closing your eyes or going into a dark room, but not while looking at the bright sky) then I_s would be around $7\text{E}6 \text{ lm}/\text{sr}$. However, to produce "spots before your eyes" that can be "dense" enough to wipe out vision in full daylight (over a resolution area), B would likely have to be 10 or 100 times as intense as the skylight. That would put I_s into the range of $7\text{E}7$ to $7\text{E}8 \text{ lm}/\text{sr}$. Assuming 4π radiation from the source this puts the number of lumens radiated at about $9\text{E}8$ to $9\text{E}9$. High pressure arc lamps are about the most efficient visible light sources and operate at luminous efficiencies on the order of 50 $\text{lm}/\text{electrical watt input}$. A source with this efficiency would have to be driven by about $1.8\text{E}7$ to $1.8\text{E}8$ watts to create the number of lumens. I don't know what a welding arc puts out (not listed as a typical light source!), but probably not a lot more than a xenon high pressure short arc lamp.

Incidentally, the Applied Optics paper which provided the sky luminance also lists the reflectance of water as 0.02 to 0.03 and of snow as ranging from 0.6 to 0.8 under the conditions of observation that would apply to the Arnold sighting (for which water reflectance is related to the reflection of clear ice).

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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 23:31:05 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry ItemsStatus:

James,

You're dangerously close to exactly simulating my "COMMENTS" format for inserting responses. I'm going to have to distinguish mine as "SPARKS REMARKS."

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 29 Mar 2000 9:51:45 AM Eastern Standard Time, J.Easton@btinternet.com writes:

<<

Re recent discussions, which appear to assume without question that Arnold's objects were far distant

SPARKS REMARKS: We're not "assuming" great distances but trying to DETERMINE the distances by settling such as issues as the objects' passage in front or behind a massive object of known location, Mt. Rainier.

[Easton]

and
travelling at the speed he surmised, perhaps we could go over some related points. My comments are indicated:

Source: Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian, June 26, 1947 -

"The Boise man, who owns the Great Western fire control supply which handled automatic fire fighting systems, described the objects as 'flat like a pie pan and somewhat bat-shaped' and so shiny they reflected the sun like a mirror.

He said the reflection was so brilliant that it blinded him, 'as if someone had started an arc light in front of my eyes'.

Mr. Arnold reported he was flying east at 2:50 p.m.

SPARKS REMARKS: Typo in the scan copy, the article says 2:59.

[Easton quoting article]

Tuesday
toward Mt. Rainier when the objects appeared directly in front of him 25-30 miles away at about 10,000 feet

altitude.

[...]

When first sighted, he thought the objects were snow geese.

SPARKS REMARKS: Please note these comments above from the newspaper article are NOT QUOTES and the second one is really NOT even a PARAPHRASE but a REPORTER'S UNDERSTANDING. A paraphrase would say "Arnold SAID that XYZ happened" without using quote marks. The second comment about geese is however implied to be paraphrase by the context of the overall reporting (preceding sentence is a clear paraphrase).

[Easton quoting article]

'But geese don't fly that high -- and, anyway, what would geese be doing going south for this time of year?'"

COMMENTS: Odd that Arnold is quoted as dismissing a flock of geese because of his perception about the objects' altitude and that geese wouldn't be flying south. It's an aspect I've brought up before; if Arnold truly did first notice the objects because of bright/brilliant reflections and they were initially so far distant as he claimed/thought, then why would he ever consider they might be birds?

Doesn't it imply these reflections weren't so startling, maybe only bright flashes of light, and the objects were in relatively close proximity?

[End]

SPARKS REMARKS: Arnold states in his 1952 book that it was 20-30 seconds before he saw another flash and could then connect up the flashes with the series of nine bright objects. There was a certain amount of time necessary to IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF FLASHES as the BRIGHT OBJECTS he could now see. Evidently there was a brief time from Arnold spotting the 9 bright objects before he SAW A FLASH COMING DIRECTLY FROM THE OBJECTS so that he could positively connect the FLASHES with the OBJECTS. In between that time is when he momentarily considered the objects might be geese -- but that thought was obliterated by the next intense flash. So here is the sequence as I reconstruct it from Arnold's testimony. Let's say that the first flash occurred at T+0 seconds.

1. Flash. (T+0 secs)
2. Looks for source of flash 20-30 secs, cannot find (sees only DC-4).
3. Second flash narrows down area of sky.
4. Looks for source of 2nd flash.
5. Now spots 9 bright objects.

[NOTE-- the connection between "flash" and "object" is still not direct. THIS IS WHEN ARNOLD MOMENTARILY WONDERED IF BRIGHT OBJECTS WERE GEESE. Let's call this time T+20 secs.]

6. 3rd and succeeding flashes are now seen to come DIRECTLY FROM THE 9 BRIGHT OBJECTS.

[Now there is no doubt in Arnold's mind that ALL the flashes came from these 9 objects and he instantly rejects the "geese" thought and returns to his original "near-collision with fighter plane" theory when he saw the first flash. Let's call this T+30 secs.]

Evidently in the first days of Arnold telling the story he had to mentally correct his sequence of thoughts to reflect (no pun intended) the fact he had eventually at T+30 seconds identified FLASH=OBJECT and had to go back to the very beginning of the story with the FIRST FLASH at T+0 seconds to make that the time when he first saw "the objects."

Until Arnold did that mental editing of his story to incorporate his belated FLASH=OBJECT identity, in the first few days he would apparently say that when he first saw the "OBJECTS" (at T+20 seconds) he thought they were geese for a moment. This led to obvious confusion. And when reporters failed to directly quote Arnold verbatim they may have lost subtle nuances in Arnold's story that would have tipped off the fact that Arnold was trying to distinguish in his mind between what he thought he saw at T+0, T+20, and T+30 seconds, and then relate back the T+30 identification to T+0.

[Easton quoting article]

"He said the 'planes' remained visible by the flashes of reflected sunlight for some seconds after they passed Mt. Adams, perhaps for as far away as 50 miles.

COMMENTS: How feasible is this and if factual, which I greatly doubt, what might it tell us about the objects' size and reflectability?

[End]

SPARKS REMARKS: I think Bruce calculated an 8x factor reduction in brightness of sun reflections at 50 miles, which would certainly not make arc-light-like brightnesses invisible. In fact, it raises the whole question why they shouldn't still have been seen. It suggests self-luminosity that was simply turned off or burned out.

[...]

He said that at first he thought the window of his plane might be causing the reflections, but that he still saw the objects after rolling it down.

He also described the objects as 'saucer-like' and their motion 'like a fish flipping in the sun'.

Mostly, he said, he was surprised at the way they twisted just above the higher peaks, almost appearing to be threading their way along the mountain ridge line.

'No orthodox plane would be flying like that,' he commented."

COMMENTS: And least likely of all things conceivable is a fleet of alien spacecraft. It would be consistent with birds though.
[End]

Source: Norman, Oklahoma Transcript, June 26, 1947 -

"'There were nine of them and they were flying in a screwy formation about 25 miles away from me. It wasn't any military formation I ever saw before'.

[...]

Arnold said the strange aircraft were skittering across the southwest slope of Mount Rainier when he first sighted them".

SPARKS REMARKS: Note this is a PARAPHRASE of Arnold and not a DIRECT QUOTE, and it actually comes from a UP dispatch out of Pendleton, reprinted in the Norman, Okla., paper and elsewhere.

[Easton] COMMENTS: So far as I can see, this is essentially the story Arnold first told - the objects, or 'flashes' from them, were noticed as they passed Mt. Rainier.

It later became the tale of nine objects which _even after they first came to Arnold's notice_ were supposedly still over a hundred miles away! As he claimed in his book:

SPARKS REMARKS: The UP story on June 26, of objects first seen passing Rainier, is NOT the "first" story Arnold told. I note that in Arnold's second known interview, for the Chicago Tribune on June 25, 1947, the DAY BEFORE the UP interview, there is an indication of seeing the objects or flashes first to the NORTH of Rainier, but it is garbled by the reporter in his rendition (not even a paraphrase). The reporter said Arnold "encountered the mystery objects while he was NORTH of Mount Ranier [Rainier]," but everyone agrees that Arnold himself was NEVER to the north of Rainier, it was the "objects" that must have been meant.

The Chicago Tribune article does go on to directly quote Arnold verbatim saying: "The first thing I noticed was series of FLASHES in my eyes as if a MIRROR was REFLECTING SUNLIGHT on me,' he said."

Sunlight-like reflections are inconsistent with the optical properties of birds, whether geese or pelicans, when not at grazing angles to the sun.

[Easton quoting 1952 book]

"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not noted. I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from.

[...]

Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find any close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mount Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed.

At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were still at a distance of over a hundred miles..."

[End of quote]

And must have been even further away when, some 30 seconds before and travelling at the declared speed, they first 'flashed' and practically turned night into day.

Is this universally accepted as a ridiculous exaggeration and if so, where do we draw the line?

[End]

SPARKS REMARKS: Come now, James, you know perfectly well how difficult it is for witnesses to estimate distances without a reference point. Arnold thought the objects were coming from the direction of Mt. Baker, some 143 miles away, so a 100+ mile distance figure must have seemed about right to him, without any real way of knowing.

HOWEVER, please note that if at one point on the objects' long linear trajectory Arnold could get a reasonable distance estimate or some kind of upper or lower bound (i.e., when near Rainier), he could quite reasonably proportion it to when the objects disappeared past Mt. Adams by comparing relative sizes as the objects got smaller and the flashes dimmer. Projecting it backwards in time mentally would have been harder.

Source: Oregon Journal, June 27, 1947 -

"Arnold, general manager and owner of the Great Western Fire Control Company, said he first saw the objects when they flashed in the sun low over the slopes of Mt. Rainier.

SPARKS REMARKS: The "first saw" is a reporter's PARAPHRASE of Arnold. The direct quotes are below.

'Then I saw them, weaving and ducking in and out as they came south not more than 500 feet over the plateau. They looked like they were rocking. I looked for the tails but suddenly realized they didn't have any. They were half-moon shaped, oval in front and convex in the rear. I was in a beautiful position to watch them. I thought they might be jet planes, and I clocked them. Then when I saw they had no tails and I realized how fast they were going, I knew they were like nothing I had ever heard of before. There were no bulges or cowlings; they looked like a big flat disk. They were larger than the ordinary jet plane but slightly smaller than a DC4, if you don't count the rear fuselage'.

COMMENTS: A further reported testimony of how these objects were first seen over the slopes of Mt. Rainier, not a couple of hundred miles northwards.

SPARKS REMARKS: Again, it was a reporter's PARAPHRASE not verbatim quotation of Arnold and thus subject to more error. Arnold never said anything about "a COUPLE of HUNDRED miles" distance.

[Easton]

The fact they were 'flashing' is, as I demonstrated, comparative to how a formation of large, predominately white birds have been documented as exceptionally reflective, using the exact same terminology.

[End]

Arnold said that the objects waved 'like the tail of a

Chinese kite'."

COMMENTS: And as previously demonstrated, identical to how a formation of certain large, undulating, predominately white birds are known to fly.
[End]

Source: Radio Interview -

"...I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me

SPARKS REMARKS: If Arnold was flying directly towards Rainier then "to the left of me" would be to the NORTH of Rainier. If Arnold was flying directly towards Yakima, the "left of me" direction would be ambiguous on this point.

[Easton quoting radio transcript]
a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese..."

COMMENTS: Even at this stage, when they crossed in front of Mt. Rainier, apparently these nine objects were similar to a flight of birds. Although Arnold does go on to say he thought they were flying too fast (then again, he thought the 25-30 duck-like objects were quicker than ducks could fly), where is Arnold's rationale about the supposed brilliant reflections during or before he first observed a 'chain' of objects? Strangely, he doesn't mention here at all how the flashes 'lit up his plane'.

SPARKS REMARKS: Again, I would make the T+20 seconds distinction, the time when he first saw the "OBJECTS" and before he recognized these as the source for the flashes. Arnold didn't realize that FLASHES=OBJECTS till T+30 seconds so when he was asked by reporters when did he first see "the OBJECTS" he was still stuck on T+20 seconds -- which was also when he thought of geese. He didn't realize for certain that all of the flashes from T+0 onward were FROM THE OBJECTS till he saw a FLASH COME FROM ONE OF THE OBJECTS at T+30 seconds. And then he immediately rejected geese as impossible to account for the flashes, now recognized as coming from the objects.

[Easton]
The point is, if he simply noticed a chain/ribbon/kite-tail like formation of nine objects crossing Mt. Rainier, then it's a whole different story. That's what he says here and

it's also the circumstances described in those early newspaper reports.

In short, no mention of any inaugural 'flashes' . The story is one where the objects were simply noticed crossing Mt. Rainier.

SPARKS REMARKS: Bruce caught you on this once before, James. The KWRC radio interview DOES quote Arnold talking about the FLASHES, it is NOT simply a story of NON-flashing objects passing Mt. Rainier:

Arnold: And, they seemed to flip and FLASH in the SUN, just like a mirror, and, in fact, I happened to be in an angle from the SUN that seemed to hit the tops of these peculiar looking things in such a way that it almost BLINDED you when you looked at them through your plexiglass windshield....

"... and I could see them only plainly when they seemed to tip their wing, or whatever it was, and the SUN FLASHED on them."

[Easton]

What we seem to have in these formative accounts is Arnold's explanation of how, as he was _making a turn_ over the town of Mineral, his attention was caught by one or more bright flashes of light and he then noticed a number of objects either approaching or crossing Mt. Rainier.

As their chain-like formation was similar to a flock of Geese, Arnold statedly at first thought that's what they were.

It seems absolutely certain these objects flew on the western side of Mt. Rainier and we have seen how Arnold clarified this on a number of occasions.

SPARKS REMARKS: It is NOT at all "absolutely certain" the objects flew in FRONT of Rainier (west side) as you yourself recently admitted new testimony from the US Park Service that again identifies Rainier's Little Tahoma Peak as the feature that Arnold said the objects flew BEHIND (see your own next remarks). I don't know how you can say this. Do you just forget things from day to day? I'm really puzzled.

[Easton]

That recognised, it also has to be accepted why if Arnold's referenced peak was, as looks most likely, Little Tahoma, then his distance perceptions are _proven_ to be literally miles off.

Everything else falls down from there - his speed

calculations based on apparent size and distance, etc.

Do we actually now have any factual reasons - excluding opinions about what Arnold should have recognised (it's become clear there were a number of things Arnold _should_ have recognised and not only about this incident) - why the `flashes' were not simply bright/brilliant reflections from exceptionally large, white birds, crossing Mt. Rainier and heading in the direction of Mt. Adams, eventually disappearing from sight?

James.

SPARKS REMARKS: Bruce has already addressed the optical physics of the situation, and the impossibility of birds reflecting "BLINDING" quantities of sunlight at non-grazing angles.

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Date: Fri, 31 Mar 2000 17:58:44 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

BRAD WROTE:

regarding reflections from mirror surfaces:

>suggest reflections from high points of a curved surface, which would therefore be able to cover a >wider area with solar reflections. But can you model this numerically?

This can be done but raises the problem that one must assume not only the size of a reflecting surface but also its radius of curvature (which is automatically infinite for a flat surface). The assumed radius of curvature of the reflecting area could range from a few meters to hundreds of meters or kilometers. There just is no way of knowing what radius of curvature to assign. However, one can assume something and work out a result.... whether or not it means anything.

.....
TO BE ADDED TO THE PREVIOUSLY POSTED TREATISE ON REFLECTIONS,
etc.
AND NOTE THAT CORRECTIONS TO THE PREVIOUS PAPER RELATED TO
SNOW
INTENSITY HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED HERE.
.....

REFLECTION FROM A CURVED SURFACE

Imagine a FLAT surface of length L and width W. Sunlight hits the surface and because the sun is not a point source the reflected light diverges. To understand how much it diverges, consider the light from a point at "one side" of the sun. It hits both sides of the reflector and is diverted by an angle that obeys the reflection rule: "angle of reflection = angle of incidence." Since the sun is so far away, a ray of light from any one POINT (a small area) on the sun hitting one side of the mirror is effectively PARALLEL to a ray of light from the same POINT on the sun that hits the other side of the mirror. (You don't believe it? Imagine a mirror one mile wide. The sun is 93,000,000 miles away. Light from A POINT of the sun hitting one side of the mirror is at an angle of $1/93,000,000$ radians away from light from that SAME POINT that hits the other side of the mirror. Now imagine the mirror is only 0.01 miles wide comparable to the size of a "flying saucer mirror": the divergence angle is now only about $1E-10$ radians..... the beams are effectively parallel!). So you can draw light rays that come from ONE SIDE of the sun and hit the

two opposite sides of the mirror and reflect as basically parallel rays (with a divergence of $1\text{E}-10$ radians). Now imagine light starting from the "other side" of the sun. These rays hit each side of the mirror and they are effectively parallel to one another as they reflect off the surface. However, because the sun is wide, these rays are NOT parallel to the rays from the "first side" of the sun. In fact, the angle between the pairs of reflected rays is the same as the angle between the two sides of the sun, 0.52 degrees. Hence the aside from some "near field" effects, close to the mirror, the reflected light diverges like a beam, with angular width equal to that of the sun.

Now imagine that the left side of the mirror is at a different angle from that of the right side, as would be the case if the mirror is curved. Light from one side of the sun (remember, rays traveling parallel from A POINT on the sun) is now reflected into two different directions, with a divergence equal to the TWICE the angle between the two surfaces. Why twice the angle? Because if a flat mirror surface turns by angle A , then in order to obey the reflection rule at the rotated surface the angle of the reflected ray turns by $2A$. (To see this, imagine a flat surface reflecting light right directly back to a point or distant source. At this time the angle between the oncoming ray and the PERPENDICULAR to the mirror surface --- the "surface normal" -- is zero. Now imagine turning the mirror by angle A . Now the angle between the surface normal and the incident ray is A . But the reflection rule says the angle between the surface normal and the reflected ray equals that of the incident ray, A . Hence the angle between the incident and reflected ray is $2A$. As the mirror is turned more the angle A increases and the angle between the incident and reflected rays increases twice as fast as the mirror turns.)

Suppose, then, we have a curved surface for which there is a radius of curvature, R_c , which would be the center of the sphere that fits the curved surface, i.e., a section of a spherical surface. The central angle (apex at the center of the sphere) made by this surface from one side to the other is A . One can show that a TANGENT to this curved surface at one side of the surface is at an angle A to the tangent at the other side of the surface. Hence light reflected from a distant point source that is reflected from the two sides will, after reflection, diverge by angle $2A$. When the source is not a point but rather has an angular size itself, as the sun has, the "natural divergence" due to the size of the source is augmented by the curved surface divergence. It is my impression that these divergences will simply add, i.e., $A_{\text{total}} = A_{\text{sun}} + 2A_{\text{mirror}}$. Thus with $A_s = 0.52$ deg, if $A_m = 1$ deg, the total divergence angle is $A_t = 2.52$ deg. The solid angle of divergence (assuming a circular curved mirror surface) could be found from $2\pi (1 - \cos [(0.52+2A)/2]) = 2\pi (1 - \cos[0.26+A])$ steradians.

Now, the curvature of the mirror surface is related to the width of the mirror and the radius of curvature. Imagine a flat mirror surface of width W . Flat means the radius of curvature is infinite so the angle $A = 0$. Now let the radius shrink to R_c which is still much greater than W . The full angle of the mirror surface is W/R_c in radians for practical purposes even though the surface is now curved and W is not a measurement lying in the surface but rather is a "chord" - a straight line across a

circular or spherical surface. As R_c continues to shrink the surface curves more and one needs a trigonometric relation to get the angle from $A = 2 \arcsin(W/2R_c)$. Since $\arcsin B = B$ in radians for angles up to 20 degrees or more (depending upon the degree of accuracy desired) $A = W/R_c$ (radians) as long as $W < R_c/2.5$. For practical purposes the area of oncoming rays of sunlight is based on W , not on the actual surface area of the curved surface, so it is convenient to consider W is the primary measure of the size of the surface. If the surface were round then W would be the diameter of the circular surface area, $\pi \times W^2/4 \text{ m}^2$, intercepting power from sun rays and the rays would be reflected into a beam of angular size $0.52 + 2A$ with the solid angle given above.

A curved surface does not have to be spherical. A cylinder surface has finite curvature in one direction and an infinite radius of curvature in the other. Hence divergence of reflected light parallel to the cylinder axis depends upon the divergence of the incident light whereas the divergence of reflected light perpendicular to the axis is the sum of the incident divergence angle plus the cylinder angle, W/R_c , where W is the width of the cylinder and R_c is the radius of the cylinder. Since the divergence is different in perpendicular directions (along and perpendicular to the cylinder axis) one can calculate an overall solid angle of divergence by multiplying the two angles and multiplying the result by $\pi/4$ as if calculating the area of a circle: $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times 2 \arcsin(W/2R_c)$ which is approximately $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times W/R_c$ for $W < R_c/2.5$, where 0.009 is the solar divergence angle, 0.52 deg., in radians. (Note that the solid angle formula given above, for small angles can be approximated as $(\pi/4)(0.52 + 2A)^2$ because for small angles $\cos(C) = 1 - C^2/2$ where, in this case, $C = (0.52 + 2A/2)$.)

In the case of the Arnold's "curved surfaces" one has to make a guess at the curvature as well as the area. For simplicity I assume classic "saucers," circular objects 27.6 m in diameter with the surface having a radius of curvature, $R_c = 100 \text{ m}$. The area of sunlight intercepted could be $(\pi/4) \times (27.6^2) \times \cos(\text{angle between the approximating flat surface and the line to the sun, } 30 \text{ degrees}) = 518 \text{ m}^2$ (W chosen to make an area comparable to what I used before). The width $W = 27.6 \text{ m}$ so $A = 27.6/100 = 0.276$ radians (to a good level of accuracy...if you use the arcsin you get 0.279) = 15.8 degrees. Therefore the solid angle of divergence is $2 \pi (1 - \cos(0.26 + 15.8)) = 0.245 \text{ sr}$. (Previously the angle was $6.5\text{E-}5 \text{ sr}$ due to solar divergence alone.) Hence the luminous intensity from this curved surface is approximately (using 0.9 reflectivity)

$$I_m, \text{ curved metal} = (1\text{E}5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(0.9)(518 \text{ m}^2)/(0.245 \text{ sr}) = 1.9\text{E}8 \text{ lm/sr}$$

Clearly this is much lower than the previous value, $7\text{E}11$, for a flat surface of the same area.

As before, the atmospheric transmission would be about 1/2 so at Arnold's eyeball one might expect about $1\text{E}8 \text{ lm/sr}$. With the angular size of his eye being about $3\text{E-}15 \text{ sr}$ at 20 mi = 32 km, the flux entering his eyeball would be around $3\text{E-}7 \text{ lm}$. This is to be compared with the previous value (after taking into account the atmosphere) of $(1/2)7\text{E}11(3\text{E-}15) = 1\text{E-}3 \text{ lm}$.

Previously I had for snow $I_s = 5.8E6 \text{ lm/sr}$ so the luminous intensity of the curved metal surface is still greater than that of snow of the same area. The situation with curved ice would be similar to that for the comparison of flat ice with flat metal: the ice reflects 3% or less of what the metal does. The above luminous intensity is still much greater than that of a bird at a mile or so (around $15,000 \text{ lm/sr}$).

Naturally one can reduce the effective luminous intensity of a curved surface by shrinking its width or by increasing the curvature, although there is a limit to the shrinkage of R_c : it can't be smaller than $W/2$. If we take this situation as a limiting case of brightness for an object 27.6 m in diameter - a sphere or hemisphere surface so $R_c=W/2$, then the divergence angle is $2 \arcsin[(W/2)/(W/2)] = 2 \times 90 = 180$ degrees. Thus the incident radiation gets scattered everywhere, just as with a diffuse reflector, but the diffuse factor. There is even scattering in the forward direction so that the solid angle is essentially 4π . The luminous intensity is then $(1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(0.9)(518 \text{ m}^2)/4 \pi = 3.7E6 \text{ lm/sr}$. This is about half as intense as a patch of snow of the same area scattering into 2π steradians. Hence if the objects had been spheres they probably would have been hard to see against the snow background and against the whitish sky.

>Also, can you re-do your luminosity calculations for different distances such as bird distances of 1-2 >miles?

You mean different distances of birds or of everything? It is quite easy to use the intensity in lm/sr for any one of the light sources and change the distance. Even the atmospheric transmission (which hardly effects the birds cause they would be so close) is easy to figure.

>And can you re-do for sun elevation at 58 degrees? (The sun was at 58 degs at 2:59 PM MST.)

Don't need to. All calculations are based on the sun being within 20 degrees of 60 degrees (i.e., solar flux changes slowly with angle). I used $1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2$ for the solar flux. At zenith the solar flux is about $1.23E5 \text{ lm/m}^2$. Of course it drops rapidly as the sun goes below 45 degrees.

>Can the atmospheric attenuation factor be reduced for clearer air? Arnold's description is suggestive >of CAVU conditions and not a "white horizon."

Even CAVU has a horizon that is "whiter" than the blue sky. At its bluest it is "pale blue" at the horizon. Perhaps over desert areas with negligible water vapor one can get a "blue horizon"... but then dust particles could whiten it. The calculation I did is for a standard "clear air". If the air were clearer then perhaps instead of having $T=0.46$ you might have $T=0.5$ or 0.6 over the 32 km distance. Not a big deal.

>What is the lumens to watts conversion for sunlight?

At zenith get $1.24 \times 10^5 \text{ lm/m}^2$

Above the atmosphere you get about 1300 W/m^2 and about $1/2$ that at the earth's surface, if I recall correctly. Thus it would appear that one has about 200 lm/watt for sunlight.

In my large "compendium": on brightness I calculated the luminous intensity of snow.

However, I have modified it somewhat because I used the wrong solid angle. I have replaced 4π with 2π in what follows and made a couple of other small changes./ I suggest you cut out the previous version of the following section and past this in its place.

.....

BRIGHTNESS OF THE SNOW (Revised)

Date: Fri, 31 Mar 2000 19:35:54 EST
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror ExperimentsStatus:

Bruce,

Thanks for the new calculations. What is the corrected brightness (correcting for solid angle error) for a GLACIER ICE FLASH, as compared to the curved mirror model for sun reflection to Arnold? It should be closer now. Also, I mentioned in an earlier posting that I measured Rc radius of curvature for Arnold's objects from his drawing to the AAF at about 1-2 object diameters. This is a tighter curvature than your Rc of nearly 4 object diameters which would reduce brightness further.

What is the total flux for a radiator uniformly emitting in all directions if it had the luminous intensity you estimate for the cylindrical curved mirror reflector?

The solar constant outside the atmosphere is about 1370 W/sq.meter but I can't find the figure for the earth's surface.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 31 Mar 2000 6:01:00 PM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

BRAD WROTE:

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.....

REFLECTION FROM A CURVED SURFACE

Imagine a FLAT surface of length L and width W . Sunlight hits the surface and because the sun is not a point source the reflected light diverges. To understand how much it diverges, consider the light from a point at "one side" of the sun. It hits both sides of the reflector and is diverted by an angle that obeys the reflection rule: "angle of reflection = angle of incidence." Since the sun is so far away, a ray of light from any one POINT (a small area) on the sun hitting one side of the mirror is effectively PARALLEL to a ray of light from the same POINT on the sun that hits the other side of the mirror. (You don't believe it? Imagine a mirror one mile wide. The sun is 93,000,000 miles away. Light from A POINT of the sun hitting one side of the mirror is at an angle of $1/93,000,000$ radians away from light from that SAME POINT that hits the other side of the mirror. Now imagine the mirror is only 0.01 miles wide comparable to the size of a "flying saucer mirror": the divergence angle is now only about $1\text{E-}10$ radians..... the beams are effectively parallel!). So you can draw light rays that come from ONE SIDE of the sun and hit the two opposite sides of the mirror and reflect as basically parallel rays (with a divergence of $1\text{E-}10$ radians). Now imagine light starting from the "other side" of the sun. These rays hit each side of the mirror and they are effectively parallel to one another as they reflect off the surface. However, because the sun is wide, these rays are NOT parallel to the rays from the "first side" of the sun. In fact, the angle between the pairs of reflected rays is the same as the angle between the two sides of the sun, 0.52 degrees. Hence the aside from some "near field" effects, close to the mirror, the reflected light diverges like a beam, with angular width equal to that of the sun.

Now imagine that the left side of the mirror is at a different angle from that of the right side, as would be the case if the mirror is curved. Light from one side of the sun (remember, rays traveling parallel from A POINT on the sun) is now reflected into two different directions, with a divergence equal to the TWICE the angle between the two surfaces. Why twice the angle? Because if a flat mirror surface turns by angle A , then in order to obey the reflection rule at the rotated surface the angle of the reflected ray turns by $2A$. (To see this, imagine a flat surface reflecting light right directly back to a point or distant source. At this time the angle between the oncoming ray and the PERPENDICULAR to the mirror surface --- the "surface normal" -- is zero. Now imagine turning the mirror by angle A . Now the angle between the surface normal and the incident ray is A . But the reflection rule says the angle between the surface normal and the reflected ray equals that of the incident ray, A . Hence the angle between the incident and reflected ray is $2A$. As the mirror is turned more the angle A increases and the angle between the incident and reflected rays increases twice as fast as the mirror turns.)

Suppose, then, we have a curved surface for which there is a radius of curvature, R_c , which would be the center of the sphere that fits the curved surface, i.e., a section of a spherical surface. The central angle (apex at the center of the sphere) made by this surface from one side to the other is A . One can show that a TANGENT to this curved surface at one side of the surface is at an angle A to the tangent at the other side of

the surface. Hence light reflected from a distant point source that is reflected from the two sides will, after reflection, diverge by angle $2A$. When the source is not a point but rather has an angular size itself, as the sun has, the "natural divergence" due to the size of the source is augmented by the curved surface divergence. It is my impression that these divergences will simply add, i.e., $A_{\text{total}} = A_{\text{sun}} + 2A_{\text{mirror}}$. Thus with $A_s = 0.52$ deg, if $A_m = 1$ deg, the total divergence angle is $A_t = 2.52$ deg. The solid angle of divergence (assuming a circular curved mirror surface) could be found from $2\pi (1 - \cos [(0.52+2A)/2]) = 2\pi (1 - \cos[0.26+A])$ steradians.

Now, the curvature of the mirror surface is related to the width of the mirror and the radius of curvature. Imagine a flat mirror surface of width W . Flat means the radius of curvature is infinite so the angle $A = 0$. Now let the radius shrink to R_c which is still much greater than W . The full angle of the mirror surface is W/R_c in radians for practical purposes even though the surface is now curved and W is not a measurement lying in the surface but rather is a "chord" - a straight line across a circular or spherical surface. As R_c continues to shrink the surface curves more and one needs a trigonometric relation to get the angle from $A = 2 \arcsin(W/2R_c)$. Since $\arcsin B = B$ in radians for angles up to 20 degrees or more (depending upon the degree of accuracy desired) $A = W/R_c$ (radians) as long as $W < R_c/2.5$. For practical purposes the area of oncoming rays of sunlight is based on W , not on the actual surface area of the curved surface, so it is convenient to consider W is the primary measure of the size of the surface. If the surface were round then W would be the diameter of the circular surface area, $\pi \times W^2/4$ m², intercepting power from sun rays and the rays would be reflected into a beam of angular size $0.52 + 2A$ with the solid angle given above.

A curved surface does not have to be spherical. A cylinder surface has finite curvature in one direction and an infinite radius of curvature in the other. Hence divergence of reflected light parallel to the cylinder axis depends upon the divergence of the incident light whereas the divergence of reflected light perpendicular to the axis is the sum of the incident divergence angle plus the cylinder angle, W/R_c , where W is the width of the cylinder and R_c is the radius of the cylinder. Since the divergence is different in perpendicular directions (along and perpendicular to the cylinder axis) one can calculate an overall solid angle of divergence by multiplying the two angles and multiplying the result by $\pi/4$ as if calculating the area of a circle: $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times 2 \arcsin(W/2R_c)$ which is approximately $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times W/R_c$ for $W < R_c/2.5$, where 0.009 is the solar divergence angle, 0.52 deg., in radians. (Note that the solid angle formula given above, for small angles can be approximated as $(\pi/4)(0.52 + 2A)^2$ because for small angles $\cos(C) = 1 - C^2/2$ where, in this case, $C = (0.52+2A/2)$.)

In the case of the Arnold's "curved surfaces" one has to make a guess at the curvature as well as the area. For simplicity I assume classic "saucers," circular objects 27.6 m in diameter with the surface having a radius of curvature, $R_c = 100$ m. The area of sunlight intercepted could be $(\pi/4) \times (27.6^2) \times \cos(\text{angle between the approximating flat surface and the line to the sun, } 30 \text{ degrees}) = 518 \text{ m}^2$ (W chosen to

make an area comparable to what I used before). The width $W = 27.6$ m so $A = 27.6/100 = 0.276$ radians (to a good level of accuracy...if you use the arcsin you get 0.279) = 15.8 degrees. Therefore the solid angle of divergence is $2\pi(1 - \cos(0.26+15.8)) = 0.245$ sr. (Previously the angle was $6.5E-5$ sr due to solar divergence alone.) Hence the luminous intensity from this curved surface is approximately (using 0.9 reflectivity)

$$I_{m, \text{ curved metal}} = (1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(0.9)(518 \text{ m}^2)/(0.245 \text{ sr}) = 1.9E8 \text{ lm/sr}$$

Clearly this is much lower than the previous value, $7E11$, for a flat surface of the same area.

As before, the atmospheric transmission would be about 1/2 so at Arnold's eyeball one might expect about $1E8$ lm/sr. With the angular size of his eye being about $3E-15$ sr at 20 mi = 32 km, the flux entering his eyeball would be around $3E-7$ lm. This is to be compared with the previous value (after taking into account the atmosphere) of $(1/2)7E11(3E-15) = 1E-3$ lm.

Previously I had for snow $I_s = 5.8E6$ lm/sr so the luminous intensity of the curved metal surface is still greater than that of snow of the same area. The situation with curved ice would be similar to that for the comparison of flat ice with flat metal: the ice reflects 3% or less of what the metal does. The above luminous intensity is still much greater than that of a bird at a mile or so (around 15,000 lm/sr).

Naturally one can reduce the effective luminous intensity of a curved surface by shrinking its width or by increasing the curvature, although there is a limit to the shrinkage of R_c : it can't be smaller than $W/2$. If we take this situation as a limiting case of brightness for an object 27.6 m in diameter - a sphere or hemisphere surface so $R_c = W/2$, then the divergence angle is $2 \arcsin[(W/2)/(W/2)] = 2 \times 90 = 180$ degrees. Thus the incident radiation gets scattered everywhere, just as with a diffuse reflector, but the diffuse factor. There is even scattering in the forward direction so that the solid angle is essentially 4π . The luminous intensity is then $(1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(0.9)(518 \text{ m}^2)/4\pi = 3.7E6$ lm/sr.

This is about half as intense as a patch of snow of the same area scattering into 2π steradians. Hence if the objects had been spheres they probably would have been hard to see against the snow background and against the whitish sky.

>Also, can you re-do your luminosity calculations for different distances such as bird distances of 1-2 >miles?

You mean different distances of birds or of everything? It is quite easy to use the intensity in lm/sr for any one of the light sources and change the distance. Even the atmospheric transmission (which hardly effects the birds cause they would be so close) is easy to figure.

>And can you re-do for sun elevation at 58 degrees? (The sun was at 58 degs at 2:59 PM MST.)

Don't need to. All calculations are based on the sun being within 20 degrees of 60 degrees (i.e., solar flux changes slowly with angle). I used $1\text{E}5 \text{ lm/m}^2$ for the solar flux. At zenith the solar flux is about $1.23\text{E}5 \text{ lm/m}^2$. Of course it drops rapidly as the sun goes below 45 degrees.

>Can the atmospheric attenuation factor be reduced for clearer air?
Arnold's description is suggestive >of CAVU conditions and not a "white horizon."

Even CAVU has a horizon that is "whiter" than the blue sky. At its bluest it is "pale blue" at the horizon. Perhaps over desert areas with negligible water vapor one can get a "blue horizon"... but then dust particles could whiten it. The calculation I did is for a standard "clear air". If the air were clearer then perhaps instead of having $T=0.46$ you might have $T = 0.5$ or 0.6 over the 32 km distance. Not a big deal.

>What is the lumens to watts conversion for sunlight?

At zenith get $1.24\text{E}5 \text{ lm/m}^2$

Above the atmosphere you get about 1300 W/m^2 and about 1/2 that at the earth's surface, if I recall correctly. Thus it would appear that one has about 200 lm/watt for sunlight.

In my large "compendium": on brightness I calculated the luminous intensity of snow.

However, I have modified it somewhat because I used the wrong solid angle. I have replaced 4π with 2π in what follows and made a couple of other small changes./ I suggest you cut out the previous version of the following section and past this in its place.

.....

BRIGHTNESS OF THE SNOW (Revised)

Date: Sat, 1 Apr 2000 10:59:10 -0500
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

BRAD WROTE:

>Thanks for the new calculations. What is the corrected brightness (correcting for solid angle error) for >a GLACIER ICE FLASH, as compared to the curved mirror model for sun reflection to Arnold? It >should be closer now. Also, I mentioned in an earlier posting that I measured Rc radius of curvature f>or Arnold's objects from his drawing to the AAF at about 1-2 object diameters. This is a tighter >curvature than your Rc of nearly 4 object diameters which would reduce brightness further.

As I pointed out a calculation for curved (spherical or cylindrical or a "combination") would be the same as for a curved metal mirror of the same size but with only 2-3% of the reflectivity.

I should also point out that the 2-3% is for reflection at the curved surface, This would be the ONLY reflection if the ice were "pure"--- no "defects" in the volume (interior) of the ice. HOwever, there are random deflects which scatter radiation within the volume of ice and some of this comes back out again. I suppose for simplicity one could treat natural ice, with bubbles, etc, imbedded, as aspecular reflector of 2-3% PLUS a diffuse reflector, in other words a sum of "snow-like" reflection plus "mirror-like" reflection. The diffuse "snow like" component could be a large fraction of the total reflection if the radius of curvature were small.

As for the Rc in Arnold's case.... this requires an estimate of thic kness of the object, which he was not able to make, plus an assumption that the whole surface is uniformly curved, as opposed to a "control room bubble" on a nominally flat surface. We JUST DON'T KNOW... which is why I was relctant to try a curved surface calculation. There are just so many unknown "parameters" when we try to characterize the shape and reflectivity of TOTALLY UNKNOWN objects/craft. The main thing is that the calculation establishes that Arnold COULD HAVE BEEN TELLING THE TRUTH when he said the light coming from the objects was very bright. The calculations show that despite the distance, reflected sunlight COULD BE very bright (this was NOT KNOWN BEFORE!!). (The calculations also confirm that BIRDS ARE NOT THAT BRIGHT... this WAS known before... at least t some of us!) OF course, if the objects were generating flashes of light unrelated to sunlight, then "all bets are off" as to the nature of that light and one can only set maximum and minimum limits such as the lumen radation level if they emitted light uniformly into all directions (4 pi steradians) or if they emitted

light into a narrow beam pointed toward Arnold (a very tiny number of steradians, such as the solid angle of his eye at 20 miles).

>What is the total flux for a radiator uniformly emitting in all directions if it had the luminous intensity you >estimate for the cylindrical curved mirror reflector?

.....

I don't know exactly what you mean here.... I don't recall calculating the luminous intensity for a cylinder....

.

PREVIOUSLY I WROTE:

A curved surface does not have to be spherical. A cylinder surface has finite curvature in one direction and an infinite radius of curvature in the other. Hence divergence of reflected light parallel to the cylinder axis depends upon the divergence of the incident light whereas the divergence of reflected light perpendicular to the axis is the sum of the incident divergence angle plus the cylinder angle, W/R_c , where W is the width of the cylinder and R_c is the radius of the cylinder. Since the divergence is different in perpendicular directions (along and perpendicular to the cylinder axis) one can calculate an overall solid angle of divergence by multiplying the two angles and multiplying the result by $\pi/4$ as if calculating the area of a circle: $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times 2 \arcsin(W/2R_c)$ which is approximately $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times W/R_c$ for $W < R_c/2.5$, where 0.009 is the solar divergence angle, 0.52 deg., in radians. (Note that the solid angle formula given above, for small angles can be approximated as $(\pi/4)(0.52 + 2A)^2$ because for small angles $\cos(C) = 1 - C^2/2$ where, in this case, $C = (0.52 + 2A/2)$.)

.....

If the length of the mirror axis were W and the width (a chord across the curved surface) were W then the solid angle would have divergence 0.009 radians along the axis and W/R_c perpendicular to the axis, as above. The effective area of reflection would be W^2 . The total luminous reflected flux would be that of the capture area (the "cross-section"), W^2 times $1E5$ (lm/m^2 from the sun) times reflectivity.

In your question you ask for the total luminous flux from a radiator emitting in ALL DIRECTIONS.

If it emits in all directions then it emits uniformly into 4π steradians and the luminous intensity would have been calculated as the total flux divided by 4π . Hence multiplication by 4π returns the original flux. If it is a surface emitting into 2π steradians then the luminous intensity multiplied by 2π will give back the total flux. (Here there are no radiation patterns assumed. But a beam is a radiation pattern.)

>The solar constant outside the atmosphere is about 1370 W/sq.meter but I can't find the figure for the >earth's surface.

As I recall 600-800 w/m^2 reach the surface.... but note that this is the

TOTAL power including infrared and ultraviolet.

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Date: Sun, 2 Apr 2000 04:15:41 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

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In the meantime and posting material which necessarily will be referred to, I can add some new insight that might help clarify probabilities re the premise why Kenneth Arnold's unidentified objects could have been a formation of birds.

One thing I would be confident about is that there is only one candidate - our White Pelicans. I couldn't support Kottmeyer's initial suggestion of swans, even though large and potentially reflective, as they wouldn't match the flight characteristics Arnold described. Otherwise, there seems no other birds which can realistically be advocated.

It's been over a year since I last saw film of White Pelicans and I've now been able to study new video footage which has proved an immensely important understanding.

To observe in context, particularly striking and distinctive is the gliding ability of these 10ft wingspan birds. A typical motion seems to be five wing beats and a long glide. Conducting a timing exercise, the flapping commonly lasts for three seconds and the gliding for twelve, giving an approximate 15 second sequence. Scaling this up to a minute, we would have twelve seconds of flapping and 48 seconds of motionless gliding, or, covering two minutes, 24 seconds and one minute 36 seconds respectively.

That roughly confirms what I had seen must be the reason - assuming these birds were Arnold's nine aerial artefacts [I still think the biggest clue by far is the number of objects] - why Arnold was baffled by the observation. Most of the time, these birds would be large, reflective, straight-winged, gliding objects.

Considering this footage further, I wanted to go back and look at some of Arnold's descriptions with an opportunity to make more informed comparisons.

Source: Interview -

"I could see them only plainly when they seemed to tip their wing, or whatever it was, and the sun flashed on them".

Yes, I confirmed how they do tip their wings and fly with a noticeable 'rocking motion'. They're quite exceptional and bizarre aviators and don't keep to a 'straight' heading, as with most other birds. I asked someone else who was watching the film (they had no inclination of any 'UFO' connection) how they would describe the flight characteristics. 'Like a roller coaster', was their opinion and that's spot on.

I didn't see that individual birds themselves had an undulating flight, however, as formation flyers, that's exactly how they travel.

"They looked something like a pie plate that was cut in half with a sort of a convex triangle in the rear".

Yes, they do. Having no tails or trailing legs, all that's evident is a small triangle in the 'rear'.

Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 00:26:06 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I've taken the liberty of copying this from the public UpDates list:

[Start]

Date: Sat, 01 Apr 2000 18:35:52 -0500

From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>

Subject: Northumberland, UK 'UFO'

This was taken from the uk.rec.ufo news.group, thought I'd pass it along.

From: croft_house@hotmail.com

A couple of weeks ago I was talking in the pub with some of the locals Alnmouth, when a guy from one of the village restaurants said he'd seen weird lights whilst walking down the coast from Boulmer to Alnmouth. A couple of others said they'd seen the same thing.

There was some discussion about whether it could have been from RAF Boulmer, [Northumberland --ebk] but this was discounted as they're a none-flying base - something to do with the UK early warning defences.

[See: <http://www.cmrt.swinternet.co.uk/heli3.htm>

also:

<http://www.raf.mod.uk/stations/ukadge.html>

"RAF Boulmer

Boulmer was originally an Operational Training Unit when it opened in 1943. Today it is home to the School of Fighter Control and is one of the Control and Reporting Centres in the UK ASACS. The station is also home to Headquarters and 'A' Flight of 202 Squadron with 2 Sea King HAR3s providing Search and Rescue and Mountain Rescue cover to the Borders." --ebk]

About 5 people said that they've seen the same thing - a strange glow over the golf course and red and blue lights zipping about, far too fast to be a helicopter or aircraft - they changed direction too quickly.

Anyway, I took all of this with a pinch of salt as I doubt that any aliens would bother to travel light years just to piss about over a tiny village golf course - unless they're trying to learn golf! - until last night when I was fishing off Foxton beach.

It was about 2:00 am and fairly clear when I heard a low buzzing noise behind me and I turned and looked over the beach to Foxton golf club and to the left, towards Alnmouth, I could see a kind of milky glow. It was fairly localised and looked like fog would look if it was lit from inside.

I watched for a few minutes and then from the middle of the glow came three very bright balls of light. There was one blue and two red. They shot out to sea at a hell of a speed and then seemed to hang in the air for a few seconds before slowly swinging around towards Boulmer and they seemed to drift slowly off the sea and then they shot straight towards me at an amazing speed.

Just as they reached the edge of the bay they winked out (but I could still hear the buzzing) and then they reappeared over the golf course and slowly sank down behind the a place called Bracken Hill.

Very strange experience. I've no idea at all what these thing were (Ball lightening?) but I've never seen anything like it before in my life.

Joe

Todd Lemire
[End]

One 'weird' aspect from the 'Rendlesham forest' case were reported 'balls of light', not dissimilar to this.

Any ideas what the explanation might be?

I see there was also a 'strange fog' present in the above story, although, like Rendlesham, coastal fog would be quite common. I dare say we should take into account that 'Joe' apparently didn't leave the pub until 2.00 a.m.!

James.

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Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 00:43:12 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This is a re-post from yesterday and which, although archived on ListBot, doesn't seem to have been distributed.

Apologies if you did already receive a copy.

James.

[Start]

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Source: Interview -

"I could see them only plainly when they seemed to tip their wing, or whatever it was, and the sun flashed on them".

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Yes, they do. Having no tails or trailing legs, all that's evident is a small triangle in the 'rear'.

Date: Sun, 2 Apr 2000 21:21:28 EDT
Subject: Re: Arnold vs. The BirdsStatus:

Brief COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated 4/2/00 4:43:38 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

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Apologies if you did already receive a copy.

James.

[Start]

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COMMENTS: As I've repeatedly posted last week, the duty cycle described by Arnold is just ONE tip/flash by an object every 9 seconds or so. Where are the 5 FLAPS in a row? Please point to any account by Arnold of seeing a series of several flaps or light flashes closely spaced in time from a SINGLE OBJECT that could be interpreted as 5 wing flaps in a row?

Scaling this up to a minute, we would have twelve seconds of flapping and 48 seconds of motionless gliding, or, covering two minutes, 24 seconds and one minute 36 seconds respectively.

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Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 00:43:12 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

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Date: Sun, 2 Apr 2000 21:43:26 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

My quick response to your Pelican Brief..... is

DRAW A MAP!

You don't get any points from me until you do so...
and prove that Arnold could have seen the birds move over the reported
angular range
(more than 90 degrees) from apparently north of Rainier, even in line with
Mt Baker, perhaps,
to so far southward that they appeared to pass Mt. Adams.
If the DYNAMICS don't work... the bird hypothesis doesn't fly.
(I note that Larry picked up on this fact immediately... without having
been part of the discussion
from the beginning.)

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Date: Sun, 2 Apr 2000 23:26:04 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

JAMES WROTE
in summarizing his latest Pelican Brief :

>In essence, what Kenneth Arnold portrayed and couldn't identify
>were nine tail-less objects with curved wings, which flew like
>geese in a chain-like formation, "fluttered and sailed" and,
>resembling a kite tail or ribbon, undulated in formation,
>habitually descending and climbing whilst maintaining a
>relatively consistent altitude.

>I've now repeatedly watched a video where the stars gave an Oscar
>deserving impersonation of these professed alien spaceships - you
>could double-track some of Arnold's descriptions as a narrative
f>or this film.

>That highlighted and although I would conclude the most important
>and blatant clues are self-evidently being explained, I'm
>personally no less interested and appreciative of discussions
>concerning the plausible 'reflection' physics and remain open to
>evidence why these could have been extremely thin ET vehicles -
>with presumably 'jockey' sized pilots, or remotely controlled.>

>I do wonder though what's required before it becomes untenable to
>support the extraordinary belief these were nine alien
>spacecraft.

And I, in turn, (and I'm sure Brad and possibly others on this list)
wonder what's required before it becomes clear that, whatever the
objects were, they weren't pelicans or swans or geese or birds.

1).....

I have already given my quick response to your discussion:
DRAW A MAP/.

You refuse to do so. I have been and so have Brad and others, very
patient in listening to you continual Pelican Defense, in spite of our
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Apparently all the previous brightness calculations and analysis of Arnold's statements about the reflectivity or brightness of the objects has gone over like a lead pelican.

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The fact that a "forward gloss" or "normal gloss" could give an enhanced reflection when the angle between the sun and the birds is SMALL is irrelevant here!

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—
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Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 03:52:19 EDT
Subject: Re: Arnold and Pelican BriefStatus:

Hi List,

As Bruce correctly points out James is not dealing with (1) the DYNAMIC CONSTRAINTS of Arnold flying at 120 mph against birds with top speeds of 50 mph and somehow never overtaking them. Nor is he dealing with (2) the QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENTS Arnold made of the angular speed and directions of the objects in traveling from Mt. Rainier to Mt. Adams in 102 seconds nor with (3) his brightness comparisons which Bruce and I have turned semiquantitative. Points 1 and 2 require that James DRAW A MAP to show how it could possibly be birds.

The only response James ever makes -- and we've been over this again and again for nearly two years on this List -- is to try to argue from precedent that Arnold's sighting of duck-like objects on July 29, 1947, somehow proves that Points 1, 2 and 3 (above) regarding his famous June 24 sighting can be dismissed as baseless or erroneous.

There is one major problem: Arnold OVERTOOK the bird-like objects in the July 29 incident -- he did not and could not on June 24. They may well have been birds in the second event, despite Arnold's protests that he thought they were too fast for ducks, because Arnold MADE NO MEASUREMENTS. His impressions of speed are completely unsupported by any QUANTITATIVE estimates or figures of any kind. After he OVERTOOK the objects the first time from their rapid head on approach he claimed he tried to turn and chase them but it all happened "suddenly" and they disappeared rapidly almost directly behind him to the east (he had heading west or more precisely WNW for landing) apparently before he could make the turn or complete it. Arnold estimated their size at about 2-2.5 feet, much smaller than 10-foot pelicans, so they would have disappeared from sight 4-5 times faster.

Given a 1 arcminute approximate angular size for disappearance this translates to a distance of roughly a mile -- versus roughly 6 miles for the much larger pelicans. At a closing speed of roughly 100 ft/sec, this means about one minute to disappear. At the standard rate of a two-minute turn shown on aircraft instrument panels a 180-degree turn would take this same one minute but too late as the objects would already have been gone -- hence Arnold's surprise. Had they crossed Arnold's flight path at RIGHT ANGLES (as the objects did on June 24) instead of head on he could easily have turned 90 degrees in just half a minute to pursue them at max speed BEFORE they disappeared, overtaking them in just another half minute. Arnold may have been surprised at how fast these objects disappeared but it's simply a matter of the optics of angular size and distance for such small objects.

These are simple flight DYNAMICS and elementary geometry and I wish James would address them instead of ignoring them.

Brad

In a message dated 4/2/00 8:27:43 PM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

JAMES WROTE

in summarizing his latest Pelican Brief :

>In essence, what Kenneth Arnold portrayed and couldn't identify

>were nine tail-less objects with curved wings, which flew like

>geese in a chain-like formation, "fluttered and sailed" and,

>resembling a kite tail or ribbon, undulated in formation,

>habitually descending and climbing whilst maintaining a

>relatively consistent altitude.

>I've now repeatedly watched a video where the stars gave an Oscar

>deserving impersonation of these professed alien spaceships - you

>could double-track some of Arnold's descriptions as a narrative

f>or this film.

>That highlighted and although I would conclude the most important

>and blatant clues are self-evidently being explained, I'm

>personally no less interested and appreciative of discussions

>concerning the plausible 'reflection' physics and remain open to

>evidence why these could have been extremely thin ET vehicles -

>with presumably 'jockey' sized pilots, or remotely controlled.>

>I do wonder though what's required before it becomes untenable to

>support the extraordinary belief these were nine alien
>spacecraft.

And I, in turn, (and I'm sure Brad and possibly others on this list) wonder what's required before it becomes clear that, whatever the objects were, they weren't pelicans or swans or geese or birds.

1).....

I have already given my quick response to your discussion:

DRAW A MAP/.

You refuse to do so. I have been and so have Brad and others, very patient in listening to you continual Pelican Defense, in spite of our conclusion that one of the MOST BASIC of Arnold's claims cannot be satisfied by pelicans or ANY OBJECTS for that matter which would travel at no more than 50 mph, while Arnold was going at least 100 mph.

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—

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for UFORL@listbot.com; Sun, 2 Apr 2000 23:27:11 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Sun, 2 Apr 2000 23:26:04 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold and Other Sundry Items charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

>>

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Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 10:16:07 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000403101447.19535C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status: O

Could they be those tiny recon drones?

Or maybe somebody flying R/C models at night?

On Mon, 3 Apr 2000, James Easton wrote:

@Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 00:26:06 +0100
@From: James Easton <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Northumberland, UK 'UFO'
@
@@
@I've taken the liberty of copying this from the public UpDates list:
@
@[Start]
@Date: Sat, 01 Apr 2000 18:35:52 -0500
@From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
@Subject: Northumberland, UK 'UFO'
@To: UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
@
@
@This was taken from the uk.rec.ufo news.group, thought I'd pass
@it along.
@
@---
@
@From: croft_house@hotmail.com
@
@A couple of weeks ago I was talking in the pub with some of the
@locals Alnmouth, when a guy from one of the village restaurants
@said he'd seen weird lights whilst walking down the coast from
@Boulmer to Alnmouth. A couple of others said they'd seen the
@same thing.
@
@There was some discussion about whether it could have been from
@RAF Boulmer, [Northumberland --ebk] but this was discounted as
@they're a none-flying base - something to do with the UK early
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@
@ [See: <http://www.cmrt.swinternet.co.uk/heli3.htm>

@

@ also:

@

@ <http://www.raf.mod.uk/stations/ukadge.html>

@

@ "RAF Boulmer

@

@ Boulmer was originally an Operational Training Unit when it
@ opened in 1943. Today it is home to the School of Fighter
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@ UK ASACS. The station is also home to Headquarters and 'A'
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@ and Rescue and Mountain Rescue cover to the Borders." --ebk]

@

@About 5 people said that they've seen the same thing - a strange
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@far too fast to be a helicopter or aircraft - they changed
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@

@Anyway, I took all of this with a pinch of salt as I doubt that
@any aliens would bother to travel light years just to piss about
@over a tiny village golf course - unless they're trying to learn
@golf! - until last night when I was fishing off Foxton beach.

@

@It was about 2:00 am and fairly clear when I heard a low buzzing
@noise behind me and I turned and looked over the beach to Foxton
@golf club and to the left, towards Alnmouth, I could see a kind
@of milky glow. It was fairly localised and looked like fog would
@look if it was lit from inside.

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@I watched for a few minutes and then from the middle of the glow
@came three very bright balls of light. There was one blue and
@two red. They shot out to sea at a hell of a speed and then
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@Just as they reached the edge of the bay they winked out (but I
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@Very strange experience. I've no idea at all what these thing
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@Todd Lemire

@[End]

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@Any ideas what the explanation might be?

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000403101447.19535C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

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Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000403115953.19535L-100002@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Content-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000403114231.19535G@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

I DREW A MAP!

Here it is (sort of -- Listbot didn't like it all in the one email that I sent Friday, It didn't work again today in two parts, so here goes again, in one email, plus a web page link).

I ran the numbers in a spreadsheet, and then plotted a chart of them as a MAP of the flight paths.

The numbers reflect what a pilot is supposed to do if a collision is possible:

In this scenario, Arnold was heading to Rainier to do another sweep for the missing plane, not Yakima (but this makes no real difference, other than the time I start my calculations at).

He noticed "objects rapidly approaching his plane at high speed" and turned to pass astern of them (as a low speed plane should do when confronted with high speed traffic). Then he KEPT them in view out his right side window throughout the rest of the sighting, not noticing that his heading was gradually changing. He then reported the heading he found himself on after the sighting ended.

Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way to make the bird theory work geometrically.

I was unable to send the 101K spreadsheet. You can see it at:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins/arnbird1.htm>

There are no links to this page from the rest of my site, because it is just a preliminary theory I want to bounce around. UFORL list readers are the only ones with this URL.

The spreadsheet contains data plotted at 6-second (.1 minute) intervals.

The origin is placed at Mineral Washington

All data are either relative to Mineral or to Arnold's plane.

Time data are relative to the starting of the timed interval.

Data are in miles, minutes, and degrees.

Positive values are north, east, faster, left, and counterclockwise.

I assumed that Arnold was three miles due east of Mineral at the start of the sighting. This value is not critical if the birds are also moved an equal distance.

Attachment 1 of this part is a .gif file which shows a 7-mile square plotted with the path of Arnold's plane (in this scenario), and the path of the birds .

Attachment 2 of this part is a .gif file that shows the big picture, with the three mountains, the birds, and Arnold's plane.

The plots are taken straight from the spreadsheet values.

The observed heading is different than the actual heading of the birds, because Arnold's plane supplied the rest of the motion effect that caused him to assume a 170 degree heading (that also just happens to be the line from Rainier to Adams). And the echelon form becomes a straight line of objects with an assumed heading along the line of echelon.

Location data of landmarks came from a Rand McNally Road Atlas.

I did this to show that a map can be drawn. We still have the brilliantly flashing birds to contend with.

That, and the fact that Arnold was looking at the tail ends of the birds during most of the sighting. Of course, birds don't come with vertical stabilizers.

Brand new aluminum wing tags, courtesy of the US Department of the Interior???

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\arnbird2.gif"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\arnbird3.gif"

Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 13:30:19 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000403132832.28171D-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 13 Mar 2000, joel carpenter wrote:

@Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2000 09:34:57 -0500
@From: joel carpenter <ufx@mindspring.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: Photographic Evidence
@
@@
@James,
@
@Are the Orbs raindrops on the car's side window?
@
@Joel Carpenter

Some of them look more like drops of developer left on the film before it was fixed (as if the developing machine stopped in mid-process).

@
@

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@-----

@Advertisement:

@redtag.com offers UNBELIEVABLE prices on a wide variety of brand
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---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- ----

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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Bicycles are cars under Indiana traffic law.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 Riding bike on sidewalk illegal in Indiana.

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Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 00:31:01 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Confirming that 'orbs' are an artefact produced by flash - certainly on the Olympus digital camera I used - is the image [285k] I've uploaded to:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/snoworbs.jpg>

It was one of several taken earlier tonight and is a photograph of snow/hail falling [early spring has returned to winter]. I thought this would be an ideal opportunity to document the effect and even though a standard compact flash, it was powerful enough to 'light up the sky' [I wonder how far away this was visible] as it reflected from the hailstones. Good fun!

James.

—
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Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 19:34:36 EDT
Subject: Re: I Drew a MAP (fwd)Status:

Larry,

Nice work! You've plotted the ORBIT I've been talking about on this List for more than a year, except for an initial S-shape curve for Arnold's flight path. And I've pointing out all this time that such a scenario clashes with Arnold's testimony.

This shallow orbit of the hypothetical flock of birds poses numerous problems of conflict with Arnold's testimony -- I realize you're modeling James' theory so I'm not putting the onus on you to explain them:

1. Still doesn't explain why the supposed pelicans would disappear at what you've modeled as a terminal distance of about 3.34 miles viewed towards a direction south of Mt. Adams. Angular size would be 2 arcminutes compared to 4 arcminutes at closest approach (Arnold's figures come out to 2.6 arcmins) and they should still have been visible. At your reasonable bird speed of 30 mph or 1/2 mile/min, they would have receded another 3 miles in 6 minutes (or at 50 mph in about 4 minutes) reducing their angular size down to about 1 arcminute which might well have been visible, too, it's borderline.

If they were smaller birds than pelicans, with effective diameters of one foot, they would have been too small to be seen even at your closest approach distance of 1.77 miles (0.4 arcmin).

2. Arnold should still have been able to see pelicans for another 4-6 minutes so why didn't he chase them? He could have caught up with them in about 1-1/2 minutes.

3. This flight path means Arnold never saw the objects first from "far to the left" then crossing to "directly in front" as he had reported he had seen.

4. This flight path has Arnold traveling NORTH more or less instead of EAST, more or less, completely contradicting his testimony.

5. The flight path has Arnold unconsciously making a sharp collision-avoidance turn to the left (60 degs in 12 seconds) then gradually straightening out in a long arc, all without any awareness he had done so, and contrary to all his reports from day one and over the years.

6. This flight path also has Arnold ending up headed for Mt. Rainier instead of Yakima afterward, contrary to Arnold's usual testimony.

7. On this flight path, Arnold could not have turned his plane around during the clocking phase to briefly open his window and view the objects unobstructed by windshield, which he reported he had done. With this reconstruction, two HIGH-SPEED TIGHT 135 to 180-degree turns would have been required to bring the objects in view out his opened window and then back to the weird orbital arc flight path, which would have required a minimum of 1/2 minute. This would have brought

Arnold almost 1 MILE CLOSER TO THE BIRDS and on a course he could obviously have stopped midway in order to just pursue the (alleged) birds and catch up with them in just seconds, but didn't. (Had Arnold used a slower standard two-minute turn he would in fact have OVERTAKEN the birds.)

8. Had Arnold made the sharp turn to view pelicans out his open window the close distance of 1 mile or less would have made them so large in angular size (nearly 8 arcmins or almost FULL MOON) that he would easily have SEEN THE PELICAN'S WINGS and seen that they were birds.

9. Of course, the birds in this scenario could not have flown BEHIND Mt. Rainier/Little Tahoma at roughly 20 miles' distance during the sighting, contrary to Arnold's testimony and mapping.

10. The birds in this scenario do not fly almost due SOUTH as Arnold reported for the objects (170 heading) but almost due EAST (100 heading).

11. And as you point out this dynamic flight scenario doesn't even touch optical brightness considerations, birds not being bright enough to "BLIND" like "ARC LIGHT."

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 3 Apr 2000 1:24:51 PM Eastern Daylight Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

--611371-1804928587-954540465=:22134

Content-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000403114231.19535H@juliet.ucsf.indiana.edu>

I DREW A MAP!

Here it is (sort of -- Listbot didn't like it all in the one email that I sent Friday, It didn't work again today in two parts, so here goes again, in one email, plus a web page link).

I ran the numbers in a spreadsheet, and then plotted a chart of them as a MAP of the flight paths.

The numbers reflect what a pilot is supposed to do if a collision is possible:

In this scenario, Arnold was heading to Rainier to do another sweep for the missing plane, not Yakima (but this makes no real difference, other than the time I start my calculations at).

He noticed "objects rapidly approaching his plane at high speed" and turned to pass astern of them (as a low speed plane should do when confronted with high speed traffic). Then he KEPT them in view out his right side window throughout the rest of the sighting, not noticing that his heading was gradually changing. He then reported the heading he found himself on after the sighting ended.

Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way to make the bird theory work geometrically.

I was unable to send the 101K spreadsheet. You can see it at:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins/arnbird1.htm>

There are no links to this page from the rest of my site, because it is just a preliminary theory I want to bounce around. UFORL list readers are the only ones with this URL.

The spreadsheet contains data plotted at 6-second (.1 minute) intervals.

The origin is placed at Mineral Washington

All data are either relative to Mineral or to Arnold's plane.

Time data are relative to the starting of the timed interval.

Data are in miles, minutes, and degrees.

Positive values are north, east, faster, left, and counterclockwise.

I assumed that Arnold was three miles due east of Mineral at the start of the sighting. This value is not critical if the birds are also moved an equal distance.

Attachment 1 of this part is a .gif file which shows a 7-mile square plotted with the path of Arnold's plane (in this scenario), and the path of the birds .

Attachment 2 of this part is a .gif file that shows the big picture, with the three mountains, the birds, and Arnold's plane.

The plots are taken straight from the spreadsheet values.

The observed heading is different than the actual heading of the birds, because Arnold's plane supplied the rest of the motion effect that caused him to assume a 170 degree heading (that also just happens to be the line from Rainier to Adams). And the echelon form becomes a straight line of objects with an assumed heading along the line of echelon.

Location data of landmarks came from a Rand McNally Road Atlas.

I did this to show that a map can be drawn. We still have the brilliantly flashing birds to contend with.

That, and the fact that Arnold was looking at the tail ends of the birds during most of the sighting. Of course, birds don't come with vertical stabilizers.

Brand new aluminum wing tags, courtesy of the US Department of the Interior???

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 19:46:04 EDT
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror ExperimentsStatus:

Bruce,

I thought all your curved metal reflector calcs were based on a cylinder to get the all-angle effect while reducing some of the dissipation you'd have with a spherical reflector.

Can you give me total brightness estimates for a power source or light on an object at 20 miles assuming isotropic radiation into a hemisphere for each of the differing intensity levels per steradian you've calculated for flat mirror sun intensity and curved mirror sun intensity, etc.? The reason I ask is that I can't easily hunt up and pick out which of so many E-mail messages has your calculations.

Thanks!

Brad

In a message dated Sat, 1 Apr 2000 11:00:04 AM Eastern Standard Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

BRAD WROTE:

>Thanks for the new calculations. What is the corrected brightness (correcting for solid angle error) for >a GLACIER ICE FLASH, as compared to the curved mirror model for sun reflection to Arnold? It >should be closer now. Also, I mentioned in an earlier posting that I measured Rc radius of curvature f>or Arnold's objects from his drawing to the AAF at about 1-2 object diameters. This is a tighter >curvature than your Rc of nearly 4 object diameters which would reduce brightness further.

As I pointed out a calculation for curved (spherical or cylindrical or a "combination") would be the same as for a curved metal mirror of the same size but with only 2-3% of the reflectivity.

I should also point out that the 2-3% is for reflection at the curved surface, This would be the ONLY reflection if the ice were "pure"--- no "defects" in the volume (interior) of the ice. HOwever, there are random deflects which scatter radiation within the volume of ice and some of this comes back out again. I suppose for simplicity one could treat natural ice, with bubbles, etc, imbedded, as aspecular reflector of 2-3% PLUS a diffuse reflector, in other words a sum of "snow-like" reflection plus "mirror-like" reflection. The diffuse "snow like" component could be a large fraction of the total reflection if the radius of curvature were small.

As for the Rc in Arnold's case.... this requires an estimate of thickness of the object, which he was not able to make, plus an assumption that the whole surface is uniformly curved, as opposed to a "control room bubble" on a nominally flat surface. We JUST DON'T KNOW... which is why I was reluctant to try a curved surface calculation. There are just so many unknown "parameters" when we try to characterize the shape and reflectivity of TOTALLY UNKNOWN objects/craft. The main thing is that the calculation establishes that Arnold COULD HAVE BEEN TELLING THE TRUTH when he said the light coming from the objects was very bright. The calculations show that despite the distance, reflected sunlight COULD BE very bright (this was NOT KNOWN BEFORE!!). (The calculations also confirm that BIRDS ARE NOT THAT BRIGHT... this WAS known before... at least to some of us!) Of course, if the objects were generating flashes of light unrelated to sunlight, then "all bets are off" as to the nature of that light and one can only set maximum and minimum limits such as the lumen radiation level if they emitted light uniformly into all directions (4π steradians) or if they emitted light into a narrow beam pointed toward Arnold (a very tiny number of steradians, such as the solid angle of his eye at 20 miles).

>What is the total flux for a radiator uniformly emitting in all directions if it had the luminous intensity you estimate for the cylindrical curved mirror reflector?

.....

I don't know exactly what you mean here.... I don't recall calculating the luminous intensity for a cylinder....

.

PREVIOUSLY I WROTE:

A curved surface does not have to be spherical. A cylinder surface has finite curvature in one direction and an infinite radius of curvature in the other. Hence divergence of reflected light parallel to the cylinder axis depends upon the divergence of the incident light whereas the divergence of reflected light perpendicular to the axis is the sum of the incident divergence angle plus the cylinder angle, W/R_c , where W is the width of the cylinder and R_c is the radius of the cylinder. Since the divergence is different in perpendicular directions (along and perpendicular to the cylinder axis) one can calculate an overall solid angle of divergence by multiplying the two angles and multiplying the result by $\pi/4$ as if calculating the area of a circle: $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times 2 \arcsin(W/2R_c)$ which is approximately $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times W/R_c$ for $W < R_c/2.5$, where 0.009 is the solar divergence angle, 0.52 deg., in radians. (Note that the solid angle formula given above, for small angles can be approximated as $(\pi/4)(0.52 + 2A)^2$ because for small angles $\cos(C) = 1 - C^2/2$ where, in this case, $C = (0.52 + 2A/2)$.)

.....

If the length of the mirror axis were W and the width (a chord across the curved surface) were W then the solid angle would have divergence 0.009 radians along the axis and W/R_c perpendicular to the axis, as above. The

effective area of reflection would be W^2 . The total luminous reflected flux would be that of the capture area (the "cross-section"), W^2 times $1E5$ (lm/m^2 from the sun) times reflectivity.

In your question you ask for the total luminous flux from a radiator emitting in ALL DIRECTIONS.

If it emits in all directions then it emits uniformly into 4π steradians and the luminous intensity would have been calculated as the total flux divided by 4π . Hence multiplication by 4π returns the original flux. If it is a surface emitting into 2π steradians then the luminous intensity multiplied by 2π will give back the total flux. (Here there are no radiation patterns assumed. But a beam is a radiation pattern.)

>The solar constant outside the atmosphere is about 1370 W/sq.meter but I can't find the figure for the >earth's surface.

As I recall 600-800 w/m^2 reach the surface.... but note that this is the TOTAL power including infrared and ultraviolet.

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Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 01:31:39 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Larry wrote:

>I DREW A MAP!

Where's Little Tahoma? ;)

>I ran the numbers in a spreadsheet, and then plotted a chart of them as a

>MAP of the flight paths.

Excellent - clever idea to use a spreadsheet.

>Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way to make
>the bird theory work geometrically.

As I've said from the outset, there are too many unknown factors to ever prove what Arnold witnessed, or how exactly he flew in relation to the objects. I've long suspected that if we could theoretically see a map of his actual flightpath it might be a case of, 'well, we never knew he did that...".

It's compounded by the fact that so much also depended on Arnold's individual perceptions.

>I was unable to send the 101K spreadsheet.

ListBot [or at least the free service we use] has a limit of 100k for postings.

Strictly, as with any mailing list, to avoid inconveniencing subscribers who aren't interested in the material yet still have to download it, there should be no attachments to list postings. I have no problems with this though and unless anyone does object [please do let me know if it causes problems], it offers a facility which most computer users perhaps now accept and welcome.

Unless objections are received, I'm happy to leave well alone and occasional postings with attachments up to 100k inclusive will remain permissible.

We have the technology, allegedly.

James.

—
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Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 22:59:03 EDT
Subject: Re: I Drew a MAP (fwd)Status:

James,

I already posted an 11-point critique of this scenario in detail this afternoon (see copy BELOW). Larry's reconstruction is merely a modified version of the bird ORBIT I've been describing to you as the only geometry allowing for viewing a flock of birds against a wide range of angles across the sky from north of Rainier to south of Adams -- but which keeps the objects always to Arnold's RIGHT and NEVER to his LEFT contrary to what Arnold reported.

I use a spreadsheet for positional calculations, too, as I've mentioned before and I use spherical trigonometry.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 3 Apr 2000 8:34:24 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk> writes:

<<

Larry wrote:

>I DREW A MAP!

Where's Little Tahoma? ;)

>I ran the numbers in a spreadsheet, and then plotted a chart of them as a
>MAP of the flight paths.

Excellent - clever idea to use a spreadsheet.

>Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way to make
>the bird theory work geometrically.

As I've said from the outset, there are too many unknown factors to ever prove what Arnold witnessed, or how exactly he flew in relation to the objects. I've long suspected that if we could theoretically see a map of his actual flightpath it might be a case of, 'well, we never knew he did that...".

It's compounded by the fact that so much also depended on Arnold's individual perceptions.

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postings.

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Unless objections are received, I'm happy to leave well alone and occasional postings with attachments up to 100k inclusive will remain permissible.

We have the technology, allegedly.

James.

Subj: Re: I Drew a MAP (fwd)
Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 7:36:13 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: RB47Expert@aol.com

Larry,

Nice work! You've plotted the ORBIT I've been talking about on this List for more than a year, except for an initial S-shape curve for Arnold's flight path. And I've pointing out all this time that such a scenario clashes with Arnold's testimony.

This shallow orbit of the hypothetical flock of birds poses numerous problems of conflict with Arnold's testimony -- I realize you're modeling James' theory so I'm not putting the onus on you to explain them:

1. Still doesn't explain why the supposed pelicans would disappear at what you've modeled as a terminal distance of about 3.34 miles viewed towards a direction south of Mt. Adams. Angular size would be 2 arcminutes compared to 4 arcminutes at closest approach (Arnold's figures come out to 2.6 arcmins) and they should still have been visible. At your reasonable bird speed of 30 mph or 1/2 mile/min, they would have receded another 3 miles in 6 minutes (or at 50 mph in about 4 minutes) reducing their angular size down to about 1 arcminute which might well have been visible, too, it's borderline.

If they were smaller birds than pelicans, with effective diameters of one foot, they would have been too small to be seen even at your closest approach distance of 1.77 miles (0.4 arcmin).

2. Arnold should still have been able to see pelicans for another 4-6 minutes so why didn't he chase them? He could have caught up with them in about 1-1/2 minutes.

3. This flight path means Arnold never saw the objects first from "far to the left" then crossing to "directly in front" as he had reported he had seen.
4. This flight path has Arnold traveling NORTH more or less instead of EAST, more or less, completely contradicting his testimony.
5. The flight path has Arnold unconsciously making a sharp collision-avoidance turn to the left (60 degs in 12 seconds) then gradually straightening out in a long arc, all without any awareness he had done so, and contrary to all his reports from day one and over the years.
6. This flight path also has Arnold ending up headed for Mt. Rainier instead of Yakima afterward, contrary to Arnold's usual testimony.
7. On this flight path, Arnold could not have turned his plane around during the clocking phase to briefly open his window and view the objects unobstructed by windshield, which he reported he had done. With this reconstruction, two HIGH-SPEED TIGHT 135 to 180-degree turns would have been required to bring the objects in view out his opened window and then back to the weird orbital arc flight path, which would have required a minimum of 1/2 minute. This would have brought Arnold almost 1 MILE CLOSER TO THE BIRDS and on a course he could obviously have stopped midway in order to just pursue the (alleged) birds and catch up with them in just seconds, but didn't. (Had Arnold used a slower standard two-minute turn he would in fact have OVERTAKEN the birds.)
8. Had Arnold made the sharp turn to view pelicans out his open window the close distance of 1 mile or less would have made them so large in angular size (nearly 8 arcmins or almost FULL MOON) that he would easily have SEEN THE PELICAN'S WINGS and seen that they were birds.
9. Of course, the birds in this scenario could not have flown BEHIND Mt. Rainier/Little Tahoma at roughly 20 miles' distance during the sighting, contrary to Arnold's testimony and mapping.
10. The birds in this scenario do not fly almost due SOUTH as Arnold reported for the objects (170 heading) but almost due EAST (100 heading).
11. And as you point out this dynamic flight scenario doesn't even touch optical brightness considerations, birds not being bright enough to "BLIND" like "ARC LIGHT."

Brad

<SNIP>

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Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 14:22:03 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000404115325.26061A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 3 Apr 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 3 Apr 2000 19:34:36 EDT
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: I Drew a MAP (fwd)
@
@
@Larry,

@Nice work! You've plotted the ORBIT I've been talking about on
@this List for more than a year, except for an initial S-shape
@curve for Arnold's flight path. And I've pointing out all this
@time that such a scenario clashes with Arnold's testimony.

I really just wanted to see if anything at all was possible, and
that's what I came up with. Some variations are possible. I
concentrated on keeping the birds near his straight right after
the initial turn.

@This shallow orbit of the hypothetical flock of birds poses
@numerous problems of conflict with Arnold's testimony -- I
@realize you're modeling James' theory so I'm not putting the
@onus on you to explain them:

@1. Still doesn't explain why the supposed pelicans would
@disappear at what you've modeled as a terminal distance of about
@3.34 miles viewed towards a direction south of Mt. Adams.
@Angular size would be 2 arcminutes comared to 4 arcminutes at
@closest approach (Arnold's figures come out to 2.6 arcmins) and
@they should still have been visible. At your reasonable bird
@speed of 30 mph or 1/2 mile/min, they would have receded another
@3 miles in 6 minutes (or at 50 mph in about 4 minutes) reducing
@their angular size down to about 1 arcminute which might well
@have been visible, too, it's borderline.

Question: Could any of these account for that?

Loss of lighting (due to clouds)?

Matching the background sky?

The birds being edge-on?

@If they were smaller birds than pelicans, with effective
@diameters of one foot, they would have been too small to be seen
@even at your closest approach distance of 1.77 miles (0.4
@arcmin).

Unless they were bright enough to stimulate the eye. Stars have an angular size of much less than that, and we can see them. Objects darker than their surroundings are limited by the eye's resolution to be seen, but objects brighter than their surroundings have no such limitation because they are emitting more light energy than their surroundings.

@2. Arnold should still have been able to see pelicans for
@another 4-6 minutes so why didn't he chase them? He could have
@caught up with them in about 1-1/2 minutes.

Was he thinking in terms of military craft? If so, you just don't go and do that. We had just been a war, and the cold war was already escalating.

@3. This flight path means Arnold never saw the objects first
@from "far to the left" then crossing to "directly in front" as
@he had reported he had seen.

Read my accompanying text. I had originally done the sim as though Arnold was heading back to the mountain to search some more (as he said in some accounts). All you have to do is backtrack a few seconds earlier, with Arnold turning left during those seconds, and you have a course to Yakima.

@4. This flight path has Arnold traveling NORTH more or less
@instead of EAST, more or less, completely contradicting his
@testimony.

But the question is, at what portion of the sighting did he ascertain his heading? At the end, he IS flying east.

@5. The flight path has Arnold unconsciously making a sharp
@collision-avoidance turn to the left (60 degs in 12 seconds)
@then gradually straightening out in a long arc, all without any
@awareness he had done so, and contrary to all his reports from
@day one and over the years.

Could this be a lapse of memory, an automatic response, or the turn to put the objects in his right window?

As everyone has repeatedly pointed out to me, memory tends to be

inaccurate, especially when one's perception of an event suddenly changes. As an example, in the auto accident I was in last year, it took me two days to realize that there had been a van in between me and the car that hit me from behind. I finally pieced together what really happened, but after all of the reports had been filed. For you in the UK, the fact that we drive on the right is significant here:

A. I was about to turn my big blue and white van into the first right hand driveway beyond a tee intersection with its side road on the left. The driveway entrance was an acute angle, so a very sharp turn was required. I had my right turn signal on, and it was working properly. The speed limit was 40 mi/hr, but the through highway makes a curve to the right through the section involved, and the curve was posted at 30 mi/hr advisory speed.

B. Just before I turned, I checked traffic behind me to see if it was slowing down. I was relieved when I saw that the white van behind me was turning left onto the side road. I concluded that it was safe to brake sharply to make the turn. This segment was the part I had totally forgotten until two days later.

C. I braked to less than 10 mi/hr, and just as I started to make the turn, there was a terrific bang. A red blur whizzed by on the right, and an object looking like a long thin snake loomed in my windshield, writhing.

D. I realized that something had hit me. I stopped as soon as the tail of my van was entirely in the driveway. The red sedan that had hit my van stopped just beyond the next driveway, and then backed into it. The entire fender behind the left rear wheel and part of the back bumper were missing from the sedan.

E. I got out and found that the missing pieces of the red sedan (all made of plastic) had caught behind the hooked end of my bumper, and had been shoved between the bumper and the body of my van. I called the cops from my friend's house, which was my destination.

F. The driver of the other car said she had been passing a left turning car on what she call a passing loop. I responded that I had been signaling a right turn, not a left turn. I then turned the power back on to check the bulbs, and the signal came on immediately because the lever was still up (it hadn't automatically returned to center because I never completed the turn). But she still insisted that she thought I was turning left.

G. The officer determined that it was her fault, because that was not a passing loop, but just the road shoulder. It ends at the

driveway I turned into by passing under the driveway in a culvert.

H. The snake-like thing was the rubber and chrome trim strip from the left side of her car. We found it wrapped twice around the 3 mailbox posts next to the driveway. Later, I found part of her tail-light assembly at the other end of the 100 ft long driveway.

Once I realized that there had been another vehicle between us, it explained how neither of us could have seen the other until just before the impact. She had passed on the right a vehicle that was making a left turn, but had not expected another vehicle to be almost stopped in front of it. And the large white van had hidden her car from my view until she was on the shoulder alongside the van. She effectively "ran out of road" because the shoulder ended at the culvert, and my van was obstructing the real driving lane. But, BECAUSE THE STEERING WHEELS ARE ON THE LEFT, neither of us could see the other, because the white van was interposed, and because the road curves to the right.

But if I hadn't later remembered the presence of the white van, I would have never figured why on earth someone would pass a right-turning vehicle on the right, or why she continued to insist that she thought I was turning left.

@6. This flight path also has Arnold ending up headed for Mt. Rainier instead of Yakima afterward, contrary to Arnold's usual testimony.

That's just a matter of where I ended the sim (I was trying to make a spreadsheet that webbed under the 100K limit of Listbot, but failed). As long as they were in sight, he would have continued his gradual turn to the right.

@7. On this flight path, Arnold could not have turned his plane around during the clocking phase to briefly open his window and view the objects unobstructed by windshield, which he reported he had done. With this reconstruction, two HIGH-SPEED TIGHT 135 to 180-degree turns would have been required to bring the objects in view out his opened window and then back to the weird orbital arc flight path, which would have required a minimum of 1/2 minute. This would have brought Arnold almost 1 MILE CLOSER TO THE BIRDS and on a course he could obviously have stopped midway in order to just pursue the (alleged) birds and catch up with them in just seconds, but didn't. (Had Arnold used a slower standard two-minute turn he would in fact have OVERTAKEN the birds.)

His RIGHT window was in position through most of the orbit. Who

says he was in the left seat (did the plane have dual controls)? Many planes have the right seat as the primary pilot's location. In others, it depends on which hand the pilot prefers to operate the throttle with. Some makers place the throttle control between the seats, some on the dashboard, and others have one on each side, right on the fuselage. Pilots who learned in WW-2 military trainers tend to like the throttle on the left, and sit in the seat that places it there. Most airline pilots prefer the throttle on the right.

@8. Had Arnold made the sharp turn to view pelicans out his open @window the close distance of 1 mile or less would have made them @so large in angular size (nearly 8 arcmins or almost FULL MOON) @that he would easily have SEEN THE PELICAN'S WINGS and seen that @they were birds.

You are assuming that he sat in the left seat of the plane. The sharp turn to see them out the window is also the collision avoidance one, if he used the right window. If he had turned right, he could have been putting himself on a collision course with the objects as he observed them out his left window.

@9. Of course, the birds in this scenario could not have flown @BEHIND Mt. Rainier/Little Tahoma at roughly 20 miles' distance @during the sighting, contrary to Arnold's testimony and mapping.

Could they have matched it enough to be rendered invisible?

@10. The birds in this scenario do not fly almost due SOUTH as @Arnold reported for the objects (170 heading) but almost due @EAST (100 heading).

The difference could be caused by the motion of Arnold's plane itself, and the fact that he used the locations of the mountains to figure out the heading of the objects. In this scenario, because he thought the aircraft were faster than he was, he attributed motion his plane provided to motion provided by the birds.

If you can, find my post about the police helicopter having the dogfight with the fire balloon (Jefferson co KY, 02/26/93), and how they thought it was trying to ram them. This case and the Gorman case (Fargo ND, 10/01/48) are examples how, if a pilot overestimates the size of an unknown object, he also overestimates the distance, and then his own motions are reflected in his perception of the flight path of the unknown.

@11. And as you point out this dynamic flight scenario doesn't @even touch optical brightness considerations, birds not being @bright enough to "BLIND" like "ARC LIGHT."

Right! That's the big problem. (Was Arnold photophobic???)

@Brad

---- X- @= =_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of noise!
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 19:53:12 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: MAP? WOW! HAHAAAAHA
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

LARRY WROTE:

>I DREW A MAP!

WOW! HAHAAAAHA HHOHOHOHOHO HEE HEE HEE HEEE
(whap! hand over laughing mouth!)
Not to be disrespectful..... but this has to be the most amusing
version of Arnold's sighting ever proposed.
Don't get me wrong here, I appreciate your effort and understand
that it took quite a bit of time to compile that spreadsheet, point
by point and thereby form a quantitative check of a
previous conjecture by Brad.

HOWEVER, this reminds me of
MACCABEE'S FIRST RULE OF DEBUNKING:
Any explanation is better than none.
(Second Rule: if the first explanation doesn't work, try another.
Maccabee's Corollary to the Second Rule...you guessed it!...
of the 2nd doesn't work try a 3rd.... ad infinitum)

Of course, I realize this doesn't apply to you, Larry because you
wouldn't be a debunker,..... now would you?..... but you merely rose
to the challenge to DRAW A MAP!
And now we see Brad's "solution" presented in full glory..... and
what a glorious solution it is. It makes full use of the classical
method
established by PROJECT GRUDGE, J. ALLEN HYNEK and
epitomized by DONALD MENZEL, namely,

MACCABEE'S RULE FOR CREATING AN EXPLANATION:
modify the sighting data as needed to make the
preferred explanation fit.

.....
OK. enough jollity. Let's look at this more closely.

Larry wrote:

>I ran the numbers in a spreadsheet, and then plotted a chart of

>them as a MAP of the flight paths.

Tremendous work!

>The numbers reflect what a pilot is supposed to do if a collision
>is possible:

>In this scenario, Arnold was heading to Rainier to do another
>sweep for the missing plane, not Yakima (but this makes no real
>difference, other than the time I start my calculations at).

>He noticed "objects rapidly approaching his plane at high speed"
>and turned to pass astern of them (as a low speed plane should do
>when confronted with high speed traffic).

This is the first problem. I don't know what the source of your quote is (your brain?), but it isn't either the Air Force Letter or his book. His report is that he first observed a flash and this started him looking everywhere to see where it came from. He would NOT have turned his plane northward or any direction at this time since he didn't know where the flash had come from and, in fact, didn't figure that out until about 20 seconds more, when the next flash came and attracted his attention to the north.... to his left. Then, when he first saw the objects themselves it was obvious that they were FAR away.... no chance of a collision.

SO, the rationale for arguing that he would have turned LEFT to pass behind objects that he (mistakenly) thought were close just does not exist. This also applies if, in fact, he saw birds at a distance so great that he couldn't make out their wings and flapping. There would have been no reason to deviate from his path unless he thought he was going to run into the birds. Your map shows that he had no reason to think this.

If, in your map, you draw Arnold's track eastward instead of northward you can see that his track would pass south of the birds' most southward position, EVEN IF YOU TURN THE BIRD TRACK SO THEY FLEW AT 160-170 DEGREES AS ARNOLD CLAIMED.

Incidentally, in his Air Force letter, he wrote "I observed the chain of these objects passing another snow-covered ridge between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams, and as the first one was passing the south crest the last object was entering the northern crest of the ridge. AS I WAS FLYING IN THE DIRECTION OF THIS PARTICULAR RIDGE.....".(my emphasis)

We have discussed whether or not he was actually heading toward this ridge (Goat Ridge) at the time or whether he was heading toward Yakima or Mt. Rainier, but the point is that this statement implies that at the time he saw them pass Goat Ridge he was headed generally eastward, not northward.> Then he KEPT them in

>view out his right side window throughout the rest of the
>sighting, not noticing that his heading was gradually changing.
>He then reported the heading he found himself on after the
>sighting ended.

Yes, yes,..... turning his plane, flying willy nilly, while watching birds, etc. And then he conveniently forgot that he had been travelig northward while the strange objects were traveling southward.

>Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way
>to make the bird theory work geometrically.
<,

Yes. Brad already figured this out and rejected it because there is no testimonial evidence for anything like this.

—
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Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 19:53:33 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Return of the Orbs
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

James wrote:

>

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/snoworbs.jpg>

It was one of several taken earlier tonight and is a photograph of snow/hail falling [early spring has returned to winter]. I thought this would be an ideal opportunity to document the effect and even though a standard compact flash, it was powerful enough to 'light up the sky' [I wonder how far away this was visible] as it reflected from the hailstones. Good fun!
<

THEY'RE BACK! ORB CREATURES!!

Looking at your picture I would say that MOST of the particles were reasonably well focused..... not surprising since the "reach" of the flash is tens of feet for white reflectors, at least, and the near focal distance was probably 4 -5 ft. I counted 18 roundish images of which about 1/2 are clearly "Standard Orbs" - reflectors so close that the image has the shape of the aperture rather than the shape of the reflector.

For experimental sorts, I am presently carrying out a long-term orb search in which I go outside at night and take a few pictures. I plan to search for orbs near the woods, in fields, etc. IT will be several weeks before I have a collection of "spring orbs"/////..... assuming some do turn up on my pictures.

-
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Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 19:54:03 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Sun Mirror Experiments boundary="a6e01033-0a81-11d4-942e-00805fea3c3d"
Status:

BRAD WROTE:

>I thought all your curved metal reflector calcs were based on a cylinder to get the all-angle effect while >reducing some of the dissipation you'd have with a spherical reflector.

I have now done calculations for both spherical and cylindrical surfaces (as well as flat).

..... WHAT FOLLOWS IS A MODIFICATION AND ADDITION TO THE BRIGHTNESS PAPER (a revised version of which is attached. I suggest you dump the old version. There are numerous corrections in this one.)

REFLECTION FROM A CURVED SURFACE 03/31/00

Imagine a FLAT surface of length L and width W. Sunlight hits the surface and because the sun is not a point source the reflected light diverges. To understand how much it diverges, consider the light from a point at "one side" of the sun. It hits both sides of the reflector and is diverted by an angle that obeys the reflection rule: "angle of reflection = angle of incidence." Since the sun is so far away, a ray of light from any one POINT (a small area) on the sun hitting one side of the mirror is effectively PARALLEL to a ray of light from the same POINT on the sun that hits the other side of the mirror. (You don't believe it? Imagine a mirror one mile wide. The sun is 93,000,000 miles away. Light from A POINT of the sun hitting one side of the mirror is at an angle of $1/93,000,000$ radians away from light from that SAME POINT that hits the other side of the mirror. Now imagine the mirror is only 0.01 miles wide comparable to the size of a "flying saucer mirror": the divergence angle is now only about $1E-10$ radians..... the beams are effectively parallel!).

So you can draw light rays that come from ONE SIDE of the sun and hit the two opposite sides of the mirror and reflect as basically parallel rays (with a divergence of $1E-10$ radians). Now imagine light starting from the "other side" of the sun. These rays hit each side of the mirror and they are effectively parallel to one another as they reflect off the surface. However, because the sun is wide, these rays are NOT parallel to the rays from the "first side" of the sun. In fact, the angle between the pairs of reflected rays is the same as the angle between the two sides of the sun, 0.52 degrees. Hence the aside from some "near field" effects, close to the mirror, the reflected light diverges like a beam, with angular width equal to that of the sun.

Now imagine that the left side of the mirror is at a different angle from that of the right side, as would be the case if the mirror is curved. Light from one side of the sun (remember, rays traveling parallel from A POINT on the sun) is now reflected into two different directions, with a divergence equal to the TWICE the angle between the two surfaces. Why twice the angle? Because if a flat mirror surface turns by angle A, then in order to obey the reflection rule at the rotated surface the angle of the reflected ray turns by 2A. (To see this, imagine a flat surface reflecting light right directly back to a point or distant source. At this time the angle between the oncoming ray and the PERPENDICULAR to the mirror surface --- the "surface normal" -- is zero. Now imagine turning the mirror by angle A. Now the angle between the surface normal and the incident ray is A. But the reflection rule says the angle between the surface normal and the reflected ray equals that of the incident ray, A. Hence the angle between the incident and reflected ray is 2A. As the mirror is turned more the angle A increases and the angle between the incident and reflected rays increases twice as fast as the mirror turns.)

Suppose, then, we have a curved surface for which there is a radius of curvature, R_c , which would be the center of the sphere that fits the curved surface, i.e., a section of a spherical surface. The central angle (apex at the center of the sphere) made by this surface from one side to the other is A. One can show that a TANGENT to this curved surface at one side of the surface is at an angle A to the tangent at the other side of the surface. Hence light reflected from a distant point source that is reflected from the two sides will, after reflection, diverge by angle 2A. When the source is not a point but rather has an angular size itself, as the sun has, the "natural divergence" due to the size of the source is augmented by the curved surface divergence. It is my impression that these divergences will simply add, i.e., $A_{total} = A_{sun} + 2A_{mirror}$. Thus with $A_{sun} = 0.52$ deg, if $A_m = 1$ deg, the total divergence angle is $A_t = 2.52$ deg. The "solid angle" of divergence (assuming a circular curved mirror surface) could be found from $2 \pi (1 - \cos [(0.52+2A)/2]) = 2 \pi (1 - \cos[0.26+A])$ or, if angles are in radians, $2 \pi (1 - \cos[0.0045+A])$ steradians.

Now, the curvature of the mirror surface is related to the width of the mirror and the radius of curvature. Imagine a flat mirror surface of width W. Flat means the radius of curvature is infinite so the angle A = 0. Now let the radius shrink to R_c which is still much greater than W. The full angle of the mirror surface is W/R_c in radians for practical purposes even though the surface is now curved and W is not a measurement lying in the surface but rather is a "chord" - a straight line across a circular or spherical surface. As R_c continues to shrink the surface curves more and one needs a trigonometric relation to get the angle from $A_{sphere} = 2 \arcsin(W/2R_c)$. Since $\arcsin B = B$ in radians for angles up to 20 degrees or more (depending upon the degree of accuracy desired) $A_s = W/R_c$ (radians) as long as $W < R_c/2.5$. For practical purposes the area of oncoming rays of sunlight is based on W, not on the actual surface area of the curved surface, so it is convenient to consider W is the primary measure of the size of the surface. If the surface were round then W would be the diameter of the circular area, $\pi \times W^2/4 \text{ m}^2$, that

intercepts power from sun rays and the rays would be reflected into a beam of angular size $0.52 + 2A_s$ with the solid angle given by the cosine formula above.

A curved surface does not have to be spherical. A cylinder surface has finite curvature in one direction and an infinite radius of curvature in the other. Hence divergence of reflected light parallel to the cylinder axis depends upon the divergence of the incident light whereas the divergence of reflected light perpendicular to the axis is the sum of the incident divergence angle plus the cylinder angle, $A_c = W/R_c$, where W is the width of the cylinder and R_c is the radius of the cylinder ($A_c = 2 \arcsin(W/2R_c)$ if the angle is greater than 25 degrees). Since the divergence is different in perpendicular directions (along and perpendicular to the cylinder axis) one can calculate an overall solid angle of divergence by multiplying the two "perpendicular" divergence angles and multiplying the result by $\pi/4$ as if calculating the area of a circle: $(\pi/4) \times 0.009 \times (0.009 + 2 A_c)$ which for $W < R_c/2.5$, where 0.009 is the solar divergence angle in radians. (Note that the cosine solid angle formula given above applies only for a circular area of a sphere with the same divergence angle "all around" - a circular cone. For small angles the cosine formula can be written in a form which can be compared with the cylinder solid angle. That is, for a spherical/circular surface it can be approximated as $(\pi/4)(0.009 + 2A_s)(0.009+2A_s) = (\pi/4)(0.009+2A_s)^2$ because for small angles $\cos(C) = 1 - C^2/2$ where, in this case, $C = [(0.009+2A_s)/2]$ so that $2 \pi (1-\cos(0.009+2A_s)/2) = \{2 \pi [(0.009+2A_s)/2]^2\}/2$.)

CIRCULAR SAUCERS WITH SPHERICAL SURFACE

In the case of the Arnold's "curved surfaces" one has to make a guess at the curvature as well as the area. For simplicity let's assume classic "saucers," circular objects 27.6 m in diameter with the surface having a radius of curvature, $R_c = 100$ m. The area of sunlight intercepted could be $(\pi/4) \times (27.6^2) \times \cos(\text{angle between the approximating flat surface and the line to the sun, } 30 \text{ degrees}) = 518 \text{ m}^2$ (W chosen to make an area comparable to what I used before). The width $W = 27.6$ m so $A = 27.6/100 = 0.276$ radians (to a good level of accuracy...if you use the arcsin you get 0.279) = 15.8 degrees. Since these are assumed to be circular we can use the cosine formula or the product of two angles: $2 \pi (1-\cos[(0.009+2(A))/2]) = 2 \pi (1-\cos[0.0045+.276]) = 0.245 \text{ sr}$. [Note that the product of angles formula gives $(\pi/4) (0.009 + 2 \times 0.276)^2 = 0.247$.] The luminous intensity, then, with reflectivity = 0.9 is

$I_{m,\text{circular/spherical}} = (1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(0.9)(518 \text{ m}^2)/0.245 \text{ sr} = \text{about } 2E8 \text{ lm/sr}$.

Clearly this is several orders of magnitude less than the flat surface value of $7E11 \text{ lm/sr}$. (At Arnold's distance the atmospheric transmission would reduce this to about $1E8 \text{ lm/sr}$.) This is still larger than the snow brightness (around $1E7 \text{ lm/sr}$; see above). Obviously with less curvature the brightness would be greater and with more curvature it

would be less.

There is a limit to the shrinkage of R_c : it can't be smaller than $W/2$. If we take this situation as a limiting case of brightness for an object 27.6 m in diameter - a sphere or hemisphere surface so $R_c=W/2$, then the divergence angle is $2 \arcsin[(W/2)/(W/2)] = 2 \times 90 = 180$ degrees. Thus the incident radiation gets scattered everywhere, just as with a diffuse reflector (but with the diffuse reflection factor). There is even scattering in the forward direction so that the solid angle is essentially 4π . The luminous intensity is then

$$I_{\text{sphere}, R_c=W} = (1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(0.9)(518 \text{ m}^2)/4 \pi = \text{about } 4E6 \text{ lm/sr.}$$

This is about half as intense as a patch of snow of the same area scattering into 2π steradians. Hence if the objects had been spheres they probably would have been hard to see against the snow background and against the whitish sky.

.....

CIRCULAR SAUCERS WITH CYLINDRICAL SURFACE

Imagine a circular piece of metal bent over a pipe. In this case the circular piece has a cylindrical surface. Assume the R_c for the cylinder curvature is 100 m and the diameter of the chord connecting the "ends" of the circle is 27.6 m so $W/R_c = 0.276$. The solid angle of divergence is now $(\pi/4) \times (0.009) \times (0.009 + 2 \times 0.276) = 0.0039$ sr. Assume the cylinder is illuminated obliquely so projected onto the line to the sun the area is $(\pi/4)(27.6^2)(\cos(30)) = 518 \text{ m}^2$ as before. For a reflectivity of 0.9

$$I_{\text{metal, cylinder}} = (1E5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(0.9)(518 \text{ m}^2)/(0.0039 \text{ sr}) = \text{about } 1E10 \text{ lm/sr}$$

This is less than the flat surface of the same area ($7E11$) and more than the spherical surface of the same area and radius of curvature, $2E8$. This is not surprising since the cylinder is a case of "intermediate divergence" between pure spherical and perfectly flat. Any complex combination of surface curvatures can be approximately modelled as spherical or cylindrical or flat over the appropriate portions of the reflector surface. Thus, for example, one might have 1/2 of the area being a cylinder surface with some value of R_c and one quarter of the area being flat and the other quarter being spherical with some other value of R_c . Since each type of reflection would have its own divergence one would have to calculate the lumens per unit area at the distance of Arnold's eye for each type of surface and then add these together (since the light is incoherent there is no problem of interference).

.....

BRAD WROTE

>Can you give me total brightness estimates for a power source or light on an object at 20 miles >assuming isotropic radiation into a hemisphere for each of the differing intensity levels per steradian >you've calculated for flat mirror sun intensity and curved mirror sun intensity, etc.? The reason I ask is t>hat I can't easily hunt up and pick out which of so many E-mail messages has your calculations.

<

As you can see from the attached paper, $I = I_0 e^{-(bR)}$ takes care of the atmospheric transmission.

The number of lumens/m² at a distance R is $I(R) = [I_0 e^{-(bR)}]/R^2$. This can be inverted to get I_0 , the initial intensity in lm/sr.

Multiply by 4 pi to get the number of lumens.

If you take the flat mirror intensity of 7E11 lm/sr close to the mirror so the atmosphere doesn't count then the flux is $7E11 \times 4 \pi = 8.8E12$ lm. All the other values were lower than that.

I think you'll be better able to pick out the appropriate numbers from the attached new version of the paper.

-
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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eutdora\attach\BRIGHTNESS CALCS.txt"

Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 22:25:53 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: I Drew a MAP (fwd)
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry suggests a major loss in memory plus photophobia to explain why Arnold could have taken a sinuous path northward while brightly flashing birds were flying southward and afterward Arnold would remember only that brightly flashing objects SEEMED to fly southward while he SEEMED to be flying eastward.

HAHAHAHAHA

Why even accept Arnold's claim that he started near Mineral and was heading generally east. Why accept the implied claim that at the end of the sighting he was heading eastward. Why accept his claim that he rolled his window down? Why accept his claim about timing the objects?

Even if they were birds they were far enough away and perhaps above or below him, so as to be no threat. He could have resumed his flight eastward while watching them. IN fact, it should have been apparent to him that he could get closer if he wanted to.

There is no evidence that Arnold initially "panicked" and turned his plane to avoid a collision. The available evidence is that Arnold believed the objects were far away.... whether birds or not, that is what he thought at the time...that the objects were far away... so why panic?

Oh, yes. He forgot that he panicked turned his plane. The most traumatic part of the event.... he forgot.

And photophobia..... well, if he was hypersensitive to light... he shouldn't have been out flying on a bright sunny day.

But photophobia is an excessive reaction to brightness. In Arnold's case he was bombarded by photons from "all over the place". The flashes took up only a tiny portion of his field of view. Photophobia might make Arnold more "sensitive" to the flashes, but it wouldn't change the apparent brilliance.

Perhaps the pelicans were packing mirrors to signal to fellow pelicans from miles away.

Yes

I like that better,

—
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Date: Wed, 5 Apr 2000 10:03:40 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000405093454.6976A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Tue, 4 Apr 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 19:53:12 -0400
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: MAP? WOW! HAHAAAAHA
@
@
@LARRY WROTE:

@>I DREW A MAP!

@WOW! HAHAAAAHA HHOHOHOHOHO HEE HEE HEE HEEE
@(whap! hand over laughing mouth!)
@Not to be disrespectful..... but this has to be the most
@amusing version of Arnold's sighting ever proposed. Don't get
@me wrong here, I appreciate your effort and understand that it
@took quite a bit of time to compile that spreadsheet, point by
@point and thereby form a quantitative check of a previous
@conjecture by Brad.

Don't bust a vein. :)

@HOWEVER, this reminds me of
@MACCABEE'S FIRST RULE OF DEBUNKING:
@Any explanation is better than none.
@(Second Rule: if the first explanation doesn't work, try another.
@Maccabee's Corollary to the Second Rule...you guessed it!...
@of the 2nd doesn't work try a 3rd.... ad infinitum)

But the second rule is exactly what has to be done in the process
of eliminating all known causes.

Larry's corollary to Maccabee's corollary: Proposing a solution
doesn't make it one. It must be tested into the ground first. Get
busy!

@Of course, I realize this doesn't apply to you, Larry because
@you wouldn't be a debunker,..... now would you?..... but you
@merely rose to the challenge to DRAW A MAP! And now we see
@Brad's "solution" presented in full glory..... and what a

@glorious solution it is. It makes full use of the classical
@method established by PROJECT GRUDGE, J. ALLEN HYNEK and
@epitomized by DONALD MENZEL, namely,

@MACCABEE'S RULE FOR CREATING AN EXPLANATION:

@modify the sighting data as needed to make the
@preferred explanation fit.

I do not consider this to be THE explanation for the sighting,
but only a possibility. I just wanted to see if it could be done.
We still have the brilliant flashing pelicans to contend with. I
would have to be shown that pelicans can reflect light bright
enough to cause the observed effects.

Unless, of course, it can be shown that some embellishing
occurred in the numerous retellings (some of which do not match).

Do we actually have ANY data of Arnold's flight path (where's
that flight recorder when you neeeded it?), or is his path only
conjecture, or do we have his path at certain points only. He did
say that he altered course to put the objects in his side window,
and then opened it. But it never says which side. Other parts of
the data conflict. WHAT DO WE ACTUALLY KNOW?

@.....

@OK. enough jollity. Let's look at this more closely.

@Larry wrote:

@>I ran the numbers in a spreadsheet, and then plotted a chart of
@>them as a MAP of the flight paths.

@Tremendous work!

@>The numbers reflect what a pilot is supposed to do if a collision
@>is possible:

@>In this scenario, Arnold was heading to Rainier to do another
@>sweep for the missing plane, not Yakima (but this makes no real
@>difference, other than the time I start my calculations at).

@>He noticed "objects rapidly approaching his plane at high speed"
@>and turned to pass astern of them (as a low speed plane should do
@>when confronted with high speed traffic).

@This is the first problem. I don't know what the source of your
@quote is (your brain?), but it isn't either the Air Force Letter
@or his book. His report is that he first observed a flash and
@this started him looking everywhere to see where it came from.

@He would NOT have turned his plane northward or any direction at
@this time since he didn't know where the flash had come from
@and, in fact, didn't figure that out until about 20 seconds
@more, when the next flash came and attracted his attention to
@the north.... to his left. Then, when he first saw the objects
@themselves it was obvious that they were FAR away.... no chance
@of a collision.

Sorry, it's a quote from memory from a rule in a book on flying,
not from Arnold. I don't have it with me, so data will come
later.

@SO, the rationale for arguing that he would have turned LEFT to pass
@behind objects that he (mistakenly) thought were close just does
@not exist. This also applies if, in fact, he saw birds at a distance
@so great that he couldn't make out their wings and flapping.
@There would have been no reason to deviate from his path unless he
@thought he was going to run into the birds. Your map shows that
@he had no reason to think this.

High speed planes don't have to be close to present a hazard. A
military jet can become a hazard within seconds of first
visibility.

@If, in your map, you draw Arnold's track eastward instead of
@northward you can see that his track would pass south of the
@birds' most southward position, EVEN IF YOU TURN THE BIRD
@TRACK SO THEY FLEW AT 160-170 DEGREES AS ARNOLD
@CLAIMED.

I need to try another experiment, and report back on this. I need
to plot the bird track relative to Arnold's plane.

@Incidentally, in his Air Force letter, he wrote "I observed the chain
@of these objects passing another snow-covered
@ridge between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams, and as the first one was
@passing the south crest the last object was entering the northern
@crest of the ridge. AS I WAS FLYING IN THE DIRECTION OF THIS
@PARTICULAR RIDGE.....".(my emphasis)

Data! If this is true, then the map I drew doesn't work.

@We have discussed whether or not he was actually heading toward
@this ridge (Goat Ridge) at the time or whether he was heading
@toward Yakima or Mt. Rainier, but the point is that this statement
@implies that at the time he saw them pass Goat Ridge he
@was headed generally eastward, not northward.>

@>Then he KEPT them in
@>view out his right side window throughout the rest of the

@>sighting, not noticing that his heading was gradually changing.
@>He then reported the heading he found himself on after the
@>sighting ended.

@Yes, yes,..... turning his plane, flying willy nilly, while watching
@birds, etc. And then he conveniently forgot that he had been
@traveling northward while the strange objects were traveling
@southward.

Relative to his plane, that is true. He had no actual data on
their true heading, but only their motion relative to his plane.
The question is: when did he ascertain his heading? Before the
sighting? Continuously during the sighting? After the sighting?

@>Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way
@>to make the bird theory work geometrically.
@<,

@Yes. Brad already figured this out and rejected it because there
@is no testimonial evidence for anything like this.

The only testimonial evidence against it is the statement that he
was heading toward Goat ridge as they passed it. But that's
enough!

@
@

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@

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@

---- X- @= _o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Minimum wage exists to guarantee tax revenue.
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Date: Wed, 5 Apr 2000 12:13:48 EDT
Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAAHAHStatus:

LARRY WROTE:
>I DREW A MAP!>

Sorry I am just catching up on my favorite subject Kenneth Arnold.
I have not seen the map.

About pelicans.....brings out the Irish in me.
It has never been determined that pelicans actually do come thru
Washington. I live HERE! I have never seen a pelican. I spend every
weekend at Mt. Rainier and the Cascades from June to mid October.
I have never seen a pelican. I live on the beach. I have never seen
a pelican. It is too cold here for pelicans.

Nice try on the maps but I am not sure maps can actually describe what
the area looks like. You cannot understand the scope -- you have to see it
personally. Its very deceiving when you have a 14,410 foot volcano within a
short distance of sea level. Because of Mt. Rainier's mass, most objects are
lost.

There is no other place in the U.S. that is like this. I have lived in
many places. That mountain can appear big or small when you are standing
from one angle or another. A flash of a white pelican is perhaps the most
far out theory yet.

I was on a ridge less than 15 miles, over 6,000 feet and I could not see
a Cessna flying over her unless I took out my binoculars. I spent last
summer taking video of every angle of that volanco, at the highest locations
I could get to by Jeep or hiking. No I wasn't in a plane. Someone has
to convince me first of all that pelicans come thru Washington State.
And NO, I don't mean that report from some pelican specialist who lives
in the middle of Canada.

I'm not an ornithologist -- right word (?) but I can't imagine a pelican would
fly over a volcano when it could follow the coast line down where food
"might" be available. What is the air temperature over Mt. Rainier in
June. I know little about thermals. How would a bird survive freezing when
the temperature just 15 miles away would be mild?

Just an opinion.
Kathleen Andersen
Seattle

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Wed, 5 Apr 2000 12:50:15 EDT
Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAAHAHStatus:

Larry,

You claim that "The only testimonial evidence against it is the statement that he was heading toward Goat ridge as they passed it. But that's enough!"

Yet I presented an 11-point critique in which ALL of the points were TESTIMONIAL evidence against the bird-plane (superman???) reconstruction you presented.

Here they are again:

1. Still doesn't explain why the supposed pelicans would disappear at what you've modeled as a terminal distance of about 3.34 miles viewed towards a direction south of Mt. Adams. Angular size would be 2 arcminutes compared to 4 arcminutes at closest approach (Arnold's figures come out to 2.6 arcmins) and they should still have been visible. At your reasonable bird speed of 30 mph or 1/2 mile/min, they would have receded another 3 miles in 6 minutes (or at 50 mph in about 4 minutes) reducing their angular size down to about 1 arcminute which might well have been visible, too, it's borderline.

If they were smaller birds than pelicans, with effective diameters of one foot, they would have been too small to be seen even at your closest approach distance of 1.77 miles (0.4 arcmin).

2. Arnold should still have been able to see pelicans for another 4-6 minutes so why didn't he chase them? He could have caught up with them in about 1-1/2 minutes.

3. This flight path means Arnold never saw the objects first from "far to the left" then crossing to "directly in front" as he had reported he had seen.

4. This flight path has Arnold traveling NORTH more or less instead of EAST, more or less, completely contradicting his testimony.

5. The flight path has Arnold unconsciously making a sharp collision-avoidance turn to the left (60 degs in 12 seconds) then gradually straightening out in a long arc, all without any awareness he had done so, and contrary to all his reports from day one and over the years.

6. This flight path also has Arnold ending up headed for Mt. Rainier instead of Yakima afterward, contrary to Arnold's usual testimony.

7. On this flight path, Arnold could not have turned his plane around during

the clocking phase to briefly open his window and view the objects unobstructed by windshield, which he reported he had done. With this reconstruction, two HIGH-SPEED TIGHT 135 to 180-degree turns would have been required to bring the objects in view out his opened window and then back to the weird orbital arc flight path, which would have required a minimum of 1/2 minute. This would have brought Arnold almost 1 MILE CLOSER TO THE BIRDS and on a course he could obviously have stopped midway in order to just pursue the (alleged) birds and catch up with them in just seconds, but didn't. (Had Arnold used a slower standard two-minute turn he would in fact have OVERTAKEN the birds.)

8. Had Arnold made the sharp turn to view pelicans out his open window the close distance of 1 mile or less would have made them so large in angular size (nearly 8 arcmins or almost FULL MOON) that he would easily have SEEN THE PELICAN'S WINGS and seen that they were birds.

9. Of course, the birds in this scenario could not have flown BEHIND Mt. Rainier/Little Tahoma at roughly 20 miles' distance during the sighting, contrary to Arnold's testimony and mapping.

10. The birds in this scenario do not fly almost due SOUTH as Arnold reported for the objects (170 heading) but almost due EAST (100 heading).

11. And as you point out this dynamic flight scenario doesn't even touch optical brightness considerations, birds not being bright enough to "BLIND" like "ARC LIGHT."

Brad

In a message dated 4/5/00 8:30:12 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

On Tue, 4 Apr 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 19:53:12 -0400
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: MAP? WOW! HAHAAAAHA
@
@
@LARRY WROTE:

@>I DREW A MAP!

@WOW! HAHAAAAHA HHOHOHOHOHO HEE HEE HEE HEEE
@(whap! hand over laughing mouth!)
@Not to be disrespectful..... but this has to be the most

@amusing version of Arnold's sighting ever proposed. Don't get @me wrong here, I appreciate your effort and understand that it @took quite a bit of time to compile that spreadsheet, point by @point and thereby form a quantitative check of a previous @conjecture by Brad.

Don't bust a vein. :)

@HOWEVER, this reminds me of
@MACCABEE'S FIRST RULE OF DEBUNKING:
@Any explanation is better than none.
@ (Second Rule: if the first explanation doesn't work, try another.
@Maccabee's Corollary to the Second Rule...you guessed it!...
@of the 2nd doesn't work try a 3rd.... ad infinitum)

But the second rule is exactly what has to be done in the process of eliminating all known causes.

Larry's corollary to Maccabee's corollary: Proposing a solution doesn't make it one. It must be tested into the ground first. Get busy!

@Of course, I realize this doesn't apply to you, Larry because @you wouldn't be a debunker,..... now would you?..... but you @merely rose to the challenge to DRAW A MAP! And now we see @Brad's "solution" presented in full glory..... and what a @glorious solution it is. It makes full use of the classical @method established by PROJECT GRUDGE, J. ALLEN HYNEK and @epitomized by DONALD MENZEL, namely,

@MACCABEE'S RULE FOR CREATING AN EXPLANATION:
@modify the sighting data as needed to make the
@preferred explanation fit.

I do not consider this to be THE explanation for the sighting, but only a possibility. I just wanted to see if it could be done. We still have the brilliant flashing pelicans to contend with. I would have to be shown that pelicans can reflect light bright enough to cause the observed effects.

Unless, of course, it can be shown that some embellishing occurred in the numerous retellings (some of which do not match).

Do we actually have ANY data of Arnold's flight path (where's that flight recorder when you needed it?), or is his path only conjecture, or do we have his path at certain points only. He did say that he altered course to put the objects in his side window, and then opened it. But it never says which side. Other parts of the data conflict. WHAT DO WE ACTUALLY KNOW?

@.....

@OK. enough jollity. Let's look at this more closely.

@Larry wrote:

@>I ran the numbers in a spreadsheet, and then plotted a chart of
@>them as a MAP of the flight paths.

@Tremendous work!

@>The numbers reflect what a pilot is supposed to do if a collision
@>is possible:

@>In this scenario, Arnold was heading to Rainier to do another
@>sweep for the missing plane, not Yakima (but this makes no real
@>difference, other than the time I start my calculations at).

@>He noticed "objects rapidly approaching his plane at high speed"
@>and turned to pass astern of them (as a low speed plane should do
@>when confronted with high speed traffic).

@This is the first problem. I don't know what the source of your
@quote is (your brain?), but it isn't either the Air Force Letter
@or his book. His report is that he first observed a flash and
@this started him looking everywhere to see where it came from.
@He would NOT have turned his plane northward or any direction at
@this time since he didn't know where the flash had come from
@and, in fact, didn't figure that out until about 20 seconds
@more, when the next flash came and attracted his attention to
@the north.... to his left. Then, when he first saw the objects
@themselves it was obvious that they were FAR away.... no chance
@of a collision.

Sorry, it's a quote from memory from a rule in a book on flying,
not from Arnold. I don't have it with me, so data will come
later.

@SO, the rationale for arguing that he would have turned LEFT to pass
@behind objects that he (mistakenly) thought were close just does
@not exist. This also applies if, in fact, he saw birds at a distance
@so great that he couldn't make out their wings and flapping.
@There would have been no reason to deviate from his path unless he
@thought he was going to run into the birds. Your map shows that
@he had no reason to think this.

High speed planes don't have to be close to present a hazard. A
military jet can become a hazard within seconds of first
visibility.

@If, in your map, you draw Arnold's track eastward instead of
@northward you can see that his track would pass south of the
@birds' most southward position, EVEN IF YOU TURN THE BIRD
@TRACK SO THEY FLEW AT 160-170 DEGREES AS ARNOLD\
@CLAIMED.

I need to try another experiment, and report back on this. I need
to plot the bird track relative to Arnold's plane.

@Incidentally, in his Air Force letter, he wrote "I observed the chain
@of these objects passing another snow-covered
@ridge between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams, and as the first one was
@passing the south crest the last object was entering the northern
@crest of the ridge. AS I WAS FLYING IN THE DIRECTION OF THIS
@PARTICULAR RIDGE.....".(my emphasis)

Data! If this is true, then the map I drew doesn't work.

@We have discussed whether or not he was actually heading toward
@this ridge (Goat Ridge) at the time or whether he was heading
@toward Yakima or Mt. Rainier, but the point is that this statement
@implies that at the time he saw them pass Goat Ridge he
@was headed generally eastward, not northward.>

@>Then he KEPT them in
@>view out his right side window throughout the rest of the
@>sighting, not noticing that his heading was gradually changing.
@>He then reported the heading he found himself on after the
@>sighting ended.

@Yes, yes,..... turning his plane, flying willy nilly, while watching
@birds, etc. And then he conveniently forgot that he had been
@traveling northward while the strange objects were traveling
@southward.

Relative to his plane, that is true. He had no actual data on
their true heading, but only their motion relative to his plane.
The question is: when did he ascertain his heading? Before the
sighting? Continuously during the sighting? After the sighting?

@>Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way
@>to make the bird theory work geometrically.
@<,

@Yes. Brad already figured this out and rejected it because there
@is no testimonial evidence for anything like this.

The only testimonial evidence against it is the statement that he
was heading toward Goat ridge as they passed it. But that's
enough!

@
@

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@

@Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

@

---- X- @= =_o <o> =>X >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 Minimum wage exists to guarantee tax revenue.
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KAA23672
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Date: Wed, 5 Apr 2000 10:03:40 -0500 (EST)

From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000405093454.6976A-
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>>

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Date: Wed, 5 Apr 2000 17:49:47 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAAAAA
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

In a previous message I wrote (responding to Larry's excellent application of the principle, "forget what the witness said, pick the data to suit your explanation and, if necessary, "create data"...."

>
>@HOWEVER, this reminds me of
>@MACCABEE'S FIRST RULE OF DEBUNKING:
>@Any explanation is better than none.
>@ (Second Rule: if the first explanation doesn't work, try another.
>@Maccabee's Corollary to the Second Rule...you guessed it!...
>@of the 2nd doesn't work try a 3rd.... ad infinitum)

LARRY:

>But the second rule is exactly what has to be done in the process
>of eliminating all known causes.

Yes, I am well aware that trying explanations is the "scientific method"
Try to explain new phenomena with information/theory based on
previously understood phenomena. Whether or not one can
make an explanation "stick" is the criterion for the discovery of
truly new phenomena.

>Larry's corollary to Maccabee's corollary: Proposing a solution
>doesn't make it one. It must be tested into the ground first. Get
>busy!

ABSOLUTELY... and this is where the debunkers fall on their
faces and caused me to write the paper "PROSAIC EXPLANATIONS,
the FAILURE of UFO Skepticism " (which I have mentioned on
this list previously).

>@Of course, I realize this doesn't apply to you, Larry because
>@you wouldn't be a debunker,..... now would you?..... but you
>@merely rose to the challenge to DRAW A MAP! And now we see
>@Brad's "solution" presented in full glory..... and what a
>@glorious solution it is. It makes full use of the classical
>@method established by PROJECT GRUDGE, J. ALLEN HYNEK and
>@epitomized by DONALD MENZEL, namely,

>@MACCABEE'S RULE FOR CREATING AN EXPLANATION:
>@modify the sighting data as needed to make the

>@preferred explanation fit.

I should have pointed out that this RULE FOR CREATING AN EXPLANATION is intended to be in the context of the debunker's FIRST RULE that ANY explanation is better than none. If you have to modify data to arrive at an explanation.. go to it!

>I do not consider this to be THE explanation for the sighting,
>but only a possibility. I just wanted to see if it could be done.
>We still have the brilliant flashing pelicans to contend with. I
>would have to be shown that pelicans can reflect light bright
>enough to cause the observed effects. >

Actually, we still have the flight dynamics to contend with since your flight path of the aircraft has no, zero, zip support from the Arnold testimony.

>Unless, of course, it can be shown that some embellishing
>occurred in the numerous retellings (some of which do not match).

True, there are differences, but not as much as one would expect if Arnold had flown along a path such as you (or Brad) suggested.

>Do we actually have ANY data of Arnold's flight path (where's
t>hat flight recorder when you neeeded it?), or is his path only
>conjecture, or do we have his path at certain points only. He did
>say that he altered course to put the objects in his side window,
>and then opened it. But it never says which side. Other parts of
>the data conflict. WHAT DO WE ACTUALLY KNOW?

You have the same testimonial information that we all have.
I suppose we "know" that Arnold wasn't intentionally lying.
I suppose we "know" that Arnold told the truth as he remembered it.

Arnold himself was somewhat circumspect about his ability to accurately determine the speed of the objects by measuring the time it took to go from mountain to mountain; he was circumspect about the accuracy because he knew he was looking at the flight path obliquely. He arbitrarily reduced the calculated speed from 1700 to 1200 to account for possible observational errors. Sounds to me like a guy who knew ALMOST EXACTLY what had happened during the sighting and was trying to adjust or compensate for imperfections in his measurements.

SNIP

LARRY WROTE

>@>He noticed "objects rapidly approaching his plane at high speed"

>@>and turned to pass astern of them (as a low speed plane should do
>@>when confronted with high speed traffic).

MY RESPONSE

>@This is the first problem. I don't know what the source of your
>@quote is (your brain?), but it isn't either the Air Force Letter
>@or his book. His report is that he first observed a flash and
>@this started him looking everywhere to see where it came from.
>@He would NOT have turned his plane northward or any direction at
>@this time since he didn't know where the flash had come from
>@and, in fact, didn't figure that out until about 20 seconds
>@more, when the next flash came and attracted his attention to
>@the north.... to his left. Then, when he first saw the objects
>@themselves it was obvious that they were FAR away.... no chance
>@of a collision.

>Sorry, it's a quote from memory from a rule in a book on flying,
>not from Arnold. I don't have it with me, so data will come
>later.

Are you saying you have data which show that ARNOLD SAID
the "objects (were) rapidly approaching his plane at high speed"?
I don't think there was such a statement by ARnold. I have no
doubt that there is such a statement in a book of "rules of the
road" about how to react to rapidly approaching
aircraft.

There is no evidence that Arnold thought these objects were
approaching his craft. The evidence is that he saw them on
a crossing track... and quickly realized they would cross the
track long before he got there!

I WROTE

>@SO, the rational for arguing that he would have turned LEFT to pass
>@behind objects that he (mistakenly) thought were close just does
>@not exist. This also applies if, in fact, he saw birds at a distance
>@so great that he couldn't make out their wings and flapping.
>@There would have been no reason to deviate from his path unless he
>@thought he was going to run into the birds. Your map shows that
>@he had no reason to think this.

>High speed planes don't have to be close to present a hazard. A
>military jet can become a hazard within seconds of first
>visibility.

Yeah, but this requires further definition. High speed aircraft so
far away that you can't see wings, vertical stabilizers, etc. AND
WHICH ARE ON A CROSSING TRACK are not a hazard
if you are in a relative clunker, if they are at a different altitude,
etc.

(they might be if you are TOP GUN and doing Mach 2 directly

toward them in your own jet at the same altitude)

I WROTE

>@If, in your map, you draw Arnold's track eastward instead of
>@northward you can see that his track would pass south of the
>@birds' most southward position, EVEN IF YOU TURN THE BIRD
>@TRACK SO THEY FLEW AT 160-170 DEGREES AS ARNOLD\
>@CLAIMED.

LARRY:

>I need to try another experiment, and report back on this. I need
>to plot the bird track relative to Arnold's plane.

I WROTE

>@Incidentally, in his Air Force letter, he wrote "I observed the chain
>@of these objects passing another snow-covered
>@ridge between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams, and as the first one was
>@passing the south crest the last object was entering the northern
>@crest of the ridge. AS I WAS FLYING IN THE DIRECTION OF THIS
>@PARTICULAR RIDGE.....".(my emphasis)

LARRY

>Data! If this is true, then the map I drew doesn't work.

This is one of the things we "know".... At least we know that is what Arnold wrote.

I WROTE

>@We have discussed whether or not he was actually heading toward
>@this ridge (Goat Ridge) at the time or whether he was heading
>@toward Yakima or Mt. Rainier, but the point is that this statement
>@implies that at the time he saw them pass Goat Ridge he
>@was headed generally eastward, not northward.>

So, this is a datum (note singular; Latin): Arnold was heading generally east as the objects traveled past Goat Ridge (unless at this time he had turned his plane and opened the window and would then head toward GOAT RIDGE later!)

LARRY WROTE:

>@>Then he KEPT them in
>@>view out his right side window throughout the rest of the
>@>sighting, not noticing that his heading was gradually changing.
>@>He then reported the heading he found himself on after the
>@>sighting ended.

I WROTE

>@Yes, yes,..... turning his plane, flying willy nilly, while watching
>@birds, etc. And then he conveniently forgot that he had been
>>@traveling northward while the strange objects were traveling

>@southward.

LARRY:

>Relative to his plane, that is true. He had no actual data on
>their true heading, but only their motion relative to his plane.
>The question is: when did he ascertain his heading? Before the
>sighting? Continuously during the sighting? After the sighting?

He had no actual data on their true heading BUT.....
he evidently got the clear impression that they were flying
roughly parallel to the chain of mountains. At the very least
they were on a crossing track. This he discerned within the
first minute of the sighting. Recall that he said in his AF letter
that he had trimmed out his plane and was heading east
(he said toward Yakima in the AF letter, but in another
source said toward Mt. Rainier... in either case he would have
been flying generally eastward or east-northeastward)

LARRY WROTE

>@>Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way
>@>to make the bird theory work geometrically.
>@<,

I WROTE

>@Yes. Brad already figured this out and rejected it because there
>@is no testimonial evidence for anything like this.

>The only testimonial evidence against it is the statement that he
>was heading toward Goat ridge as they passed it. But that's
>enough!

Actually he testimony does NOT indicate a "panic" turn to avoid
the objects which he thought was "over 100 miles away"
when he first saw them. (They were probably closer than that,
but that's another matter; what counts is his interpretation at the
time and his LACK OF PANIC REACTION - NOT turning his plane -
to avoid them, indicating that he believed them to be far away
and not a threat to his safety.)
Since there was no panic turn, his plane remained heading
generally east.
Q.E.D.

Date: Wed, 05 Apr 2000 20:22:37 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Library of Congress Reports
Status:

Hello List,

I'm trying to obtain a copy of a report that is referenced as follows:

Chatham, George N., East Coast Aerial Explosion, December 30, 1977 Report, Library of Congress Report, 3 January 1978.

Would I obtain this directly from the Library of Congress? I search for this document on their website, but it returned no matches. I'm not sure if I'm looking in the right place. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance,
Todd Lemire
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

—
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Date: Wed, 5 Apr 2000 22:05:25 EDT
Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAAHAHStatus: O

Hi Larry, Bruce & List,

I think what is needed and is helpful is that if someone proposes an explanation for a sighting that requires some witness or sighting data to be modified or rejected that:

- (1) These modifications or rejections of sighting data be set out for everyone to consider so that it does not have to be dug out of the source materials, so that this fact is not "hidden" or "covered up" in layer after layer of tedious argument; and
- (2) That the reasoning or justification for modifying or rejecting the witness data be presented.

This is only fair and it is basic to intellectual and scientific scholarship.

As for Arnold's heading, I previously posted the fact that in his AAF letter he said he turned toward Mt. Rainier THEN "trimmed out" toward his destination Yakima at the time of the sighting. This therefore explains how both headings might get confused in the accounts even by Arnold as he laconically dropped out a detail. As for heading toward Goat Ridge he WAS HEADING in that direction GENERALLY by heading to Yakima -- it was only 15 degrees apart (97 to Yakima 112 to Goat Ridge).

Let me make it clear in case other readers on the List haven't followed or been able to follow the voluminous postings on the Arnold case: I proposed the "BIRD ORBIT" solely for the purpose of putting on the table a quantitative working hypothesis in order to show that James' bird theory is UNTENABLE and CONTRADICTS the mass of witness data and because James would not DRAW A MAP or even try to or explain why.

Larry has now fleshed this out even further and drawn a map for James. Bruce and I have now pointed out the numerous discrepancies this numerical model creates with Arnold's testimony in trying to explain his sighting as pelicans. And I think Kathleen Anderson has reiterated that she has never even seen pelicans in all the years she has lived in the State of Washington or visited the Mt. Rainier area.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 5 Apr 2000 6:22:17 PM Eastern Daylight Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

- > >
- > In a previous message I wrote (responding to Larry's
- > excellent application of the principle, "forget what the
- > witness said, pick the data to suit your explanation
- > and, if necessary, "create data"...."
- >
- > >

> >@HOWEVER, this reminds me of
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 > >@Of course, I realize this doesn't apply to you, Larry because
 > >@you wouldn't be a debunker,..... now would you?..... but you
 > >@merely rose to the challenge to DRAW A MAP! And now we see
 > >@Brad's "solution" presented in full glory..... and what a
 > >@glorious solution it is. It makes full use of the classical
 > >@method established by PROJECT GRUDGE, J. ALLEN HYNEK and
 > >@epitomized by DONALD MENZEL, namely,
 >
 > >@MACCABEE'S RULE FOR CREATING AN EXPLANATION:
 > >@modify the sighting data as needed to make the
 > >@preferred explanation fit.
 >
 > I should have pointed out that this RULE FOR CREATING
 > AN EXPLANATION is intended to be in the context of the
 > debunker's FIRST RULE that ANY explanation is better than
 > none. If you have to modify data to arrive at an explanation..
 > go to it!
 >
 > >I do not consider this to be THE explanation for the sighting,
 > >but only a possibility. I just wanted to see if it could be done.
 > >We still have the brilliant flashing pelicans to contend with. I
 > >would have to be shown that pelicans can reflect light bright
 > >enough to cause the observed effects. >
 >

> Actually, we still have the flight dynamics to contend with since
> your flight path of the aircraft has no, zero, zip support from the
> Arnold testimony.
>
> >Unless, of course, it can be shown that some embellishing
> >occurred in the numerous retellings (some of which do not match).
>
> True, there are differences, but not as much as one would
> expect if Arnold had flown along a path such as you (or Brad)
> suggested.
>
> >Do we actually have ANY data of Arnold's flight path (where's
> >that flight recorder when you neeeed it?), or is his path only
> >conjecture, or do we have his path at certain points only. He did
> >say that he altered course to put the objects in his side window,
> >and then opened it. But it never says which side. Other parts of
> >the data conflict. WHAT DO WE ACTUALLY KNOW?
>
> You have the same testimonial information that we all have.
> I suppose we "know" that Arnold wasn't intentionally lying.
> I suppose we "know" that Arnold told the truth as he remembered
> it.
> Arnold himself was somewhat circumspect about his ability to
> accurately determine the speed of the objects by measuring
> the time it took to go from mountain to mountain; he was
> circumspect about the accuracy because he knew he was
> looking at the flight path obliquely. He arbitrarily reduced the
> calculated speed from 1700 to 1200 to account for possible
> observational errors. Sounds to me like a guy who knew
> ALMOST EXACTLY what had happened during the sighting
> and was trying to adjust or compensate for imperfections
> in his measurements.
>
> SNIP
> LARRY WROTE
> >@>He noticed "objects rapidly approaching his plane at high speed"
> >@>and turned to pass astern of them (as a low speed plane should do
> >@>when confronted with high speed traffic).
>
> MY RESPONSE
> >@This is the first problem. I don't know what the source of your
> >@quote is (your brain?), but it isn't either the Air Force Letter
> >@or his book. His report is that he first observed a flash and
> >@this started him looking everywhere to see where it came from.
> >@He would NOT have turned his plane northward or any direction at
> >@this time since he didn't know where the flash had come from
> >@and, in fact, didn't figure that out until about 20 seconds
> >@more, when the next flash came and attracted his attention to
> >@the north.... to his left. Then, when he first saw the objects
> >@themselves it was obvious that they were FAR away.... no chance

> >@of a collision.
>
> >Sorry, it's a quote from memory from a rule in a book on flying,
> >not from Arnold. I don't have it with me, so data will come
> >later.
>
> Are you saying you have data which show that ARNOLD SAID
> the "objects (were) rapidly approaching his plane at high speed"?
> I don't think there was such a statement by ARnold. I have no
> doubt that there is such a statement in a book of "rules of the
> road" about how to react to rapidly approaching
> aircraft.
> There is no evidence that Arnold thought these objects were
> approaching his craft. The evidence is that he saw them on
> a crossing track... and quickly realized they would cross the
> track long before he got there!
>
> I WROTE
> >@SO, the rational for arguing that he would have turned LEFT to pass
> >@behind objects that he (mistakenly) thought were close just does
> >@not exist. This also applies if, in fact, he saw birds at a distance
> >@so great that he couldn't make out their wings and flapping.
> >@There would have been no reason to deviate from his path unless he
> >@thought he was going to run into the birds. Your map shows that
> >@he had no reason to think this.
>
> >High speed planes don't have to be close to present a hazard. A
> >military jet can become a hazard within seconds of first
> >visibility.
>
> Yeah, but this requires further definition. High speed aircraft so
> far away that you can't see wings, vertical stabilizers, etc. AND
> WHICH ARE ON A CROSSING TRACK are not a hazard
> if you are in a relative clunker, if they are at a different altitude,
> etc.
> (they might be if you are TOP GUN and doing Mach 2 directly
> toward them in your own jet at the same altitude)
>
> I WROTE
> >@If, in your map, you draw Arnold's track eastward instead of
> >@northward you can see that his track would pass south of the
> >@birds' most southward position, EVEN IF YOU TURN THE BIRD
> >@TRACK SO THEY FLEW AT 160-170 DEGREES AS ARNOLD\
> >@CLAIMED.
>
> LARRY:
> >I need to try another experiment, and report back on this. I need
> >to plot the bird track realtive to Arnold's plane.
>
> I WROTE

> >@Incidentally, in his Air Force letter, he wrote "I observed the chain
> >@of these objects passing another snow-covered
> >@ridge between Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams, and as the first one was
> >@passing the south crest the last object was entering the northern
> >@crest of the ridge. AS I WAS FLYING IN THE DIRECTION OF THIS
> >@PARTICULAR RIDGE.....".(my emphasis)
>
> LARRY
> >Data! If this is true, then the map I drew doesn't work.
>
> This is one of the things we "know".... At least we know that is what
> Arnold wrote.
>
> I WROTE
> >@We have discussed whether or not he was actually heading toward
> >@this ridge (Goat Ridge) at the time or whether he was heading
> >@toward Yakima or Mt. Rainier, but the point is that this statement
> >@implies that at the time he saw them pass Goat Ridge he
> >@was headed generally eastward, not northward.>
>
> So, this is a datum (note singular; Latin): Arnold was heading
> generally east as the objects traveled past Goat Ridge
> (unless at this time he had turned his plane and opened the
> window and would then head toward GOAT RIDGE later!)
>
> LARRY WROTE:
> >@>Then he KEPT them in
> >@>view out his right side window throughout the rest of the
> >@>sighting, not noticing that his heading was gradually changing.
> >@>He then reported the heading he found himself on after the
> >@>sighting ended.
>
> I WROTE
> >@Yes, yes,..... turning his plane, flying willy nilly, while watching
> >@birds, etc. And then he conveniently forgot that he had been
> >>@traveling northward while the strange objects were traveling
> >@southward.
>
> LARRY:
> >Relative to his plane, that is true. He had no actual data on
> >their true heading, but only their motion relative to his plane.
> >The question is: when did he ascertain his heading? Before the
> >sighting? Continuously during the sighting? After the sighting?
>
> He had no actual data on their true heading BUT.....
> he evidently got the clear impression that they were flying
> roughly parallel to the chain of mountains. At the very least
> they were on a crossing track. This he discerned within the
> first minute of the sighting. Recall that he said in his AF letter
> that he had trimmed out his plane and was heading east

> (he said toward Yakima in the AF letter, but in another
> source said toward Mt. Rainier... in either case he would have
> been flying generally eastward or east-northeastward)
>
> LARRY WROTE
> >@>Notice that I am not saying that this DID happen, but it is a way
> >@>to make the bird theory work geometrically.
> >@<,
>
> I WROTE
> >@Yes. Brad already figured this out and rejected it because there
> >@is no testimonial evidence for anything like this.
>
> >The only testimonial evidence against it is the statement that he
> >was heading toward Goat ridge as they passed it. But that's
> >enough!
>
> Actually he testimony does NOT indicate a "panic" turn to avoid
> the objects which he thought was "over 100 miles away"
> when he first saw them. (They were probably closer than that,
> but that's another matter; what counts is his interpretation at the
> time and his LACK OF PANIC REACTION - NOT turning his plane -
> to avoid them, indicating that he believed them to be far away
> and not a threat to his safety.)
> Since there was no panic turn, his plane remained heading
> generally east.
> Q.E.D.
>
>
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Date: Thu, 6 Apr 2000 04:10:35 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Brad wrote:

>Larry,

>Nice work! You've plotted the ORBIT I've been talking about on
>this List for more than a year, except for an initial S-shape
>curve for Arnold's flight path. And I've pointing out all this
>time that such a scenario clashes with Arnold's testimony.

Brad,

A response to some of the issues [others if time allows and as
necessary] you have raised:

>4. This flight path has Arnold traveling NORTH more or less
>instead of EAST, more or less, completely contradicting his
>testimony.

No-one contradicts the scenario more than Arnold himself. His
letter to the Air Force, the main source of that 'eastwards'
trajectory, is an entirely different account of proceedings than
given elsewhere.

Where was Kenneth Arnold when the first 'flash' occurred? Was he:

A. Cruising east/south-east towards Yakima and had been for "more
than two or three minutes".

B. Somewhere near the western slopes of Mt. Rainier, having just
come out of a canyon.

C. Making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington.

D. Climbing directly towards Mt. Rainier, still making the turn
over Mineral.

As you know, they're all correct - each a variance, some
significantly, on the story as told directly by Arnold.

>6. This flight path also has Arnold ending up headed for Mt.
>Rainier instead of Yakima afterward, contrary to Arnold's usual
>testimony.

Arnold didn't make his way towards Yakima until later, confirming

that after the sighting he continued his search of Mt. Rainier for "another fifteen or twenty minutes".

>8. Had Arnold made the sharp turn to view pelicans out his open
>window the close distance of 1 mile or less would have made
>them so large in angular size (nearly 8 arcmins or almost FULL
>MOON) that he would easily have SEEN THE PELICAN'S WINGS and
>seen that they were birds.

When it comes to 'UFO' sightings, can we ever say that any witness 'would' have recognised the object(s) to be [insert usual, mundane explanation here]?

Arnold also encountered those 25-30, 2-3ft, brass-coloured objects which flew like ducks. Are you sure he would also have recognised they had wings etc. and as such, they couldn't be ducks?

It's important to remember exactly what Arnold claimed about this second of many sightings:

"I recall looking at my instrument clock which read about five minutes to seven. As I looked up from my instrument panel and straight ahead over the La Grande valley, I saw a cluster of about twenty to twenty-five brass coloured objects that looked like ducks.

They were coming at me head on and at what seemed a terrific rate of speed.

The sun was at my back and to my right. These objects were coming into the sun. I wasn't sighting through the viewfinder on my camera but was sighting along the side of it. As the group of objects came within 400 yards of me they veered sharply away from me and to their right, gaining altitude as they did so and fluttering and flashing a dull amber color.

They appeared to be round, rather rough on top, and to have a dark or a light spot on top of each one. I couldn't be absolutely positive of this because it all happened so suddenly. I attempted to make a turn and follow them but they disappeared to the east at a speed far in excess of my airplane. I knew they were not ducks because ducks don't fly that fast".

[End]

Arnold further noted, "I was a little bit shocked and exited when I realized they had the same flight characteristics of the large objects I had observed on June 24".

By any rationale, these fluttering objects which looked like ducks were ducks. Yet they came within a stated 400 yards and Arnold never realised this?

And he thought they could fly "at a speed far in excess" of his aircraft?

I did contemplate that, although unlikely, these might have been meteors. However, I've never come across a meteor which resembles a duck.

Sorry, but this is the same witness under hugely similar circumstances and that these second batch of 'UFOs' exhibited the "same flight characteristics of the large objects I had observed on June 24", has to be a blatant clue, even if we can't understand why it wasn't similarly obvious to Kenneth Arnold.

Surely he 'would' also have been able to identify Little Tahoma, albeit years later. It's such an evident candidate for the peak. Maybe he did and also realised there were consequential issues about his perceptions.

>9. Of course, the birds in this scenario could not have flown
>BEHIND Mt. Rainier/Little Tahoma at roughly 20 miles' distance
>during the sighting, contrary to Arnold's testimony and mapping.

I would wholeheartedly agree. Unless the trajectory was to the east of Mt. Rainier, there's unquestionably no longer any sustainable substance to Arnold's claims. It is however, without question, comprehensively documented that the objects flew west of Mt. Rainier.

That's a somewhat fundamental fact I would have thought and one which has to be addressed before anyone is overconfident these were, amazingly, nine alien spacecraft.

>10. The birds in this scenario do not fly almost due SOUTH as
>Arnold reported for the objects (170 heading) but almost due
>EAST (100 heading).

One thing which does seem consistent is that before the incident, Arnold was searching for the missing C-46 on the western slopes of Mt. Rainier, passed over Ashford and ended up at Mineral, where he made that turn.

If, as seems likely, he then turned his aircraft around and headed back towards the western slopes, it was, alternatively, during this time that the first 'flash' occurred, or later, when

he was for some reason on a heading towards Yakima.

There's such a variance in both scenarios that I can only conclude one of them is incorrect.

In Arnold's own words, scenario one:

"I flew directly toward Mt. Rainier after reaching an altitude of about 9,500 feet, which is the approximate elevation of the high plateau from which Mt. Rainier rises. I had made one sweep of this high plateau to the westward, searching all of the various ridges for this marine ship and flew to the west down and near the ridge side of the canyon where Ashford, Washington, is located.

Unable to see anything that looked like the lost ship, I made a 360 degree turn to the right and above the little city of Mineral, starting again toward Mt. Rainier. I climbed back up to an altitude of approximately 9,200 feet.

The air was so smooth that day that it was a real pleasure flying and, as most pilots do when the air is smooth and they are flying at a higher altitude, I trimmed out my airplane in the direction of Yakima, Washington, which was almost directly east of my position and simply sat in my plane observing the sky and the terrain".

[...]

"The sky and air was clear as crystal. I hadn't flown more than two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash reflected on my airplane"

Scenario two:

"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not noted. I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from. The only actual plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear, apparently on its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had given me a buzz job across my nose and that hit was the sun reflecting from the surface of his wings as he passed that had caused the flash".

[End]

"As I came out below on this first sweep I passed over the little community of Mineral Washington, the pine trees there, and knew pretty much where I was. I made a turn at probably 2000ft over Mineral, Washington and started climbing back slowly but steadily, climbing to gain sufficient altitude to go back on the high plateau again for another pass at this mountain. As I was making this turn and of course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier, at about 9200 ft elevation - it was a beautiful day, in fact the plane was very stable, I didn't have to fight controls or weather or anything - a tremendous flash appeared in the sky and it lit up my whole aircraft, even it seemed the cockpit of the airplane and I was rather startled. I thought I hadn't seen a plane that was very close to me, or possibly it had been a military plane that had dove over my nose and the reflection of the afternoon sun against his wing surfaces had caused the flash. Now this just, in less than one tenth of a second, I think, went through my mind.

I looked all around below me and looked ahead of me. And then the flash came again and, uh, this very, very bright flash, it was almost like an arc light, was coming from a group of objects far up to the north of Mt. Rainier, in the area of Mt. Baker, which is almost in a line with Mt. Rainier and Mt. Adams. I observed a chain of very, very peculiar aircraft approaching Mt. Rainier very rapidly...

[...]

I was approaching Mt. Rainier. I realized that my attempt to clock their speed absolutely accurately would have been hopeless because I was rapidly approaching Mt. Rainier at 9200 ft at about a hundred miles an hour, steadily climbing myself and of course they were passing from north to south".
[End]

The problem is, how could Arnold have been on a Yakima heading for two or three minutes and also be, as stated, "of course flying directly toward Mt. Rainier".

How also could he have "trimmed out my airplane" two or three minutes before and also still be "steadily climbing"?

>

Date: Thu, 6 Apr 2000 15:10:21 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Library of Congress Reports
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

YOU WROTE:

Chatham, George N., East Coast Aerial Explosion, December 30,
1977 Report, Library of Congress Report, 3 January 1978.

Would I obtain this directly from the Library of Congress? I
search for this document on their website, but it returned no
matches. I'm not sure if I'm looking in the right place. Any
help would be greatly appreciated.
<

Probably too old to be on line.
Have to contact LOC directly.

—
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Date: Thu, 6 Apr 2000 15:20:07 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAAAAHA
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

JAMES WROTE:

>Sorry, but this is the same witness under hugely similar
circumstances and that these second batch of 'UFOs' exhibited the
"same flight characteristics of the large objects I had observed
on June 24", has to be a blatant clue, even if we can't
understand why it wasn't similarly obvious to Kenneth Arnold.
<

Sorry, but NOT hugely similar circumstances.

Similarity: objects seen in sky

Unsimilarity: these objects were approaching rapidly and
disappeared rapidly. Est mated 400 yards is estimate.

No way to be certain. Could have been much farther (or
closer). Whole event occurred quickly. Your "were ducks"
explanation is a guess.

At any rate, not really comparable to the first sighting with
brilliant flashes (oh yes, pelicans signalling each other with
mirrors!), large distance, geographical features (went
behind SOMETHING) and timing while carefully observing.

—
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Date: Thu, 6 Apr 2000 23:00:42 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAHAHA
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

JAMES WROTE:

>

>If, similar to Moore and Kesler's sighting, these were a
formation of weaving White Pelicans, for Arnold not to have >
>realised this would require that he could at least identify an
>outline and said formation absolutely must have been within some
>four miles - maximum six - distance.

>Then only comparative obtained and possibly the only one
>obtainable was from Mike Havener, the glider pilot who published
>his anecdote of 'flying with pelicans'. To recap, Mike confirmed:

>"Visibility depends on several factors. The one having the most
>effect of course is how much 'haze' or other particulate matter
>is in the air (i.e. smog, smoke). At low altitudes, visibility
i>s lowered because of this. However, at higher altitudes,
>something like the white body of a pelican contrasts nicely with
t>he blue sky.

>Myself, (a pilot with average eyesight) I can distinguish the
>basic shape (a body with wings) of these pelicans from about 4
>miles when flying above the haze.

Date: Fri, 07 Apr 2000 11:31:58 +0200From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>
Subject: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF UFO STUDIES
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Hello list-members everywhere!

You may be interested in learning that the first issue of the "European Journal of UFO And Abduction Studies" (EJUFOAS) is now available.

EJUFOAS is born as an attempt to bring the European UFO community together, an idea put forward by Craig Roberts.

After graduating with a thesis in psychology about UFOs, Craig has been teaching "ufology" in the only existing UFO course in a UK college, in Totton. He and his students formed a group called TRUTH [The Totton Researchers of Ufology Theory and History] and in 1999 launched the idea of an academic-style UFO journal, much like the now-defunct UPIAR (UFO Phenomena International Annual Review) of the '70s or CUFOS Journal of UFO Studies, but more Europe-oriented.

The journal has been initially set up to bring the European UFO community closer and is primarily, but not exclusively, aimed at these organisations.

The journal is objective in nature, allowing an outlet for the broad spectrum of issues related to UFO and Abduction phenomena. This includes all academic based subjects (e.g. astronomy, biology, psychology etc.) as well as spiritual aspects, scepticism and new theoretical issues.

Therefore, the European Journal of UFO and Abduction Studies wants to publish ufological papers and ideas from a wide range of individuals, organisations and stand points.

The Journal put an editorial board together, formed by some well-known ufologists from several European countries (UK, France, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Russia and Italy) and each submitted article is refereed before being accepted for publication.

A launch issue (No. 0) was published in September, 1999, with articles like:

- Project for a database of ball lightning observations in Italy.
Paolo Toselli & Renato Fedele [Italy]

- Preliminary Identifications of alien contact / abduction experiences as hallucinatory states induced by prolonged exposures to electromagnetic pollution in the environment.
Albert Budden [UK]

- UFO declassification - The Spanish model.

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos [Spain]

Volume 1 No. 1 issue was just released in March, 2000, with articles like:

- Physics from UFO Data.

Massimo Teodorani [Italy]

- UK UFO Organizations:

What do they have knowledge of, and what do they investigate?

Craig Roberts [UK]

- Unusual Aerial Phenomena Tracked on radar in Romania.

Ion Lazeanu [Romania]

- A Debate on alleged evidence of covert human/military involvement
in North American alien abduction cases.

Helmut Lammer [Austria] vs. Luis R. Gonzalez Manso [Spain]

The Italian Center for UFO Studies (Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici, CISU)

- as well as some other European UFO organizations - is helping to promote

EJUFOAS and thus accepted to host some pages about it on our website at

"<http://www.cisu.org/ejufoas.htm>" (also mirrored at

"<http://www.arpnet.it/ufo/ejufoas.htm>").

Therein you may find more details about the EJUFOAS concept, a presentation
of its editorial board members, detailed contents of both the launch issue
and the latest Vol. 1 No. 1, instructions to (would-be) authors and a
subscription form for (would-be) readers.

More details may be asked directly from the editor in chief, Craig Robers,
B.Sc.: ejufos@totton.ac.uk

I beg your pardon for some duplicates of this message you may get from
different mailing lists.

Best regards

Edoardo Russo

Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici

CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino

tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033

<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: e.russo@cisu.org

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Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 10:52:53 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000407090034.12515C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Wed, 5 Apr 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Wed, 5 Apr 2000 17:49:47 -0400
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAAAAHA

GOBBLE

@>I do not consider this to be THE explanation for the sighting,
@>but only a possibility. I just wanted to see if it could be
@done. >We still have the brilliant flashing pelicans to contend
@with. I >would have to be shown that pelicans can reflect light
@bright >enough to cause the observed effects. >

@Actually, we still have the flight dynamics to contend with since
@your flight path of the aircraft has no, zero, zip support from the
@Arnold testimony.

True. It was merely an exercise. But Arnold did say he turned his
plane to get the objects to a side window he could open.

SNIP

@MY RESPONSE

@>@This is the first problem. I don't know what the source of your
@>@quote is (your brain?), but it isn't either the Air Force Letter
@>@or his book. His report is that he first observed a flash and
@>@this started him looking everywhere to see where it came from.
@>@He would NOT have turned his plane northward or any direction at
@>@this time since he didn't know where the flash had come from
@>@and, in fact, didn't figure that out until about 20 seconds
@>@more, when the next flash came and attracted his attention to
@>@the north.... to his left. Then, when he first saw the objects
@>@themselves it was obvious that they were FAR away.... no chance
@>@of a collision.

LOOK AGAIN:

@>Sorry, it's a quote from memory from a rule in a book on flying,
@>not from Arnold. I don't have it with me, so data will come

@>later.

@Are you saying you have data which show that ARNOLD SAID
@the "objects (were) rapidly approaching his plane at high speed"?
@I don't think there was such a statement by ARnold. I have no
@doubt that there is such a statement in a book of "rules of the
@road" about how to react to rapidly approaching
@aircraft.

NO (Try carefully reading what I wrote again). I was quoting from
a rule in an old booklet I have on private aviation:

"Yes, you CAN learn to fly" 1960, Be-A-Pilot.

"16. If a jet aircraft is rapidly approaching your plane at high
speed, turn to pass behind it. The pilot of the other plane won't
be able to see your small aircraft in time to avoid it."

I substituted the word "object" for "aircraft." I have since
found out that this booklet was the product of a local flight
instructor, not a national set of rules from the CAB (which I
thought it was). I had picked it up from a brochure table at our
local airport. Amazingly, it has survived three moves intact.

Neither Arnold nor UFOs are mentioned in this little book. I kept
it because I thought it contained the CAB rules for visual flight
rules (VFR).

@Yeah, but this requires further definition. High speed
@aircraft so far away that you can't see wings, vertical
@stabilizers, etc. AND WHICH ARE ON A CROSSING TRACK are not a
@hazard if you are in a relative clunker, if they are at a
@different altitude, etc.

How long did Arnold take to determine that they actually WERE on
a crossing track?

@LARRY:

@>Relative to his plane, that is true. He had no actual data on
@>their true heading, but only their motion relative to his plane.
@>The question is: when did he ascertain his heading? Before the
@>sighting? Continuously during the sighting? After the sighting?
@
@He had no actual data on their true heading BUT..... he
@evidently got the clear impression that they were flying roughly
@parallel to the chain of mountains. At the very least they were
@on a crossing track. This he discerned within the first minute
@of the sighting. Recall that he said in his AF letter that he
@had trimmed out his plane and was heading east (he said toward
@Yakima in the AF letter, but in another source said toward Mt.

@Rainier... in either case he would have been flying generally
@eastward or east-northeastward)

But it's JUST an impression. Arnold was in a moving frame of reference relative to the ground, and was not equipped to locate objects with reference to the ground (except for being able to line them up with landmarks and his moving airplane).

(SNIP)

@Actually he testimony does NOT indicate a "panic" turn to avoid
@the objects which he thought was "over 100 miles away" when he
@first saw them. (They were probably closer than that, but
@that's another matter; what counts is his interpretation at the
@time and his LACK OF PANIC REACTION - NOT turning his plane - to
@avoid them, indicating that he believed them to be far away and
@not a threat to his safety.) Since there was no panic turn,
@his plane remained heading generally east. Q.E.D.

But it does indicate that he turned to get them into a side window to open it and see them without the glass.

Did Arnold FIRST think they were over 100 miles away? Or did he come to that conclusion later, after figuring out their supposed path on a chart?

For some reason, people keep forgetting that NOBODY can determine the distance to an unknown object farther away than 30 feet away, without some other clue that reveals the distance. In the case of a pilot, the clue is that he knows the object IS an airplane (and he can probably identify it by type and better his estimate). But if the object is NOT an airplane, his distance measurement will be off by the ratio of his size estimate of the object and its true size:

$$\text{error\_factor} = \text{estimated\_size} / \text{actual\_size}$$

Using the law of similar triangles for a common subtended angle:

$$\text{true\_distance} = \text{perceived\_distance} / \text{error\_factor}$$

In the 2/26/93 Jefferson Co KY case, a police helicopter was attempting to identify a UFO. They reported that the UFO was larger and faster than their helicopter, and that it made ramming attacks on them. But people on the ground reported that the helicopter kept passing the UFO, as if it couldn't find it. The UFO was later positively identified as a fire balloon. The illusions were caused by a very large error_factor.

Now:

1. At least one report by Arnold has the objects moving across the face of Rainier. This puts the upper bound on the distance.
2. At least one report has the objects moving behind Little Tahoma. That puts a lower bound on the distance.
3. At least one report gives the objects a heading of 160 to 170 degrees.

Putting all three statements together and determining the set of possible distances produces: EMPTY SET.

Conclusion: At least one of the above statements is false.

Questions:

- A. Which was brighter: sunlit Little Tahoma, or the sky beyond it?
- B. Was Little Tahoma bright enough to halate the "dark phase" of the objects into invisibility?
- C. Was Rainier bright enough to halate the dark phase into invisibility?
- D. Little Tahoma has an elevation of 11138 ft. If Arnold was at his stated 10000 ft, were the UFOs seen against the sky or the distant horizon as they passed that peak?

If objects at the distance of Little Tahoma were seen against the sky, their altitude must be within a range of 9300 ft to 11138 ft. Below 9300 ft, they would have been seen against distant mountains beyond Rainier and little Tahoma, not just the sky. Of course, if the objects were closer to Arnold, they also would be constrained to a tighter altitude range.

@_____

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 Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
 Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
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Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 13:48:24 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Distance to unknown
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

LArroy wrote:

>For some reason, people keep forgetting that NOBODY can determine the distance to an unknown object farther away than 30 feet away, without some other clue that reveals the distance. In the case of a pilot, the clue is that he knows the object IS an airplane (and he can probably identify it by type and better his estimate). But if the object is NOT an airplane, his distance measurement will be off by the ratio of his size estimate of the object and its true size:

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WHoa, there!// No one said Arnold could determine the distance from looking at the objects BUT... this means "quantitative distance." After finally seeing the objects, according to him BEFORE they reached Mt Rainier (from his perspective; he was about 10 miles south and about 20 miles west), he thought they were 100 miles away. Very probably he was wrong in the quantitative distance. But, he could tell they were FAR AWAY... how? Because he assumed they were planes and he couldn't see any of the expected features of airplanes (jets). Therefore they had to be far enough away for those features to be unresolved. The REPORTED FACT that he NEVER was able to see the details does not apply to his initial reaction to seeing the objects. Evidently when he first saw the objects...not just the flashes,.... he assumed they were jets and therefore had to be FAR away... NO threat to him.... so he didn't try to turn his plane to avoid them.

As for turning his plane, he did that. Seems more likely he would turn right and fly along with the objects, opening the nearby left window to look out, rather than turn left and fly AWAY from the direction they were going.

Since at one point in his testimony (AF letter) he says he was flying toward Goat Ridge after he saw them fly past (at least that's one interpretation) it is possible that WHEN HE SAW THEM he was flying toward Mt Rainier or toward Yakima and then when he turned his plane TO THE RIGHT while looking out the open window he ended up heading toward Goat Ridge.

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 17:00:05 EDT
Subject: Re: Distance to unknownStatus:

Hi Bruce & Larry,

I have already pointed out on this List that once Arnold had some kind of distance estimate (upper or lower limit, to us, our way of thinking) when the objects passed behind Mt. Rainier/Little Tahoma he could roughly estimate the distances further out towards Mt. Adams because of a decrease in angular size of the objects (assuming he could see the darker-phase of the objects when near Goat Ridge, I doubt he could when near Rainier because of motion blur). That is because he has an absolute value near Rainier or Goat Ridge and a relative change in angular size from there to Adams. He could also mentally project this back to the beginning though with less accuracy. I think his 50+ mile initial distance estimates were based on symmetry with the 50-mile distance past Mt. Adams but he later dropped this reasonable stance when he got the idea in mind of judging the objects as having come from Mt. Baker, so then he spoke of 100+ mile distance.

Arnold said he could see the objects' flight path was almost at right angles to him by the time they approached Mt. Rainier. This is reasonable as he would by then have seen the objects' linear flight path over more than 30 degrees of azimuth (to about the left edge of Rainier estimated azimuth 46 degs) and he could mentally project it forward to the perpendicular crossing point almost directly ahead of his flight path. His normal (perpendicular) point to their 170 estimated heading would have been at about 80 degs azimuth. The objects disappeared about 5 miles past Mt Adams, or roughly at a distance of 48-51 miles at azimuth 146-147 degs according to Arnold's mapping (depending on whether behind or in front of Mt. Adams, as you can see it makes little difference). The azimuth spread from perpendicular crossing point to disappearance was about 66-67 degrees. Double that to arrive at symmetrical appearance and disappearance points about 134 degrees in azimuth apart.

Based on this quite well observable symmetry in the appearance and disappearance distances and angles of the objects I would therefore estimate the objects' appearance at around say 13 degs azimuth and as much as 80 seconds before the clocking (see below). Interestingly, this is close to the directional information Arnold told the Boise Statesman (June 28, 1947), that he first saw the objects towards Fairfax, Wash. (47-00-38 N, 122-00-54 W), which was at an azimuth of about 5 degs from Arnold's position which I estimate at about six miles east of Mineral. Mt. Baker is at 4 degs from Arnold's position. Since Arnold stated they could only be seen by their flashes when they got towards Mt. Adams, by symmetry I would estimate the same for the symmetrical first-appearance point, that that is when the first flash occurred, before non-flashing "dark phase" objects could be seen.

In units of radius to the perpendicular crossing point, the famous 102-second timing covered azimuths 66-80 degrees (to the perpendicular crossing) then 80-147 degs (from perpendicular crossing to disappearance past Mt. Adams) or $\tan 14 + \tan 67 = 2.605$ radius units in 102 seconds. (If the objects were at 23-mile range behind Little Tahoma at azimuth 66 then the radial distance unit at perpendicular crossing is $(23 \times \cos 14) = 22.3$ miles.) This also means the objects' angular sizes would have been

about 2.6 times smaller past Mt. Adams than at the closest point, at the perpendicular crossing.

Proportionally, the pre-clocking phase, assuming uniform velocity and symmetrical appearance/disappearance angles, would have covered azimuths 13-66 degrees or $\tan 67 - \tan 14 = 2.106$ radius units or about $(2.106/2.605)(102 \text{ seconds}) = 82 \text{ seconds}$. Total duration therefore about 184 seconds or roughly 3 minutes by proportional extrapolation of the clocking and assuming sighting symmetry (this estimate has an error margin of $\pm 1/2$ minute, see below). Round off to the nearest 10 seconds and say the pre-clocking was 80 seconds the clocking 100 seconds and post-clocking visibility negligible. The first 20-30 seconds were occupied in spotting the first two flashes before finally spotting the chain of 9 objects, then perhaps as much as 50 seconds of watching the objects approach Mt. Rainier.

This symmetry estimate is dependent on the accuracy of Arnold's right-angle crossing estimate, based on the 170 heading he estimated. At one time, apparently before he fully worked over his map, in the KWRC radio interview at noon June 26, 1947, he mentions a 160 figure. It could go in the other direction to 180 due south perhaps, so call it ± 10 degrees in observational error. (However, when I'm talking about Arnold's MAPPING abilities, it is ridiculous to think Arnold could not visually distinguish a 180+ angle on his grid-marked piece of paper from a 170 angle. When he charted a 170 he meant 170 and not 180 or 190 or 160. Whether it accurately represented his SIGHTING skills is a separate issue.)

A 180 heading for the objects means a crossing point to Arnold at azimuth 90 (his heading to Yakima was 97). This reduces the symmetry to an azimuth range from appearance at 33 degs azimuth to disappearance at 147 degs. This reduces the clocking to 1.985 distance units in 102 seconds and the total sighting to roughly 158 seconds, or roughly 2-1/2 minutes.

Again, how many times must I point out that the heading towards Goat Ridge was almost the same as towards Yakima, differing by only about 15 degrees?

Arnold said in his letter to the AAF that he turned to head towards Mt. Rainier THEN "trimmed out" toward Yakima. Accounts that mention the Rainier heading have simply dropped out the detail about "trimming out" to Yakima.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 7 Apr 2000 1:52:51 PM Eastern Daylight Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

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Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 17:00:56 EDT
Subject: Re: Distance to unknownStatus:

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Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 17:08:49 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000407170337.5370B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 7 Apr 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 13:48:24 -0400
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Distance to unknown

@
@Larry wrote:
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@they were 100 miles away. Very probably he was wrong in the
@quantitative distance. But, he could tell they were FAR AWAY...
@how? Because he assumed they were planes and he couldn't see
@any of the expected features of airplanes (jets).

Exactly my point. He ASSUMED they were planes. That's the same
mistake the helicopter pilots made in 1993.

@Therefore they had to be far enough away for those features to
@be unresolved.

Or small enough! You can't assume they were airplane sized.

@The REPORTED FACT that he NEVER was able to see to details does
@not apply to his initial reaction to seeing the objects.
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---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
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Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 23:14:18 EDT
Subject: Arnold's Objects & Bird MotionsStatus:

James,

We've all been taking too much for granted your claims that Arnold's objects matched the motions and formations of pelicans. I still have not seen the evidence for it except for formations moving in unison (my No. 4 below).

Here is a rough list of Arnold's observations about the objects' formation and motions with respect to terrain features. Please match this with detailed descriptions of pelicans exhibiting the same motions with respect to the same terrain features (mountain peaks, canyons, etc.) in the same type of formation. Just using a lot of "-ing" words is NOT sufficient:

MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS

- (1) SKIPPING: "Saucers skipping across water" or like "speed boats on rough water."
- (2) WEAIVING THE MOUNTAINTOPS: "Weaving in and out right above the mountaintops."
- (3) IRREGULAR LIGHT FLASHES AT SAME TIME: Dipping down motion seemingly tipping or flipping wings, and simultaneously flashing intense blue-white light, "not in a regular rhythm" among the 9 objects, but averaging 2-3 objects flashing every few seconds (=1 flash/sec from the 9 or 1 flash every 9 seconds for any one object).
- (4) UNISON FORMATION MOTION: Formation generally moves in unison as if connected.
- (5) VERY ERRATIC INDIVIDUAL MOTIONS: But individual objects move "very erratically," "fluttering and jerking very rapidly."
- (6) STRAIGHT LINE REVERSE ECHELON FORMATION: Flying in "definite direction," a "straight line" in reverse echelon with the first object highest and the last lowest.
- (7) FORMATION IN TWO GROUPS OF 4 AND 5 IN A SINGLE-FILE LINE: Formation split with a gap between the first 4 and last 5.
- (8) FORMATION OF 9.
- (9) SECOND TO LAST DARKER/DIFFERENT: Second to last object darker, slightly larger or slightly different in shape.
- (10) INTENSE ARC-LIKE BLINDING BRIGHTNESS. In the opposite part of the sky from the sun, no grazing-angle reflections of sunlight.

(11) HIGH VELOCITY. (Arnold's clocking indicates about 2 degs/sec angular velocity which for birds at 1 mile distance is about 125 mph, much too fast for birds with top speeds of 30 possibly 50 mph.)

Correct me if I'm wrong, James, but I see nothing here (below) in your descriptions of pelican behavior, nor do I recall from your other postings, ANYTHING about PELICANS moving like (1) speedboats skipping across water, (2) weaving in and out of mountain peaks, (3) irregularly flashing intense light when dipping down and flipping/tipping, (5) very erratic individual motions, (6) straight line reverse echelon formation, (7) formation split into two groups of even APPROXIMATELY 4 and 5 in a single-file line with a gap in between, (8) a total number of only ABOUT 9, (9) and the second-to-LAST object darker/different.

Remember, the Arnold sighting is FAMOUS for the "saucers skipping across water" and you have showed me NOTHING of BIRD behavior that is like that, nothing from pelicans, ducks, snow geese, or whatever.

Instead, let's review what you presented below. If you have further evidence that bears on these specific points then PLEASE PRESENT IT and PLEASE USE MY NUMBERING (above and below) WITHOUT SKIPPING ANY. Give us your best shot.

So far as I can see your Pelican Evidence has the following:

PELICAN FORMATIONS & MOTIONS

(1) UNISON FORMATION MOTION. (The only point in common with Arnold.)

(2) BANKING MOTION. (When did Arnold's objects "bank"? Dipping down in altitude is not banking. Flipping or tipping wings is not banking. Pilots can explain the difference.)

(3) FLAPPING WINGS SLOWLY IN UNISON. (Arnold never reported this. He said INDIVIDUAL objects "VERY RAPIDLY" fluttered and jerked but "ERRATICALLY" and NOT IN UNISON.)

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P.S.: As for the Chicago Tribune supposedly being discredited as misquoting Arnold about "taking out his watch" (so therefore we're not supposed to believe the Tribune quotes of Arnold on other points such as objects flying behind Rainier) it was NOT later "clarified" that he had a "stopwatch" on his instrument panel as HE DIDN'T. It is indisputable that the KWRC radio interview quotes Arnold saying "I looked at my watch" so it was Arnold who misspoke both times, not the Chicago Tribune reporter who misquoted.

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> >have meant the objects passed behind Little Tahoma. That makes
> >the distance 20+ miles and an impossibility for birds.

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> The point established is how the peak Arnold perceived the objects
> passed behind, may have been Little Tahoma.

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> Nothing is conceded as such, especially that the objects did in
> fact travel behind this, or any other, peak.

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> This is probably the crux of Arnold's sighting and I'm concerned
> the identification of Little Tahoma may be incorrect. We have such
> a brief description to go on and the area has numerous 'peaks'.
> The fact that Arnold couldn't later identify the peak, could imply
> it was one of the minor ones and not the hugely prominent Little
> Tahoma.

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> There's also no question that Arnold describes how the objects
> were to the west of Mt. Rainier. However, I do agree that Little
> Tahoma is evidentially the most likely candidate.

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> If so, then there is now a factually strong case for the objects
> being much closer than Arnold recognised.

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> I'm not convinced either about your argument that the only
> reference to the objects going behind Mt. Rainier, the 'Chicago
> Daily Tribune' article, is so reliable. In fact, I believe it can
> be demonstrated it isn't, as the article also quotes Arnold as
> stating, "I took out my watch and checked off one minute and 42
> seconds.". Unless we need to re-write the story, Arnold didn't
> 'take out his watch'.

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> Although it was reported elsewhere that he 'looked at his watch',
> it's clarified this was the 'stopwatch' on his instrument panel.

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> Either the article isn't so verbatim as you suspect, or Arnold is
> evidently a hopelessly unreliable witness. If the former, then it
> may well be that the reported quote 'behind the peak of Mt.
> Rainier', could as I suggested have been a misquote of 'behind a
> peak on Mt. Rainier'.

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- > In order to accept key evidence for the eastern trajectory, you
- > therefore have to accept the entire article is to be trusted as
- > proposed and consequently Arnold claimed he timed the objects by
- > 'taking out his watch'.
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- > You had raised some questions about the hypothesis a formation of
- > American White Pelicans (AWP) could have been what Arnold observed
- > and didn't recognise - Arnold would almost certainly never have
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- > migrate at high altitude.
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- > "When they come migrating through, there are frequently flocks
- > that literally disappear from view as they bank and the sun is no
- > longer reflecting directly on them. Put the binocs on them and
- > there they are. But being a lousy judge of distance, I have no
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- > and they are still 10 miles out. You can put the numbers on that".
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- > Some further relevant material:
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- > in groups, they fly gracefully in precisely spaced lines or 'V'
- > formations, flapping slowly in unison half a dozen times, then
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> "Many people confuse the pelican when in flight with snow geese".
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> Bottom line - I was able to locate a definitive answer to the
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> "A flock of fourteen overflowed TRS 4 Aug 89 (D.Thrall, R.Belloir),
> headed slowly northward several thousand feet above the station.
> This may represent the only record for the Western Cascades away
> from reservoirs in e. Jackson Co. in recent years".
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> 'New Westminster British Columbian'
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> 'SAYS FLYING SAUCERS ARE PELICANS'
>
> Spokane, Wash., July 12 (BUP).
>
> A veteran Northwest Airlines pilot who has flown over the Pacific
> northwest's "flying saucer" country for 15 years today took all
> the glamor out of the mystery of the flying discs.
>
> All that people have been seeing, he said, are pelicans. Or maybe
> geese or swans.
>
> Capt. Gordon Moore disclosed that he and his co-pilot, Vern Kesler
> were saucer-hunting last Wednesday on a regular flight between
> here and Portland, Ore. Kesler was sure he had seen some flying
> saucers on July 2, and the pilots were armed with movie cameras
> and binoculars for another encounter.
>
> "Suddenly we spotted nine big round disks weaving northward two
> thousand feet below us," Moore related.
>
> "We investigated and found they were real all right --- real
> pelicans."
> [End]
>
> If these nine pelicans were only some two thousand feet beneath

> the aircraft, what would their altitude be - Arnold stated that a
> nearby DC-10 was flying at approximately 14,000 feet.
>
> Overall, does this satisfy the altitude doubt you had raised?
>
>
> Ironically, I've come across the following query and answer,
> posted to a specialised AWP on-line forum and which seems to be
> the result of the possible explanation I had brought to light:
>
> "Posted by Asgeir Skavhaug on July 30, 1999:
>
> Hello
>
> I'm wondering whether any of you on this List know if American
> White Pelicans are observed in Washington State in May, June,
> July? Maybe in the Cascade Mountains, Mt. Baker, etc. How about 30
> to 40 years ago? I'm also wondering whether they're flying in some
> sort of formation; a chain or step-wise formation, for instance,
> with the leader at the front, and higher up than the others.
>
> Is it possible to show any in flight photos of these pelicans,
> included in a mail on this List, or maybe give some reference to a
> URL?
>
> Regards,
> A. Skavhaug
> [End]
>
>
> yes, AWP's are found in Washington State - your state Fish and
> Wildlife people contacted us a few years ago. As about the movies
> of them in flight... good idea! we'll work at it, perhaps not
> immediately, but soon I hope. Yes, they do fly in formation
> normally... undulating "Vs" or "Ls" with the leader flapping
> first, and the others following in a sort of wave. These birds are
> terrific at rising on thermals, soaring incredibly high before
> striking out in their direction of choice.
> Cheers,
> Peter
> [End]
>
> The respondent was Peter Kingsmill, Director General of a
> significant AWP conservation project.
>
> Peter describes an _undulating_ motion and the distinctive flight
> characteristics of these particular birds have previously been
> emphasised, particularly the undulating, flapping and gliding,
> clearly comparative to Arnold's nine undulating objects - "like a
> saucer would if you skipped it across water" or "like speed boats

> on rough water" - which also "fluttered and sailed"

>

> Especially poignant was the article I recently mentioned in which

> a detailed observation of AWP's could be noted as comparable with

> Arnold's [quoted] descriptions:

>

> "They were flying diagonally in echelon formation with a larger

> gap in their echelon between the first four and last five".

>

> Then I realize about thirty birds trail in a line, and second and

> third squadrons move up, to the left and right. Bombers, they are

> too large for fighters, yet more graceful, flying in perfect

> formation. The second and third groups fan out, from the center

> line, forming flawlessly into Vs, mirroring the very image of

> flight.

>

> "They flew in a definite formation but erratically".

>

> The staccato movement is like the first film of a bird in flight,

> one frame at a time.

>

> "Or maybe it would be best to describe their flight

> characteristics as very similar to a formation of geese, in a

> rather diagonal chain-like line, as if they were linked together".

>

> They are a kind of third reality, all moving impeccably together

> without a sound... all following the lead of the first.

>

> "As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton, Oregon, they flew like a

> saucer would if you skipped it across the water".

>

> They all executed the ripple, at the precise point the first

> started to climb.

>

> "They fluttered and sailed...".

>

> ...each waiting for the bird in front to flap his wings, for two

> powerful strokes, before returning to a glide.

>

> "As I described them at the time their flight was like speed boats

> on rough water or similar to the tail of a Chinese kite that I

> once saw blowing in the wind".

>

> They appear as crepe paper strips, tied to an invisible wind.

> [End]

>

>

> Further revealed was a cited reference:

>

> "The surface structure of the feathers may affect a bird's

> appearance in other ways. In certain birds, including pelicans,
> terns and petrels, some black pigmented feathers in the wings may
> in fact have a silvery appearance. ...The silver gleam is caused
> by light reflected from very long, fine, non-pigmented fibres in
> the feathers".
>
>
> What hasn't been addressed before is that if these were AWP's, how
> could one of them be different from the others and darker in
> colour, as Arnold later explained was a feature of his nine
> objects.
>
> If a formation of AWP's, even the inclusion of a darker and
> smaller/larger bird has a probable and well known explanation. I'm
> in the process of confirming this definitively.
>
> One relevant documented observation of AWP's which was noted:
>
> "On June 5, 99 there was a small flock of white pelicans land on
> Navajo Reservoir, in land. The reservoir is approximately 50 miles
> south/east of Durango, Colorado. The flock seemed to be lead by a
> beige/brown bird...".
>
>
> Although I've usually kept contributions about the facts of
> Arnold's observations separate from a possible explanation,
> there's sometimes a crossover.
>
> You can I trust concede there's no debate that whatever Arnold
> observed, those nine objects exhibited several proven
> characteristics consistent with a formation of AWP's.
>
>
> James.
>
>
>

-
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-
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Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 23:16:05 EDT
Subject: Arnold & Bird MotionsStatus:

James,

We've all been taking too much for granted your claims that Arnold's objects matched the motions and formations of pelicans. I still have not seen the evidence for it except for formations moving in unison (my No. 4 below).

Here is a rough list of Arnold's observations about the objects' formation and motions with respect to terrain features. Please match this with detailed descriptions of pelicans exhibiting the same motions with respect to the same terrain features (mountain peaks, canyons, etc.) in the same type of formation. Just using a lot of "-ing" words is NOT sufficient:

MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS

- (1) SKIPPING: "Saucers skipping across water" or like "speed boats on rough water."
- (2) WEAIVING THE MOUNTAINTOPS: "Weaving in and out right above the mountaintops."
- (3) IRREGULAR LIGHT FLASHES AT SAME TIME: Dipping down motion seemingly tipping or flipping wings, and simultaneously flashing intense blue-white light, "not in a regular rhythm" among the 9 objects, but averaging 2-3 objects flashing every few seconds (=1 flash/sec from the 9 or 1 flash every 9 seconds for any one object).
- (4) UNISON FORMATION MOTION: Formation generally moves in unison as if connected.
- (5) VERY ERRATIC INDIVIDUAL MOTIONS: But individual objects move "very erratically," "fluttering and jerking very rapidly."
- (6) STRAIGHT LINE REVERSE ECHELON FORMATION: Flying in "definite direction," a "straight line" in reverse echelon with the first object highest and the last lowest.
- (7) FORMATION IN TWO GROUPS OF 4 AND 5 IN A SINGLE-FILE LINE: Formation split with a gap between the first 4 and last 5.
- (8) FORMATION OF 9.
- (9) SECOND TO LAST DARKER/DIFFERENT: Second to last object darker, slightly larger or slightly different in shape.
- (10) INTENSE ARC-LIKE BLINDING BRIGHTNESS. In the opposite part of the sky from the sun, no grazing-angle reflections of sunlight.

(11) HIGH VELOCITY. (Arnold's clocking indicates about 2 degs/sec angular velocity which for birds at 1 mile distance is about 125 mph, much too fast for birds with top speeds of 30 possibly 50 mph.)

Correct me if I'm wrong, James, but I see nothing here (below) in your descriptions of pelican behavior, nor do I recall from your other postings, ANYTHING about PELICANS moving like (1) speedboats skipping across water, (2) weaving in and out of mountain peaks, (3) irregularly flashing intense light when dipping down and flipping/tipping, (5) very erratic individual motions, (6) straight line reverse echelon formation, (7) formation split into two groups of even APPROXIMATELY 4 and 5 in a single-file line with a gap in between, (8) a total number of only ABOUT 9, (9) and the second-to-LAST object darker/different.

Remember, the Arnold sighting is FAMOUS for the "saucers skipping across water" and you have showed me NOTHING of BIRD behavior that is like that, nothing from pelicans, ducks, snow geese, or whatever.

Instead, let's review what you presented below. If you have further evidence that bears on these specific points then PLEASE PRESENT IT and PLEASE USE MY NUMBERING (above and below) WITHOUT SKIPPING ANY. Give us your best shot.

So far as I can see your Pelican Evidence has the following:

PELICAN FORMATIONS & MOTIONS

(1) UNISON FORMATION MOTION. (The only point in common with Arnold.)

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- > [End]
- >
- > If these nine pelicans were only some two thousand feet beneath
- > the aircraft, what would their altitude be - Arnold stated that a
- > nearby DC-10 was flying at approximately 14,000 feet.

>
> Overall, does this satisfy the altitude doubt you had raised?
>
>
> Ironically, I've come across the following query and answer,
> posted to a specialised AWP on-line forum and which seems to be
> the result of the possible explanation I had brought to light:
>
> "Posted by Asgeir Skavhaug on July 30, 1999:
>
> Hello
>
> I'm wondering whether any of you on this List know if American
> White Pelicans are observed in Washington State in May, June,
> July? Maybe in the Cascade Mountains, Mt. Baker, etc. How about 30
> to 40 years ago? I'm also wondering whether they're flying in some
> sort of formation; a chain or step-wise formation, for instance,
> with the leader at the front, and higher up than the others.
>
> Is it possible to show any in flight photos of these pelicans,
> included in a mail on this List, or maybe give some reference to a
> URL?
>
> Regards,
> A. Skavhaug
> [End]
>
>
> yes, AWP's are found in Washington State - your state Fish and
> Wildlife people contacted us a few years ago. As about the movies
> of them in flight... good idea! we'll work at it, perhaps not
> immediately, but soon I hope. Yes, they do fly in formation
> normally... undulating "Vs" or "Ls" with the leader flapping
> first, and the others following in a sort of wave. These birds are
> terrific at rising on thermals, soaring incredibly high before
> striking out in their direction of choice.
> Cheers,
> Peter
> [End]
>
> The respondent was Peter Kingsmill, Director General of a
> significant AWP conservation project.
>
> Peter describes an _undulating_ motion and the distinctive flight
> characteristics of these particular birds have previously been
> emphasised, particularly the undulating, flapping and gliding,
> clearly comparative to Arnold's nine undulating objects - "like a
> saucer would if you skipped it across water" or "like speed boats
> on rough water" - which also "fluttered and sailed"
>

> Especially poignant was the article I recently mentioned in which
> a detailed observation of AWP's could be noted as comparable with
> Arnold's [quoted] descriptions:
>
> "They were flying diagonally in echelon formation with a larger
> gap in their echelon between the first four and last five".
>
> Then I realize about thirty birds trail in a line, and second and
> third squadrons move up, to the left and right. Bombers, they are
> too large for fighters, yet more graceful, flying in perfect
> formation. The second and third groups fan out, from the center
> line, forming flawlessly into Vs, mirroring the very image of
> flight.
>
> "They flew in a definite formation but erratically".
>
> The staccato movement is like the first film of a bird in flight,
> one frame at a time.
>
> "Or maybe it would be best to describe their flight
> characteristics as very similar to a formation of geese, in a
> rather diagonal chain-like line, as if they were linked together".
>
> They are a kind of third reality, all moving impeccably together
> without a sound... all following the lead of the first.
>
> "As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton, Oregon, they flew like a
> saucer would if you skipped it across the water".
>
> They all executed the ripple, at the precise point the first
> started to climb.
>
> "They fluttered and sailed...".
>
> ...each waiting for the bird in front to flap his wings, for two
> powerful strokes, before returning to a glide.
>
> "As I described them at the time their flight was like speed boats
> on rough water or similar to the tail of a Chinese kite that I
> once saw blowing in the wind".
>
> They appear as crepe paper strips, tied to an invisible wind.
> [End]
>
>
> Further revealed was a cited reference:
>
> "The surface structure of the feathers may affect a bird's
> appearance in other ways. In certain birds, including pelicans,
> terns and petrels, some black pigmented feathers in the wings may

> in fact have a silvery appearance. ...The silver gleam is caused
> by light reflected from very long, fine, non-pigmented fibres in
> the feathers".
>
>
> What hasn't been addressed before is that if these were AWP's, how
> could one of them be different from the others and darker in
> colour, as Arnold later explained was a feature of his nine
> objects.
>
> If a formation of AWP's, even the inclusion of a darker and
> smaller/larger bird has a probable and well known explanation. I'm
> in the process of confirming this definitively.
>
> One relevant documented observation of AWP's which was noted:
>
> "On June 5, 99 there was a small flock of white pelicans land on
> Navajo Reservoir, in land. The reservoir is approximately 50 miles
> south/east of Durango, Colorado. The flock seemed to be lead by a
> beige/brown bird...".
>
>
> Although I've usually kept contributions about the facts of
> Arnold's observations separate from a possible explanation,
> there's sometimes a crossover.
>
> You can I trust concede there's no debate that whatever Arnold
> observed, those nine objects exhibited several proven
> characteristics consistent with a formation of AWP's.
>
>
> James.
>
>

—
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Date: Sat, 8 Apr 2000 00:12:17 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAAAAHA
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

LARRY WROTE

>

>But it does indicate that he turned to get them into a side
>window to open it and see them without the glass.

>Did Arnold FIRST think they were over 100 miles away? Or did he
>come to that conclusion later, after figuring out their supposed
>path on a chart?

It is my interpretation that when he saw the flash he was startled and
egan looking to see what caused it. Some seconds (20?) later he saw
another flash and noted it was coming from his left-front
and then he saw the objects but no flashes at that instant,
But at the same time they were tiny dots which meant that if they
were birds flying in a chain (his first impression) they were far away
and certainly no threat. Then he saw another flash, this time from
one of the objects (or maybe several flashes as time went on)
and realized they weren't birds because (a) birds don't
flash like metal mirrors and (b) assuming they must be jets
he deduced they were far away because he couldn't see
any of the typical plane features (had they been close enough
for him to see details he might have felt in danger) and
(c) because they were jets (he assumed) and far enough away
(exact distance NOT KNOWN) so he couldn't see details,
the ANGULAR RATE of motion (apparent speed) across
his field of view indicated they were traveling very fast....
and couldn't be birds. One may gather that his subjective
impression at the time was that birds that were far enough away
to appear as dots or "fat dots" would have an angular rate of
speed much lower than what he witnessed. One can actually
make a quantitative comparison, here.

BIRD AT 6 miles (we are told barely visible) - TRAVELING
50 MPH (Indianapolis 500 speed for a bird) HAS A CROSS
ANGULAR RATE OF $50 \text{ mph} / 6 \text{ mi} = 0.0023 \text{ radian/sec}$

UNKNOWN AT 30 MILES (before reached Rainier,
appeared as a "fat" dot)
TRAVELING AT 1700 mph (based on Arnold's subsequent
measurement of distance/time) HAS A CROSSING ANGULAR RATE
OF $1700 / 30 = 0.0157 \text{ rad/sec}$. This is nearly 8 times faster than
the expected bird rate.

Hence there is some quantitative justification for Arnold to say to himself "they can't be birds... they're traveling too fast" or words to that effect, at the the time of his initial sighting.

SNIP

Now:

>1. At least one report by Arnold has the objects moving across
>the face of Rainier. This puts the upper bound on the distance.

>2. At least one report has the objects moving behind Little
>Tahoma. That puts a lower bound on the distance.

>3. At least one report gives the objects a heading of 160 to 170
>degrees.

>Putting all three statements together and determining the set of
>possible distances produces: EMPTY SET.

>Conclusion: At least one of the above statements is false.

Yeah I agree. My "solution" to the puzzle is in the paper I wrote. I reject the suggestion that they were always at an altitude of 10,000 ft (above Arnold at estimated 9200 ft). I suggest they were more like 6-7000 ft in altitude (2 degree depression angle from Arnold) and low enough to disappear behind peaks in the "hogback range" south of Rainier. NOTE: they might have passed Rainier at a higher altitude and then dropped down to fly at the altitude of the peaks south of Rainier.

>Questions:

>A. Which was brighter: sunlit Little Tahoma, or the sky beyond
>it?

Tahoma, Little or otherwise, was so far away to be of comparable brightness, or perhaps less bright, depending upon the amount of haze in the air at Arnold's altitude.

>B. Was Little Tahoma bright enough to halate the "dark phase" of
t>he objects into invisibility?

I doubt it. I suspect the "dark phase" was simply a result of their thinness and the fact that they did not present a high contrast with 'the background . (Totally black objects would present the

highest contrast without being themselves sources of light.)

>C. Was Rainier bright enough to halate the dark phase into
>invisibility?

I doubt it. Again, if the objects "disappeared" when not tilted then it was because they offered little contrast.

HOWEVER: Arnold DID make a drawing of the objects on edge and gave a crude estimate of the length to thickness ratio.

The natural implication is that he did see some thickness.

I suspect is ratio of length to thickness is about twice as large as it ought to be.

>D. Little Tahoma has an elevation of 11138 ft. If Arnold was at
>his stated 10000 ft, were the UFOs seen against the sky or the
>distant horizon as they passed that peak?

He said he sas about at 9200. HOwever, the 2000 ft distance over a distance of 20+ miles would correspond to only about a degree of elevation from his plane. You say "were they seen against the sky"... and I presume you mean the blue sky as opposed to the whitih horizon. Even at a 1 degree elevation it is likely they would have appeared against the white horizon rather than the "clear blue" . I haven't measured it, but I would guess from having flown many times that one would have to look upward several degrees above the horizon to see something silhouetted against "the wild blue yonder"..... and to get "true blue" you'd have to look upward at 30 degrees or more (depending upon where you are relative to the height of the haze layer).

>If objects at the distance of Little Tahoma were seen against the
>sky, their altitude must be within a range of 9300 ft to 11138
f>t. Below 9300 ft, they would have been seen against distant
>mountains beyond Rainier and little Tahoma, not just the sky. Of
>course, if the objects were closer to Arnold, they also would be
>constrained to a tighter altitude range.

I don't think so. I don't think there were any mountains in vicinity of Rainier that are 9300 ft high... after you least the Rainier "plateau" itself. Maybe someone can correct me on this.

—
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Date: Sat, 8 Apr 2000 20:16:35 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Distance to unknown
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

BRAD WROTE:"
>BIG SNIP

>A 180 heading for the objects means a crossing point to Arnold at azimuth 90 (his heading to Yakima >was 97). This reduces the symmetry to an azimuth range from appearance at 33 degs azimuth to >disappearance at 147 degs. This reduces the clocking to 1.985 distance units in 102 seconds and >the total sighting to roughly 158 seconds, or roughly 2-1/2 minutes.
<

I generally agree with Brad's analysis of sighting angles except for two points:

- a) I don't accept the "behind Rainier" scenario...Instead I think the objects were LOWER than Brad has suggested (based on Arnold's drawing)
Note that Arnold's testimony indicates that they were flying very close to the mountain tops BEFORE they reached Mt. Rainier. But the mountain tops north of Rainier are just as low (relative to Rainier) as the mountain tops south of Rainier. Hence if they were close to the mountain tops both north and south of Rainier, then they were lower than 9500 ft, perhaps as low as 6000 ft.
- b) There is NO GUARANTEE that the objects flew along a straight path from the "far north:" to the "far south." In particular, I think we have to consider the possibility that they were flying more eastward (e.g., azimuth 120, maybe) until they got to the vicinity of Rainier and they made a gradual turn to their right and headed roughly southward (160 to 180 degrees).
This assumption doesn't change much except it does mean that when the first flash occurred or when Arnold saw the second flash (and his attention was drawn to the objects themselves as tiny dots way off in the distance in that direction - roughly - of Mt. Baker) the actual position of the objects was closer to Arnold's plane than he estimated. (He thought 100 miles away.
A straight path would allow them to be only 50 miles away - if the straight path passes the WEST side of Rainier. A curved path would allow them to be even closer, maybe 40 - 30 miles away when he first saw them.

—
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Date: Sat, 8 Apr 2000 20:21:34 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Distance to unknown
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

>>@Larry wrote:
>@>For some reason, people keep forgetting that NOBODY can determine
>@the distance to an unknown object farther away than 30 feet away,
>@without some other clue that reveals the distance. In the case of
>@a pilot, the clue is that he knows the object IS an airplane (and
>@he can probably identify it by type and better his estimate).
>@But if the object is NOT an airplane, his distance measurement
>@will be off by the ratio of his size estimate of the object and
>@its true size:

I WROTE

>@WHoa, there!/ No one said Arnold could determine the distance
>@from looking at the objects BUT... this means "quantitative
>@distance." After finally seeing th objects, according to him
>@BEFORE they reached Mt Rainier (from his perspective; he
>@was about 10 miles south and about 20 miles west), he thought
>@they were 100 miles away. Very probably he was wrong in the
>@quantitative distance. But, he could tell they were FAR AWAY...
>@how? Because he assumed they were planes and he couldn't see
>@any of the expected features of airplanes (jets). >

LARRY WROTE

>Exactly my point. He ASSUMED they were planes. That's the same
>mistake the helicopter pilots made in 1993.

>@Therefore they had to be far enough away for those features to
>@be unresolved.

>Or small enough! You can't assume they were airplane sized.
<

MY POINT: there is no reason to suspect that Arnold panicked at
seeing these objects traveling along at a high angular rate of
speed because the images were so small that the objects,
if airplanes, were, therefore tens of miles
away (out of danger distance) or they were small, like
birds a few miles away, and clearly no immediate danger.
few miles away but no threat

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Sun, 9 Apr 2000 03:40:15 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

>We've all been taking too much for granted your claims that
>Arnold's objects matched the motions and formations of pelicans.

[...]

>MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS

>(1) SKIPPING: "Saucers skipping across water" or like "speed
>boats on rough water."

Brad,

I think we need to examine the exact quote and also a perspective, which - and this may be a surprise - it seems Arnold only ever really clarified in his book:

"As I described them at the time, their flight was like speed boats on rough water or similar to the tail of a Chinese kite that I once saw blowing in the wind. Or maybe it would be best to describe their flight characteristics as very similar to a formation of geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if they were linked together. As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton, Oregon, they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water".

What's important is how Arnold explains this 'skipping' characteristic related to the formation, not individuals, and was also like a kite-tail. Now, a kite-tail is essentially a long ribbon and I've previously cited an observation of AWP's which uses the 'ribbon' terminology, plus another which describes how "they appear as crepe paper strips, tied to an invisible wind".

By any standards, that's a pretty emphatic correlation on this point.

As highlighted within the past couple of weeks, Arnold's comment about how "they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water", may have been a misunderstanding for over 50 years.

Consider that even more so than the comprehensively misconstrued 'flying saucer' remark, Arnold states, "maybe it would be best to describe their flight characteristics as very similar to a formation of geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if

they were linked together".

"Saucers skipping across water" - "speed boats on rough water"... when we truly grasp the context, it looks like this is no more than Arnold using metaphors to similarly describe that weaving, undulating, kite-tail characteristic of all nine objects in formation.

In, respectively, the radio interview and his letter to the Air Force, Arnold reiterated:

"I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese."

"They flew like many times I have observed geese to fly in a rather diagonal chain-like line as if they were linked together..."

There was apparently never any 'skipping' attribute, other than Arnold's recollection of how he described this to reporters and subsequently confirms it was related to the formation's weaving motion.

That's all this is.

Being such a fundamental aspect, perhaps we can first of all agree it's now understood.

James.

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Sun, 9 Apr 2000 14:21:15 EDT
Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird MotionsStatus:

In a message dated 4/8/00 7:40:08 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>We've all been taking too much for granted your claims that
>Arnold's objects matched the motions and formations of pelicans.

[...]

>MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS

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that I once saw blowing in the wind. Or maybe it would be best to
describe their flight characteristics as very similar to a
formation of geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if
they were linked together. As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton,

Oregon, they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water".

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James.

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From: "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>References:
<b5.1f9ce8b.261ffe0a@aol.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Sun, 9 Apr 2000 15:08:53 EDT
Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird MotionsStatus:

James,

You failed to print out my list of 11 points about the motions and formation of Arnold's objects -- only one of which matches your pelican evidence (No. 4 Unison Formation Motion) -- and my analysis of 12 points about pelican motion (again only one matches up with Arnold, No. 1, Unison Formation Motion).

You attempt to dismiss the Skipping Motion (no. 1) as simply the same thing as Unison Formation Motion (no. 9). But you ignore my comment under Pelican Point No. 9: "Arnold's description of a "Chinese kite tail" motion, however, is of "erratic" almost violent motion not the GRACEFUL UNDULATIONS of a formation of birds."

Your latest comments ignoring mine go on about the linked or unison motion of a Chinese kite (or ribbons or crepe paper) but ignore the aspect of VIOLENTLY ERRATIC MOTION that everyone is familiar with from seeing or flying KITES. So when Arnold was struggling to explain how the objects seemed to be linked in their motions but also very erratic -- two different aspects of the motions -- it is perfectly understandable how he would run down a list of comparisons to try to convey a difficult concept -- saucers skipping over water, speedboats on ROUGH WATER, Chinese kite tail, fish flipping and flashing in the sun, etc. The only evidence you've presented for pelicans is of GRACEFUL UNDULATING formations (Pelican Point No. 9, see below). Nothing about pelican formations with ERRATIC irregular motion, like speedboats going over ROUGH WATER.

Here are my lists once again:

Here is a rough list of Arnold's observations about the objects' formation and motions with respect to terrain features. Please match this with detailed descriptions of pelicans exhibiting the same motions with respect to the same terrain features (mountain peaks, canyons, etc.) in the same type of formation. Just using a lot of "-ing" words is NOT sufficient:

MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS

(1) SKIPPING: "Saucers skipping across water" or like "speed boats on rough water."

(2) WEAVING THE MOUNTAINTOPS: "Weaving in and out right above the mountaintops."

(3) IRREGULAR LIGHT FLASHES AT SAME TIME: Dipping down motion seemingly tipping or flipping wings, and simultaneously flashing intense blue-white

light, "not in a regular rhythm" among the 9 objects, but averaging 2-3 objects flashing every few seconds (=1 flash/sec from the 9 or 1 flash every 9 seconds for any one object).

(4) UNISON FORMATION MOTION: Formation generally moves in unison as if connected.

(5) VERY ERRATIC INDIVIDUAL MOTIONS: But individual objects move "very erratically," "fluttering and jerking very rapidly."

(6) STRAIGHT LINE REVERSE ECHELON FORMATION: Flying in "definite direction," a "straight line" in reverse echelon with the first object highest and the last lowest.

(7) FORMATION IN TWO GROUPS OF 4 AND 5 IN A SINGLE-FILE LINE: Formation split with a gap between the first 4 and last 5.

(8) FORMATION OF 9.

(9) SECOND TO LAST DARKER/DIFFERENT: Second to last object darker, slightly larger or slightly different in shape.

(10) INTENSE ARC-LIKE BLINDING BRIGHTNESS. In the opposite part of the sky from the sun, no grazing-angle reflections of sunlight.

(11) HIGH VELOCITY. (Arnold's clocking indicates about 2 degs/sec angular velocity which for birds at 1 mile distance is about 125 mph, much too fast for birds with top speeds of 30 possibly 50 mph.)

Correct me if I'm wrong, James, but I see nothing here (below) in your descriptions of pelican behavior, nor do I recall from your other postings, ANYTHING about PELICANS moving like (1) speedboats skipping across water, (2) weaving in and out of mountain peaks, (3 & 10) irregularly flashing intense arc-like light when dipping down and flipping/tipping, (5) very erratic individual motions, (6) straight line reverse echelon formation, (7) formation split into two groups of even APPROXIMATELY 4 and 5 in a single-file line with a gap in between, (8) a total number of only ABOUT 9, (9) and the second-to-LAST object darker/different.

Instead, let's review what you presented below. If you have further evidence that bears on these specific points then PLEASE PRESENT IT and PLEASE USE MY NUMBERING (above and below) WITHOUT SKIPPING ANY. Give us your best shot.

So far as I can see your Pelican Evidence has the following:

PELICAN FORMATIONS & MOTIONS

- (1) UNISON FORMATION MOTION. (The only point in common with Arnold.)
- (2) BANKING MOTION. (When did Arnold's objects "bank"? Dipping down in altitude is not banking. Flipping or tipping wings is not banking. Pilots can explain the difference.)
- (3) FLAPPING WINGS SLOWLY IN UNISON. (Arnold never reported this. He said
INDIVIDUAL objects "VERY RAPIDLY" fluttered and jerked but
"ERRATICALLY" and
NOT IN UNISON.)
- (4) HALF DOZEN SLOW FLAPPINGS OF ALL BIRDS IN UNISON -- THEN
GLIDING -- THEN
SLOW FLAPPINGS IN UNISON -- ETC. (Arnold never reported all 9 objects
"flapping" in unison like this. See Arnold List Nos. 3 and 5, above. He
said 2-3 objects light-flashed/dipped altitude every 2-3 seconds IRREGULARLY,
but NOT the whole chain of 9 objects in UNISON.)
- (5) PRECISELY SPACED LINES OR V- OR L-FORMATIONS. (Arnold never
said the
objects were uniformly spaced, in fact mentioned a gap in the middle, and
never reported a V-shape or L-shape formation.)
- (6) SOARING HIGH ON THERMALS. (Arnold reported the objects more or less
maintained the same height except rising gradually towards the end --
McDonald taking this as 9,000 feet near Rainier rising to 13,000 feet some 50
miles farther along near Adams, from his Arnold interviews in Nov 1966 --
which is less than a 1-degree rise and obviously not the classic birds
"soaring on a thermal.")
- (7) SPIRALLING UP TO SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET. (Arnold obviously
reported no
such thing.)
- (8) RETRACED PATHS. (Arnold again obviously reported no such thing.)
- (9) UNDULATING LINE, V- OR L-FORMATIONS: (Arnold's description of a
"Chinese kite tail" motion, however, is of "erratic" almost violent motion
not the GRACEFUL UNDULATIONS of a formation of birds.)
- (10) LEADER FLAPPING FIRST FOLLOWED BY THE REST. (This is not a
contradiction to UNISON FORMATION MOTION, No. 1, but an alternative motion.
But not reported by Arnold, though, unlike No. 1. THIS is a "staccato"
motion, one suddenly followed by others like dominos, which is NOT "erratic.")
- (11) THREE GROUPS OF ABOUT 30 EACH IN LINES THEN FORMING "V's".
(Still not

Arnold's 9 in a line with a gap in the middle. James, you keep saying in other postings that the number of 9 objects is so bird-like. Well lets hear some reports of SINGLE-LINE FORMATIONS OF ABOUT 9 (or 8, 10, 11, 7, somewhere around there) PELICANS with a GAP IN THE MIDDLE. Must be billions of birds on earth surely if this is normal someone would have seen it, especially given how fanatical birdwatchers can be.)

(12) LEAD BIRD DARK -- REMAINDER WHITE. (Arnold said the 2nd-to-LAST object was SLIGHTLY DARKER, and a bit larger, but as a matter of degree. This was NOT the LEAD object.)

Contrary to your claim of demonstrating that Arnold's objects exhibited "several proven" characteristics of a formation of Pelicans, you've in fact shown only 1 out of 12 pelican flight/formation characteristics that match Arnold's objects. I've further shown 10 additional flight/formation characteristics that Arnold reported for which you have yet to show ANY matches from evidence of pelicans.

Brad

In a message dated 4/8/00 7:40:08 PM, voyager@ukonline.co.uk writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>We've all been taking too much for granted your claims that
>Arnold's objects matched the motions and formations of pelicans.

[...]

>MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS

>(1) SKIPPING: "Saucers skipping across water" or like "speed
>boats on rough water."

Brad,

I think we need to examine the exact quote and also a perspective, which - and this may be a surprise - it seems Arnold only ever really clarified in his book:

"As I described them at the time, their flight was like speed boats on rough water or similar to the tail of a Chinese kite that I once saw blowing in the wind. Or maybe it would be best to describe their flight characteristics as very similar to a formation of geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if they were linked together. As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton, Oregon, they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water".

What's important is how Arnold explains this 'skipping' characteristic related to the formation, not individuals, and was also like a kite-tail. Now, a kite-tail is essentially a long ribbon and I've previously cited an observation of AWP's which uses the 'ribbon' terminology, plus another which describes how "they appear as crepe paper strips, tied to an invisible wind".

By any standards, that's a pretty emphatic correlation on this point.

As highlighted within the past couple of weeks, Arnold's comment about how "they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water", may have been a misunderstanding for over 50 years.

Consider that even more so than the comprehensively misconstrued

'flying saucer' remark, Arnold states, "maybe it would be _best_ to describe their _flight characteristics_ as _very similar to a formation of geese_, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if they were linked together".

"Saucers skipping across water" - "speed boats on rough water"... when we truly grasp the context, it looks like this is no more than Arnold using metaphors to similarly describe that weaving, undulating, kite-tail characteristic of all nine objects in formation.

In, respectively, the radio interview and his letter to the Air Force, Arnold reiterated:

"I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese."

"They flew like many times I have observed geese to fly in a rather diagonal chain-like line as if they were linked together..."

There was apparently never any 'skipping' attribute, other than Arnold's recollection of how he described this to reporters and subsequently confirms it was related to the formation's weaving

motion.

That's all this is.

Being such a fundamental aspect, perhaps we can first of all
agree it's now understood.

James.

—
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From: "James Easton" <voyager@ukonline.co.uk>References:
<b5.1f9ce8b.261ffe0a@aol.com>
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Date: Mon, 10 Apr 2000 12:04:19 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000410085343.9987B-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Fri, 7 Apr 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 23:14:18 EDT
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions

Are we ducking the questions, or questioning the ducks? These lists have raised some questions in my mind. They are indicated by *** in the text below:

@
@James,

@We've all been taking too much for granted your claims that
@Arnold's objects matched the motions and formations of pelicans.
@I still have not seen the evidence for it except for formations
@moving in unison (my No. 4 below).

@Here is a rough list of Arnold's observations about the objects'
@formation and motions with respect to terrain features. Please
@match this with detailed descriptions of pelicans exhibiting the
@same motions with respect to the same terrain features (mountain
@peaks, canyons, etc.) in the same type of formation. Just using
@a lot of "-ing" words is NOT sufficient:

@MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS

@(1) SKIPPING: "Saucers skipping across water" or like "speed
@boats on rough water."

*** Could this effect be caused by alternate zones of rising and calm air? I'm not suggesting powerful thermals, but little ones.

@(2) WEAVING THE MOUNTAINTOPS: "Weaving in and out right above
@the mountaintops."

*** This is based on the assumption that the objects were actually at the distance of the mountaintops. Did Arnold ever say

they went behind anything other than Little Tahoma?

@(3) IRREGULAR LIGHT FLASHES AT SAME TIME: Dipping down motion @seemingly tipping or flipping wings, and simultaneously flashing @intense blue-white light, "not in a regular rhythm" among the 9 @objects, but averaging 2-3 objects flashing every few seconds @ (=1 flash/sec from the 9 or 1 flash every 9 seconds for any one @object).

*** This is the fact that confuses me most:

1. It is very hard for me to imagine pelicans giving off sufficient reflections from the sun (Unless they had been sprayed with a RADAR reflective coating of aluminum paint to avoid collisions :)).
2. I also have trouble with the aerodynamic surfaces of an aircraft producing the reflection, since the aircraft would have to bank and yaw simultaneously in an attitude that would not produce the observed direction of flight.
3. The ONLY thing I can think of that would make the reflection in the observed direction while maintaining flight in the observed direction is a flat-paned canopy of the type made before and during World War II. But if the reflections were observed during the entire observation, then that doesn't make any sense.

@(4) UNISON FORMATION MOTION: Formation generally moves in @unison as if connected.

@(5) VERY ERRATIC INDIVIDUAL MOTIONS: But individual objects @move "very erratically," "fluttering and jerking very rapidly."

*** Sounds like birds to me.

@(6) STRAIGHT LINE REVERSE ECHELON FORMATION: Flying in @ "definite direction," a "straight line" in reverse echelon with @the first object highest and the last lowest.

*** Is this ever used by the military?

@(7) FORMATION IN TWO GROUPS OF 4 AND 5 IN A SINGLE-FILE LINE: @Formation split with a gap between the first 4 and last 5.

*** Why doesn't this match pelicans? In flights of ducks I have seen, sometimes a single duck will drop back, and a gap will remain until the rear grouping can catch up with the front again.

@(8) FORMATION OF 9.

*** Why doesn't this match pelicans? Do they wait until they have enough reservations for a convoy?

@(9) SECOND TO LAST DARKER/DIFFERENT: Second to last object @darker, slightly larger or slightly different in shape.

*** IN other accounts I have read, the LAST object was the different one.

*** I don't know about pelicans, but ducks trade off leaders as they fly. Every so often, the leader will peel off and attach to one of the ends of the vee formation. Then one of the two ducks next in line backs off, relinquishing the lead to the other. Since the lead position uses up more energy to fly (the other positions have added lift from the wake of the duck in front), they all take turns leading. If pelicans do the same thing, then the position of the dark one is a matter of chance.

@(10) INTENSE ARC-LIKE BLINDING BRIGHTNESS. In the opposite @part of the sky from the sun, no grazing-angle reflections of @sunlight.

@(11) HIGH VELOCITY. (Arnold's clocking indicates about 2 @deg/s angular velocity which for birds at 1 mile distance is @about 125 mph, much too fast for birds with top speeds of 30 @possibly 50 mph.)

*** This is assuming that the motions of Arnold's own plane did not affect the timing.

@Correct me if I'm wrong, James, but I see nothing here (below) @in your descriptions of pelican behavior, nor do I recall from @your other postings, ANYTHING about PELICANS moving like (1) @speedboats skipping across water, (2) weaving in and out of @mountain peaks, (3) irregularly flashing intense light when @dipping down and flipping/tipping, (5) very erratic individual @motions, (6) straight line reverse echelon formation, (7) @formation split into two groups of even APPROXIMATELY 4 and 5 in @a single-file line with a gap in between, (8) a total number of @only ABOUT 9, (9) and the second-to-LAST object @darker/different.

@Remember, the Arnold sighting is FAMOUS for the "saucers @skipping across water" and you have showed me NOTHING of BIRD @behavior that is like that, nothing from pelicans, ducks, snow @geese, or whatever.

@Instead, let's review what you presented below. If you have @further evidence that bears on these specific points then PLEASE

@PRESENT IT and PLEASE USE MY NUMBERING (above and below)
WITHOUT
@SKIPPING ANY. Give us your best shot.

@So far as I can see your Pelican Evidence has the following:

@PELICAN FORMATIONS & MOTIONS

@(1) UNISON FORMATION MOTION. (The only point in common with Arnold.)

@(2) BANKING MOTION. (When did Arnold's objects "bank"?
@Dipping down in altitude is not banking. Flipping or tipping
@wings is not banking. Pilots can explain the difference.)

@(3) FLAPPING WINGS SLOWLY IN UNISON. (Arnold never reported
@this. He said INDIVIDUAL objects "VERY RAPIDLY" fluttered and
@jerked but "ERRATICALLY" and NOT IN UNISON.)

*** And if one pelican needs more energy farther back in the
line, does he have to wait for the leader to start flapping?

@(4) HALF DOZEN SLOW FLAPPINGS OF ALL BIRDS IN UNISON -- THEN
@GLIDING -- THEN SLOW FLAPPINGS IN UNISON -- ETC. (Arnold never
@reported all 9 objects "flapping" in unison like this. See
@Arnold List Nos. 3 and 5, above. He said 2-3 objects
@light-flashed/dipped altitude every 2-3 seconds IRREGULARLY, but
@NOT the whole chain of 9 objects in UNISON.)

*** Do pelicans ALWAYS do this, or is this the USUAL behavior?

@(5) PRECISELY SPACED LINES OR V- OR L-FORMATIONS. (Arnold
@never said the objects were uniformly spaced, in fact mentioned
@a gap in the middle, and never reported a V-shape or L-shape
@formation.)

*** With ducks, I have observed both Vee and straight line
(offset to one side) formations. Do pelicans also vary their
flight methods?

@(6) SOARING HIGH ON THERMALS. (Arnold reported the objects
@more or less maintained the same height except rising gradually
@towards the end -- McDonald taking this as 9,000 feet near
@Rainier rising to 13,000 feet some 50 miles farther along near
@Adams, from his Arnold interviews in Nov 1966 -- which is less
@than a 1-degree rise and obviously not the classic birds
@"soaring on a thermal.")

Are we talking about straight line soaring, or circular motion to
gain much altitude. Both are valid maneuvers (ask any sailplane
pilot). Straight line soaring is following the edge of a ridge

and gaining lift from the chain of updrafts there.

@(7) SPIRALLING UP TO SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET. (Arnold obviously @reported no such thing.)

*** But do they constantly spiral, or is that just how they get up there in the first place? (And don't forget ridge thermals.)

@(8) RETRACED PATHS. (Arnold again obviously reported no such thing.)

*** Not necessary with ridge soaring!

@(9) UNDULATING SHAPES OF THE V- OR L-FORMATIONS: (Arnold's @description of a "Chinese kite tail" motion, however, is of @"erratic" almost violent motion not the GRACEFUL UNDULATIONS of @a formation of birds.)

*** No, but it is a characteristic of striking a series of updrafts interspersed by calm air. They hold sailplane races in the Appalachians, and the same kind of motion is apparent as each plane flies into areas of rise and sink air.

@(10) LEADER FLAPPING FIRST FOLLOWED BY THE REST. (This is not @a contradiction to UNISON FORMATION MOTION, No. 1, but an @alternative motion. But not reported by Arnold, though, unlike @No. 1. THIS is a "staccato" motion, one suddenly followed by @others like dominos, which is NOT "erratic.")

*** Is this always true?

@(11) THREE GROUPS OF ABOUT 30 EACH IN LINES THEN FORMING "V's".
@ (Still not Arnold's 9 in a line with a gap in the middle.
@ James, you keep saying in other postings that the number of 9
@ objects is so bird-like. Well let's hear some reports of
@ SINGLE-LINE FORMATIONS OF ABOUT 9 (or 8, 10, 11, 7, somewhere
@ around there) PELICANS with a GAP IN THE MIDDLE. Must be
@ billions of birds on earth surely if this is normal someone
@ would have seen it, especially given how fanatical birdwatchers
@ can be.)

*** I have seen single lines of 9 ducks, sometimes with gaps.

@(12) LEAD BIRD DARK -- REMAINDER WHITE. (Arnold said the 2nd-to-LAST object was SLIGHTLY DARKER, and a bit larger, but as a matter of degree. This was NOT the LEAD object.)

*** Again, is this always true? If pelicans do anything like ducks do, the lead keeps changing. The exception is a mother leading her young brood (flight school). In that case, the mother always takes the lead.

@Contrary to your claim of demonstrating that Arnold's objects exhibited "several proven" characteristics of a formation of Pelicans, you've in fact shown only 1 out of 12 pelican flight/formation characteristics that match Arnold's objects. I've further shown 10 additional flight/formation characteristics that Arnold reported for which you have yet to show ANY matches from evidence of pelicans.

@Brad

@P.S.: As for the Chicago Tribune supposedly being discredited @as misquoting Arnold about "taking out his watch" (so therefore @we're not supposed to believe the Tribune quotes of Arnold on @other points such as objects flying behind Rainier) it was NOT @later "clarified" that he had a "stopwatch" on his instrument @panel as HE DIDN'T. It is indisputable that the KWRC radio @interview quotes Arnold saying "I looked at my watch" so it was @Arnold who misspoke both times, not the Chicago Tribune reporter @who misquoted.

*** There may be a difference in regional linguistics here. Where I live, everyone calls the thing on the wall a "clock" and the thing on your wrist a "watch." But I have been places (primarily Spanish neighborhoods) where everyone called both objects a "clock." I think the reason for this is that the Spanish language does not have the same distinction of timepieces. Their first word "reloj" (clock) means either a clock or a watch, but their second word "despertador" (waker) refers to any timepiece that can wake you up). People who use "clock" for both time pieces tend to say "watch" to refer to a stopwatch.

I have also been places (primarily seaports and naval bases) where they call both objects a "watch" from naval practice. The Navy seems to rename everything (see my piece on "secure the building" on the English Language section of my website). I have two friends in Virginia who always say "watch. In the Arnold case, somebody may have made an unwarranted assumption due to their different word usages.

So the whole misunderstanding here may stem from different use of words in different regions. For instance, everyone here says to find a "bucket" for them but where my grandmother lives, everyone wants a "pail" instead. Here, we "plug in" and "turn on" electrical appliances, but just 100 miles to the south, they "plug up" and "put on" everything. But we recently got a little British English in our vocabularies. They just put in a roundabout.

SOME OTHER THOUGHTS:

There are many activities which can cause UFO sightings, but are not thought of when possible causes are considered:

1. Unlisted flights: When a sighting is reported, the first thing somebody does is call the local airport. When they say they had no planes up, the investigators **WRONGLY** assume that a plane could not have caused the sighting. But there are two reasons why that is not true:

A: Military, commercial, and private airports each have information on primarily the kind of flight that uses that kind of airport. They each know very little about the other two types of planes that happen to be in the air.

B: Some aircraft (mostly private pilots flying Visual Flight Rules) are not on any list.

2. Illegal activity: Many UFO sightings have been traced to people engaged in illegal activity. Several sightings have been shown to be caused by poachers taking game out of season. One group was using a helicopter. During the years 1974 to 1979, a series of UFO sightings along the US-Mexico border baffled investigators: meteors that always went straight up. They finally caught some criminals using model rockets to smuggle drugs into the US. Of course, we can't forget the "mutes." Members of a satanic cult were jailed in the mid 1980s for killing cattle belonging to farmers and taking animal parts for their rituals. They were traced to activities in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and California.

3. Unusual objects in or superimposed on the air: Escaped advertising balloons (we had a life-sized car flying upside down here a few years ago), ultralight aircraft, and kites come to mind. I have an oval kite that rotates on its transverse axis and is made of reflective diffraction grating mylar. It even **LOOKS** like a "classic" flying saucer shape in flight (I haven't gotten any reports that coincide with when I was flying it yet).

Also reported in my area: exploding pole transformers, a barium cloud (saw it myself), a building collapsed and tore down power lines, power lines arcing to trees, fireworks (in January?), a helicopter lifting large beams to the roof of a new church, the swinging ball of a large crane (seen at night in a high wind), a power line insulator reflecting a streetlight, headlights reflected from building windows, burning debris from a fire in a trash dump, and (of course) fire balloons launched by students.

4. Police activity: We had a report last week of two lighted objects hovering over a wooded area, coincident with a power

failure. Police with helicopters and nightscopes were hunting for a man who had just killed his girlfriend and set fire to both of their houses (it seems the IRS was after him for back taxes, and he went nuts). Power was cut to prevent one of the fires from spreading. In this case, the report was made to police, who immediately identified their helicopters. But if the report had gone to a regional UFO group instead of the police, then the trail would have been cold by the time the investigators arrived. Other cases here included police helicopters being used to look for traffic violators, other manhunts, and a police car with its lights flashing up on a hill (the observer couldn't see the hill at night).

5. Combined independent effects: I wouldn't have believed this explanation if I hadn't seen it myself. A lady friend reported to me several years ago that she had seen a large white bird-shaped object chasing a car. It was reported to be bigger than the car roaring very loud, and it didn't flap like a bird. I went with her to the scene (a new shopping center), and after a few minutes, observed almost a repeat of the event. The differences were that the roaring started halfway through the sighting, there was no car being chased, and the object landed. It landed on the parking lot, much closer than it at first seemed to be. It was a seagull ... in southern Indiana! The roar turned out to be from a quarry crane hidden behind a nearby hill, which happened to line up with the road. The car and the seagull happened to have lined up perfectly the first time, but only from the viewpoint of the witness. It was the roar that had attracted her attention to the bird, and she assumed it to be larger than a bird because of the roar.

Another weird case here was a sighting at night of an orange glowing object, followed by the appearance of a series of concentric rings of dead grass in a yard the next day. Two independent pranks by teenagers were responsible. One launched a fire balloon. The other played a trick on his girlfriend by making a "target for planes" with a stick, string, and Spectracide on the lawn of her house. Independent events strike again.

AND AN INTERESTING FACT:

I found out recently that most Air Traffic Control systems in the US and Canada no longer have primary reflected RADAR capability. Most of them use transponders exclusively now. The RADAR sends out a much lower power coded request, and the aircraft transponder transmits the appropriate response back to the RADAR set. That means that these systems can't detect a UFO unless it has a transponder. It also means that planes with special equipment could falsify their position. Second-trip responses

also behave strangely, because the transponder response received is for the wrong request each time, giving a strange identification and altitude reading.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 US elections unfair if 3 or more candidates.
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In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000410120901.9987C-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sat, 8 Apr 2000, bruce maccabee wrote:

@Date: Sat, 8 Apr 2000 00:12:17 -0400
@From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
@@To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
@Subject: Re: MAP? WOW! HAHAAAAHA

@>If objects at the distance of Little Tahoma were seen against the
@>sky, their altitude must be within a range of 9300 ft to 11138
@f>t. Below 9300 ft, they would have been seen against distant
@>mountains beyond Rainier and little Tahoma, not just the sky. Of
@>course, if the objects were closer to Arnold, they also would be
@>constrained to a tighter altitude range.

@
@I don't think so. I don't think there were any mountains in vicinity
@of Rainier that are 9300 ft high... after you least the Rainier
@"plateau" itself. Maybe someone can correct me on this.

If he was at 9200 ft, then I revise that figure downward to 8300
ft. I calculated the heights of distant mountains in Arnold's
perspective and included curvature of the earth. At 7750 ft, they
would have been below Arnold's horizon at Little Tahoma distance
WITHOUT any distant mountains being present.

The mountains I refer to are:

Colockum Pass, Mission Pk, Redtop Mt, Swauk Pass, Whiskey Dick
Mt, Deer Butte, Signal Pk, and Satus Pk. These are all high
enough that if the objects had passed Little Tahoma at it's
distance, they would have visibly passed below these peaks (from
Arnold's viewpoint) if they were lower than 8300 ft.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
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In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000410125857.9987D-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Sun, 9 Apr 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Sun, 9 Apr 2000 15:08:53 EDT
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions
@
@@
@James,
@
@You failed to print out my list of 11 points about the motions and formation
@of Arnold's objects -- only one of which matches your pelican evidence (No. 4
@Unison Formation Motion) -- and my analysis of 12 points about pelican motion
@(again only one matches up with Arnold, No. 1, Unison Formation Motion).
@
@You attempt to dismiss the Skipping Motion (no. 1) as simply the same thing
@as Unison Formation Motion (no. 9). But you ignore my comment under Pelican
@Point No. 9: "Arnold's description of a "Chinese kite tail" motion, however,
@is of "erratic" almost violent motion not the GRACEFUL UNDULATIONS of a
@formation of birds."
@
@Your latest comments ignoring mine go on about the linked or unison motion of
@a Chinese kite (or ribbons or crepe paper) but ignore the aspect of VIOLENTLY
@ERRATIC MOTION that everyone is familiar with from seeing or flying KITES.
@So when Arnold was struggling to explain how the objects seemed to be linked
@in their motions but also very erratic -- two different aspects of the motions
@ -- it is perfectly understandable how he would run down a list of
@comparisons to try to convey a difficult concept -- saucers skipping over
@water, speedboats on ROUGH WATER, Chinese kite tail, fish flipping and
@flashing in the sun, etc. The only evidence you've presented for pelicans is
@of GRACEFUL UNDULATING formations (Pelican Point No. 9, see below).
Nothing
@about pelican formations with ERRATIC irregular motion, like speedboats going
@over ROUGH WATER.

That depends on what kind of wind the kite is flying in. I have
seen Chinese kites in very stiff winds with their tails
thrashing violently, and I have seen them in smooth winds with
the tails gently undulating.

@Here are my lists once again:

AAAAACKKK! Please stop repeating everything from the previous posts in each post, unless it is absolutely necessary. I want to keep all of it, and I am running out of disk space. It takes a good 15 minutes to reload the deleted ones from the backups, because the file format is such that all posts saved in the grouping are in the same file (and I have to delete another grouping to reload them).

Kenneth Arnold is now taking up 10 percent of my disk space all by himself.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
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—
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Date: Mon, 10 Apr 2000 15:31:25 EDT
Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird MotionsStatus:

Larry,

These are good questions. My point was not to say that in all instances of flight behavior listed that pelicans were an impossibility only that I was trying to ascertain what is the natural habit of the birds, what has been observed. I raised this point in this manner because James kept insisting that Arnold's sighting details fit so many facets of well-known pelican behavior. So when I actually tabulated the Pelican Flight Behavior AS PRESENTED BY JAMES HIMSELF I was quite surprised to find how little correlation there was with the Flight Behavior in Arnold's case.

Very few of these points are dispositive or conclusive. Obviously it is possible for pelicans to have formations of exactly 9 birds but how COMMON is it? Is it something that is exceedingly rare? I don't know. I'm just presenting JAMES' OWN EVIDENCE and he had nothing from ornithologists on formations of 9 pelicans only an account of about 90 pelicans organized in groups of about 30. This isn't very close to 9. James otherwise can only point to the unconfirmed newspaper clip about the Northwest pilots who allegedly saw 9 "round disks" which were supposedly actually pelicans -- which is suspicious for being a deliberate copycat designed to discredit Arnold, not investigated by anyone and was unconfirmed by other observers or by any movie camera footage.

The numbers of birds in a formation is not entirely arbitrary since as I understand it there are aerodynamic considerations in formation flying which may prefer larger numbers of birds taking advantage of the easier slipstream created by the formation. This is something ornithologists would know presumably. (I posted this point subsequent to the posting you responded to here.)

Some more COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 10 Apr 2000 1:23:59 PM Eastern Daylight Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
>
> On Fri, 7 Apr 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:
>
> @Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 23:14:18 EDT
> @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
> @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
> @Subject: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions
>
>

> Are we ducking the questions, or questioning the ducks? These
> lists have raised some questions in my mind. They are indicated
> by *** in the text below:
>
>
> @>
> @James,
>
> @We've all been taking too much for granted your claims that
> @Arnold's objects matched the motions and formations of pelicans.
> @I still have not seen the evidence for it except for formations
> @moving in unison (my No. 4 below).
>
> @Here is a rough list of Arnold's observations about the objects'
> @formation and motions with respect to terrain features. Please
> @match this with detailed descriptions of pelicans exhibiting the
> @same motions with respect to the same terrain features (mountain
> @peaks, canyons, etc.) in the same type of formation. Just using
> @a lot of "-ing" words is NOT sufficient:
>
> @MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS
>
> @(1) SKIPPING: "Saucers skipping across water" or like "speed
> @boats on rough water."
>
> *** Could this effect be caused by alternate zones of rising and
> calm air? I'm not suggesting powerful thermals, but little ones.

COMMENTS: Possibly. There are a whole host of physical wave phenomena that could cause this and Arnold seized on imagery of water waves to describe it.

> @(2) WEAVING THE MOUNTAINTOPS: "Weaving in and out right above
> @the mountaintops."
>
> *** This is based on the assumption that the objects were
> actually at the distance of the mountaintops. Did Arnold ever say
> they went behind anything other than Little Tahoma?

COMMENTS: Read what Arnold said very carefully (it's from his KWRC radio interview, June 26, 1947), he says "ABOVE the mountaintops," so there is actually no occultation to establish a distance (later in the interview he suggests they dipped down by 100 feet but that is too small even to be seen). But even if Arnold mistakenly THOUGHT these mountaintops were Goat Ridge's peaks roughly 28 miles away it DOES NOT MATTER because if they were birds within a few miles of Arnold that STILL PUTS THEM OVER MOUNTAINS. And James has claimed pelican behavior is a close match -- so do pelicans fly this way over mountainous regions? Yes to your question, he suggested on occasion the objects dipped down very slightly in behind peaks of Goat Ridge but in other accounts this is so slight as to be questionable, or in the case of his drawing he has the objects high above Goat Ridge

(which is at about 5,000-7,000 ft) on a line he has labeled as "10,000 ft." He told McDonald in Nov 1966 the o!

!

bjects increased in altitude from about 9,000 feet near Rainier to 13,000 feet passing Mt Adams, which by interpolation indicates an altitude around 11,000 feet over Goat Ridge. In general Arnold suggested an error margin of about +/- 1,000 feet for the altitude of the objects not just over Goat Ridge (unless he meant an actual physical undulation of that magnitude, but in the KWRC interview he gave the altitude drop as only 100 feet).

- > @ (3) IRREGULAR LIGHT FLASHES AT SAME TIME: Dipping down motion
- > @seemingly tipping or flipping wings, and simultaneously flashing
- > @intense blue-white light, "not in a regular rhythm" among the 9
- > @objects, but averaging 2-3 objects flashing every few seconds
- > @ (=1 flash/sec from the 9 or 1 flash every 9 seconds for any one
- > @object).
- >
- > *** This is the fact that confuses me most:
- >
- > 1. It is very hard for me to imagine pelicans giving off
- > sufficient reflections from the sun (Unless they had been
- > sprayed with a RADAR reflective coating of aluminum paint
- > to avoid collisions :)).
- >
- > 2. I also have trouble with the aerodynamic surfaces of an
- > aircraft producing the reflection, since the aircraft would
- > have to bank and yaw simultaneously in an attitude that would
- > not produce the observed direction of flight.
- >
- > 3. The ONLY thing I can think of that would make the reflection
- > in the observed direction while maintaining flight in the
- > observed direction is a flat-paned canopy of the type made
- > before and during World War II. But if the reflections were
- > observed during the entire observation, then that doesn't
- > make any sense.

COMMENTS: Bruce Maccabee did calculations on this List for curved mirror-like reflectors which could illuminate wider areas without having to precisely angle a flat mirror reflector in exactly the right direction. It still results in brilliant or blinding intensity.

- > @ (4) UNISON FORMATION MOTION: Formation generally moves in
- > @unison as if connected.
- >
- > @ (5) VERY ERRATIC INDIVIDUAL MOTIONS: But individual objects
- > @move "very erratically," "fluttering and jerking very rapidly."
- >
- > *** Sounds like birds to me.

COMMENTS: The VERY RAPID "fluttering" might be hummingbirds <g> but hardly large sailing birds such as pelicans, and it hardly fits ERRATIC JERKING motions.

- > @(6) STRAIGHT LINE REVERSE ECHELON FORMATION: Flying in
- > @"definite direction," a "straight line" in reverse echelon with
- > @the first object highest and the last lowest.
- >
- > *** Is this ever used by the military?

COMMENTS: I thought Joel Carpenter found something to this effect but I'm not sure it actually matched.

- > @(7) FORMATION IN TWO GROUPS OF 4 AND 5 IN A SINGLE-FILE LINE:
- > @Formation split with a gap between the first 4 and last 5.
- >
- > *** Why doesn't this match pelicans? In flights of ducks I have
- > seen, sometimes a single duck will drop back, and a gap will
- > remain until the rear grouping can catch up with the front again.

COMMENTS: Maybe it does match pelicans. But James didn't present any evidence and I'm just summarizing what he presented. See my comments at the beginning.

- > @(8) FORMATION OF 9.
- >
- > *** Why doesn't this match pelicans? Do they wait until they have
- > enough reservations for a convoy?

COMMENTS: Again, maybe it does match pelicans. But James didn't present any evidence and I'm just summarizing his material. See my comments at the beginning.

- > @(9) SECOND TO LAST DARKER/DIFFERENT: Second to last object
- > @darker, slightly larger or slightly different in shape.
- >
- > *** IN other accounts I have read, the LAST object was the
- > different one.

COMMENTS: Again, I'm just summarizing James' data -- maybe there is info on this somewhere. I haven't seen it.

- > *** I don't know about pelicans, but ducks trade off leaders as
- > they fly. Every so often, the leader will peel off and attach to
- > one of the ends of the vee formation. Then one of the two ducks
- > next in line backs off, relinquishing the lead to the other.

- > Since the lead position uses up more energy to fly (the other
- > positions have added lift from the wake of the duck in front),
- > they all take turns leading. If pelicans do the same thing, then
- > the position of the dark one is a matter of chance.

COMMENTS: Of course this makes great flight dynamic and aerodynamic sense but we need to find out if pelicans do this. As I say my listing just capsulizes James' data on pelicans.

- > @ (10) INTENSE ARC-LIKE BLINDING BRIGHTNESS. In the opposite
- > @part of the sky from the sun, no grazing-angle reflections of
- > @sunlight.
- >
- > @ (11) HIGH VELOCITY. (Arnold's clocking indicates about 2
- > @deg/s angular velocity which for birds at 1 mile distance is
- > @about 125 mph, much too fast for birds with top speeds of 30
- > @possibly 50 mph.)
- >
- > *** This is assuming that the motions of Arnold's own plane did
- > not affect the timing.

COMMENTS: Right, this goes back to the issue of whether Arnold ORBITED birds so that his airplane created the panoramic sweep of the horizon painting the birds against widely separated landmarks. This would require dismissing Arnold's testimony that he saw the objects initially to his "far left" and that they crossed in front of him on a path nearly at right angles to his, etc. (there are several other observations reported that would also have to be thrown out). But if we accept Arnold's data and measurements we get a peak angular velocity of about 2 deg/s at the perpendicular crossing point to his line of sight.

- > @Correct me if I'm wrong, James, but I see nothing here (below)
- > @in your descriptions of pelican behavior, nor do I recall from
- > @your other postings, ANYTHING about PELICANS moving like (1)
- > @speedboats skipping across water, (2) weaving in and out of
- > @mountain peaks, (3) irregularly flashing intense light when
- > @dipping down and flipping/tipping, (5) very erratic individual
- > @motions, (6) straight line reverse echelon formation, (7)
- > @formation split into two groups of even APPROXIMATELY 4 and 5 in
- > @a single-file line with a gap in between, (8) a total number of
- > @only ABOUT 9, (9) and the second-to-LAST object
- > @darker/different.
- >
- > @Remember, the Arnold sighting is FAMOUS for the "saucers
- > @skipping across water" and you have showed me NOTHING of BIRD
- > @behavior that is like that, nothing from pelicans, ducks, snow
- > @geese, or whatever.
- >
- > @Instead, let's review what you presented below. If you have

- > @further evidence that bears on these specific points then PLEASE
- > @PRESENT IT and PLEASE USE MY NUMBERING (above and below) WITHOUT
- > @SKIPPING ANY. Give us your best shot.
- >
- > @So far as I can see your Pelican Evidence has the following:
- >
- > @PELICAN FORMATIONS & MOTIONS
- >
- > @ (1) UNISON FORMATION MOTION. (The only point in common with Arnold.)
- >
- > @ (2) BANKING MOTION. (When did Arnold's objects "bank"?
- > @Dipping down in altitude is not banking. Flipping or tipping
- > @wings is not banking. Pilots can explain the difference.)
- >
- > @ (3) FLAPPING WINGS SLOWLY IN UNISON. (Arnold never reported
- > @this. He said INDIVIDUAL objects "VERY RAPIDLY" fluttered and
- > @jerked but "ERRATICALLY" and NOT IN UNISON.)
- >
- > *** And if one pelican needs more energy farther back in the
- > line, does he have to wait for the leader to start flapping?

COMMENTS: This is JAMES' data.

- > @ (4) HALF DOZEN SLOW FLAPPINGS OF ALL BIRDS IN UNISON -- THEN
- > @GLIDING -- THEN SLOW FLAPPINGS IN UNISON -- ETC. (Arnold never
- > @reported all 9 objects "flapping" in unison like this. See
- > @Arnold List Nos. 3 and 5, above. He said 2-3 objects
- > @light-flashed/dipped altitude every 2-3 seconds IRREGULARLY, but
- > @NOT the whole chain of 9 objects in UNISON.)
- >
- > *** Do pelicans ALWAYS do this, or is this the USUAL behavior?

COMMENTS: This pattern is all that James presented.

- > @ (5) PRECISELY SPACED LINES OR V- OR L-FORMATIONS. (Arnold
- > @never said the objects were uniformly spaced, in fact mentioned
- > @a gap in the middle, and never reported a V-shape or L-shape
- > @formation.)
- >
- > *** With ducks, I have observed both Vee and straight line
- > (offset to one side) formations. Do pelicans also vary their
- > flight methods?

COMMENTS: Apparently they do (see my No. 10 below).

- > @ (6) SOARING HIGH ON THERMALS. (Arnold reported the objects
- > @more or less maintained the same height except rising gradually
- > @towards the end -- McDonald taking this as 9,000 feet near
- > @Rainier rising to 13,000 feet some 50 miles farther along near
- > @Adams, from his Arnold interviews in Nov 1966 -- which is less
- > @than a 1-degree rise and obviously not the classic birds
- > @ "soaring on a thermal.")
- >
- > Are we talking about straight line soaring, or circular motion to
- > gain much altitude. Both are valid maneuvers (ask any sailplane
- > pilot). Straight line soaring is following the edge of a ridge
- > and gaining lift from the chain of updrafts there.

COMMENTS: Both straight-line and circular soaring are covered in this item and the next (No. 7) below.

- > @ (7) SPIRALLING UP TO SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET. (Arnold obviously
- > @reported no such thing.)
- >
- > *** But do they constantly spiral, or is that just how they get
- > up there in the first place? (And don't forget ridge thermals.)

COMMENTS: Again, this is JAMES' data I'm just the messenger, let him explain it. Or better yet, get some expert ornithologists.

- > @ (8) RETRACED PATHS. (Arnold again obviously reported no such thing.)
- >
- > *** Not necessary with ridge soaring!

COMMENTS: Again, James reported this.

- > @ (9) UNDULATING SHAPES OF THE V- OR L-FORMATIONS: (Arnold's
- > @description of a "Chinese kite tail" motion, however, is of
- > @ "erratic" almost violent motion not the GRACEFUL UNDULATIONS of
- > @a formation of birds.)
- >
- > *** No, but it is a characteristic of striking a series of
- > updrafts interspersed by calm air. They hold sailplane races in
- > the Appalachians, and the same kind of motion is apparent as each
- > plane flies into areas of rise and sink air.

COMMENTS: Maybe, maybe not if it does not create the violently erratic jerking motion Arnold tried to convey in his descriptions. But this item No. 9 recounts James' data which do not describe this, and only describe graceful maneuvers.

- > @ (10) LEADER FLAPPING FIRST FOLLOWED BY THE REST. (This is not
- > @a contradiction to UNISON FORMATION MOTION, No. 1, but an

- > @alternative motion. But not reported by Arnold, though, unlike
- > @No. 1. THIS is a "staccato" motion, one suddenly followed by
- > @others like dominos, which is NOT "erratic.")
- >
- > *** Is this always true?

COMMENTS: Don't know. Only reporting what I read in James' posting.

- > @(11) THREE GROUPS OF ABOUT 30 EACH IN LINES THEN FORMING "V's".
- > @Still not Arnold's 9 in a line with a gap in the middle.
- > @James, you keep saying in other postings that the number of 9
- > @objects is so bird-like. Well lets hear some reports of
- > @SINGLE-LINE FORMATIONS OF ABOUT 9 (or 8, 10, 11, 7, somewhere
- > @around there) PELICANS with a GAP IN THE MIDDLE. Must be
- > @billions of birds on earth surely if this is normal someone
- > @would have seen it, especially given how fanatical birdwatchers
- > @can be.)
- >
- > *** I have seen single lines of 9 ducks, sometimes with gaps.

COMMENTS: See my first remarks (above).

- > @(12) LEAD BIRD DARK -- REMAINDER WHITE. (Arnold said the 2nd-to-LAST object was SLIGHTLY DARKER, and a bit larger, but as a matter of degree. This was NOT the LEAD object.)
- >
- > *** Again, is this always true? If pelicans do anything like
- > ducks do, the lead keeps changing. The exception is a mother
- > leading her young brood (flight school). In that case, the mother
- > always takes the lead.

COMMENTS: See above.

- > @Contrary to your claim of demonstrating that Arnold's objects exhibited "several proven" characteristics of a formation of Pelicans, you've in fact shown only 1 out of 12 pelican flight/formation characteristics that match Arnold's objects. I've further shown 10 additional flight/formation characteristics that Arnold reported for which you have yet to show ANY matches from evidence of pelicans.
- >
- > @Brad
- >
- >
- > @P.S.: As for the Chicago Tribune supposedly being discredited
- > @as misquoting Arnold about "taking out his watch" (so therefore
- > @we're not supposed to believe the Tribune quotes of Arnold on
- > @other points such as objects flying behind Rainier) it was NOT
- > @later "clarified" that he had a "stopwatch" on his instrument
- > @panel as HE DIDN'T. It is indisputable that the KWRC radio

- > @interview quotes Arnold saying "I looked at my watch" so it was
- > @Arnold who misspoke both times, not the Chicago Tribune reporter
- > @who misquoted.
- >
- > *** There may be a difference in regional linguistics here. Where
- > I live, everyone calls the thing on the wall a "clock" and the
- > thing on your wrist a "watch." But I have been places (primarily
- > Spanish neighborhoods) where everyone called both objects a
- > "clock." I think the reason for this is that the Spanish language
- > does not have the same distinction of timepieces. Their first
- > word "reloj" (clock) means either a clock or a watch, but their
- > second word "despertador" (waker) refers to any timepiece that
- > can wake you up). People who use "clock" for both time pieces
- > tend to say "watch" to refer to a stopwatch.
- >
- > I have also been places (primarily seaports and naval bases)
- > where they call both objects a "watch" from naval practice. The
- > Navy seems to rename everything (see my piece on "secure the
- > building" on the English Language section of my website). I have
- > two friends in Virginia who always say "watch. In the Arnold
- > case, somebody may have made an unwarranted assumption due to
- > their different word usages.

COMMENTS: Arnold was not Spanish and was never in the Navy or maritime service. Dialect differences do not explain Arnold claiming he used a "stopwatch." But a sports background does and Arnold played college football.

- > So the whole misunderstanding here may stem from different use of
- > words in different regions. For instance, everyone here says to
- > find a "bucket" for them but where my grandmother lives, everyone
- > wants a "pail" instead. Here, we "plug in" and "turn on"
- > electrical appliances, but just 100 miles to the south, they
- > "plug up" and "put on" everything. But we recently got a little
- > British English in our vocabularies. They just put in a
- > roundabout.

>

>

> SOME OTHER THOUGHTS:

>

- > There are many activities which can cause UFO sightings, but are
- > not thought of when possible causes are considered:

>

- > 1. Unlisted flights:

COMMENTS: Not relevant to the Arnold case. A flight of 9 aircraft would have been found out whether listed or not due to the glare of nationwide publicity.

When a sighting is reported, the first thing

- > somebody does is call the local airport. When they say they had

- > no planes up, the investigators WRONGLY assume that a plane could
- > not have caused the sighting. But there are two reasons why that
- > is not true:
- >
- > A: Military, commercial, and private airports each have
- > information onm primarily the kind of flight that uses that
- > kind of airport. They each know very little about the other
- > two types of planes that happen to in the air.
- >
- > B: Some aircraft (mostly private pilots flying Visual Flight
- > Rules) are not on any list.
- >
- > 2. Illegal activity: Many UFO sightings have been traced to
- > people engaged in illegal activity. Several sightings have been
- > shown to be caused by poachers taking game out of season. One
- > group was using a helicopter. During the years 1974 to 1979, a
- > series of UFO sightings along the US-Mexico border baffled
- > investigators: meteors that always went straight up. They finally
- > caught some criminals using model rockets to smuggle drugs into
- > the US. Of course, we can't forget the "mutes." Members of a
- > satanic cult were jailed in the mid 1980s for killing cattle
- > belonging to farmers and taking animal parts for their rituals.

COMMENTS: I never heard there were any arrests of Satanists accused of cattle mutilations.

I'm still waiting for proof of that ballooning ad in the magazine that sounds like a distorted echo of the Zamora case (unless it's your memory playing tricks).

Have you tried reconstructing what magazines you were reading in the mid-60's then going to a library to browse in the archives?

I know you're just digressing and sidetracking here but it's getting quite far afield from the Arnold case in 1947.

- > They were traced to activities in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota,
- > Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and California.

COMMENTS: Oh come on now! There were no arrests of Satanists "traced" to mutilations in 9 states!!!! I was willing to entertain the possibility of some arrests of Satanists linked to a few localized cases but not this!!! You blew your credibility here. Prove it.

- > 3. Unusual objects in or superimposed on the air: Escaped
- > advertizing balloons (we had a life-sized car flying upside down
- > here a few years ago), ultralight aircraft, and kites come to
- > mind. I have an oval kite that rotates on its transverse axis and

- > is made of reflective diffraction grating mylar. It even LOOKS
- > like a "classic" flying saucer shape in flight (I haven't gotten
- > any reports that coincide with when I was flying it yet).

COMMENTS: I doubt that Mylar kites existed in 1947.

- > Also reported in my area: exploding pole transformers, a barium
- > cloud (saw it myself), a building collapsed and tore down power
- > lines, power lines arcing to trees, fireworks (in January?), a
- > helicopter lifting large beams to the roof of a new church, the
- > swinging ball of a large crane (seen at night in a high wind), a
- > power line insulator reflecting a streetlight, headlights
- > reflected from building windows, burning debris from a fire in a
- > trash dump, and (of course) fire balloons launched by students.
- >
- > 4. Police activity: We had a report last week of two lighted
- > objects hovering over a wooded area, coincident with a power
- > failure. Police with helicopters and nightscopes were hunting for
- > a man who had just killed his girlfriend and set fire to both of
- > their houses (it seems the IRS was after him for back taxes, and
- > he went nuts). Power was cut to prevent one of the fires from
- > spreading. In this case, the report was made to police, who
- > immediately identified their helicopters. But if the report had
- > gone to a regional UFO group instead of the police, then the
- > trail would have been cold by the time the investigators arrived.
- > Other cases here included police helicopters being used to look
- > for traffic violators, other manhunts, and a police car with its
- > lights flashing up on a hill (the observer couldn't see the hill
- > at night).

COMMENTS: Still farther afield from Arnold 1947.

- > 5. Combined independent effects: I wouldn't have believed this
- > explanation if I hadn't seen it myself. A lady friend reported to
- > me several years ago that she had seen a large white bird-shaped
- > object chasing a car. It was reported to be bigger than the car
- > roaring very loud, and it didn't flap like a bird. I went with
- > her to the scene (a new shopping center), and after a few
- > minutes, observed almost a repeat of the event. The differences
- > were that the roaring started halfway through the sighting, there
- > was no car being chased, and the object landed. It landed on the
- > parking lot, much closer than it at first seemed to be. It was a
- > seagull ... in southern Indiana! The roar turned out to be from a
- > quarry crane hidden behind a nearby hill, which happened to line
- > up with the road. The car and the seagull happened to have lined
- > up perfectly the first time, but only from the viewpoint of the
- > witness. It was the roar that had attracted her attention to the
- > bird, and she assumed it to be larger than a bird because of the

> roar.

COMMENTS: I hope this isn't leading to a new explanation of the Zamora case!

> Another weird case here was a sighting at night of an orange
> glowing object, followed by the appearance of a series of
> concentric rings of dead grass in a yard the next day. Two
> independent pranks by teenagers were responsible. One launched a
> fire balloon. The other played a trick on his girlfriend by
> making a "target for planes" with a stick, string, and
> Spectracide on the lawn of her house. Independent events strike
> again.

COMMENTS: Are you SURE that Arnold didn't merely see 9 FIRE BALLOONS
tied together????? <g>

Seriously, Larry, do you think you could ever post for one month straight on UFO's
without a single mention of fire balloons?

> AND AN INTERESTING FACT:

>
> I found out recently that most Air Traffic Control systems in the
> US and Canada no longer have primary reflected RADAR capability.
> Most of them use transponders exclusively now. The RADAR sends
> out a much lower power coded request, and the aircraft
> transponder transmits the appropriate response back to the RADAR
> set. That means that these systems can't detect a UFO unless it
> has a transponder. It also means that planes with special
> equipment could falsify their position. Second-trip responses
> also behave strangely, because the transponder response received
> is for the wrong request each time, giving a strange
> identification and altitude reading.
>
>
>
> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
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Date: Mon, 10 Apr 2000 15:37:12 EDT
Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird MotionsStatus:

Larry,

These are good questions. My listings were an effort to summarize JAMES' pelican data -- NOT mine as I have none except whatever James turned up -- and compare it to Arnold's sighting. Whatever deficiencies there are in the pelican data are just what I read from James' postings (and I have invited James to PLEASE correct, augment, or add to this database).

My point was not to say that in all instances of flight behavior listed that pelicans were an impossibility only that I was trying to ascertain what is the natural habit of the birds -- what has been observed. I raised this point in this manner because James kept insisting that Arnold's sighting details fit so many facets of well-known pelican behavior. So when I actually tabulated the Pelican Flight Behavior AS PRESENTED BY JAMES HIMSELF I was quite surprised to find how little correlation there was with the Flight Behavior in Arnold's case.

Very few of these points are dispositive or conclusive. Obviously it is possible for pelicans to have formations of exactly 9 birds but how COMMON is it? Is it something that is exceedingly rare? I don't know. I'm just presenting JAMES' OWN EVIDENCE and he happened to have nothing from ornithologists on formations of 9 pelicans only an account of about 90 pelicans organized in groups of about 30. This isn't very close to 9. James otherwise can only point to the unconfirmed newspaper clip about the Northwest pilots who allegedly saw 9 "round disks" which were supposedly actually pelicans -- which is suspicious for being a deliberate copycat case designed to discredit Arnold, it was not investigated by anyone and was unconfirmed by other observers or by any movie camera footage though the pilots were on a "saucer hunt" equipped with the camera.

The numbers of birds in a formation is not entirely arbitrary since as I understand it there are aerodynamic considerations in formation flying which may prefer larger numbers of birds taking advantage of the easier slipstream created by the formation. This is something ornithologists would know presumably. (I posted this point subsequent to the posting you responded to here.)

Some more COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 10 Apr 2000 1:23:59 PM Eastern Daylight Time, Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >

>

>

> On Fri, 7 Apr 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>
 > @Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 23:14:18 EDT
 > @From: RB47Expert@aol.com
 > @> @To: UFORL@listbot.com
 > @Subject: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions
 >
 >
 > Are we ducking the questions, or questioning the ducks? These
 > lists have raised some questions in my mind. They are indicated
 > by *** in the text below:
 >
 >
 > @>
 > @James,
 >
 > @We've all been taking too much for granted your claims that
 > @Arnold's objects matched the motions and formations of pelicans.
 > @I still have not seen the evidence for it except for formations
 > @moving in unison (my No. 4 below).
 >
 > @Here is a rough list of Arnold's observations about the objects'
 > @formation and motions with respect to terrain features. Please
 > @match this with detailed descriptions of pelicans exhibiting the
 > @same motions with respect to the same terrain features (mountain
 > @peaks, canyons, etc.) in the same type of formation. Just using
 > @a lot of "-ing" words is NOT sufficient:
 >
 > @MOTIONS & FORMATION FLIGHT REPORTED FOR ARNOLD'S OBJECTS
 >
 > @(1) SKIPPING: "Saucers skipping across water" or like "speed
 > @boats on rough water."
 >
 > *** Could this effect be caused by alternate zones of rising and
 > calm air? I'm not suggesting powerful thermals, but little ones.

COMMENTS: Possibly. There are a whole host of physical wave phenomena that could cause this and Arnold seized on imagery of water waves to describe it.

> @(2) WEAVING THE MOUNTAINTOPS: "Weaving in and out right above
 > @the mountaintops."
 >
 > *** This is based on the assumption that the objects were
 > actually at the distance of the mountaintops. Did Arnold ever say
 > they went behind anything other than Little Tahoma?

COMMENTS: Read what Arnold said very carefully (it's from his KWRC radio interview, June 26, 1947), he says "ABOVE the mountaintops," so there is actually no occultation to establish a distance (later in the interview he suggests they dipped down by 100 feet but that is too small even to be seen). But even if Arnold mistakenly

THOUGHT these mountaintops were Goat Ridge's peaks roughly 28 miles away it DOES NOT MATTER because if they were birds within a few miles of Arnold that STILL PUTS THEM OVER MOUNTAINS. And James has claimed pelican behavior is a close match -- so do pelicans fly this way over mountainous regions? Yes to your question, he suggested on occasion the objects dipped down very slightly in behind peaks of Goat Ridge but in other accounts this is so slight as to be questionable, or in the case of his drawing he has the objects high above Goat Ridge (which is at about 5,000-7,000 ft) on a line he has labeled as "10,000 ft." He told McDonald in Nov 1966 the o!

!

bjects increased in altitude from about 9,000 feet near Rainier to 13,000 feet passing Mt Adams, which by interpolation indicates an altitude around 11,000 feet over Goat Ridge. In general Arnold suggested an error margin of about +/- 1,000 feet for the altitude of the objects not just over Goat Ridge (unless he meant an actual physical undulation of that magnitude, but in the KWRC interview he gave the altitude drop as only 100 feet).

- > @ (3) IRREGULAR LIGHT FLASHES AT SAME TIME: Dipping down motion
- > @seemingly tipping or flipping wings, and simultaneously flashing
- > @intense blue-white light, "not in a regular rhythm" among the 9
- > @objects, but averaging 2-3 objects flashing every few seconds
- > @ (=1 flash/sec from the 9 or 1 flash every 9 seconds for any one
- > @object).
- >
- > *** This is the fact that confuses me most:
- >
- > 1. It is very hard for me to imagine pelicans giving off
- > sufficient reflections from the sun (Unless they had been
- > sprayed with a RADAR reflective coating of aluminum paint
- > to avoid collisions :)).
- >
- > 2. I also have trouble with the aerodynamic surfaces of an
- > aircraft producing the reflection, since the aircraft would
- > have to bank and yaw simultaneously in an attitude that would
- > not produce the observed direction of flight.
- >
- > 3. The ONLY thing I can think of that would make the reflection
- > in the observed direction while maintaining flight in the
- > observed direction is a flat-paned canopy of the type made
- > before and during World War II. But if the reflections were
- > observed during the entire observation, then that doesn't
- > make any sense.

COMMENTS: Bruce Maccabee did calculations on this List for curved mirror-like reflectors which could illuminate wider areas without having to precisely angle a flat mirror reflector in exactly the right direction. It still results in brilliant or blinding intensity.

- > @ (4) UNISON FORMATION MOTION: Formation generally moves in
- > @unison as if connected.
- >
- > @ (5) VERY ERRATIC INDIVIDUAL MOTIONS: But individual objects
- > @move "very erratically," "fluttering and jerking very rapidly."
- >
- > *** Sounds like birds to me.

COMMENTS: The VERY RAPID "fluttering" might be hummingbirds <g> but hardly large sailing birds such as pelicans, and it hardly fits ERRATIC JERKING motions.

- > @ (6) STRAIGHT LINE REVERSE ECHELON FORMATION: Flying in
- > @ "definite direction," a "straight line" in reverse echelon with
- > @the first object highest and the last lowest.
- >
- > *** Is this ever used by the military?

COMMENTS: I thought Joel Carpenter found something to this effect but I'm not sure it actually matched.

- > @ (7) FORMATION IN TWO GROUPS OF 4 AND 5 IN A SINGLE-FILE LINE:
- > @Formation split with a gap between the first 4 and last 5.
- >
- > *** Why doesn't this match pelicans? In flights of ducks I have
- > seen, sometimes a single duck will drop back, and a gap will
- > remain until the rear grouping can catch up with the front again.

COMMENTS: Maybe it does match pelicans. But James didn't present any evidence and I'm just summarizing what he presented. See my comments at the beginning.

- > @ (8) FORMATION OF 9.
- >
- > *** Why doesn't this match pelicans? Do they wait until they have
- > enough reservations for a convoy?

COMMENTS: Again, maybe it does match pelicans. But James didn't present any evidence and I'm just summarizing his material. See my comments at the beginning.

- > @ (9) SECOND TO LAST DARKER/DIFFERENT: Second to last object
- > @darker, slightly larger or slightly different in shape.
- >
- > *** IN other accounts I have read, the LAST object was the
- > different one.

COMMENTS: Again, I'm just summarizing James' data -- maybe there is info on this somewhere. I haven't seen it.

- > *** I don't know about pelicans, but ducks trade off leaders as
- > they fly. Every so often, the leader will peel off and attach to
- > one of the ends of the vee formation. Then one of the two ducks
- > next in line backs off, relinquishing the lead to the other.
- > Since the lead position uses up more energy to fly (the other
- > positions have added lift from the wake of the duck in front),
- > they all take turns leading. If pelicans do the same thing, then
- > the position of the dark one is a matter of chance.

COMMENTS: Of course this makes great flight dynamic and aerodynamic sense but we need to find out if pelicans do this. As I say my listing just capsulizes James' data on pelicans.

- > @(10) INTENSE ARC-LIKE BLINDING BRIGHTNESS. In the opposite
- > @part of the sky from the sun, no grazing-angle reflections of
- > @sunlight.
- >
- > @(11) HIGH VELOCITY. (Arnold's clocking indicates about 2
- > @deg/s angular velocity which for birds at 1 mile distance is
- > @about 125 mph, much too fast for birds with top speeds of 30
- > @possibly 50 mph.)
- >
- > *** This is assuming that the motions of Arnold's own plane did
- > not affect the timing.

COMMENTS: Right, this goes back to the issue of whether Arnold ORBITED birds so that his airplane created the panoramic sweep of the horizon painting the birds against widely separated landmarks. This would require dismissing Arnold's testimony that he saw the objects initially to his "far left" and that they crossed in front of him on a path nearly at right angles to his, etc. (there are several other observations reported that would also have to be thrown out). But if we accept Arnold's data and measurements we get a peak angular velocity of about 2 deg/s at the perpendicular crossing point to his line of sight.

- > @Correct me if I'm wrong, James, but I see nothing here (below)
- > @in your descriptions of pelican behavior, nor do I recall from
- > @your other postings, ANYTHING about PELICANS moving like (1)
- > @speedboats skipping across water, (2) weaving in and out of
- > @mountain peaks, (3) irregularly flashing intense light when
- > @dipping down and flipping/tipping, (5) very erratic individual
- > @motions, (6) straight line reverse echelon formation, (7)
- > @formation split into two groups of even APPROXIMATELY 4 and 5 in
- > @a single-file line with a gap in between, (8) a total number of
- > @only ABOUT 9, (9) and the second-to-LAST object

- > @darker/different.
- >
- > @Remember, the Arnold sighting is FAMOUS for the "saucers
- > @skipping across water" and you have showed me NOTHING of BIRD
- > @behavior that is like that, nothing from pelicans, ducks, snow
- > @geese, or whatever.
- >
- > @Instead, let's review what you presented below. If you have
- > @further evidence that bears on these specific points then PLEASE
- > @PRESENT IT and PLEASE USE MY NUMBERING (above and below)
- WITHOUT
- > @SKIPPING ANY. Give us your best shot.
- >
- > @So far as I can see your Pelican Evidence has the following:
- >
- > @PELICAN FORMATIONS & MOTIONS
- >
- > @ (1) UNISON FORMATION MOTION. (The only point in common with
- Arnold.)
- >
- > @ (2) BANKING MOTION. (When did Arnold's objects "bank"?
- > @Dipping down in altitude is not banking. Flipping or tipping
- > @wings is not banking. Pilots can explain the difference.)
- >
- > @ (3) FLAPPING WINGS SLOWLY IN UNISON. (Arnold never reported
- > @this. He said INDIVIDUAL objects "VERY RAPIDLY" fluttered and
- > @jerked but "ERRATICALLY" and NOT IN UNISON.)
- >
- > *** And if one pelican needs more energy farther back in the
- > line, does he have to wait for the leader to start flapping?

COMMENTS: This is JAMES' data.

- > @ (4) HALF DOZEN SLOW FLAPPINGS OF ALL BIRDS IN UNISON -- THEN
- > @GLIDING -- THEN SLOW FLAPPINGS IN UNISON -- ETC. (Arnold never
- > @reported all 9 objects "flapping" in unison like this. See
- > @Arnold List Nos. 3 and 5, above. He said 2-3 objects
- > @light-flashed/dipped altitude every 2-3 seconds IRREGULARLY, but
- > @NOT the whole chain of 9 objects in UNISON.)
- >
- > *** Do pelicans ALWAYS do this, or is this the USUAL behavior?

COMMENTS: This pattern is all that James presented.

- > @ (5) PRECISELY SPACED LINES OR V- OR L-FORMATIONS. (Arnold
- > @never said the objects were uniformly spaced, in fact mentioned
- > @a gap in the middle, and never reported a V-shape or L-shape
- > @formation.)

- >
- > *** With ducks, I have observed both Vee and straight line
- > (offset to one side) formations. Do pelicans also vary their
- > flight methods?

COMMENTS: Apparently they do (see my No. 10 below).

- > @ (6) SOARING HIGH ON THERMALS. (Arnold reported the objects
- > @more or less maintained the same height except rising gradually
- > @towards the end -- McDonald taking this as 9,000 feet near
- > @Rainier rising to 13,000 feet some 50 miles farther along near
- > @Adams, from his Arnold interviews in Nov 1966 -- which is less
- > @than a 1-degree rise and obviously not the classic birds
- > @"soaring on a thermal.")
- >
- > Are we talking about straight line soaring, or circular motion to
- > gain much altitude. Both are valid maneuvers (ask any sailplane
- > pilot). Straight line soaring is following the edge of a ridge
- > and gaining lift from the chain of updrafts there.

COMMENTS: Both straight-line and circular soaring are covered in this item and the next (No. 7) below.

- > @ (7) SPIRALLING UP TO SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET. (Arnold obviously
- > @reported no such thing.)
- >
- > *** But do they constantly spiral, or is that just how they get
- > up there in the first place? (And don't forget ridge thermals.)

COMMENTS: Again, this is JAMES' data I'm just the messenger, let him explain it. Or better yet, get some expert ornithologists.

- > @ (8) RETRACED PATHS. (Arnold again obviously reported no such thing.)
- >
- > *** Not necessary with ridge soaring!

COMMENTS: Again, James reported this.

- > @ (9) UNDULATING SHAPES OF THE V- OR L-FORMATIONS: (Arnold's
- > @description of a "Chinese kite tail" motion, however, is of
- > @"erratic" almost violent motion not the GRACEFUL UNDULATIONS of
- > @a formation of birds.)
- >
- > *** No, but it is a characteristic of striking a series of
- > updrafts interspersed by calm air. They hold sailplane races in
- > the Appalachians, and the same kind of motion is apparent as each

> plane flies into areas of rise and sink air.

COMMENTS: Maybe, maybe not if it does not create the violently erratic jerking motion Arnold tried to convey in his descriptions. But this item No. 9 recounts James' data which do not describe this, and only describe graceful maneuvers.

> @ (10) LEADER FLAPPING FIRST FOLLOWED BY THE REST. (This is not
> @a contradiction to UNISON FORMATION MOTION, No. 1, but an
> @alternative motion. But not reported by Arnold, though, unlike
> @No. 1. THIS is a "staccato" motion, one suddenly followed by
> @others like dominos, which is NOT "erratic.")
>
> *** Is this always true?

COMMENTS: Don't know. Only reporting what I read in James' posting.

> @ (11) THREE GROUPS OF ABOUT 30 EACH IN LINES THEN FORMING
"V's".
> @ (Still not Arnold's 9 in a line with a gap in the middle.
> @James, you keep saying in other postings that the number of 9
> @objects is so bird-like. Well lets hear some reports of
> @SINGLE-LINE FORMATIONS OF ABOUT 9 (or 8, 10, 11, 7, somewhere
> @around there) PELICANS with a GAP IN THE MIDDLE. Must be
> @billions of birds on earth surely if this is normal someone
> @would have seen it, especially given how fanatical birdwatchers
> @can be.)
>
> *** I have seen single lines of 9 ducks, sometimes with gaps.

COMMENTS: See my first remarks (above).

> @ (12) LEAD BIRD DARK -- REMAINDER WHITE. (Arnold said the 2nd-to-
LAST object was SLIGHTLY DARKER, and a bit larger, but as a matter of degree.
This was NOT the LEAD object.)
>
> *** Again, is this always true? If pelicans do anything like
> ducks do, the lead keeps changing. The exception is a mother
> leading her young brood (flight school). In that case, the mother
> always takes the lead.

COMMENTS: See above.

> @Contrary to your claim of demonstrating that Arnold's objects exhibited "several
proven" characteristics of a formation of Pelicans, you've in fact shown only 1 out of
12 pelican flight/formation characteristics that match Arnold's objects. I've further
shown 10 additional flight/formation characteristics that Arnold reported for which
you have yet to show ANY matches from evidence of pelicans.
>
> @Brad

- >
- >
- > @P.S.: As for the Chicago Tribune supposedly being discredited
- > @as misquoting Arnold about "taking out his watch" (so therefore
- > @we're not supposed to believe the Tribune quotes of Arnold on
- > @other points such as objects flying behind Rainier) it was NOT
- > @later "clarified" that he had a "stopwatch" on his instrument
- > @panel as HE DIDN'T. It is indisputable that the KWRC radio
- > @interview quotes Arnold saying "I looked at my watch" so it was
- > @Arnold who misspoke both times, not the Chicago Tribune reporter
- > @who misquoted.
- >
- > *** There may be a difference in regional linguistics here. Where
- > I live, everyone calls the thing on the wall a "clock" and the
- > thing on your wrist a "watch." But I have been places (primarily
- > Spanish neighborhoods) where everyone called both objects a
- > "clock." I think the reason for this is that the Spanish language
- > does not have the same distinction of timepieces. Their first
- > word "reloj" (clock) means either a clock or a watch, but their
- > second word "despertador" (waker) refers to any timepiece that
- > can wake you up). People who use "clock" for both time pieces
- > tend to say "watch" to refer to a stopwatch.
- >
- > I have also been places (primarily seaports and naval bases)
- > where they call both objects a "watch" from naval practice. The
- > Navy seems to rename everything (see my piece on "secure the
- > building" on the English Language section of my website). I have
- > two friends in Virginia who always say "watch. In the Arnold
- > case, somebody may have made an unwarranted assumption due to
- > their different word usages.

COMMENTS: Arnold was not Spanish and was never in the Navy or maritime service. Dialect differences do not explain Arnold claiming he used a "stopwatch." But a sports background does and Arnold played college football.

- > So the whole misunderstanding here may stem from different use of
- > words in different regions. For instance, everyone here says to
- > find a "bucket" for them but where my grandmother lives, everyone
- > wants a "pail" instead. Here, we "plug in" and "turn on"
- > electrical appliances, but just 100 miles to the south, they
- > "plug up" and "put on" everything. But we recently got a little
- > British English in our vocabularies. They just put in a
- > roundabout.
- >
- >
- > SOME OTHER THOUGHTS:
- >
- > There are many activities which can cause UFO sightings, but are
- > not thought of when possible causes are considered:
- >

> 1. Unlisted flights:

COMMENTS: Not relevant to the Arnold case. A flight of 9 aircraft would have been found out whether listed or not due to the glare of nationwide publicity.

When a sighting is reported, the first thing

> somebody does is call the local airport. When they say they had
> no planes up, the investigators **WRONGLY** assume that a plane could
> not have caused the sighting. But there are two reasons why that
> is not true:

>

> A: Military, commercial, and private airports each have
> information on primarily the kind of flight that uses that
> kind of airport. They each know very little about the other
> two types of planes that happen to be in the air.

>

> B: Some aircraft (mostly private pilots flying Visual Flight
> Rules) are not on any list.

>

> 2. Illegal activity: Many UFO sightings have been traced to
> people engaged in illegal activity. Several sightings have been
> shown to be caused by poachers taking game out of season. One
> group was using a helicopter. During the years 1974 to 1979, a
> series of UFO sightings along the US-Mexico border baffled
> investigators: meteors that always went straight up. They finally
> caught some criminals using model rockets to smuggle drugs into
> the US. Of course, we can't forget the "mutes." Members of a
> satanic cult were jailed in the mid 1980s for killing cattle
> belonging to farmers and taking animal parts for their rituals.

COMMENTS: I never heard there were any arrests of Satanists accused of cattle mutilations.

I'm still waiting for proof of that ballooning ad in the magazine that sounds like a distorted echo of the Zamora case (unless it's your memory playing tricks).

Have you tried reconstructing what magazines you were reading in the mid-60's then going to a library to browse in the archives?

I know you're just digressing and sidetracking here but it's getting quite far afield from the Arnold case in 1947.

> They were traced to activities in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota,
> Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and California.

COMMENTS: Oh come on now! There were no arrests of Satanists "traced" to mutilations in 9 states!!!! I was willing to entertain the possibility of some arrests of

Satanists linked to a few localized cases but not this!!! You blew your credibility here. Prove it.

- > 3. Unusual objects in or superimposed on the air: Escaped
- > advertizing balloons (we had a life-sized car flying upside down
- > here a few years ago), ultralight aircraft, and kites come to
- > mind. I have an oval kite that rotates on its transverse axis and
- > is made of reflective diffraction grating mylar. It even LOOKS
- > like a "classic" flying saucer shape in flight (I haven't gotten
- > any reports that coincide with when I was flying it yet).

COMMENTS: I doubt that Mylar kites existed in 1947.

- > Also reported in my area: exploding pole transformers, a barium
- > cloud (saw it myself), a building collapsed and tore down power
- > lines, power lines arcing to trees, fireworks (in January?), a
- > helicopter lifting large beams to the roof of a new church, the
- > swinging ball of a large crane (seen at night in a high wind), a
- > power line insulator reflecting a streetlight, headlights
- > reflected from building windows, burning debris from a fire in a
- > trash dump, and (of course) fire balloons launched by students.
- >
- > 4. Police activity: We had a report last week of two lighted
- > objects hovering over a wooded area, coincident with a power
- > failure. Police with helicopters and nightscopes were hunting for
- > a man who had just killed his girlfriend and set fire to both of
- > their houses (it seems the IRS was after him for back taxes, and
- > he went nuts). Power was cut to prevent one of the fires from
- > spreading. In this case, the report was made to police, who
- > immediately identified their helicopters. But if the report had
- > gone to a regional UFO group instead of the police, then the
- > trail would have been cold by the time the investigators arrived.
- > Other cases here included police helicopters being used to look
- > for traffic violators, other manhunts, and a police car with its
- > lights flashing up on a hill (the observer couldn't see the hill
- > at night).

COMMENTS: Still farther afield from Arnold 1947.

- > 5. Combined independent effects: I wouldn't have believed this
- > explanation if I hadn't seen it myself. A lady friend reported to
- > me several years ago that she had seen a large white bird-shaped
- > object chasing a car. It was reported to be bigger than the car
- > roaring very loud, and it didn't flap like a bird. I went with
- > her to the scene (a new shopping center), and after a few
- > minutes, observed almost a repeat of the event. The differences

> were that the roaring started halfway through the sighting, there
 > was no car being chased, and the object landed. It landed on the
 > parking lot, much closer than it at first seemed to be. It was a
 > seagull ... in southern Indiana! The roar turned out to be from a
 > quarry crane hidden behind a nearby hill, which happened to line
 > up with the road. The car and the seagull happened to have lined
 > up perfectly the first time, but only from the viewpoint of the
 > witness. It was the roar that had attracted her attention to the
 > bird, and she assumed it to be larger than ia bird because of the
 > roar.

COMMENTS: I hope this isn't leading to a new explanation of the Zamora case!

> Another weird case here was a sighting at night of an orange
 > glowing object, followed by the appearance of a series of
 > concentric rings of dead grass in a yard the next day. Two
 > independent pranks by teenagers were responsible. One launched a
 > fire balloon. The other played a trick on his girlfriend by
 > making a "target for planes" with a stick, string, and
 > Spectracide on the lawn of her house. Independent events strike
 > again.

COMMENTS: Are you SURE that Arnold didn't merely see 9 FIRE BALLOONS
 tied together????? <g>

Seriously, Larry, do you think you could ever post for one month straight on UFO's
 without a single mention of fire balloons?

> AND AN INTERESTING FACT:

>
 > I found out recently that most Air Traffic Control systems in the
 > US and Canada no longer have primary reflected RADAR capability.
 > Most of them use transponders exclusively now. The RADAR sends
 > out a much lower power coded request, and the aircraft
 > transponder transmits the appropriate response back to the RADAR
 > set. That means that these systems can't detect a UFO unless it
 > has a transponder. It also means that planes with special
 > equipment could falsify their position. Second-trip responses
 > also behave strangely, because the transponder response received
 > is for the wrong request each time, giving a strange
 > identification and altitude reading.

>
 >
 >

> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ----
 > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
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Date: Mon, 10 Apr 2000 21:46:05 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

PREVIOUSLY BRAD WROTE>

>>(3) IRREGULAR LIGHT FLASHES AT SAME TIME: Dipping down motion
>>seemingly tipping or flipping wings, and simultaneously flashing
>>intense blue-white light, "not in a regular rhythm" among the 9
>>objects, but averaging 2-3 objects flashing every few seconds
>>(=1 flash/sec from the 9 or 1 flash every 9 seconds for any one
>>object).

JAMES RESPONDED:

>It's all so subjective. Not only was Arnold's observation brief,
>he was in the meantime rolling his window down, turning his
>airplane around, trying to measure the comparative size of a
>distant DC-4... and then immeasurably compounded by the fact we
>primarily have to rely on Arnold's story subsequent to the
>'flying saucer' hysterics he initiated.

If its all "so subjective" why bother to discuss this case at all?
Could be mirage, snow, clouds, meteors, birds, motes in the eye,
reflections off windows, drops of water on windows,
all of which have been proposed by sober, considerate citizens
of the world.

On the other hand, in terms of detecting flashes every several seconds
or whatever, the observation was not "brief" (Arnold himself pointed out
that one can see a lot in a couple of minutes). You seem to imply
he couldn't chew gum and tie his shoes at the same time.

Vis: he was turning his airplane, rolliwing down his
window, trying to measure the angular size of a comparable
distant aircraft... etc.

Well, guess what, he didn't try to do all these things at the same time.

And as for the "hysterics" that followed, of course, the question becomes
how much "feedback" there was that could have modified his
report. But it certainly seemed that Arnold felt it his duty to provide
the

best report he could to the Air Force, hysteria notwithstanding.
Remember, at that time one of the suggested explanations was
Soviet aircraft and you can bet that thought led a number of
patriotic individuals to report sightings, including Arnold.
Under these conditions the objective would be to provide the
most accrate report possible to aid in determining the nature
of the objects and, if possible , their Soviet origin,.

BIG SNIP

BRAD WROTE

>>(10) INTENSE ARC-LIKE BLINDING BRIGHTNESS. In the opposite
>>part of the sky from the sun, no grazing-angle reflections of
>>sunlight.

JAMES RESPONDED:

>How do _you_ explain this in relation to, hypothetically, nine
>spaceships from another planet/dimension?

>Isn't that - as applies to all other demands for non-terrestrial
>'evidence' - somewhat out of context?

>Even though it's extremely difficult to locate any comparative
>_documented_ sightings - and almost impossible from pilots who
>observed a high altitude formation of AWP's in perfect visibility
>- we can perhaps note a previously mentioned comment published by
>G. Alexander Virden:

>"The sun burns the whites of their perfectly rigid backs upon the
>negative of my mind, blinding my eye to all else".

>Sounds like a 'blinding' reference to me and this wasn't of AWP's
i>n 'perfect' conditions, as a pilot might experience.

Sounds more like a poetic reference than a semi-quantitative
report. He talks about "perfectly rigid backs." HAHAHAHA
perfectly rigid? Do they never move their wings?

Anyway, you don't seem to get it. If there is a choice between
ET spacecraft and Pelicans you chose pelicans even if there
are valid arguments against the pelican explanation
(DRAW A MAP and FLASH). Not exactly "any explanation
is better than none...." but close!

The fact is, ET spacecraft is the last SUGGESTION after
all other explanations have been rejected. You claim tha the
Pelican BRIef cannot be rejected and therefore they MUST HAVE
BEEN PELICANS.

AND yet the DRAW A MAP and FLASH objections are like
water on a pelican's back (water rolling off) as far as you are
concerned...

don't even address them quantitatively. Be more like an
ostrich and stick your head in the sand.... maybe DRAW A
MAP and FLASH will go away.

Well, not so quickly will we embrace the Pelican Brief....
those of us who have put it to the critical test

DRAW A MAP know that Arnold would have had to be temporarily bereft of his senses to have gotten it ALL WRONG with respect to the apparent flight path and flight time of the objects. OF course, HALLUCINATION and MENTAL PROBLEMS are the ultimate resort of the skeptic who can't accept the obvious and therefore blames the witness (ultimately you can't trust witnesses unless their sightings are explainable).

To address another part of James' comment:

>How do _you_ explain this in relation to, hypothetically, nine
>spaceships from another planet/dimension?

UFOS/Spaceships/etc. can do ANYTHING... because we don't know what they are, how they exist, what they can do, etc. We wouldn't expect them to violate the laws of physics as we now know them BUT (a) we don't know everything and (b) a non-violation might APPEAR as a violation to us because we don't understand completely what we do know!

Anyway, the bottom line is, there is nothing written in the Star Trek Handbook that says a "spaceship" can't have a shiny flat surface or can't send off brief intense pulses of light or whatever.

So, there is no point in arguing about what a spaceship can or cannot do.

The argument is about what the CANDIDATE EXPLANATORY PHENOMENON (in this case, pelicans) can do.

Brad wrote:

>>(11) HIGH VELOCITY. (Arnold's clocking indicates about 2
>>deg/sec angular velocity which for birds at 1 mile distance is
>>about 125 mph, much too fast for birds with top speeds of 30
>>possibly 50 mph.).

>Perhaps re Arnold's 'clocking' et al, it's now evidently
judicious to take a step back, or several, and conversely ask,
>_with over 50 years hindsight_, what factual evidence exists that
these nine unidentified airborne objects were realistically
>extremely thin and historically unique vessels on an undulating
>flight, weaving through the Cascade's peaks.>

Irrelevant. We have Arnold's report,. You are trying to force a square peg (sighting) into a round hole (pelicans)

I claim, and so do, that your square peg will never make it.

>I mean... think about it.. the only evidence for conceivably
>NINE, wafer-thin, ET spaceships now requires you to move the
>mountain to even sustain a case.

No need to move a mountain to DRAW A MAP or

FLASH.

>And you're questioning the comprehensive, infinitely more likely
>FACTS I've established?

We don't question your Pelican Brief Facts. We do question
your "mapping " of those facts onto the Arnold sighting.

>I assuredly have no problem - as will ensue - highlighting the
>facts to any objective scientific scrutiny.

<

Neither do I. LET THE SCRUTINY BEGIN!

(if it hasn't already begun!

(To 99.9999999999% of the world this is a tempest in a teapot
anyway!)

—
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Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2000 16:52:49 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS Kinesiology <lrobin@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.96.1000411162817.25424A-100000@juliet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Mon, 10 Apr 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

@Date: Mon, 10 Apr 2000 15:31:25 EDT
@From: RB47Expert@aol.com
@@To: UFORL@listbot.com
@Subject: Re: Arnold's Objects & Bird Motions

@
@Larry,

(SNIP)

@COMMENTS: Arnold was not Spanish and was never in the Navy or
@maritime service. Dialect differences do not explain Arnold
@claiming he used a "stopwatch." But a sports background does
@and Arnold played college football.

I was thinking of the REPORTER misunderstanding Arnold because of
a possible difference in usage. Those variations were examples,
there are other regional variations on the usage of those two
words. For instance, in Norfolk Virginia, not only the people IN
the Navy but also the general population tends to use naval
usage, just because there are so many people living there who are
in the Navy.

I was in a department store there a few years ago, and there was
a sign on a water fountain that said "SECURED." Only someone who
lived there or knew the naval term would know that it means that
it was turned off because it didn't work.

@> So the whole misunderstanding here may stem from different use of
@> words in different regions. For instance, everyone here says to
@> find a "bucket" for them but where my grandmother lives, everyone
@> wants a "pail" instead. Here, we "plug in" and "turn on"
@> electrical appliances, but just 100 miles to the south, they
@> "plug up" and "put on" everything. But we recently got a little
@> British English in our vocabularies. They just put in a
@> roundabout.
@>

Note: I did not intend this part to refer to just the Arnold case:

@> SOME OTHER THOUGHTS:

@> There are many activities which can cause UFO sightings, but are
@> not thought of when possible causes are considered:

@> 1. Unlisted flights:

@COMMENTS: Not relevant to the Arnold case. A flight of 9
@aircraft would have been found out whether listed or not due to
@the glare of nationwide publicity.

Really? By the time they heard about it, they might not have connected it to their own activities, especially if their work was routine. According to Jenny Randles' book "UFOs, Danger in the Air," the crews of the Venoms in the Lakenheath/Bentwaters case were unaware that their activity that night was reported as a UFO until recently. They said they were routinely scrambled to investigate strange RADAR echoes, because they were still learning about RADAR.

@> When a sighting is reported, the first thing
@> somebody does is call the local airport. When they say they had
@> no planes up, the investigators WRONGLY assume that a plane could
@> not have caused the sighting. But there are two reasons why that
@> is not true:

@> A: Military, commercial, and private airports each have
@> information onm primarily the kind of flight that uses that
@> kind of airport. They each know very little about the other
@> two types of planes that happen to in the air.

@> B: Some aircraft (mostly private pilots flying Visual Flight
@> Rules) are not on any list.

@> 2. Illegal activity: Many UFO sightings have been traced to
@> people engaged in illegal activity. Several sightings have been
@> shown to be caused by poachers taking game out of season. One
@> group was using a helicopter. During the years 1974 to 1979, a
@> series of UFO sightings along the US-Mexico border baffled
@> investigators: meteors that always went straight up. They finally
@> caught some criminals using model rockets to smuggle drugs into
@> the US. Of course, we can't forget the "mutes." Members of a
@> satanic cult were jailed in the mid 1980s for killing cattle
@> belonging to farmers and taking animal parts for their rituals.

@COMMENTS: I never heard there were any arrests of Satanists
@accused of cattle mutilations.

I DO have that handy. I will find it and post it later this week.

@I'm still waiting for proof of that ballooning ad in the
@magazine that sounds like a distorted echo of the Zamora case
@(unless it's your memory playing tricks).

@Have you tried reconstructing what magazines you were reading in
@the mid-60's then going to a library to browse in the archives?

@I know you're just digressing and sidetracking here but it's
@getting quite far afield from the Arnold case in 1947.

@> They were traced to activities in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota,
@> Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and California.

@COMMENTS: Oh come on now! There were no arrests of Satanists
@"traced" to mutilations in 9 states!!!! I was willing to
@entertain the possibility of some arrests of Satanists linked to
@a few localized cases but not this!!! You blew your credibility
@here. Prove it.

I will post the reference. I have to leave this location to get
it.

@> 3. Unusual objects in or superimposed on the air: Escaped
@> advertizing balloons (we had a life-sized car flying upside down
@> here a few years ago), ultralight aircraft, and kites come to
@> mind. I have an oval kite that rotates on its transverse axis and
@> is made of reflective diffraction grating mylar. It even LOOKS
@> like a "classic" flying saucer shape in flight (I haven't gotten
@> any reports that coincide with when I was flying it yet).

@COMMENTS: I doubt that Mylar kites existed in 1947.

I didn't intend it to refer to Arnold, but to spark some thoughts
about alternatives in the Arnold case.

@> Also reported in my area: exploding pole transformers, a barium
@> cloud (saw it myself), a building collapsed and tore down power
@> lines, power lines arcing to trees, fireworks (in January?), a
@> helicopter lifting large beams to the roof of a new church, the
@> swinging ball of a large crane (seen at night in a high wind), a
@> power line insulator reflecting a streetlight, headlights
@> reflected from building windows, burning debris from a fire in a
@> trash dump, and (of course) fire balloons launched by students.

@> 4. Police activity: We had a report last week of two lighted
@> objects hovering over a wooded area, coincident with a power
@> failure. Police with helicopters and nightscopes were hunting for

@> a man who had just killed his girlfriend and set fire to both of
@> their houses (it seems the IRS was after him for back taxes, and
@> he went nuts). Power was cut to prevent one of the fires from
@> spreading. In this case, the report was made to police, who
@> immediately identified their helicopters. But if the report had
@> gone to a regional UFO group instead of the police, then the
@> trail would have been cold by the time the investigators arrived.
@> Other cases here included police helicopters being used to look
@> for traffic violators, other manhunts, and a police car with its
@> lights flashing up on a hill (the observer couldn't see the hill
@> at night).

@COMMENTS: Still farther afield from Arnold 1947.

No, but start thinking about other stuff that might have been
going on in 1947. Brainstorm!

@> 5. Combined independent effects: I wouldn't have believed this
@> explanation if I hadn't seen it myself. A lady friend reported to
@> me several years ago that she had seen a large white bird-shaped
@> object chasing a car. It was reported to be bigger than the car
@> roaring very loud, and it didn't flap like a bird. I went with
@> her to the scene (a new shopping center), and after a few
@> minutes, observed almost a repeat of the event. The differences
@> were that the roaring started halfway through the sighting, there
@> was no car being chased, and the object landed. It landed on the
@> parking lot, much closer than it at first seemed to be. It was a
@> seagull ... in southern Indiana! The roar turned out to be from a
@> quarry crane hidden behind a nearby hill, which happened to line
@> up with the road. The car and the seagull happened to have lined
@> up perfectly the first time, but only from the viewpoint of the
@> witness. It was the roar that had attracted her attention to the
@> bird, and she assumed it to be larger than a bird because of the
@> roar.

@COMMENTS: I hope this isn't leading to a new explanation of the
@Zamora case!

Nope! Just the Bloomington Big Bird.

@> Another weird case here was a sighting at night of an orange
@> glowing object, followed by the appearance of a series of
@> concentric rings of dead grass in a yard the next day. Two
@> independent pranks by teenagers were responsible. One launched a
@> fire balloon. The other played a trick on his girlfriend by
@> making a "target for planes" with a stick, string, and
@> Spectracide on the lawn of her house. Independent events strike
@> again.

@COMMENTS: Are you SURE that Arnold didn't merely see 9 FIRE

@BALLOONS tied together????? <g>

Yes. They dont reflect that brightly, and they don't fly at high speeds relative to the wind.

@Seriously, Larry, do you think you could ever post for one month @straight on UFO's without a single mention of fire balloons?

Only if no cases arise that could be explained by fire balloons.

@> AND AN INTERESTING FACT:

@> I found out recently that most Air Traffic Control systems in the
@> US and Canada no longer have primary reflected RADAR capability.
@> Most of them use transponders exclusively now. The RADAR sends
@> out a much lower power coded request, and the aircraft
@> transponder transmits the appropriate response back to the RADAR
@> set. That means that these systems can't detect a UFO unless it
@> has a transponder. It also means that planes with special
@> equipment could falsify their position. Second-trip responses
@> also behave strangely, because the transponder response received
@> is for the wrong request each time, giving a strange
@> identification and altitude reading.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> 1 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 "Trying to balance the federal budget is
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 like trying to sew a button on a custard
pie." Will Rogers

—
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Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2000 19:20:47 +0200
boundary="part1_2b.41c734f.26228d74_boundary";
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I need to locate a copy of Morris K. Jessup's "The Case for UFOs" (Citadel 1955). Somebody can lend it to me? I will cover all expenses.

I am specifically interested in reading how Mr. Jessup presented the famous teleportation of an Spanish soldier between Philippines and Mexico in the XVI century, so I just need those pages.

Thanks in advance for your help.
Luis R. González Manso

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2000 13:02:11 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry C Robinson <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.3.96.1000413115219.29724A-100000@lear.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

Our email system here is going through some transformations. Service has been spotty, but I hope to have some REAL capabilities once the change is made (like real attachment functions).

Now on to the mutilations I mentioned earlier.

I found 3 of the books (and part of a 4th) containing information on the arrest of satanic cult leaders responsible for mutilations in many states:

Ronald Story's "The Encyclopedia of UFOs" p22 contains the following information:

The "unnatural" mutilations occurred in the following states: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Colorado, Texas, Arizona, and California in 1974 and 1975.

Investigators closed in on and arrested leaders of a satanic cult.

Peter Brookesmith's "UFOs: The Complete Sightings" says the wave occurred in 1975-1976, but cases continued into the 1990s.

In 1981, tissue samples were taken to a lab in Briggsdale CO. The lab was broken into and the tissues were stolen.

A wave occurred in Alabama in 1992.

Brookesmith also mentions in the case of Snippy the Horse (Alamosa CO, 9/8/67) that there were 8 other similar mutilations in the following weeks, plus some in Pennsylvania that year.

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I have a file of notes from various sources (including TV shows) on the

subject. Unfortunately, until I proposed the Socorro solution, I didn't realize how important the references to the data were, since it was originally intended only for my own use. I wrote down the facts, but not where they came from. I was more interested in saving file space at the time.

The file contains these additional items:

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- The satanic cult had a helicopter with a chase-light unit on it. It was connected to lights on a large hoop attached around the helicopter. This was used to make the appearance of lights whirling around the edge of a large disk.
- When they were discovered in the act, they turned on the chase lights while they were taking off. This misled authorities to look for a UFO instead of a cult.
- The cult moved to another state whenever the law started to get too close.
- As soon as members got out of jail, they moved to another state and started their rituals again, using "stolen" animals (but minus the helicopter).
- There are suspicions that some of them were in Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Honduras in the middle 1990s. They were suspected by one expert in the chupacabras cases.

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Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2000 13:40:46 -0600

Message-ID:

<NDBBJDADIKMPKKPNEIOFIELACBAA.dnewby@ix.netcom.com>
charset="US-ASCII"

In-Importance: Normal

Status:

Satanic cults? Perhaps it was pelicans? I suspect there are a number of stealth-like abilities possessed by brown pelicans. Especially at night.

-----Original Message-----

From: Larry C Robinson [mailto:lrobin@indiana.edu]

Sent: Thursday, April 13, 2000 12:02 PM Subject: Email and Mutes

[...deletia...]

Now on to the mutilations I mentioned earlier.

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---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2000 17:40:29 EDT

Subject: Re: Book WantedStatus:

Hello Luis,

I have the book but cannot loan it out as I just don't a habit of loaning. Sorry.....my dearest friends are even bad about returning!! But if you want me to look into that case I can gladly assist you.

Kathleen Andersen

MUFON Seattle

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2000 18:01:02 EDT
Subject: Re: Email and MutesStatus:

Larry,

I do hope your E-mail system improves.

None of your references substantiates your original assertion that there had been arrests of Satanic cult members responsible for mutilations in 11 states.

The Ron Story reference mentions mutilations occurring in 10 states but does not document that Satanic cultists had been arrested for causing the mutilations in those 10 states. There's a big difference there and I hope you can see that.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 13 Apr 2000 2:29:24 PM Eastern Daylight Time, Larry C Robinson <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >
>
> Our email system here is going through some transformations. Service has
> been spotty, but I hope to have some REAL capabilities once the change is
> made (like real attachment functions).
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>
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>
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>
> ***
>
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>
>
>
>
> ---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2000 13:03:08 +0200
charset="iso-8859-1"Precedence: bulk
Status:

Many thanks to everybody for your help (Kathleen Andersen got a copy to xerox me).

As a retribution, I will offer some explanations. I began searching the question of teleportations after my good Argentinian friend, Alejandro Agostinelli definitely uncover that the famous Vidal teleportation was a film publicity hoax. We decided to prepare an article about it for The Anomalist, so I decided to tackle with other teleportations.

We located references to several cases in Argentina and Brazil (Creighton in FSR -unfortunately I have been still unable to obtain a copy-) and afterwards I discovered that a similar "flap" of teleportation allegedly from Spain to Chile were circulated in 1979, here in Spain. In a recent book just published here in Spain, such "travels" are considered "urban legends".

None of the cases we located have been substantiated, but we are open to hearing of additional cases.

Centering in the Spanish "Aparecido" in the XVI century (1593), according to an article written by Mr.X (his legal name) in FORTEAN TIMES 52: 55-59, Morris K. Jessup was the one who first recounted the story relating it with UFOs. He gave as his sources:

Luis González Obregon, "Las calles de Mexico"
Antonio de Morga, "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas"

and referred vaguely to "the records of the chroniclers of the Order of San Augustin and the Order of Santo Domingo".

Mr. X tried to verify this, and that he what he discovered:

Obregón cited as his source Antonio de Morga, but Antonio de Morga did not mention anything about the teleportation.

But, Mr. X added: "Both Gonzalez Obregon and Father Gaspar de San Agustín -whose Conquista de las Islas Filipinas published in 1698 is quoted by Obregon - say the mysterious soldier appeared in Mexico City on the same day that the Governor died, October 25th, 1593".

Mr. X located some instances of foreknowledge of the Governor's death in other book written in 1640, but no reference to the Aparecido. The only other reference is in a book written in 1906.

In the end, Mr. X concluded that there are not known contemporary chronicles

about the "Aparecido" and that probably it was just a "ghost story" added by Father Gaspar de Agustin, more than a century after the alleged event.

I hope this helps,
Luis R. González Manso

Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2000 13:03:08 +0200

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Many thanks to everybody for your help (Kathleen Andersen got a copy to xerox me).

As a retribution, I will offer some explanations. I began searching the question of teleportations after my good Argentinian friend, Alejandro Agostinelli definitely uncover that the famous Vidal teleportation was a film publicity hoax. We decided to prepare an article about it for The Anomalist, so I decided to tackle with other teleportations.

We located references to several cases in Argentina and Brazil (Creighton in FSR -unfortunately I have been still unable to obtain a copy-) and afterwards I discovered that a similar "flap" of teleportation allegedly from Spain to Chile were circulated in 1979, here in Spain. In a recent book just published here in Spain, such "travels" are considered "urban legends".

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2000 09:47:54 -0500 (EST)
From: Larry C Robinson <lrobins@indiana.edu>
In-Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.3.96.1000414083147.12192A-100000@lear.ucs.indiana.edu>
Status:

On Thu, 13 Apr 2000 RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>

> Larry,

> I do hope your E-mail system improves.

Very soon, I hope to be able to actually look at your old posts without having to enter the editor to see the ends of the paragraphs. However, there is one drawback: All of the old Email I save will lose its date information. The date of the message will become today's date (the date of the transfer). Since this message is still on the old system, it will be affected too.

> None of your references substantiates your original assertion that there
> had been arrests of Satanic cult members responsible for mutilations in
> 11 states.

> The Ron Story reference mentions mutilations occurring in 10 states but
> does not document that Satanic cultists had been arrested for causing
> the mutilations in those 10 states. There's a big difference there and
> I hope you can see that.

> Brad

I realize that all too well. I gave you what I had handy. I think the documentation of the arrests is on a video, but I don't know which one. It might even be on a video about cults (not UFOs). I have over 240 hours of documentaries about UFOs on video tape. Finding it is going to be a major chore. My media system is busy doing something else right now, so it might be several months before I could get to that. Then, at an average of 6 hours a week, it will take an average of half a year just to find it. Is this important enough to pursue?

The curse of too much data! I am glad that I kept the files on paper, or I wouldn't have even that. My ex took the computer stuff in the divorce several years ago. (Horrors! Another thought just struck! She may have ended up with the video tape with the data, if it was intermixed with movies on the same cassette. Most of my UFO stuff was on separate dedicated tapes, but if movies and UFO programs were timer-recorded on the

same day, then they ended up on the same tape.)

It DOES mention that they caught the leaders (look farther down the page), but gives no date.

But you are mistaken in your assumption. They were convicted only in the one state where they were caught:

- They were caught in the act of the crime they were convicted for.
- The apprehension happened sometime in the '80s. The statute of limitations had already run out for the big wave in 1974-1975.
- There wasn't enough evidence to extradict and convict them in the other states.
- There wasn't much of a charge to convict them on, so they were out after a short sentence.
- I think the list of states I quoted earlier came from testimony of a cult member who was given immunity.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

—
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Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2000 11:49:20 EDT
Subject: Re: Email and MutesStatus:

Larry,

Try hand-dating the first message of each date if your system will at least keep them in the same chronological order.

I think you're missing the point. UFOlogists have never heard of any such alleged comprehensive explanation of mutes in 11 states caused by a Satanic group with actual arrests and confessions. Why don't you check with researchers involved in mutes?

Brad

In a message dated 4/14/00 8:09:31 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

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>

> Larry,

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---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <UFORL-return-1913-8364808@listbot.com>

Received: from rly-ye01.mx.aol.com (rly-ye01.mail.aol.com [172.18.151.198])
by air-ye03.mx.aol.com (v71.10) with ESMTP; Fri, 14 Apr 2000 11:09:31 2000

Received: from lbmail14.listbot.com ([204.71.191.208]) by
rly-ye01.mx.aol.com (v71.10) with ESMTP; Fri, 14 Apr 2000 11:09:09 -0400

Received: (qmail 14638 invoked by uid 7797); 14 Apr 2000 15:15:38 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

Received: (qmail 18153 invoked from network); 14 Apr 2000 14:47:58 -0000

Received: from fins.uits.indiana.edu (129.79.6.185)

by lb2.listbot.com with SMTP; 14 Apr 2000 14:47:58 -0000

Received: from lear.ucs.indiana.edu (lrobin@lear.ucs.indiana.edu
[129.79.5.208])

by fins.uits.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.1IUPO) with ESMTP id JAA17637

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Fri, 14 Apr 2000 09:47:54 -0500 (EST)

Received: from localhost (lrobin@localhost)

by lear.ucs.indiana.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3/1.2lear-imap3) with SMTP id JAA13931

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Fri, 14 Apr 2000 09:47:54 -0500 (EST)

Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2000 09:47:54 -0500 (EST)

From: Larry C Robinson <lrobin@indiana.edu>

In-Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.3.96.1000414083147.12192A-
100000@lear.ucs.indiana.edu>

>>

—
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Date: Sun, 16 Apr 2000 15:15:04 EDT
Subject: Re: STS-75 "UFO Videos" Status: O

Subject: Does ANYBODY Believe UFOMAG's STS-75 "Smoking Gun"?

I'm considering writing a long debunking of the UFO magazine (www.ufomag.co.uk) video on a "Smoking Gun" UFO scenes from STS-75, revealed in Nevada and on their home page a few months ago.

But I asked myself, why bother? Nobody but a handful of eager-believers seems to have fallen for it.

Has anybody seen ANY "real ufologist" (aside from "Filer's Files") endorse these claims, thus making a detailed refutation necessary?

Please pass around and re-post this genuine request.

Jim Oberg

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Mon, 17 Apr 2000 17:43:56 +0100 (BST)

Status:

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>seems to have fallen for it.
>
>Has anybody seen ANY "real ufologist" (aside from "Filer's Files")
>endorse these claims, thus making a detailed refutation necessary?

Jim,

The 'Secret NASA Transmissions' video is now being marketed by 'UFO Magazine' (see their web site) in conjunction with a forthcoming conference. I'm sure the assembled mass would by any definition strictly qualify as 'eager believers'.

The conference content perhaps confirms why 'ufology' is open to comments that it has become something of a 'freak show' circus.

Larry Warren tells of underground alien bases at RAF Bentwaters and Woodbridge... Robert and Ryan Wood endorse the MJ-12 documents and this diabolical cover up we all endure... alien abductions... aliens mutilating cattle... it's pretty much the standard fare nowadays and recently available in staggering quantities at Laughlin.

Has 'ufology' ever been more scientifically reviled and irrelevant?

I'm seriously surprised not to see Laughlin stars Reed and Raith [aliens made us poor - send money] are guest speakers at the UK conference, although they may well be.

That's not to disparage every speaker at any 'abductology' conference and there may be exceptions, although seemingly a rare breed and scarcer each season.

I would personally doubt it's worthwhile dedicating considerable time to the footage issue. As we know, people will believe in what they want to be true and especially when there are elements of a religious conviction. The UK news media will generally feature any ridiculous 'NASA cover-up' claims, etc. on a 'breakfast TV show' and if I recall, that's already happened in this case.

It's somewhat analogous to the promoters inviting Larry Warren. Most 'real ufologists', especially in the UK, now have a good understanding of the 'Rendlesham Forest' evidence and how it was recognised from earliest investigations that Warren's claims were an ever increasing fantasy. That fact was even explained in 'Skycrash', Jenny Randle's inaugural book about the case, published long before Warren came to prominence as a 'witness'. Yet, it makes no more difference than would your proposed 'debunking' paper. All that matters is what sells tickets to the tent, side-shows and merchandise.

Ray Santilli must wonder what the hell he did to be so shunned by some within 'ufology' and especially UFO Magazine!

James.

—
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Date: Mon, 17 Apr 2000 21:52:21 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Fairy Circle?
Status:

List Only Please!

Could one or more of the many talented people on this list please verify this photo for me. Are these or are these not fairy circles? I had to adjust the brightness of the original scan as the scan was too dark to see the circles.

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/misc/faircirc.JPG>

Todd Lemire

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

-
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 16:41:47 +0100 (BST)

Status:

***** LIST ONLY *****

Brad [and others],

I'm close to finalising a reply to all the points recently raised and will respond shortly.

Amongst other things, I wanted to first of all take some related enquiries back to those who have years of relevant experience - ornithologists in the Pacific North-west.

I've also been trying to clarify some separate issues and it all takes time.

By default, the most likely explanations for Arnold's reported sighting was of aircraft. If they were truly so fast as he believed, then they were, as he surmised, possibly 'top secret'.

Although this is an area of research which has been looked at by myself and many others and it seemed all evidence ruled out 'flying wings' - whether 'Northrop' or captured German 'Horten' designs, there's no question that Arnold's later sketch closely resembles the Horten designs, particularly the Horten 'Ho IX', also known as the 'Go 229'. For examples, see the following:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/ho95.jpg>
<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/ho229.jpg>

I can't recall mentioning the following claims previously and they must be considered 'unreliable', even if the intention is sincere:

"I was not there in person, one of the men I have worked with a while back was. He was stationed at Edwards AFB and also at White Sands. They were performing radar testing on some of the German captured aircraft about the right time. There were several vehicles, one was of the Horten IX/GO 229 type. They spent a couple of months doing the tests and the aircraft were flown to another base for some other testing he did not know about. He just performed the radar signature and heat signature testing. All of which is still classified. He stated there were several unusual aircraft there, and very little detail was offered to the radar tracking and testing crew. Some of the aircraft caused serious problems with their equipment. Where they were

transferred to is unknown. He was only involved with a couple. But there were several teams doing the tests at the time. I did some extensive reading up on the Horten IX/GO and was surprised it was so much like the Arnold drawing. I would suspect his speed estimates were not correct during his sighting...".

Presumably any such testing would be over the Edwards/White Sands area and far distant from Arnold's sighting.

However, is there any known evidence that testing of captured Horten aircraft might conceivably have occurred at Edwards/White Sands or anywhere in the US?

Alternatively, is it long accepted/proven this was unlikely/impossible?

Can anyone please identify the exact aircraft shown in the following photograph? :

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/unknown.jpg>

James.

***** LIST ONLY *****

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 10:47:43 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

These look like so-called fairy circles to me. A neighbor has one like it in the middle of his lawn. It comes every year and appears to be a different kind of grass from the majority of his lawn. I'm sure others can explain the biology much better than I can.

regards,

Brian

-----Original Message-----

From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com> Date: Tuesday, April 18, 2000 1:15 AM

Subject: Fairy Circle?

>>

>List Only Please!

>

>Could one or more of the many talented people on this list please

>verify this photo for me. Are these or are these not fairy

>circles? I had to adjust the brightness of the original scan as

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><http://members.home.net/tlemire/misc/faircirc.JPG>

>

>Todd Lemire

>--

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>mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind

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>Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

>

>

>

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 11:19:40 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Yes, they are. I have had those in my yard. They are a form of fungus.

Tell whoever they belong to leave them alone. The tasty and coveted Morel mushrooms could appear in the fall in the same spot, long after the black ring disappears.

The rings will reappear in subsequent years, with a larger diameter each year. My rings eventually overlapped each other.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

Sent: Monday, April 17, 2000 20:52 Subject: Fairy Circle?

List Only Please!

Could one or more of the many talented people on this list please verify this photo for me. Are these or are these not fairy circles? I had to adjust the brightness of the original scan as the scan was too dark to see the circles.

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 21:44:26 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I've noticed some postings in the ListBot archive which don't seem to have been distributed (I haven't received copies at two separate addresses).

Apologies if this is duplicated for some.

James.

Apr 18 2000 11:48:20 EDT
From: "Brian Straight" <brians@mdbs.com>
Subject: Re: Fairy Circle?

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[END]

Apr 18 2000 12:19:19 EDT
From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu>
Subject: RE: Fairy Circle?

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Larry Robinson
[END]

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 21:51:03 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

[Re-sent]

***** LIST ONLY *****

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James.

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 18:20:42 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en,pdf UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>
Subject: No UFO sightings, but Area 51 now in full view
Status:

No UFO sightings, but Area 51 now in full view

By Martha Waggoner, Associated Press, 4/18/2000

RALEIGH, N.C. - The truth is out there - on the Web. Photos of Area 51, the super-secret Air Force test site in Nevada that has long tantalized UFO and conspiracy buffs and fans of "The X-Files," are being posted on the Internet.

"This is the first glimpse into the most secret training and testing facility for the Air Force," said John Hoffman, president of Aerial Images Inc. of Raleigh.

The company planned to post five images of the site, divided into four frames each, in collaboration with Microsoft, Kodak, Digital Equipment Corp., Autometric Inc., and the Russian agency Sovinformspутnik. The partners launched a Russian satellite from Kazakhstan in 1998 to map Earth's surface and Area 51. An open-skies agreement signed in 1992 by 24 nations, including the United States and Russia, made the effort possible.

The Air Force only recently acknowledged that Groom Dry Lake Air Force Base even exists. The 8,000-square-mile base is 75 miles northwest of Las Vegas, in the arid, rugged Nellis Range.

Beginning with a U-2 spy plane in the 1950s, the base has been the testing ground for a host of top-secret aircraft, including the SR-71 Blackbird and, more recently, the F-117A stealth fighter and B-2 stealth bomber.

The base's airspace is restricted; aircraft are not allowed to fly over it. But satellite overflights are allowed as part of an agreement to verify arms-control compliance. Among UFO aficionados, it has been known as Area 51, the base's designation on old Nevada test site maps. Some believe that unidentified flying objects from other worlds are hidden at the base, where their parts are copied for US prototypes. The images, with resolution good enough to distinguish a car from a truck, are better than earlier telephoto shots from the nearby mountains. The only other known image purportedly was shot by a satellite in the 1960s. It is much fuzzier.

"There are runways, there are buildings, there are buses, there are test sites, but there aren't any little green men or supersecret aircraft to be seen," Hoffman said of the new photos.

Several government agencies are aware of the images and haven't responded, said Hoffman, 52, a Vietnam veteran who recently retired from the National Guard after 23 years. "I've had no feedback from anybody that indicates anybody gives a hoot," he said.

An Air Force spokeswoman would not comment yesterday on any security concerns about the images.

"We acknowledge having an operating site there, and the work is classified," spokeswoman Gloria Cales said. The work involves "operations critical to the US military and the country's security."

Aerial Images, at www.terraserver.com, planned to offer a link to the Area 51 pages. Viewing the images is free; downloading them costs \$8.95 and up. Kodak will print photographs for \$20 to \$30.

The images show craters, some seemingly formed by something dropped from the sky, others possibly by something coming out of the ground. There are hundreds of buildings, living quarters, tennis courts, a baseball field, a track and a swimming pool.

There are no paved roads and no parking lots; buses are the only visible vehicles, raising the question of how employees get to and from work. Unpaved roads disappear into cliffsides, suggesting a possible underground network. A shrouded aircraft is visible on a ramp, unusual considering the Air Force knows when Russian satellites are overhead, Hoffman said.

Walter Andrus Jr., international director of the Mutual UFO Network, based in Seguin, Texas, seemed to have a hard time believing the object of so much secrecy and discussion would soon be available on the Web.

Even Chris Carter, creator of "The X-Files," apparently was skeptical when Hoffman contacted him. Some of the show's favorite themes are UFOs and secret government activities, and one of its mantras is "The truth is out there."

This story ran on page A3 of the Boston Globe on 4/18/2000. © Copyright 2000 Globe Newspaper Company.

http://www.boston.com:80/dailyglobe2/109/nation/No_UFO_sightings_but_Area_51_now_in_full_view+.shtml

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 19:11:38 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

- > Can anyone please identify the exact aircraft shown in the
- > following photograph? :
- >
- > <http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/unknown.jpg>
- >
- >
- > James.

James -- it's the Northrop YRB-49A -- one built (six-engine modification of B-35 airframe as opposed to eight engines in the other two B-49s).

Joel Carpenter

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 19:52:51 -0500

From: Shade <Shade@mailops.com>Subject: Re: Arnold's Reported Sighting

References: <20000418154147.500451DA8D@newpersonal.ukonline.co.uk>

Status: O

> Well I'm a new guy so I guess I better do something to contribute. The
> unknown airplane you asked about, pictured at...
>
> <http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/unknown.jpg>
>

looks like a Northrop YB-49 (sometimes called YRB-49). I dug up a couple
of pictures on the net that show the resemblance. One is here at

<http://www.discovery.com/area/technology/b2/history.html>

and better info here ...

<http://209.162.216.75/Nurflugel/Northrop/yb-49/yb-49.html>

The only thing that looks different is the length of the wings. They look
shorter in your unknown pic, but if I had to guess, I'd say it's due to
the angle it was taken.

~~~~~

Shade

---

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 20:09:56 -0500  
From: Shade <Shade@mailops.com> Subject: Re: Fairy Circle?  
References: <008101bfa94d\$6fede1e0\$71ab82cc@merry.mdb.com>  
Status: O

Little fairy circle info ...

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/plantanswers/turf/publications/fairyrings.html>

Brian Straight wrote:

> >  
> These look like so-called fairy circles to me. A neighbor has one like it  
> in the middle of his lawn. It comes every year and appears to be a  
> different kind of grass from the majority of his lawn. I'm sure others can  
> explain the biology much better than I can.  
>  
> regards,  
>  
> Brian  
> -----Original Message-----  
> From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
> To: UFORL@listbot.com <UFORL@listbot.com>  
> Date: Tuesday, April 18, 2000 1:15 AM  
> Subject: Fairy Circle?  
>  
> >> >  
> >List Only Please!  
> >  
> >Could one or more of the many talented people on this list please  
> >verify this photo for me. Are these or are these not fairy  
> >circles? I had to adjust the brightness of the original scan as  
> >the scan was too dark to see the circles.  
> >  
> ><http://members.home.net/tlemire/misc/faircirc.JPG>  
> >  
> >Todd Lemire  
> >--  
> >"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it  
> >mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind  
> >men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us.  
> >But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our  
> >blindness."  
> >  
> >Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"  
> >

> >  
>  
>

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>

--

~~~~~

Shade

ICQ-71165492

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> everything you need to get everyone up and running quickly.

> <http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Wed, 19 Apr 2000 00:39:58 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Arnold\'s Reported Sighting
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

I do hope that as part of your most recent analysis of the bird hypothesis you will provide us with a diagram that shows how Arnold and the birds could have approached or flown past each other in a way that agrees with the basic aspects of the sighting (first north of Rainier, apparently, then flying across Arnold's path and southward and last appearing to be in the direction of Mt. Adams; bright arc-like flashes; high angular rate of speed)

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Wed, 19 Apr 2000 04:38:00 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Re: Fairy Circle?
References:
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F559@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>
Status: O

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

>
> >
> Yes, they are. I have had those in my yard. They are a form of fungus.
>
> Tell whoever they belong to leave them alone. The tasty and coveted Morel
> mushrooms could appear in the fall in the same spot, long after the black
> ring disappears.
>
> The rings will reappear in subsequent years, with a larger diameter each
> year. My rings eventually overlapped each other.
>
> ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

Hello Larry,

Yes, he did mention the fact that mushrooms appear within the circle each year.

Todd

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Wed, 19 Apr 2000 13:21:55 +0200
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Dear friends,

I have just read the review and update of the Socorro incident written by Patrick Huyghe, commenting also the balloon hypothesis by Larry Robinson. Very interesting.

But what start me wondering was the amazing ¿coincidence? of two very similar humanoid cases the same day. I am referring, of course, to the Tioga City encounter of Gary Wilcox and his "martians". Does anybody knows of any reinvestigation of this case (or even a good investigation of the case related in the ufological literature)? I have read several versions of the case, mentioning several kind of people interviewing him, but did anybody write a report? I would love to learn what did they speak during those two hours.

Yours,
LuisR

—
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Wed, 19 Apr 2000 09:36:49 -0500

boundary="----_=_NextPart_000_01BFAA0C.A506EE0C"

Status: O

It's the YRB-49, a six engine experimental version of the YB-49, designed to increase the range. Enclosed is another shot of it (Wow, I can attach!!!). But Northrop never completed enough of any of their flying wings to account for the Arnold sighting. Maybe if the whole fleet (one of N-1M, four of N-9M, two of XB-35, and two of YB-49) was in the air....

I found out the dope on the Arup S1, S2, S3, or S4 models of advertising aircraft made in 1935. They were designed to have an ad painted on the underside of the disk. There were only three actual airplanes built. The s-1 was converted into the s-2, and the s-3 was converted into the s-4. Then another s-4 was built. They were about the size of a Piper cub. Pictures:

http://www.nurflugel.com/Nurflugel/Others/arup_s-1.jpg

http://www.nurflugel.com/Nurflugel/Others/arup_s-2.jpg

http://www.nurflugel.com/Nurflugel/Others/arus_s-4_and_s-2.jpg

Then there is the Akerman Arroble:

<http://www.nurflugel.com/Nurflugel/Others/akerman.jpg>

and

<http://www.nurflugel.com/Nurflugel/Img0019.jpg>

I don't know how many of these were made, but this is the flying wing with the rounded vertical stabilizers at the ends of the wings I was looking for.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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-----Original Message-----

From: voyager@ukonline.co.uk [mailto:voyager@ukonline.co.uk]

Sent: Tuesday, April 18, 2000 10:42Subject: Arnold's Reported Sighting

***** LIST ONLY *****

Brad [and others],

I'm close to finalizing a reply to all the points recently raised and will respond shortly.

Amongst other things, I wanted to first of all take some related enquiries back to those who have years of relevant experience - ornithologists in the Pacific North-west.

I've also been trying to clarify some separate issues and it all takes time.

By default, the most likely explanations for Arnold's reported sighting was of aircraft. If they were truly so fast as he believed, then they were, as he surmised, possibly 'top secret'.

Although this is an area of research which has been looked at by myself and many others and it seemed all evidence ruled out 'flying wings' - whether 'Northrop' or captured German 'Horten' designs, there's no question that Arnold's later sketch closely resembles the Horten designs, particularly the Horten 'Ho IX', also known as the 'Go 229'. For examples, see the following:

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/ho95.jpg>

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/ho229.jpg>

I can't recall mentioning the following claims previously and they must be considered 'unreliable', even if the intention is sincere:

"I was not there in person, one of the men I have worked with a while back was. He was stationed at Edwards AFB and also at White Sands. They were performing radar testing on some of the German captured aircraft about the right time. There were several vehicles, one was of the Horten IX/GO 229 type. They spent a couple of months doing the tests and the aircraft were flown to another base for some other testing he did not know about. He just performed the radar signature and heat signature testing. All of which is still is classified. He stated there were several unusual aircraft there, and very little detail were offered to the radar tracking and testing crew. Some of the aircraft caused serious problems with their equipment. Where they were transferred to is unknown. He was only involved with a couple. But there were several teams doing the tests at the time. I did some extensive reading up on the Horten IX/GO and was surprised

it was so much like the Arnold drawing. I would suspect his speed estimates were not correct during his sighting...".

Presumably any such testing would be over the Edwards/White Sands area and far distant from Arnold's sighting.

However, is there any known evidence that testing of captured Horten aircraft might conceivably have occurred at Edwards/White Sands or anywhere in the US?

Alternatively, is it long accepted/proven this was unlikely/impossible?

Can anyone please identify the exact aircraft shown in the following photograph? :

<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/unknown.jpg>

James.

***** LIST ONLY *****

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\yrb49-7.jpg"

Date: Wed, 19 Apr 2000 09:59:41 -0500
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

I already have one of the photos. Our newspaper printed it yesterday, and had it on its website for that day only. Too bad I didn't think to download it (Since I have the newspaper copy, I didn't want to waste disk space). It shows the runways.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
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RALEIGH, N.C. - The truth is out there - on the Web. Photos of Area 51, the super-secret Air Force test site in Nevada that has long tantalized UFO and conspiracy buffs and fans of "The X-Files," are being posted on the Internet.

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

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Date: Wed, 19 Apr 2000 15:31:13 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

The YRB-49 had a different engine configuration than the YB-49. The YB-49 had 8 turbojets inside the wing. The YRB-49 had 4 turbojets in the wing and two in nacelles under the wing.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Shade [mailto:Shade@mailops.com]

Sent: Tuesday, April 18, 2000 19:53 Subject: Re: Arnold's Reported Sighting

> Well I'm a new guy so I guess I better do something to contribute. The
> unknown airplane you asked about, pictured at...
>
> <http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/unknown.jpg>
>

looks like a Northrop YB-49 (sometimes called YRB-49). I dug up a couple of pictures on the net that show the resemblance. One is here at

<http://www.discovery.com/area/technology/b2/history.html>

and better info here ...

<http://209.162.216.75/Nurflugel/Northrop/yb-49/yb-49.html>

The only thing that looks different is the length of the wings. They look shorter in your unknown pic, but if I had to guess, I'd say it's due to the angle it was taken.

~~~~~

Shade

---

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Thu, 20 Apr 2000 00:43:14 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Joel wrote:

>>Can anyone please identify the exact aircraft shown in the  
>>following photograph? :

>>

>><http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arnold/unknown.jpg>

>James -- it's the Northrop YRB-49A -- one built (six-engine  
>modification of B-35 airframe as opposed to eight engines in the  
>other two B-49s).

Joel,

Thanks. Although I had it noted as a Northrop aircraft, I  
couldn't find an exact matching photograph.

and Shade wrote:

>Well I'm a new guy so I guess I better do something to  
>contribute. The unknown airplane you asked about...looks like a  
>Northrop YB-49 (sometimes called YRB-49). I dug up a couple of  
>pictures on the net that show the resemblance. One is here at

>

><http://www.discovery.com/area/technology/b2/history.html>

>

>and better info here ...

>

><http://209.162.216.75/Nurflugel/Northrop/yb-49/yb-49.html>

>

>

>The only thing that looks different is the length of the wings.

>They look shorter in your unknown pic, but if I had to guess,

>I'd say it's due to the angle it was taken.

Much appreciated, it was that 'shortening angle' which suggested  
this was a much smaller aircraft than it actually is!

I was hoping to confirm the reasoning why those nine objects  
couldn't have been aircraft.

If we look the previously mentioned Horten wings and comparative  
Northrop designs, it initially seems almost certain that therein  
lies an explanation for Arnold's reported sighting.

We can see a striking resemblance in the aircrafts' shape, especially compared to Arnold's later sketch, and understand why he was puzzled they didn't have any tails. It's also conceivable their metallic, unpainted surface could produce a brilliant reflection, just like a mirror.

Yet there are apparently several significant reasons why that can't be an explanation:

- as there weren't any such similar aircraft in operation during June, 1947, we couldn't have nine of them, or even eight, if one was 'different' as Arnold perceived
- the Cascade mountains wouldn't be a likely flight area, especially for secret tests
- aircraft do not fly in the weaving, undulating, formation Arnold described
- and certainly don't at the speed Arnold reported
- surely someone involved with this flight [nine pilots, ground crews, etc.] realised, even if much later, it was the explanation for a sighting which resulted in 'flying saucer' hysteria and they would have 'had a word' with the air force.

There are perhaps further points which could be stated.

Is this summary factually correct, or are there possibilities which haven't been accounted for?

In short - can we be satisfied that a formation of nine, tail-less aircraft - on 24 June, 1947 and over the Cascades - is definitely not a sustainable explanation, despite the coincidences highlighted?

James.

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Thu, 20 Apr 2000 09:39:56 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I'll wager that when we're all old and grey -- er, gray -- and documents on the history of the base at Groom Lake are finally declassified, that it will be obvious that the only "alien artifacts" that were ever at "Area 51" came from the Red Star... in other words, Soviet-designed tactical aircraft from the USSR, China, certain Arab states, etc.

J Carpenter

---

—  
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Date: 20 Apr 2000 23:52:14 -0000

Message-ID: <956274734.27111.qmail@ech>

From: "UFO Research List" <UFORL-owner@listbot.com>Delivered-To: mailing list  
UFORL@listbot.com

Subject: Delayed Postings

Status: O

Wondering if ListBot was now using virtual carrier pigeons, I enquired about the delay in messages being distributed. They explain:

"Due to an external network problem, ListBot is currently experiencing severe delays in the delivery of messages. We expect the issue to be resolved soon. Thanks for your patience".

James.

---

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Fri, 21 Apr 2000 08:56:05 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

Note that, while the Morel causes a ring, the ring is not necessarily a Morel. He must have the mushrooms identified before eating them.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, April 19, 2000 03:38Subject: Re: Fairy Circle?

Hello Larry,

Yes, he did mention the fact that mushrooms appear within the circle each year.

Todd

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

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So, you just heard that you need to add how many new workstations by the end of next week? Check out the bundle below. It includes everything you need to get everyone up and running quickly.

<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Fri, 21 Apr 2000 16:36:21 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Re Arnold's sketch published in the March/April 1995 IUR - see the copy temporarily on my web site, at:

[http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arn\\_draw.jpg](http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arn_draw.jpg)

at the bottom, underneath that crescent-shaped object, Arnold has written 'Black...'.

Can anyone with a better copy please confirm the exact wording and what Arnold is apparently indicating here?

James.

---

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Fri, 21 Apr 2000 22:39:59 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Re: Fairy Circle?  
References: <008101bfa94d\$6fede1e0\$71ab82cc@merry.mdb.com>  
<38FD0764.623059A4@mailops.com>  
Status:

Shade wrote:

>  
> >  
> Little fairy circle info ...  
>  
> <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/plantanswers/turf/publications/fairydings.html>

Thanks for the link to this info. I'll pass it on to my friend,  
as he states that this is the first year that these circles  
appear to be killing his grass.

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it  
mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind  
men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us.  
But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our  
blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

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the end of next week? Check out the bundle below. It includes  
everything you need to get everyone up and running quickly.

<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Sat, 22 Apr 2000 18:02:14 +0200

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I have come across some data about Gary Wilcox's case as a note in pages 280-281 of Keel's "UFOS: Operation Trojan Horse". He wrote:

(...) "In a sworn statement to Miss Priscilla J. Baldwin and the sheriff's office, Tioga County, New York, dated April 28, 1964, Mr. Wilcox said, "They also mentioned that Astronauts Glenn and Grissom and two of the astronauts from Russia would die within a year..."

Curiouser and curiouser (or it is more curious, more curious) :-).

LuisR

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: 24 Apr 2000 17:14:51 -0000

Message-ID: <956596491.14971.qmail@ech>

From: "UFO Research List" <UFORL-owner@listbot.com>Delivered-To: mailing list  
UFORL@listbot.com

Subject: Test - Please Ignore

Status:

Testing the current delay in ListBot message distribution...

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the end of next week? Check out the bundle below. It includes  
everything you need to get everyone up and running quickly.

<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Mon, 24 Apr 2000 23:32:50 +0100

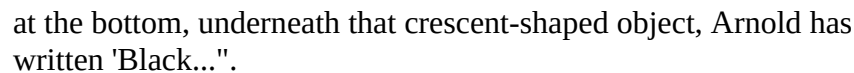
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Further to the query recently posted, i.e.:

Re Arnold's sketch published in the March/April 1995 IUR - see the copy temporarily on my web site, at:

[http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arn\\_draw.jpg](http://web.ukonline.co.uk/voyager/arn_draw.jpg)

at the bottom, underneath that crescent-shaped object, Arnold has written 'Black...'.  


Can anyone with a better copy please confirm the exact wording and what Arnold is apparently indicating here?

[End]

In this sketch, it appears that Arnold is emphasising a 'leading edge' on the objects depicted. This is particularly evident on the third of four 'views' [from left to right], where he has drawn the 'clam-shell' like object and then added a line inside the leading, right-hand side edge.

As all three 'top' views seem to have the stated 'front edge', is Arnold noting this was a darker colour - maybe related to the aforementioned 'Black...' comment?

If not, what is he indicating?

James.

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Mon, 24 Apr 2000 22:46:05 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Arnold's IUR Sketch  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Black

Under that is written what looks like "if 400 ft"

Above it is a sketch of the double-crescent-rear UFO "disk" along with several other shapes as if he was trying to provide the best sort of description. (the double crescent shape clearly differs from the other two shapes which have only a convex rear - assuming the curved edge is the leading edge - similar to what appears in HIGHLY ATTENUATED IN TRENT PHOTO #1 at the left of the image. (The left side of the Trent #1 image is NOT a perfect ellipse as expected for a circular object. It has a somewhat pointed shape.... only detectable on large blowups.)

Anyway, he seems to have added emphasis (extra pen or pencil density) to the leading edge of the double crescent UFO. PERHAPS he was indicating that the leading edge of the thing seemed "black".....

and then again.....

maybe not. At any rate.....

DRAW A MAP!

---

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---

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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>



Date: 27 Apr 2000 17:16:58 -0000  
Message-ID: <956855818.6383.qmail@ech>  
From: "UFO Research List" <UFORL-owner@listbot.com>Delivered-To: mailing list  
UFORL@listbot.com  
Subject: 'Housekeeping' Rules  
Status: O

It's been a while since these were posted.

Especially for recent, new members, these are the simple 'housekeeping' rules:

1. The 'UFO Research List' (UFORL) is a moderated, discussion forum for related topics which can be evidenced to have a scientific foundation, encompassing 'black projects'.

It is not therefore suitable for those who wish to discuss 'alien abductions', 'MJ-12', etc.

2. The list is also primarily intended to enable secure discussions and as subscribers may request feedback on new data or privately debate controversial, sensitive issues, etc., ALL contributions are therefore 'LIST ONLY - IN CONFIDENCE' unless otherwise denoted.

If it appears on this list, it shouldn't be seen anywhere else without the originator's permission.

3. Archives of messages posted to the list can be viewed on the ListBot server, at URL:

<http://www.listbot.com/>

Log in as a list member under:

contents - log in - list member

You will require the password provided by the list server when you subscribed.

If that's been mislaid, use the 'Lost yours?' link above the password field.

4. You can also use the member log-in to:  
- unsubscribe

- change your password
- change the e-mail address where you wish mail to be sent (very useful and this can be done regularly)
- add e-mail aliases, i.e., provide additional addresses you might send mail from
- update your member profile, i.e., any information you may have provided when you joined the list.

5. The list address for mail is:

UFORL@listbot.com

6. With some e-mail software, using 'reply' may not send a response to the list, it will be sent ONLY to the address shown in the 'From' heading, which is the person who sent the mail.

It's recommended that the destination of your reply is therefore checked before sending and should always be:

UFORL@listbot.com

7. The standard mailing list code applies and messages should be no more than 65 characters in length.

If replying to mail, only the relevant section(s) should be quoted, not the entire original message.

8. The list software also requires that each posting is no larger than 100k in size.

9. Postings should not be anonymous and the sender's name is expected to be contained either in the heading or signature.

10. Strict 'Netiquette' rules apply and all postings are expected to be cordial, ensuring the list is always a pleasant environment.

For further information see:

<http://www.pbs.org/uti/guide/netiquette.html>

Any related problems or queries should be addressed to:

UFORL-owner@listbot.com

James Easton,  
List moderator.

---

—  
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- change your password
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<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>

Date: Thu, 27 Apr 2000 19:56:58 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Bruce wrote:

>Black

>Under that is written what looks like "if 400 ft"

Bruce,

I thought this might be "Black if 800 ft".

As neither seem to make any sense in the known context, what else could it be - maybe "Black if too far"?

>Anyway, he seems to have added emphasis (extra pen or pencil  
>density) to the leading edge of the double crescent UFO. PERHAPS  
>he was indicating that the leading edge of the thing seemed  
>"black".....

Because of the recent problems with ListBot message delivery (looks like this may now thankfully be over), your reply had somewhat crossed with my follow-up, pointing out that Arnold appeared to be emphasising a 'leading edge' in three of the sketches.

Is this a new revelation in our understanding (or lack of it)?

Perhaps another look at the original drawing, wherever that is, might clarify exactly what the text reads.

>Above it is a sketch of the double-crescent-rear UFO "disk"  
>along with several other shapes as if he was trying to provide  
>the best sort of description (the double crescent shape clearly  
>differs from the other two shapes which have only a convex rear  
>- assuming the curved edge is the leading edge - similar to what  
>appears in HIGHLY ATTENUATED IN TRENT PHOTO #1 at the left of  
>the image. (The left side of the Trent #1 image is NOT a perfect  
>ellipse as expected for a circular object. It has a somewhat  
>pointed shape.... only detectable on large blowups.)

I'm assuming you're now referring to the non-pencil drawings, i.e. the more detailed artwork. Isn't this a depiction which was added to the IUR cover and unrelated to Arnold's outline sketch?

James.

---

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So, you just heard that you need to add how many new workstations by the end of next week? Check out the bundle below. It includes everything you need to get everyone up and running quickly.

<http://www.listbot.com/links/cdw5>



Date: Fri, 28 Apr 2000 12:18:42 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Arnold's IUR Sketch  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

James wrote:

>I thought this might be "Black if 800 ft".  
I'm looking at it right now! (on the cover of IUR). The symbol which I  
interpret as a 4 is clearly a 4... wide gap at the top between the  
vertical  
lines



somewhat like the above.

>As neither seem to make any sense in the known context, what else  
>could it be - maybe "Black if too far"?

Certainly the 4 doesn't look like a distorted "t" in front of "too"

I stick with

Black

if 400 ft

>Is this a new revelation in our understanding (or lack of it)?

>Perhaps another look at the original drawing, wherever that is,  
>might clarify exactly what the text reads.

Don't know, but the cover of IUR looks quite clear

>>Above it is a sketch of the double-crescent-rear UFO "disk"  
>>along with several other shapes as if he was trying to provide  
>>the best sort of description (the double crescent shape clearly  
>>differs from the other two shapes which have only a convex rear  
>>- assuming the curved edge is the leading edge - similar to what  
>>appears in HIGHLY ATTENUATED IN TRENT PHOTO #1 at the left of  
>>the image. (The left side of the Trent #1 image is NOT a perfect  
>>ellipse as expected for a circular object. It has a somewhat  
>>pointed shape.... only detectable on large blowups.)

>I'm assuming you're now referring to the non-pencil drawings,  
>i.e. the more detailed artwork. Isn't this a depiction which was  
>added to the IUR cover and unrelated to Arnold's outline sketch?>

No, I'm referring to the little sketch at the left of the "double crescent  
rear end"  
sketch and also to the sketch at the right.

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—  
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—  
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

Date: Sat, 29 Apr 2000 16:50:01 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en,pdf "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
Subject: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb County Michigan  
Status:

Place: Macomb County Michigan

Date: 04/26/2000  
Time: 2130  
Duration: 10 Mins  
# of Witnesses: 6  
Shape: Diamond  
Number of Craft: 1  
Lights on Object: Yes

On April 28th, 2000 I received an e-mail report form from a witness reporting a "bright light in the sky with 3 airplanes near it, which disappeared and reappeared in a different spot in the sky."

She goes on to state that "me and 5 others were outside at a friends house and we were looking up at the sky because it was a pretty clear night. We saw a very bright light in the sky, not moving much, with about 3 airplanes or helicopters around it. Then it disappeared. When me and my brother were walking back to our house we saw it again with the airplanes around it again. We don't know what it is, so I guess its a UFO.

If you have any further information concerning this sighting please contact me at tlemire@home.com

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

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—  
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

Date: Sun, 30 Apr 2000 22:24:40 EDT

Subject: Re: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb County MichiganStatus:

In a message dated 4/30/00 3:37:00 PM Hawaiian Standard Time, tlemire@home.com writes:

<< On April 28th, 2000 I received an e-mail report form from a witness reporting a "bright light in the sky with 3 airplanes near it, which disappeared and reappeared in a different spot in the sky."

She goes on to state that "me and 5 others were outside at a friends house and we were looking up at the sky because it was a pretty clear night. We saw a very bright light in the sky, not moving much, with about 3 airplanes or helicopters around it. Then it disappeared. When me and my brother were walking back to our house we saw it again with the airplanes around it again. We don't know what it is, so I guess its a UFO. >>

Are we are supposed to analyze this sighting. If so, is it possible to get MORE information? Perhaps the direction of the sighting (preferably in azimuth) on both occassions? Angular size and angle of elevation would additionally help. It almost sounds like a simple star that the witness misperceived but that can not be determined until we have the data requested.

A star would move over a period of 10-15 minutes due to the earth's rotation. This movement is not noticable unless you really have a frame of reference to work with. Were the witnesses using the house or some other object as the reference? Of course, the witnesses came and went and one must wonder if they were looking from the same location. Finally, was the sky absolutely clear ("pretty clear" does not mean that it was absolutely clear)?

A cloud passing over a star could make it "disappear" (see Hendry p.26) and then reappear as well. There are many stars present now that could fit the description. Arcturus and Spica are in the east. The stars Sirius, Aldeberan, Rigel, Betelgeuse, Capella, Castor, Pollux, and Procyon are also visible in the west (all are very bright first magnitude stars). Regulus is pretty close to being overhead as well. Again, looking at Hendry, the star could be scintillating giving additional effects such as the appearance of changing colors, distorted shapes, etc. As for the planes, are planes moving about anything out of the ordinary? Were the planes moving in the vicinity of the object or were they just moving in the same part of the sky (as if it were normal air traffic pattern)? These are all possibilities that need to be explored.

Tim Printy

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—  
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

Date: 1 May 2000 07:14:05 -0000

Message-ID: <957165245.18167.qmail@ech>

From: "UFO Research List" <UFORL-owner@listbot.com>Delivered-To: mailing list  
UFORL@listbot.com

Subject: Delay With List Postings

Status:

Unfortunately, ListBot's [Microsoft] network upgrades are still causing problems and they confirm:

"There is currently a delay in the delivery of messages.  
Measures are being taken to reduce the back-log of messages.  
Thank you for your patience."

Hopefully it won't be much longer before this is resolved.

James.

---

—  
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—  
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

Date: Tue, 02 May 2000 18:01:08 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Re: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb  
County Michigan  
References: <7c.4e1d92d.263e44e8@aol.com>  
Status: O

Hello Tim,

My replies are below...within your message.

TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

>  
<snip>

> Are we are supposed to analyze this sighting. If so, is it possible to get  
> MORE information? Perhaps the direction of the sighting (preferably in  
> azimuth) on both occassions? Angular size and angle of elevation would  
> additionally help. It almost sounds like a simple star that the witness  
> misperceived but that can not be determined until we have the data requested.

<snip>

> Tim Printy

I would be more than happy to have you analyze it, as I myself would be ecstatic if I had more information, but unfortunately I've recieved no replies from the witness that filed this report. I sent the report out in order to possibly draw out further reports that may have occurred in the same area, or other witnesses to this particular event. In my opinion it appeared to possibly be a refueling mission, which would be rather senseless since it's so close to Selfridge itself, but I checked anyway, and they only had 1 KC-135 in the air at that time. I've already collected all preliminary information and will not continue to investigate until, or if, I hear from the witness that reported this event.

Thank You,  
Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind



men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

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—  
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

Date: Wed, 3 May 2000 02:54:01 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

\* LIST ONLY \*

I have recently been contacted by someone who claims that he served at RAF Bentwaters until a month or so before the well known, late December 1980 events.

Our witness relates 'minor UFO' incidents, which took place about 2-3 months previous, one of which he was involved with. This isn't the first time I've come across a reference to earlier occurrences, which may have been a significant background to those subsequent events.

Although I still need to verify the witness's authenticity, he has provided sufficient information, especially unpublicised names of base personnel which I'm familiar with, to be confident this is a genuine contact. Also, he doesn't have any sensational stories to tell and is hopeful I can help put him in touch with former colleagues.

The incident he mentions being concerned with was apparently reported to "base intelligence" and investigated, the witness recalling he gave his account to "interviewers".

That alone is interesting and so far as I'm aware, something which sets the overall story in a new perspective.

I've put sufficient related questions to him for the moment, including:

What exactly happened prior to the more celebrated 'sightings' and who was the security alert reported to?

What were the ranks of the personnel that interviewed him - were they base personnel - which branch of the services did they belong to - where did the interview take place - what questions was he asked?

Were there any notable repercussions - did anyone offer an explanation re what occurred - was anyone encouraged not to speak about it...

It could be invaluable to understand the context of how this seemingly earlier 'UFO' report was dealt with by "base intelligence" at that time.

In due course, I would like to add any relevant questions from list members.

If I first of all post his presumed response to my initial enquiries [including certain requests for verification of this witness], we can perhaps take it from there.

As it's not often we are offered a new insight into any historical UFO case, especially a 'classic' one, this could be a rare opportunity, even if it transpires there's nothing of consequence.

James.

\* LIST ONLY \*

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—  
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—  
Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

Date: Wed, 3 May 2000 09:01:34 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

See inserts in text, marked \*\*\*:

(Our new email system doesn't work right for inserting characters for included text. It's supposed to indent, but it doesn't. And for some reason, it won't let me change the font color either. But I can view the attachments with a click instead of an FTP, and the 20 MB limit is GONE!)

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
Sent: Tuesday, May 02, 2000 17:01Subject: Re: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb County Michigan

Hello Tim,

My replies are below...within your message.

TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

>  
<snip>

> Are we are supposed to analyze this sighting. If so, is it possible to get  
> MORE information? Perhaps the direction of the sighting (preferably in  
> azimuth) on both occasions? Angular size and angle of elevation would  
> additionally help. It almost sounds like a simple star that the witness  
> misperceived but that can not be determined until we have the data  
requested.

<snip>

> Tim Printy

I would be more than happy to have you analyze it, as I myself would be ecstatic if I had more information, but unfortunately I've received no replies from the witness that filed this report. I sent the report out in order to possibly draw out further reports that may have occurred in the same area, or other witnesses to this particular event. In my opinion it appeared to possibly be a refueling mission, which would be rather senseless since it's so close to Selfridge itself, but I checked anyway, and they only had 1 KC-135 in the air at that time. I've already collected all preliminary information and will not continue to investigate until, or if, I hear from the witness that reported this event.

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\*\*\* The fact that the witnesses will not reply indicates either that they are sick of the whole thing (did they tell the press?), they are gone (on vacation maybe), or that the report was a prank that got out of hand.

\*\*\* If possible, the angular size, angular velocity, and an azimuth-elevation track would be helpful. Also a description of whether the object itself appeared diamond-shaped, or whether lights on the object formed a diamond would help clear the air.

Larry

Thank You,  
Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

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Date: Thu, 04 May 2000 05:02:31 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Re: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb  
County Michigan  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F582@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status:

Hello Larry,

My replies below.

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

<snip>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

> Sent: Tuesday, May 02, 2000 17:01

> To: UFO Research List

> Subject: Re: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb County Michigan

>

> >

> Hello Tim,

>

> My replies are below...within your message.

>

> TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

>

> > >

> <snip>

>

> > Are we are supposed to analyze this sighting. If so, is it possible to get  
> > MORE information? Perhaps the direction of the sighting (preferably in  
> > azimuth) on both occasions? Angular size and angle of elevation would  
> > additionally help. It almost sounds like a simple star that the witness  
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- > have two damaged airplanes), the emergency crews are right there.
- > And the whole group of planes would stay close to the base, going
- > back and forth.

I believe that what your saying makes good sense, but why perform a refueling mission, training or standard, above the general population and risk the aircraft coming down on civilians, when there are less populated areas that these missions could be performed over?

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- > lights on the object formed a diamond would help clear the air.
- >
- > Larry

Larry I'll be more than happy to share any information I recieve on this sighting if and when more comes in. Thanks for your insight.

Todd Lemire

--

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Date: Thu, 04 May 2000 23:26:45 -0500

From: Shade <Shade@mailops.com> Subject: Re: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb County Michigan

References:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F582@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu> <39113CA7.4473C834@home.com>

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Shade

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Date: Fri, 05 May 2000 05:03:02 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Re: Hot metal balls fall from sky in South Africa  
References: <390E2FDD.F1024927@fuse.net> <390F574F.D6A70192@home.com>  
<390F6001.DD08EC11@fuse.net>  
Status:

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Thanks in advance,  
Todd Lemire

--

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Date: Fri, 5 May 2000 10:28:57 EDT  
Subject: Gordon Cooper UFO LoreStatus:

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An exciting and provocative UFO revelation attributed to the astronaut appears



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The problem is, claims Cooper, he never said that and never even attended the New York City UFO conference at which he is alleged to have made those comments. And to express his profound displeasure at having his name exploited by Columbia, he is suing them for two million dollars. Columbia, meanwhile, refuses to comment on which UFO buff gave them the alleged quotation and why they never tried to verify it.

Nor did Cooper see any UFOs on his space flights, it turns out. "Complete fabrications," he calls the stories that for more than 15 years have enlivened UFO literature.

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SIGHTINGS

## Gordon Cooper Says No UFO On His Mercury Flight

By Robert Scott Martin, Staff Writer

<http://www.space.com/area51/cooper.html>

9-11-99

=A0

Pioneering astronaut Gordon Cooper denies being the first astronaut to see a UFO while in orbit, but stands by his reports of a strange encounter over Germany in the 1950s.

=A0

Cooper flatly denied the long-standing claim, repeated over the years by various authors including UFOlogical saints Allen Hynek and Jacques Valley, that he saw a greenish object with a red tail move past his Mercury 9 spacecraft in 1963.

=A0

"No, somebody made a lot of money selling lies on that one," Cooper, the sixth American in space, told Art Bell on the syndicated "Coast to Coast" talk radio show Thursday night. "It was totally untrue, sorry to say."

=A0

However, the retired air force colonel, who once lectured the United Nations on the reality of UFOs, still holds an "unshakable" belief in extraterrestrial intelligence, thanks largely to personal experience.

=A0

"On one occasion, I saw some strange vehicles that we assumed were UFOs," he told Bell.

=A0

In the encounter, which took place over Germany in the early 1950s, Cooper saw "flights of fighters flying by in the same sort of formation we flew, moving east to west." The U.S. Air Force base scrambled its own pilots, including Cooper, who remembers the objects as looking "just like saucers -- they were metallic looking, but we couldn't really get close enough to see more than that. You couldn't see any wings on them."

=A0

At the time, Cooper entertained the possibility that the craft might be a new Soviet design, but "looking back now," he suspects "it was some kind of extraterrestrial vehicle."

=A0

He also stood by his belief that he saw a UFO land at Edwards Air Force Base in California in 1957. Although Cooper had been filming the base with a camera crew at the time, the film, which he handed over to a high-ranking officer from Washington, has never emerged.

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Area 51 and the lost Gemini photographs

=A0

After another round of filming --- this time in orbit aboard Gemini 5 -- Cooper ran into trouble with the authorities when they confiscated film he took from space. However, in contrast to UFO legend, this film did not contain photographic proof of an alien encounter.

=A0

Instead, he had ran afoul of the authorities for taking pictures of the "topsecret" Nevada military base known familiarly as "Area 51".

=A0

"I found out fairly recently that one of the reasons it got confiscated was I had inadvertently overflowed Area 51," while taking test photos, he said.

=A0

====

JimO adds (May 2000): "This is another wonderful story that just doesn't check out. If you check the orbit of Gemini-5, it never flew over "Area-51". The camera was a DoD experiment in airfield monitoring, and indeed it was delivered to the DoD for development rather than to NASA's own labs. A few months later, the DoD turned over a complete set of prints, to NASA, because they were disappointing, not nearly as crisp as they'd hoped, and were therefore declassified. They're still in NASA's archives for inspection to this day."

-----

JimO FAQ (1997):

The question we are faced with is this: how accurate are the stories told by Gordon Cooper if they can't be verified by any other sources?

Cooper has given one case in which his account CAN be compared against other records, and a calibration of his narrative accuracy can be made from this.

On the FOX TV "Paranormal Borderlands" (hosted by Jonathan Frakes), interview with astronaut Gordon Cooper conducted by Yolanda Gaskins, Cooper talked about the "McDivitt UFO" of 1965.

Cooper: "To my knowledge, the only thing that was ever seen on any of our space flights -- and believe me, all of us would like to have seen something -- was on Jim McDivitt's Gemini-7 mission where they saw this glint of something metallic off in the distance. And he reported, and nobody had it listed on the ground, so he tried to get a picture of it. But the sun unfortunately was glinting off of it so bright, all you got was a glint, there was no detail of what it was. But never any further sighting of it."

The following factual problems can be extracted from this story:

1. "....Jim McDivitt's Gemini-7 mission...." Actually, it was Gemini-4, in June 1965. Frank Borman commanded Gemini-7 in December 1965.
2. "... where they saw...." Actually, only he (McDivitt) saw anything, his co-pilot Ed White was asleep.
3. "...this glint..." McDivitt has given extensive descriptions of his sighting and has never used the word "glint" or any other term which

would imply a reflection off the object. He has talked about sun glare on the dirty Gemini window, however.

4. "...of something metallic..." McDivitt has never used this or any synonymous term to describe the nature of the object's composition, he has refused to speculate on this feature.

5. "... off in the distance...." McDivitt explicitly stated that he could not tell the object's distance. It was either a small object close up or a large object far off, but he properly has testified that its range was impossible to determine.

6. "And he reported, and nobody had it listed on the ground, so he tried to get a picture of it." McDivitt saw and attempted to photograph the object while he was out of range of tracking sites, and by the time he was back in contact, the object was no longer visible. This sequence of events is completely garbled.

7. "...nobody had it listed on the ground..." Hours after the report, ground specialists tried to see what they had records ("lists") of that might correlate with the sighting. A "Pegasus" satellite was suggested. Later, the Gemini-4's own booster rocket in a nearby criss-crossing orbit was also suggested. So it's not true that there was nothing on "lists", but that was a long post facto analysis.

8. "But the sun unfortunately was glinting off of it so bright..." McDivitt has never described sunlight glinting off the object.

9. "..., all you got was a glint..." You didn't even get that: there was no photograph of the object that turned out. McDivitt was satisfied that the shots he had quickly fired off did not work.

10. "...there was no detail of what it was...." McDivitt described it visually in quite a bit of detail: beer-can shaped, with an arm sticking out.

In conclusion, I have identified ten major factual errors in this brief oral passage from Cooper's memory. If this is as good as his other testimony is, then the need for independent verification becomes even more critical.

I humbly solicit a rational discussion of this interpretation and this conclusion.

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At the time, Cooper entertained the possibility that the craft might be a new Soviet design, but "looking back now," he suspects "it was some kind of extraterrestrial vehicle."

=A0

He also stood by his belief that he saw a UFO land at Edwards Air Force Base in California in 1957. Although Cooper had been filming the base with a camera crew at the time, the film, which he handed over to a high-ranking officer from Washington, has never emerged.

=A0

Area 51 and the lost Gemini photographs

=A0

After another round of filming --- this time in orbit aboard Gemini 5 -- Cooper ran into trouble with the authorities when they confiscated film he took from space. However, in contrast to UFO legend, this film did not contain photographic proof of an alien encounter.

=A0



Instead, he had ran afoul of the authorities for taking pictures of the "topsecret" Nevada military base known familiarly as "Area 51".

=A0

"I found out fairly recently that one of the reasons it got confiscated was I had inadvertently overflowed Area 51," while taking test photos, he said.

=A0

====

JimO adds (May 2000): "This is another wonderful story that just doesn't check out. If you check the orbit of Gemini-5, it never flew over "Area-51". The camera was a DoD experiment in airfield monitoring, and indeed it was delivered to the DoD for development rather than to NASA's own labs. A few months later, the DoD turned over a complete set of prints, to NASA, because they were disappointing, not nearly as crisp as they'd hoped, and were therefore declassified. They're still in NASA's archives for inspection to this day."

-----

JimO FAQ (1997):

The question we are faced with is this: how accurate are the stories told by Gordon Cooper if they can't be verified by any other sources?

Cooper has given one case in which his account CAN be compared against other records, and a calibration of his narrative accuracy can be made from this.

On the FOX TV "Paranormal Borderlands" (hosted by Jonathan Frakes), interview with astronaut Gordon Cooper conducted by Yolanda Gaskins, Cooper talked about the "McDivitt UFO" of 1965.

Cooper: "To my knowledge, the only thing that was ever seen on any of our space flights -- and believe me, all of us would like to have seen something -- was on Jim McDivitt's Gemini-7 mission where they saw this glint of something metallic off in the distance. And he reported, and nobody had it listed on the ground, so he tried to get a picture of it. But the sun unfortunately was glinting off of it so bright, all you got was a glint, there was no detail of what it was. But never any further sighting of it."

The following factual problems can be extracted from this story:

1. "....Jim McDivitt's Gemini-7 mission...." Actually, it was Gemini-4, in June 1965. Frank Borman commanded Gemini-7 in December 1965.
2. "... where they saw...." Actually, only he (McDivitt) saw anything, his co-pilot Ed White was asleep.
3. "...this glint..." McDivitt has given extensive descriptions of his sighting and has never used the word "glint" or any other term which

would imply a reflection off the object. He has talked about sun glare on the dirty Gemini window, however.

4. "...of something metallic..." McDivitt has never used this or any synonymous term to describe the nature of the object's composition, he has refused to speculate on this feature.

5. "... off in the distance...." McDivitt explicitly stated that he could not tell the object's distance. It was either a small object close up or a large object far off, but he properly has testified that its range was impossible to determine.

6. "And he reported, and nobody had it listed on the ground, so he tried to get a picture of it." McDivitt saw and attempted to photograph the object while he was out of range of tracking sites, and by the time he was back in contact, the object was no longer visible. This sequence of events is completely garbled.

7. "...nobody had it listed on the ground..." Hours after the report, ground specialists tried to see what they had records ("lists") of that might correlate with the sighting. A "Pegasus" satellite was suggested. Later, the Gemini-4's own booster rocket in a nearby criss-crossing orbit was also suggested. So it's not true that there was nothing on "lists", but that was a long post facto analysis.

8. "But the sun unfortunately was glinting off of it so bright..." McDivitt has never described sunlight glinting off the object.

9. "..., all you got was a glint..." You didn't even get that: there was no photograph of the object that turned out. McDivitt was satisfied that the shots he had quickly fired off did not work.

10. "...there was no detail of what it was...." McDivitt described it visually in quite a bit of detail: beer-can shaped, with an arm sticking out.

In conclusion, I have identified ten major factual errors in this brief oral passage from Cooper's memory. If this is as good as his other testimony is, then the need for independent verification becomes even more critical.

I humbly solicit a rational discussion of this interpretation and this conclusion.

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Date: Sat, 6 May 2000 08:43:22 +0100  
Status: O

From: <JamesOberg@aol.com>

> -----

> SIGHTINGS

> Gordon Cooper Says No UFO On His Mercury Flight

> By Robert Scott Martin, Staff Writer

[edit]

> In the encounter, which took place over Germany in the early 1950s,

> Cooper saw "flights of fighters flying by in the same sort of formation  
we

> flew, moving east to west." The U.S. Air Force base scrambled its own  
pilots,

> including Cooper, who remembers the objects as looking "just like  
saucers --

> they were metallic looking, but we couldn't really get close enough to  
see

> more than that. You couldn't see any wings on them."

[edit]

Very interesting stuff James - thanks for setting the record  
straight.

Gordon Cooper's description reminds me of when I interviewed  
Jack Pickett wrt his sighting of four discs on the  
ground at MacDill AFB FA back in '67. He claimed to have been  
shown 8x10s of circular a/c flying in formation with US jets.

He was able to take a close look at the discs and described them  
as being in bad shape, but without question jet powered planes of  
unknown origin.

He was perfectly aware that his story sounds crazy, but the  
frustration he felt was still apparent after all these years. I found  
myself believing what he told me, but had problems with some  
of the info. given to him by the USAF officer who briefed him.

David

---

-  
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Date: Sat, 06 May 2000 16:44:23 -0400From: "Steven W. Kaeser"  
<steve@konsulting.com>  
Subject: Re: Gordon Cooper UFO Lore  
In-References: <c0.3484440.264434a9@aol.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status: O

At 08:43 AM 5/6/2000 +0100, David wrote:

>

[snip]

>Gordon Cooper's description reminds me of when I interviewed

>Jack Pickett wrt his sighting of four discs on the

>ground at MacDill AFB FA back in '67.He claimed to have been

>shown 8x10s of circular a/c flying in formation with US jets.

>

>He was able to take a close look at the discs and described them

>as being in bad shape, but without question jet powered planes of

>unknown origin.

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>He was perfectly aware that his story sounds crazy, but the

>frustration he felt was still apparent after all these years. I found

>myself believing what he told me, but had problems with some

>of the info. given to him by the USAF officer who briefed him.

>

>David

And therein lies the difficulty we have with anecdotal evidence. Very often sincerity does not equal with veracity. This is a major problem for the abduction end of this genre, and can also be an issue for the historical research side as well.

Several years ago a program on Nazi Germany that aired on the Discovery Channel network apparently included scenes that were recreations made for a 1960s documentary by David Wolper. The producer of the more recent program did not realize they were recreations and thought they were from the "official" historical record, which merely serves to cloud our understanding of history as we view it through the eyes of others. Wolper had taken a lot of heat for his inclusion of recreated scenes with real ones in his documentary (without identifying which was which), and as it turns out the fears expressed by his critics were more accurate than they realized.

I raise the issue because the power of the Internet has resulted in simple comments taking on a life of their own and becoming "well known facts" in both this arena and others.

Of course, this is just my opinion. . . .<g>

Steve

---

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Date: Mon, 8 May 2000 09:45:57 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

They're hot, from entering the Earth's atmosphere. I can cite a case where a house was damaged and a woman was burned, and she had the meteorite to prove it. (I will bring it in sometime this week).

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

> @ -----Original Message-----  
> @ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
> @ Sent: Friday, May 05, 2000 04:03  
> @ To: UFORL@listbot.com  
> @ Subject: Re: Hot metal balls fall from sky in South Africa  
> @  
> @  
> @ > @  
> @ Hello List,  
> @  
> @ I don't know if anyone has been following the story about the  
> @ satellite debris that fell in Africa just recently but a question  
> @ has been posed to me concerning the recent "field fires", such as  
> @ the one that occurred in Australia, or others that involve  
> @ meteors, entering/re-entering space debris/objects etc. as to  
> @ whether or not these objects could possibly ignite these "field  
> @ fires"? Can these fires be ignited by "debris" from space? Are  
> @ re-entering objects actually hot or cold?  
> @  
> @ Thanks in advance,  
> @ Todd Lemire

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Date: Mon, 08 May 2000 16:15:15 -0400From: Steven Kaeser  
<steve@konsulting.com>  
Subject: RE: Hot metal balls fall from sky in South Africa  
In- e.indiana.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status: O

I think there have also been a number of reports where there has been damage from falling meteorites, but no indication of any fire. I'm certainly no expert, but I believe that meteorites are usually slowed by the dense atmosphere as it approaches sea level, which allows them to cool down somewhat. I think this is one reason why "shooting stars" disappear after travelling through the atmosphere for a short ways, as they slow down and fall to the surface below.

The question is whether or not the meteorite retains enough heat to ignite material on the ground, which I think is dependant on a variety of factors.

Steve

At 09:45 AM 5/8/2000 -0500, Larry wrote:

>>  
>They're hot, from entering the Earth's atmosphere. I can cite a case where a  
>house was damaged and a woman was burned, and she had the meteorite to prove  
>it. (I will bring it in sometime this week).  
>  
>---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
>Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
>Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
>Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
>1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
>Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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Date: Mon, 08 May 2000 19:24:29 -0600  
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Hot metal balls fall from sky in South Africa  
References: <3.0.3.32.20000508161515.00a451f0@pop.digiweb.com>  
Status: O

On June 18, 2000 a large meteorite fell over the Yukon and northern British Columbia. It was visible for 5 seconds as a bright fireball and then exploded at an elevation of 20 kilometers (As determined by DND satellites). The meteorite left a contrail until the terminal explosion point after which it was no longer visible (ie. possibly no longer generating heat). Pieces fell to earth and were found about two weeks later. I don't have any data if the pieces were hot or cold but I suspect dropping from 20km some of the smaller pieces would have time to cool down.

Full story at: <http://www.ufobc.org/yukon/ykfireballjan2000.html>  
complete with many photos of contrail that lingered for 15 minutes.

Martin Jasek

Steven Kaeser wrote:

> >  
> I think there have also been a number of reports where there has been  
> damage from falling meteorites, but no indication of any fire. I'm  
> certainly no expert, but I believe that meteorites are usually slowed by  
> the dense atmosphere as it approaches sea level, which allows them to cool  
> down somewhat. I think this is one reason why "shooting stars" disappear  
> after travelling through the atmosphere for a short ways, as they slow down  
> and fall to the surface below.  
>  
> The question is whether or not the meteorite retains enough heat to ignite  
> material on the ground, which I think is dependant on a variety of factors.  
>  
> Steve  
>  
> At 09:45 AM 5/8/2000 -0500, Larry wrote:  
> >> >  
> >They're hot, from entering the Earth's atmosphere. I can cite a case where a  
> >house was damaged and a woman was burned, and she had the meteorite to prove  
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> >  
> >---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
> >Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
> >Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
> >Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>  
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Date: Tue, 9 May 2000 14:53:47 +0100

Status:

From: Steven W. Kaeser <steve@konsulting.com>

David wrote:

> >>

> [snip]

>

> >Gordon Cooper's description reminds me of when I interviewed

> >Jack Pickett wrt his sighting of four discs on the

> >ground at MacDill AFB FA back in '67.He claimed to have been

> >shown 8x10s of circular a/c flying in formation with US jets.

[edit]

> And therein lies the difficulty we have with anecdotal evidence. Very

> often sincerity does not equal with veracity. This is a major problem

for

> the abduction end of this genre, and can also be an issue for the

> historical research side as well.

[edit]

Points taken Steve. Anecdotal evidence acts pretty much like a Rorshach test. My own prejudices would make abduction research very hard for me to undertake, but unconventional a/c - even of unknown manufacture or design is something I feel more drawn towards.

> I raise the issue because the power of the Internet has resulted in simple

> comments taking on a life of their own and becoming "well known facts" in

> both this arena and others.

> Of course, this is just my opinion. . . .<g>

And one that's gratefully received :)

Best

David

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Date: Tue, 9 May 2000 15:46:15 +0100  
Message-ID: <OF86EB8642.3D5402CD-ON412568DA.004DC66F@dn.se>  
X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on Mail/Server/Dagens Nyheter/SE(Release  
5.0.2b (Intl)|16  
December 1999) at 2000-05-09 15:46:15  
Status:

Dear List,

A couple of months ago this topic (regarding the temperature of meteorites) was discussed on another list, I think it was Current Encounters. I think it was triggered by the large meteor that was spotted last autumn over USA. In short: a meteorite is travelling through the atmosphere in mere seconds and since its temperature is somewhere below minus 200 C when it enters the first particles on its way down it is very difficult to heat the meteor. During its decent the meteor is of course heated by the friction but loses its outer layers (they are peeled off) and heat all the time. Since the path through the atmosphere is so short the meteor never gets hot enough to start any fires when it hits the ground. Astronomer and meteor expert Bertil Lindblad at University of Lund in Sweden says to me that some meteorites have been found with small ice particles on its surface after impact. "They are so cold when entering the atmosphere that the short time in the atmosphere doesn't make any difference".

During the last discussion I wrote a summary about this. If it is needed I can try and locate it (right now I don't know exactly where it is).

Clas Svahn  
UFO-Sweden

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Date: Tue, 9 May 2000 17:35:44 EDT

Subject: Re: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb County MichiganStatus:

In a message dated 5/3/00 3:00:53 AM Hawaiian Standard Time, tlemire@home.com writes:

<< I would be more than happy to have you analyze it, as I myself would be ecstatic if I had more information, but unfortunately I've recieved no replies from the witness that filed this report. I sent the report out in order to possibly draw out further reports that may have occurred in the same area, or other witnesses to this particular event. In my opinion it appeared to possibly be a refueling mission, which would be rather senseless since it's so close to Selfridge itself, but I checked anyway, and they only had 1 KC-135 in the air at that time. I've already collected all preliminary information and will not continue to investigate until, or if, I hear from the witness that reported this event.

Thank You,

Todd Lemire

Michigan UFO CENTRAL

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html> >>

Thanks for the reply Todd and sorry I am late responding. I have been away for a week. Of course, everything is guesswork without any concrete information. Again, the azimuth, angle of elevation, etc. could help eliminate or confirm stars. The KC-135 might be the cause but refueling operations do not usually happen over populated areas. Formation flying maybe but to put up a KC-135 for training probably involves an actual refueling evolution to take place. If I recall, there is a possibility of a fuel spill and this would be bad press. I would think stars may be the first suspect but the KC-135 could have been involved somehow as well.

Tim Printy

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Date: Wed, 10 May 2000 14:11:32 EDT  
Subject: DSPs and "Fast/Slow Walkers"  
Status:

This nice space history piece mentions "Fast Walkers" in passing, puts them in perspective. JimO

---

May 7, 2000

Secret satellites: Three decades of DSP in orbit

By Dwayne A. Day

For FLORIDA TODAY

In the mid-1960s the Soviet Union began developing a powerful new weapon known as the Fractional Orbital Bombardment System, or "FOBS" for short. FOBS consisted of a nuclear warhead on a large rocket, capable of being launched in any direction. The ultimate nightmare for American generals was that a Soviet FOBS could be launched over the South Pole and strike the U.S. totally undetected, destroying NORAD, the Pentagon and the White House before a response could be made.

Satellite systems presented the best way of detecting FOBS and offering early warning that an attack was under way. In addition, satellites using infrared telescopes offered the ability to detect ICBM launches far earlier than ground-based radars. Hence, the Defense Support Program - DSP - was born. These secretive satellites have been orbiting the earth for nearly three decades, and doing many things that their originators never envisioned.

In the early 1960s, the Air Force had tried to develop an infrared satellite system known as MIDAS. MIDAS was to detect the hot exhaust of Soviet ICBMs and provide warning that the United States was under attack. The system was to consist of a constellation of satellites in low earth orbit. One or more satellites would always be in view of Soviet ICBM launch sites.

Jeffrey Richelson, in his recent book on MIDAS and DSP, *America's Space Sentinels*, described the history of these early efforts. According to Richelson, MIDAS ran into technical problems that were gradually hard to maintain. After a series of troubled launches, MIDAS was reduced to a test program and eventually canceled.

In November 1965, the Air Force began developing technology for a new early warning system to operate in geosynchronous orbit. Such a system would only require two or three satellites instead of a dozen or more. It would use a powerful telescope to scan the Earth. This program was given the classified designation "Program 266."

In response to an Air Force request, three proposals were submitted by two contractor teams, Martin/Raytheon and Aerojet-General/TRW, and one solo contractor, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company. In November 1966, the project was renamed Program 949 and shortly thereafter the Air Force eliminated the Martin/Raytheon team. The Aerojet/TRW team was soon declared the winner and awarded a contract for \$104.5 million for two operational satellites and one spare. The satellites would be launched aboard Titan 3 rockets at Cape Canaveral.

While development and construction of the satellites started, the Air Force and Department of Defense determined that an eastern hemisphere ground station would be needed to receive data from the satellite that would operate over the Indian Ocean, observing Soviet and Chinese missile fields. The ground station was where the data would be processed and transmitted to the United States via undersea cable or communications satellite. Australia was identified as the logical site of such a station, since it had served as the base for a ground station for U.S. signals intelligence satellites beginning in 1968.

Another site in the United States, Buckley Air National Guard Base near Denver, Colorado, was selected for the western satellite that would operate over the Pacific Ocean. Eventually a third station, in Germany, would be built. The identity of these ground stations was kept secret for many years. The Australian station was finally closed in the late 1990s. In June 1969, due to a security breach, the project underwent yet another name change, this time from Program 949 to Program 647. It also was finally given an unclassified cover name that was equally obscure: the Defense Support Program, or DSP.

The satellite itself weighed about 2,000 pounds and was 23 feet long and 10 feet wide. It had a 12-foot long Schmidt infrared telescope with a linear array of 2,048 lead sulfide detectors that detected infrared energy. The satellite had an 18-month design life. It was designed to rotate six times per minute. The telescope was set slightly off-angle to the rest of the satellite. Thus, as the satellite rotated, the sensor "scanned" the entire

face of the Earth, sweeping it like the second hand on the face of a clock, returning to any given point six times each minute. The sensor provided below-the-horizon coverage by spotting the missile's exhaust plume against the background of the Earth. By analyzing the temperature, location and trajectory of a hot infrared source, the satellite could build up both a description of the type of missile as well as its target.

The satellites also carried sensors for detecting nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. The first DSP satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral on Nov. 6, 1970 atop a powerful Titan 3C rocket. Despite the fact it was a secret satellite, a bank in Cocoa Beach posted a message on its sign before the launch: "Spy Satellite Goes 5 47 AM Friday Titan 3 Rocket." The rocket initially performed as planned, but suffered a problem late in the flight when its Transtage upper stage misperformed. This resulted in the satellite, known as Flight 1 or F-1, being placed into an elliptical orbit short of its goal. The satellite could not be used to observe Soviet missile launches from this orbit.

This was a devastating setback for the engineers and the Air Force officers who had worked so hard to build DSP. But quick thinking program managers were able to turn failure into a partial success. They heard about an upcoming Minuteman launch scheduled at the Cape and hurriedly requested that the Air Force delay the launch until their satellite was overhead. The Air Force did and the first DSP satellite was able to observe the Minuteman launch from the Cape. DSP worked.

A second satellite was launched from the Cape on May 6, 1971. This time the booster performed normally and after the Transtage burned out and separated, the spacecraft slowly came to life, deploying its solar panels and spinning up to the proper speed. It was named Flight-2 or F-2. By May 23, 1971 it was turned over to the newly built ground station at Nurrungar, Australia. The satellite's initial location was 65° East, over the Indian Ocean, where it could monitor Soviet and Chinese ballistic missile fields. A third satellite was launched on March 1, 1972. It became the first western hemisphere satellite and was initially stationed over the Equator, over Ecuador. Shortly after going into operation it suffered several minor problems, but nothing that could not be fixed or worked around.

Satellite F-4, the last of what were called the Phase I satellites, was launched successfully on June 12, 1973. F-4 was actually the first satellite to be completed and had served as the qualification satellite, undergoing an extensive series of tests of its systems before being overhauled and prepared as a flight-qualified spacecraft. It was the first satellite to take up position over the Pacific Ocean, apparently at 105° West. This marked a change in the positions for the initial constellation.

Satellites F-2 and F-3 had occupied stations at 65° East and 80° West respectively. This had given them contiguous coverage over the entire Atlantic Ocean, the Soviet and Chinese missile fields, and most of the eastern Pacific Ocean. But until a third operational satellite could be placed in orbit, the western Pacific was uncovered. Soviet submarine-launched ballistic missiles had increasing ranges, which would

allow them to be launched from the western Pacific undetected by DSP. But once F-4 achieved orbit, this gap in coverage could be closed.

By late June 1971, initial hardware production was started on the first of four Phase II satellites. The satellites were not to be significantly different from their predecessors. Primary improvements included an increase in reliability and minor improvements in various systems, particularly the main sensor, which would have the capability of scanning the entire field of view instead of leaving a hole in the center of each scan, like a donut. These changes resulted in an increase in weight. Power was also increased. More importantly, satellite lifetime was doubled to three years. Although the Air Force did not realize it at this time, the existing satellites would exceed their design lifetimes by a considerable margin.

By late June 1973, the four DSP satellites in orbit had detected a total of 1,014 missile launches. They had proven quite successful in their mission and had relieved some of the tension that was always present during the Cold War by dramatically reducing the chances of a surprise ICBM attack.

DSP also presented some surprises to its operators. Early on, the satellites began detecting infrared returns within and above the atmosphere. Some of these returns were caused by sunlight reflecting off of satellites and these events were soon designated "Fast Walkers" which UFO buffs later learned about and assumed had something to do with detecting flying saucers. DSP also detected the flash of meteoroids exploding in the atmosphere. Both capabilities were practically useless for security purposes. By 1974 and 1975, however, several studies had shown that the satellite was also useful

at detecting tactical ballistic missiles. In addition, DSP also provided useful intelligence data on new Soviet missiles. By measuring rocket burn times and trajectories, this data could be used in conjunction with other data to assess new ICBM developments.

Satellites five through nine were essentially identical. But satellites 10 through 12 were to be multi-orbit satellites and also incorporated a number of significant modifications known as Performance Improvement Modifications. Collectively, they were to be referred to as the MOS/PIM satellites. The multi-orbit capability was intended to allow the satellites to operate in a Molniya-type highly elliptical orbit (HEO) to close gaps in coverage over northern regions. In this orbit, the satellite would swing high over the northern hemisphere and appear to "hang" there for a long time. DSP could not really see beyond 81° North from its geosynchronous spot and this orbit would allow it to view any missiles launched by submarines in the Arctic. No DSP satellites were ever flown in this higher orbit, however. Power and weight was increased on the new satellites, and they were hardened against nuclear radiation.

Over the next several years, more DSP satellites were launched into orbit to replace the early ones. For complicated reasons, the fifth and sixth satellites were placed in storage while later satellites flew. Virtually all of the satellites in orbit exceeded their design lifetimes by significant margins and 5 and 6 sat on the ground longer than anyone expected. They were designated 5R and 6R for "refit" and given upgraded systems, including much better infrared detectors.

One of the original reasons DSP had been developed was to warn of a Soviet FOBS attack. But FOBS had never emerged as a major threat. By the late 1970s, the Soviets had deployed only 18 of the SS-9 FOBS. Some observers even went so far as to attribute the halt in the deployment of FOBS to the early warning system, although other reasons, including FOBS' destabilizing nature and limited usefulness, also deserve credit. But whereas FOBS was less of a threat, there were other threats that the United States faced and DSP was soon adapted to deal with them.

In the early 1980s the Soviets navy launched the first vessels of the Kirov battlecruiser and Oscar submarine classes. Both the Kirov and the Oscars carried a new, massive anti-ship missile, the aptly named SS-N-19 Shipwreck. The Shipwreck could carry either a nuclear or conventional warhead, was powered by a turbojet and had a top speed of two and a half times the speed of sound.

The Soviet vessels could receive the locations of U.S. aircraft carriers from satellites and feed this information into the guidance systems of the missiles, which then burst out of the launch tubes on the deck of the ship, or from under the ocean, with the aid of two booster rockets. These booster rockets produced infrared signatures visible from space, but only for a short period of time. Such targets were labeled "Slow Walker," for their slow speed compared to ballistic missiles and satellites, and the newly improved sensors on satellites 5R and 6R could detect them. By designating a special Area Of Interest on the Earth and increasing the sensor's



sensitivity for this area, DSP could provide advance warning of an attack against U.S. or NATO ships. The Oscar was particularly worrisome because it was very difficult to track and the launch of a dozen missiles might be the first indication an admiral had that his fleet had been targeted.

For a defender, failing to shoot down the missile on the first try would be fatal. Detection, classification and notification of the potential target were vital in the short period of time available. A Navy collection team first visited Nurrungar in 1983 to look at DSP data and set up a warning system for Navy ships. The initial warning was apparently delivered by voice through a communications link from NORAD. Later the Navy began a program to develop a direct receiving capability onboard command ships. But in 1984 an even more pressing threat emerged and that was the one posed by SS-20 Saber mobile land-based missiles deployed in the Western USSR. The SS-20 carried three warheads and could reach all of Europe. Because it was launched from a wheeled vehicle, detecting it was particularly difficult since it could simply fade into the forest. In 1984, more SS-20 bases were built than in any other year. This prompted the Pentagon to take action. After a meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in March 1984, the decision was made to move the Atlantic DSP satellite closer to Europe, where it could see potential SS-20 launch areas.

On Dec. 22, 1984, the 12th DSP satellite was launched into orbit and designated Flight 12 or F-12 for short. The satellite was actually 6R, the sixth DSP satellite built. It had sat in storage for nearly a decade and been highly modified in the meantime. It was called Flight 12 in orbit.

Flight 12 had an additional capability referred to as "second color." This was a set of mercury cadmium telluride detectors capable of detecting emissions in a different infrared band. They gave the sensor increased capability to detect Above-The-Horizon targets-mainly the second stages of ICBMs firing above the North Pole. This allowed them to more accurately determine the targets. To fully exploit this capability, F-12 would have to be located at the Indian Ocean spot so it could view the hot exhaust of the ICBMs tail on as they headed toward the United States, but this is not where it was initially placed.

F-12's new capabilities led to a more extensive period of testing. Whereas its simpler predecessor had been declared operational in less than two weeks, F-12 didn't become operational until five months later in May 1985. While it was being tested, two older DSP satellites were declared dead. During its testing, F-12 apparently took a new spot over the Pacific Ocean. By the time F-12 was operational, the overall satellite constellation was in decent shape. But the sensors for F-10 and the older satellites were already exceeding design life, so a decision was made to launch Flight 12's sibling, satellite 5R, on September 25, 1985. The satellite was shipped to the Cape in August and mated to its booster in preparation for launch. These plans were to crash headlong into a series of calamities that befell the U.S. military and civilian space programs in the mid 1980s.

In August 1985, a Titan 34D rocket carrying a KH-11 reconnaissance satellite, was launched from its pad at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. It exploded while over the Pacific Ocean. In January 1986, the

space shuttle Challenger exploded. In April 1986, another Titan 34D exploded spectacularly above its launch pad at Vandenberg. It was carrying the last KH-9 reconnaissance satellite. The Titan and shuttle were the only vehicles capable of launching the DSP. Until the problems with both launch vehicles could be solved, satellite 5R was grounded.

In November 1987, satellite 5R was finally launched from the Cape, reaching orbit fourteen years after it had been delivered to the Air Force. Like its sister, Flight 13 took longer than expected to reach operational status, not achieving this until March 1988, when it relieved the Atlantic Ocean satellite.

Two of the older orbiting satellites were predicted to fail sometime during 1989, so Air Force Space Command made the decision to launch the first of a newer series of satellites, number 14. This satellite would fly atop the first of the new Titan 4 rockets. On June 14 it roared aloft and began its lengthy checkout period as the first of a new, and final class of DSP satellites known as "DSP-1" or "Block 14."

The DSP-1 was much bigger than its predecessors and still operates today. Each DSP-1 satellite weighs over 5,200 pounds, is 33 feet long, and has solar arrays providing at least 1,290 watts of power. They were designed to have a three-year design life with a five-year goal. The satellites also have improved hardening against the electromagnetic pulse produced by nuclear weapons.

F-14 took up position over the Pacific Ocean. But the new satellite took a

long time to declare operational due both to problems and poor planning. In November 1990, another satellite was launched into orbit. It was undergoing testing when DSP was called on for its first time in combat.

In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. President George Bush soon declared his intention to force Saddam Hussein's army out of Kuwait. The United States attacked Iraq in January 1991. Hussein's military was largely impotent in the wake of the allied arsenal deployed against him. He did have one weapon that could hit his opponents, however, the Scud missile. The Scud was a relatively short range missile and not the type of target that DSP had been designed for. It burned cooler and shorter than an ICBM. But the DSP was very capable and the Air Force was innovative. The sensitivity of the sensors was increased to detect the cooler Scuds that Iraq fired against Saudi Arabia and Israel. This posed the risk of increasing the number of false alarms-a problem that occurred early in the war but was corrected by its end. DSPs were heralded as a great asset during the war, since they provided the first warnings of attacks and accurate predictions of the targets. At one point, late in the war, Israeli planes were apparently sitting ready on the runway, prepared to launch an attack against Iraq when the next Scud missile was launched against them. But DSP detected the attack early and determined that it was headed toward Saudi Arabia. The Israelis did not launch their planes.

In November 1991, another satellite was launched, this time aboard the space shuttle Atlantis during STS-44. Nicknamed by the crew "DSP Liberty," the satellite was formally named Flight 16 upon release from the shuttle bay.

Other DSP satellites were launched in following years, culminating in the launch of DSP-19 in April 1999. Unfortunately, a problem with the IUS upper stage on that flight stranded the satellite in a useless orbit. DSP-20, scheduled for launch Monday, is undoubtedly going to replace a degraded satellite already in orbit. With the Cold War long over, however, the threat is greatly diminished.

Only three more DSP launches are planned after DSP-20. According to Richelson, the satellite's advocates wanted the Air Force to buy two more, but others were successful in arguing that the satellite design was too limited. These veterans of the Cold War will all be retired within the next decade, replaced by a far more capable satellite called the Space Based Infrared System, or SBIRS ("sibirs") for short.

Dwayne A. Day is an independent space policy analyst living in Vienna, Va. He holds a Ph.D. from The George Washington University and has written numerous articles on civilian and military space policy and history. He was the primary editor for Eye in the Sky: The Story of the CORONA Spy Satellites.

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Status: O

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
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Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
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Bloomington IN 47405-7109

> @ -----Original Message-----  
> @ From: Steven Kaeser [mailto:steve@konsulting.com]  
> @ Sent: Monday, May 08, 2000 15:15  
> @ To: UFO Research List  
> @ Subject: RE: Hot metal balls fall from sky in South Africa

> @  
> @ I think there have also been a number of reports where there has been  
> @ damage from falling meteorites, but no indication of any fire. I'm  
> @ certainly no expert, but I believe that meteorites are usually slowed by  
> @ the dense atmosphere as it approaches sea level, which allows them to  
cool  
> @ down somewhat. I think this is one reason why "shooting stars"  
disappear  
> @ after traveling through the atmosphere for a short ways, as they slow  
down  
> @ and fall to the surface below.

Actually, most shooting stars disappear because they have been completely  
consumed. They are usually small to start with (a bright one can be as small  
as a grain of sand).

On the other hand, consider what the Tunguska meteorite did. It behaved more  
like a huge steam explosion than anything else.

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Date: Wed, 10 May 2000 22:12:42 EDT  
Subject: Re: DSPs and "Fast/Slow Walkers"  
Status:

It's a nice article. The definition of "Fast Walker" is not too convincing. Momentary stationary flashes of sunlight from satellites would not seem very "fast" at all, especially given the lack of Doppler capability to instantaneously determine a velocity. That "meteoroids" are included confirms the fact that they must be "fast." (Cruise missiles are apparently included within "Slow Walker" definition, according to the article.) Day's article doesn't say anything about duration, triangulation by multiple DSP's, etc. Nothing about the strange Fast Walker event of May 5, 1984, which puzzles even Phil Klass, at least a little.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 10 May 2000 5:15:36 PM Eastern Daylight Time, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

<<

This nice space history piece mentions "Fast Walkers" in passing, puts them in perspective. JimO

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May 7, 2000

Secret satellites: Three decades of DSP in orbit

By Dwayne A. Day

For FLORIDA TODAY

In the mid-1960s the Soviet Union began developing a powerful new weapon known as the Fractional Orbital Bombardment System, or "FOBS" for short. FOBS consisted of a nuclear warhead on a large rocket, capable of being launched in any direction. The ultimate nightmare for American generals was that a Soviet FOBS could be launched over the South Pole and strike the U.S. totally undetected, destroying NORAD, the Pentagon and the White House before a response could be made.

Satellite systems presented the best way of detecting FOBS and offering early warning that an attack was under way. In addition, satellites using infrared telescopes offered the ability to detect ICBM launches far earlier than ground-based radars. Hence, the Defense Support Program - DSP - was born. These secretive satellites have been orbiting the earth for nearly three decades, and doing many things that their originators never envisioned.

In the early 1960s, the Air Force had tried to develop an infrared satellite system known as MIDAS. MIDAS was to detect the hot exhaust of Soviet ICBMs and provide warning that the United States was under attack. The system was to consist of a constellation of satellites in low earth orbit. One or more satellites would always be in view of Soviet ICBM launch sites.

Jeffrey Richelson, in his recent book on MIDAS and DSP, *America's Space Sentinels*, described the history of these early efforts. According to Richelson, MIDAS ran into technical problems that were gradually hard to maintain. After a series of troubled launches, MIDAS was reduced to a test program and eventually canceled.

In November 1965, the Air Force began developing technology for a new early warning system to operate in geosynchronous orbit. Such a system would only require two or three satellites instead of a dozen or more. It would use a powerful telescope to scan the Earth. This program was given the classified designation "Program 266."



In response to an Air Force request, three proposals were submitted by two contractor teams, Martin/Raytheon and Aerojet-General/TRW, and one solo contractor, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company. In November 1966, the project was renamed Program 949 and shortly thereafter the Air Force eliminated the Martin/Raytheon team. The Aerojet/TRW team was soon declared the winner and awarded a contract for \$104.5 million for two operational satellites and one spare. The satellites would be launched aboard Titan 3 rockets at Cape Canaveral.

While development and construction of the satellites started, the Air Force and Department of Defense determined that an eastern hemisphere ground station would be needed to receive data from the satellite that would operate over the Indian Ocean, observing Soviet and Chinese missile fields. The ground station was where the data would be processed and transmitted to the United States via undersea cable or communications satellite. Australia was identified as the logical site of such a station, since it had served as the base for a ground station for U.S. signals intelligence satellites beginning in 1968.

Another site in the United States, Buckley Air National Guard Base near Denver, Colorado, was selected for the western satellite that would operate over the Pacific Ocean. Eventually a third station, in Germany, would be built. The identity of these ground stations was kept secret for many years. The Australian station was finally closed in the late 1990s. In June 1969, due to a security breach, the project underwent yet another name change, this time from Program 949 to Program 647. It also was finally given an

unclassified cover name that was equally obscure: the Defense Support Program, or DSP.

The satellite itself weighed about 2,000 pounds and was 23 feet long and 10 feet wide. It had a 12-foot long Schmidt infrared telescope with a linear array of 2,048 lead sulfide detectors that detected infrared energy. The satellite had an 18-month design life. It was designed to rotate six times per minute. The telescope was set slightly off-angle to the rest of the satellite. Thus, as the satellite rotated, the sensor "scanned" the entire face of the Earth, sweeping it like the second hand on the face of a clock, returning to any given point six times each minute. The sensor provided below-the-horizon coverage by spotting the missile's exhaust plume against the background of the Earth. By analyzing the temperature, location and trajectory of a hot infrared source, the satellite could build up both a description of the type of missile as well as its target.

The satellites also carried sensors for detecting nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. The first DSP satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral on Nov. 6, 1970 atop a powerful Titan 3C rocket. Despite the fact it was a secret satellite, a bank in Cocoa Beach posted a message on its sign before the launch: "Spy Satellite Goes 5 47 AM Friday Titan 3 Rocket." The rocket initially performed as planned, but suffered a problem late in the flight when its Transtage upper stage misperformed. This resulted in the satellite, known as Flight 1 or F-1, being placed into an elliptical orbit short of its goal. The satellite could not be used to observe Soviet missile launches from this orbit.

This was a devastating setback for the engineers and the Air Force officers who had worked so hard to build DSP. But quick thinking program managers were able to turn failure into a partial success. They heard about an upcoming Minuteman launch scheduled at the Cape and hurriedly requested that the Air Force delay the launch until their satellite was overhead. The Air Force did and the first DSP satellite was able to observe the Minuteman launch from the Cape. DSP worked.

A second satellite was launched from the Cape on May 6, 1971. This time the booster performed normally and after the Transtage burned out and separated, the spacecraft slowly came to life, deploying its solar panels and spinning up to the proper speed. It was named Flight-2 or F-2. By May 23, 1971 it was turned over to the newly built ground station at Nurrungar, Australia. The satellite's initial location was 65° East, over the Indian Ocean, where it could monitor Soviet and Chinese ballistic missile fields. A third satellite was launched on March 1, 1972. It became the first western hemisphere satellite and was initially stationed over the Equator, over Ecuador. Shortly after going into operation it suffered several minor problems, but nothing that could not be fixed or worked around.

Satellite F-4, the last of what were called the Phase I satellites, was launched successfully on June 12, 1973. F-4 was actually the first satellite to be completed and had served as the qualification satellite, undergoing an extensive series of tests of its systems before being overhauled and prepared as a flight-qualified spacecraft. It was the first satellite to take up position over the Pacific Ocean, apparently at 105° West. This

marked a change in the positions for the initial constellation.

Satellites F-2 and F-3 had occupied stations at 65° East and 80° West respectively. This had given them contiguous coverage over the entire Atlantic Ocean, the Soviet and Chinese missile fields, and most of the eastern Pacific Ocean. But until a third operational satellite could be placed in orbit, the western Pacific was uncovered. Soviet submarine-launched ballistic missiles had increasing ranges, which would allow them to be launched from the western Pacific undetected by DSP. But once F-4 achieved orbit, this gap in coverage could be closed.

By late June 1971, initial hardware production was started on the first of four Phase II satellites. The satellites were not to be significantly different from their predecessors. Primary improvements included an increase in reliability and minor improvements in various systems, particularly the main sensor, which would have the capability of scanning the entire field of view instead of leaving a hole in the center of each scan, like a donut. These changes resulted in an increase in weight. Power was also increased. More importantly, satellite lifetime was doubled to three years. Although the Air Force did not realize it at this time, the existing satellites would exceed their design lifetimes by a considerable margin.

By late June 1973, the four DSP satellites in orbit had detected a total of 1,014 missile launches. They had proven quite successful in their mission and had relieved some of the tension that was always present during the Cold War by dramatically reducing the chances of a surprise ICBM attack.

DSP also presented some surprises to its operators. Early on, the satellites began detecting infrared returns within and above the atmosphere. Some of these returns were caused by sunlight reflecting off of satellites and these events were soon designated "Fast Walkers" which UFO buffs later learned about and assumed had something to do with detecting flying saucers. DSP also detected the flash of meteoroids exploding in the atmosphere. Both capabilities were practically useless for security purposes. By 1974 and 1975, however, several studies had shown that the satellite was also useful at detecting tactical ballistic missiles. In addition, DSP also provided useful intelligence data on new Soviet missiles. By measuring rocket burn times and trajectories, this data could be used in conjunction with other data to assess new ICBM developments.

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Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 06:21:43 -0400From: "Steven W. Kaeser"  
<steve@konsulting.com>  
Subject: RE: Hot metal balls fall from sky in South Africa  
In- e.indiana.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

At 03:23 PM 5/10/2000 -0500, you wrote:

>

[snip]

>Actually, most shooting stars disappear because they have been completely  
>consumed. They are usually small to start with (a bright one can be as small  
>as a grain of sand).

Thankfully most are very small, as you point out. There are many others that merely pass through the atmosphere at a tangent angle and travel off into space again, which would also cause them to disappear as far as the ground observer is concerned.

I believe that most meteorites that actually hit the ground are iron, which doesn't easily burn up. In all the photos of houses and cars that have been hit by a falling meteorite (and that number is admittedly rather small), I have never seen one that indicated that a fire had been started after it struck the ground. I would suspect that the fragment(s) would remain too hot to touch for a while, and if made of iron they might retain the heat longer, but they're temperature wouldn't remain at the flash point of the material around them.

>On the other hand, consider what the Tunguska meteorite did. It behaved more  
>like a huge steam explosion than anything else.

I believe the current theory is that the Tunguska event was piece of water filled comet, which would explain the steam explosion and lack of meteor crater.

As someone else has mentioned, there was a post on the Current Encounters list a while back that dealt with this subject, and I am trying to locate it for reference. It would be good to hear from an expert in the field about meteorites and their temperature when they hit the ground, rather than waste a lot of bandwidth on an issue that should be easily resolved.

Steve

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>

Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 07:16:39 EDT  
Subject: Re: Re: DSPs and "Fast/Slow Walkers"Status: O

In a message dated 5/11/00 3:00:46 AM, you wrote:

<<The definition of "Fast Walker" is not too convincing. Momentary stationary flashes of sunlight from satellites would not seem very "fast" at all, especially given the lack of Doppler capability to instantaneously determine a velocity. >>

The Iridium flashes I've seen from my home are long enough in duration to show significant angular motion, so objects seen from orbit with finer angular resolution would also show high speed even if only from angular displacement. Since the sun is half a degree wide, the arc over which the flash stays visible would be comparable -- it's not instantaneous, as it would be for a point illumination source.

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Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 16:31:11 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: 'Airman' Magazine - 'Red-haired Captain'  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

There's an interesting on-line article from 'Airman' magazine,  
at:

<http://www.af.mil/news/airman/1299/ballon.htm>

It's a feature on balloon pioneer, Captain Joe W. Kittinger.

I must confess not having read all of the USAF's `Roswell Report:  
Case Closed', in which I believe Kittinger is suggested as the  
`red-haired Captain' sometimes mentioned in the Roswell folklore.

If I recall, the local mortician, Glenn Dennis, was one person  
who referred to this `Captain' - Dennis has since of course been  
hugely discredited.

I note in this article Kittinger reportedly confirms, "the so-  
called 'alien' that locals saw whisked away in an ambulance was  
actually one of his very human teammates injured during a balloon  
crash".

Was this known prior to the Airman article?

"...at Kittinger's home in Orlando, a mat lies at the front door  
adorned with little green men and flying saucers, greeting  
`visitors' with the words - `Welcome UFO Crews'.

Says Kittinger, `Well, just in case I'm wrong'."

A very sensible precaution.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>



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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>

Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 12:32:22 EDT  
Subject: Re: Re: DSPs and "Fast/Slow Walkers"Status:

Hi Jim,

Thanks for your comments. A half degree solar reflection would mean a half degree change in satellite orbit approximately, or 1/720th of a typical LEO of say about 90 minutes (rounded for simplicity), or 1/8 of a minute of time (7.5 seconds). However, the early DSP satellites had a scan rate of only once every 10 seconds, so it seems a second solar reflection would have been missed for LEO satellites and thus no indication of 18,000 mph high speed. Reversing the calculation would require that orbits must be slower than 120-minute periods in order for two solar reflections to possibly occur within the field of view of the DSP's. That would drastically cut down the numbers since only a small fraction of earth satellites have longer periods than 120 minutes, and of course they would have to be angled just right for a reflection to hit a DSP out at 20,000+ miles. It seems that DSP analysts would be able to immediately identify which of the few satellites in such high orbits were causing such solar reflections and deduct them from the critical database -- with positive ID's so easy it is difficult to understand why these satellite solar reflections would be included as seemingly mysterious "Fast Walkers."

Brad

In a message dated 5/11/00 8:15:43 AM, JamesOberg@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 5/11/00 3:00:46 AM, you wrote:

<<The definition of "Fast Walker" is not too convincing. Momentary stationary flashes of sunlight from satellites would not seem very "fast" at all, especially given the lack of Doppler capability to instantaneously determine a velocity. >>

The Iridium flashes I've seen from my home are long enough in duration to show significant angular motion, so objects seen from orbit with finer angular resolution would also show high speed even if only from angular displacement. Since the sun is half a degree wide, the arc over which the flash stays visible would be comparable -- it's not instantaneous, as it would be for a point illumination source.

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----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <UFORL-return-1970-8364808@listbot.com>  
Received: from rly-za02.mx.aol.com (rly-za02.mail.aol.com [172.31.36.98]) by air-za05.mail.aol.com (v73.12) with ESMTP; Thu, 11 May 2000 11:15:42 -0400  
Received: from lbmail10.listbot.com ([204.71.191.8]) by rly-za02.mx.aol.com (v71.10) with ESMTP; Thu, 11 May 2000 11:15:28 -0400  
Received: (qmail 1072 invoked by uid 0); 11 May 2000 15:15:16 -0000  
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com  
Received: (qmail 25833 invoked from network); 11 May 2000 11:17:41 -0000  
Received: from imo-d05.mx.aol.com (205.188.157.37) by lb3.listbot.com with SMTP; 11 May 2000 11:17:41 -0000  
Received: from JamesOberg@aol.com by imo-d05.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v26.7.) id j.7c.55779e8 (3961) for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 11 May 2000 07:16:39 -0400 (EDT)  
From: JamesOberg@aol.com  
Message-ID: <7c.55779e8.264bf097@aol.com>  
Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 07:16:39 EDT  
Subject: Re: Re: DSPs and "Fast/Slow Walkers"  
>>

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Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 13:28:15 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

It's going to take longer to cite that case. The book I thought it was in actually had another similar case where a "meteor" went through a car windshield and struck a child. But close inspection of the photo shows the object to be a chunk of pavement from a pothole, probably thrown up by the vehicle in front. That means that I am going to have to search all of my books to find the correct case.

I did find another case, where a meteorite set fire to a coffee crop in Honduras on 11/22/96. It appears in the March-April 1997 issue of UFO Magazine on page 16.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robinson, Larry

@ Sent: Monday, May 08, 2000 09:46

@ To: 'UFO Research List'

@ Subject: RE: Hot metal balls fall from sky in South Africa

@

@

@ They're hot, from entering the Earth's atmosphere. I can cite

@ a case where a house was damaged and a woman was burned, and

@ she had the meteorite to prove it. (I will bring it in

@ sometime this week).

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Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 13:35:51 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Some Unconventional Flying Objects that might fit this description are found in the March-April copy of UFO Magazine. Many are small pilotless craft used for reconnaissance.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: J. Pharabod [mailto:pharabod@in2p3.fr]

@ Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 1999 08:50

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Cc: pharabod@in2p3.fr

@ Subject: Re: Reports of Closely Observed UFOs

@

@

@ @

@ List only please

@

@ On Wed, 10 Nov 1999, James Easton wrote:

@

@ [Julia speaking]:

@ >

@ > I'm not sure how to describe how big this craft was. It was big,

@ > but not giant. It was wider than a helicopter but not as wide as

@ > the stealth fighter wing span, or maybe it was close to that. And

@ > it was very close to me, so close that I had a hard time keeping

@ > my eyes open because of the pressure it caused in the air. The

@ > eerie part was the silence for a craft hovering so close. It

@ > wasn't far above the roof of our kennel and looked close enough

@ > to almost touch. I'm not a very good judge of measurements so I

@ > can't say for sure how high above me it actually was, but it

@ > seemed rather close, I'd guess about 25 feet.

@ >

@ [snip]

@ >

@ > It was there about a minute, give or take a few seconds, then it

@ > disappeared from view - I did not see the craft move at all, it

@ > just wasn't visible anymore. It disappeared just as suddenly as

@ > it appeared and was gone again without any visible movement. It

@ > was pretty creepy. I'm not unused to seeing things in the sky. I  
@ > don't live that far from Edwards Air Force Base, as the crow  
@ > flies and I'm used to seeing the stealth planes, even when they  
@ > denied the existence of them. Those looked like giant bats in the  
@ > distant sky. This triangular craft was the same color as the  
@ > stealth planes, which leads me to believe they are experimental  
@ > military planes.

@ >

@ > J.N.

@ > [END]

@ >

@ Julia speaks of "stealth fighter", that's the F-117 "Nighthawk"  
@ which is not that big. But then she speaks of "Edwards Air Force  
@ Base" and of "stealth planes" from this base. I may be wrong, but  
@ I think that there are no F-117 (at least usually) at Edwards AFB.  
@ Initially they were at Tonopah (Nevada), and then were dispatched  
@ in some other bases South-West of USA, but not in California  
@ (according to my memories; maybe John Burtenshaw or David can  
@ confirm or correct me). On the other hand, I think that for some  
@ time some stealth bombers B-2 "Spirit" have been based at  
@ Edwards AFB. So maybe Julia thinks in fact of the B-2, which is  
@ real big (wingspan a little more than 52 meters). If the craft  
@ she saw (or said she saw) had this size, it would have been probably  
@ higher than 25 feet above her.

@

@ Jean-Pierre Pharabod

@

@

@

---

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>

Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 17:17:55 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

For Release: May 11, 2000

RELEASE: 00-150

NASA charts course to sail to the stars  
on largest spacecraft ever built

NASA is setting sail for the stars - literally. NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., is developing space sails technology to power a mission beyond our solar system.

"This will be humankind's first planned venture outside our solar system," said Les Johnson, manager of Interstellar Propulsion Research at the Marshall Center. "This is a stretch goal that is among the most audacious things we've ever undertaken."

The interstellar probe will travel over 23 billion miles - 250 astronomical units - beyond the edge of the solar system. The distance from Earth to the Sun, 93 million miles, is one astronomical unit. For perspective, if the distance from Earth to the Sun equaled one foot, Earth would be a mere 6 inches from Mars, 38 feet from Pluto, 250 feet from the boundaries of the solar system, and a colossal 51 miles from the nearest star system, Alpha Centauri.

This first step beyond our solar system en route to the stars has an estimated trip time of 15 years.

Proposed for launch in a 2010 time frame, an interstellar probe - or precursor mission, as it's often called - will be powered by the fastest spacecraft ever flown. Zooming toward the stars at 58 miles per second, it will cover the distance from New York to Los Angeles in less than a minute. It's more than 10 times faster than the Space Shuttle's on-orbit speed of 5 miles per second.

Traveling five times faster than Voyager - a spacecraft launched in 1977 to explore our solar system's outer limits - an interstellar probe launched in 2010 would pass Voyager in 2018, going as far in eight years as Voyager will have journeyed in 41 years.

Johnson says transportation is quite possibly the toughest challenge with interstellar missions because they have to go so far, so fast. "The difficulty is that rockets need so much fuel that they can't push their own weight into interstellar space. The best



option appears to be space sails, which require no fuel," he said.

Thin, reflective sails could be propelled through space by sunlight, microwave beams or laser beams - just as the wind pushes sailboats on Earth. Rays of light from the Sun would provide tremendous momentum to the gigantic structure. The sail will be the largest spacecraft ever built, spanning 440 yards - twice the diameter of the Louisiana Superdome.

"Nothing this big has ever been deployed in space. We think we know how to do it, but we're in the beginning phases of turning a concept into a real design," Johnson said.

Researchers are optimistic about recent breakthroughs with strong, lightweight composite materials. A leading candidate for sails is a carbon fiber material whose density is less than one-tenth ounce per square yard - the equivalent of flattening one raisin to the point that it covers a square yard. In space the material would unfurl like a fan when it's deployed from an expendable rocket.

The Marshall Center is leading NASA's transportation research for interstellar probes. Engineers at Marshall are conducting laboratory experiments to evaluate and characterize materials for space sails. Materials will be exposed to harsh conditions in a simulated space environment to test their performance and durability in extremely hot and cold temperatures.

The emphasis of the current research effort is on the interstellar precursor missions designed to set the stage for missions to other star systems later this century.

Marshall is partnering with NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory has overall responsibility for NASA's interstellar missions and the Marshall Center is responsible for developing transportation systems for the missions. Marshall's effort is part of its Advanced Space Transportation Program, NASA's core technology program for all space transportation. The Advanced Space Transportation Program is pushing technologies that will dramatically increase the safety and reliability and reduce the cost of space transportation.

For images and related features, go to this URL:

<http://www1.msfc.nasa.gov/NEWSROOM/news/releases/2000/00-150.html>

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Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 23:05:16 EDT  
Subject: Re: 'Airman' Magazine - 'Red-haired Captain' Status:

In a message dated 5/11/00 11:50:27 AM Hawaiian Standard Time, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<< If I recall, the local mortician, Glenn Dennis, was one person who referred to this `Captain' - Dennis has since of course been hugely discredited.

I note in this article Kittinger reportedly confirms, "the so-called 'alien' that locals saw whisked away in an ambulance was actually one of his very human teammates injured during a balloon crash".

Was this known prior to the Airman article? >>

Yes. All of it is in the Roswell Report:Case Closed. This was also discussed in a History channel show on Roswell.

Tim Printy

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Date: Fri, 12 May 2000 09:03:40 +0100From: John Burtenshaw  
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: RE: Reports of Closely Observed UFOs  
In- e.indiana.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Hi All

>@ in some other bases South-West of USA, but not in California  
>@ (according to my memories; maybe John Burtenshaw or David can  
>@ confirm or correct me).

I can find no record of the F-117 being at Edwards during its testing phase, the first experimental a/c ( XST-1) was shipped from Palmdale to Groom Lake during 1977. During June 1981 the F-117 went to Tonopah and finally to Holloman AFB (1983) finally being revealed to the public in November 1988. However Edwards have had F-117s there since 1998 undergoing advanced avionics tests.

Interestingly, in 1995 Lockheed Martin briefed the British Ministry of Defense on a proposed derivative of the Air Force's F-117B dubbed the F-117B (B for British, or F-117C by some) for the RAF. It was suggested to meet the Staff Target (Air) 425 deep-strike requirement that is currently fulfilled by the Panavia Tornado GR.Mk4, which is scheduled for retirement by the end of this century. The F-117C would feature the F-22 style clear canopy, advanced ungridded B-2 type inlets, and an improved powerplant. The proposed RAF F-117C could potentially have GEC-Marconi supplied avionics, Eurojet EJ200 engines, and some structural contents subcontracted to British Aerospace. This might explain the BAE "Skunk Works" at Warton.

When did the infamous Boscombe Down crash occur?

I do not know if this proposal was accepted or was rejected on cost grounds. It may well be hidden in the depths of MoD records under a codename.

Chris Gibson: When did the word Havian first appear?

Cheers

John

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Date: Fri, 12 May 2000 05:21:05 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en,pdfSubject: Re: Diamond Shaped UFO Spotted in Macomb  
County Michigan  
References: <64.28e4b01.2649deb0@aol.com>  
Status:

TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

>  
> >  
> In a message dated 5/3/00 3:00:53 AM Hawaiian Standard Time,  
tlemire@home.com  
> writes:  
>  
> << I would be more than happy to have you analyze it, as I myself  
> would be ecstatic if I had more information, but unfortunately  
> I've recieved no replies from the witness that filed this  
> report. I sent the report out in order to possibly draw out  
> further reports that may have occurred in the same area, or other  
> witnesses to this particular event. In my opinion it appeared to  
> possibly be a refueling mission, which would be rather senseless  
> since it's so close to Selfridge itself, but I checked anyway,  
> and they only had 1 KC-135 in the air at that time. I've already  
> collected all preliminary information and will not continue to  
> investigate until, or if, I hear from the witness that reported  
> this event.  
>  
>  
> Thank You,  
> Todd Lemire  
> Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html> >>  
>  
> Thanks for the reply Todd and sorry I am late responding. I have been away  
> for a week. Of course, everything is guesswork without any concrete  
> information. Again, the azimuth, angle of elevation, etc. could help  
> eliminate or confirm stars. The KC-135 might be the cause but refueling  
> operations do not usually happen over populated areas. Formation flying  
> maybe but to put up a KC-135 for training probably involves an actual  
> refueling evolution to take place. If I recall, there is a possibility of a  
> fuel spill and this would be bad press. I would think stars may be the first  
> suspect but the KC-135 could have been involved somehow as well.  
>  
> Tim Printy

Hello Tim,

I may have a few questions for you concerning this case. I'm

going to do an interview with the witnesses tomorrow (Saturday)  
so I should have more information.

Todd

Michigan UFO CENTRAL

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"The reason why the flying-saucer mystery has been-to put it mildly-so exasperating, lies in the fact that we are all blind men, nor can we hope to meet a sighted traveler who can help us. But perhaps it is the beginning of knowledge to recognize our blindness."

Aime' Michel - "Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery"

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>

Date: Fri, 12 May 2000 15:30:52 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 11  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

## Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 11

### CONTENTS

1. UFO World.
2. The 'Rendlesham Forest' UFO Encounters - Copy of Original, Key Testimony and Sketches Now Published.
3. Trent Photographs - New High-Res Scans Available.
4. UFO Research List.

O0O~O0O~O0O~O0O

1. UFO World.

I'm please to announce that UFO World is now on-line at:

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

This contains all of my research material previously available on the Internet and the site will be continuously updated and considerably expanded, encompassing the most significant raw data and objective investigations from researchers.

All links to other sources have been verified and it's recommended that anyone interested in the topic should spend some time browsing those sites listed.

Especially advocated this month are:

The Anomalist -  
<http://www.anomalist.com/>

Fortean Times -  
<http://www.forteantimes.com/>



UFOCOM - UFO research in Belgium (Interesting material re the Belgian 'Triangular UFO' sightings)  
<http://195.74.196.113/UfocomHq/usmenu.htm>

CIPFANI - The view from a Brazilian organisation  
<http://users.task.com.br/cipfani/>

Video footage from around the world  
<http://wkweb5.cableinet.co.uk/dledger/video.htm>

Please update any links to my previous web site, or feel free to link to the material at UFO World and let me know of any sites you would like added.

UFO World will contain truly significant evidence relating to the subject of UFOs - we're looking for answers, not mysteries.

000~000~000~000

## 2. The 'Rendlesham Forest' UFO Encounters - Copy of Original, Key Testimony and Sketches Now Published.

When I acquired copies of the original witness testimonies, I provided them to various researches with an long-term interest in this classic British mystery. The pivotal statement of Airman Ed Cabansag was also made available on my web site.

Now, the equally important affidavit and accompanying sketches from Staff-Sergeant Jim Penniston are being published and for the first time ever, the UFO which Penniston originally portrayed can be seen.

Although I have previously confirmed details of this depiction, it may still be something of a surprise for those more familiar with the more celebrated triangular UFO of Rendlesham lore.

The material now available at UFO World is as follows:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/penn1.gif>

The cover page of Penniston's report. This is marked 'Eyes Only' for Lt. Col. Halt. It's crucial to note that the testimonies of Cabansag, Penniston, Airman 1st Class John Burroughs and others were not requested and obtained by Halt until the beginning of January, 1981, a full week after the initial incident they had been involved with.

Halt has explained this was due to the holiday/leave period.

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/penn2.gif>

Penniston's full statement.

There are some key points therein.

Penniston does describe observing at the time a "mechanical" object within Rendlesham forest. There's no debate about this as it is verified in the statement of Master-Sergeant J. D. Chandler, who was monitoring radio communications.

Penniston also confirms he was never closer to the unidentified object than 50 meters. This is a huge anomaly given his accounts in later years of spending some twenty minutes examining and touching the object, plus documenting the strange symbols on its surface.

Completely absent from this statement is any mention of having next pursued an unidentified light for some two miles, before realising it originated from a nearby lighthouse, almost certainly at Orfordness [Orford Ness].

That fact is documented in all other statements.

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/penn3.gif>

Penniston's first diagram.

As noted in his statement, this shows the scene as viewed from 'east gate' sentry point, looking down east gate road towards the forest.

For comparison, see the photograph I took of this viewpoint:

[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/eg\\_road.jpg](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/eg_road.jpg)

It's part of the article on UFO World at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/rend3.htm>

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/penn4.gif>

A map of the route which the patrol, consisting of Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston, took through the forest. The point at which they left their vehicle and continued on foot is shown and

this agrees with the evidence which had been gathered from other sources.

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/penn5.gif>

The scene when the object was viewed at closer range within Rendlesham forest.

I can't make out that writing in the middle, with an arrow pointing towards the lights/object within the trees - any suggestions are welcome.

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/penn6.gif>

The UFO...

Note that within the insert, Penniston apparently questions the light sequence. This would be consistent with the object never being viewed at close range and that's the scenario reported by all other participant accounts.

Subsequently, Penniston's recollections differed considerably, as emphasised in the illustrations which he seemingly first produced in public circa 1997. These were published on the Microsoft Network's UFO forum and later in an article I wrote for UFO Magazine (UK).

Apparently claimed to be copies of the sketches from his original notebook and drawn at the time he closely examined a triangular craft at leisure, these can be seen at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/jpdraw1.jpg>

The triangular craft.

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/jpdraw1.jpg>

The triangular craft as viewed side-on and related ground indentations.

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/jpdraw3.jpg>

A copy of the insignia allegedly 'etched' into the craft's surface.

To help understand all of this in context, there's detailed, factual background material on UFO World.

It can be directly accessed via:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/rendlsham.htm>

or by the redirected URL:

[www.rendlesham.com](http://www.rendlesham.com)

The background articles highlight numerous evidential anomalies and questions which remain unanswered.

Most obviously, how can Penniston have examined and sketched the craft/insignia with such detail when it's acknowledged in his testimony that he was never closer than 50 meters - how could he have drawn the insignia [or indeed anything] with perfect lines and circles, in the dark of night and the middle of a dense forest!

How can his later accounts be equated with that of Burroughs, his partner in the forest, when Burroughs is on records as confirming, "I never saw anything metallic or anything hard".

And why were we led to believe for so many years by Burroughs, Penniston and Halt, that Orfordness lighthouse would never have fooled any of the participants, when it was known all along that it was at least partly responsible for the UFO scare.

Although Col. Halt has on more than one occasion been contacted and asked to comment on these matters, he has not responded.

Nonetheless, this is UFO history and an exclusive insight into the UK's most famous UFO case.

O0O~O0O~O0O~O0O

### 3. Trent Photographs - New High-Res Scans Available.

One of the most highly regarded UFO cases in the US remains the 'Trent' photographs.

Some background material can be seen at:

<http://www.ncas.org/condon/case46.htm>

A sceptical appraisal is offered by Robert Sheaffer at 'The Debunkers Domain':

<http://www.debunker.com/trent.html>

Central to the evidence is of course the photographs and I'm grateful to Bruce Maccabee for providing copies of the highest quality images yet available. I believe these are scans of the original negatives and they can be viewed on UFO World at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/trent1.jpg>

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/trent2.jpg>

O0O~O0O~O0O~O0O

The 'UFO Research List' (UFORL) is a moderated, discussion forum for related topics which can be evidenced to have a \_scientific\_ foundation, encompassing 'black projects'. There are currently around 100 subscribers.

To join UFORL, you can sign up from UFO World's home page or by sending a blank e-mail, with a blank subject line, to:

[UFORL-subscribe@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL-subscribe@listbot.com)

You will then be sent a verification message and a copy of the list 'housekeeping rules'.

O0O~O0O~O0O~O0O

Although this newsletter is shorter than usual, the content is of particular importance and further revelations will be held over until the next issue!

Back issues can be obtained free of charge from UFO World's home page.

James Easton,  
Editor.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

(c) James Easton  
May 2000

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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Date: Fri, 12 May 2000 21:48:22 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I have updated the list of world-wide UFO organisations at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/org.htm>

Please let me know of any suggested amendments or additions.

I recall a web site for a UFO related organisation in Turkey - does anyone have details?

I'm delighted to include NUFORA and wonder what the situation is now with BUFORA.

Do they remain in any way a credible source within British Ufology?

Have they ceased publishing UFO Times?

Just curious - what's the size of BUFORA's current membership?

Any related comments are welcome.

Whatever happened to the following, notable on-line sources:

ParaNet Archive

<ftp://grind.isca.uiowa.edu/info/paranet/infopara/>

Microsoft Network's UFO Forum

<http://forums.msn.com/UFO>

United Kingdom UFO Network

<http://www.holodeck.demon.co.uk>

Continuum Magazine

<http://www.paranetinfo.com/html/continuum.html>

Are issues of 'The Crop Watcher' still available?

I might be able to provide an on-line home for any relevant material and would particularly like to acquire the considerable 'Alien Autopsy' material which Mark Center used to host.

If I could be of help, please contact me.

James Easton.  
E-Mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>



Date: Fri, 12 May 2000 17:04:17 EDT

Subject: Re: Hot metal balls fall from sky in South AfricaStatus:

In a message dated 5/12/00 8:57:15 AM Hawaiian Standard Time, steve@konsulting.com writes:

<< It would be good to hear from an expert in the field about meteorites and their temperature when they hit the ground, rather than waste a lot of bandwidth on an issue that should be easily resolved. >>

Interesting discussion about meteorites and fires. One of my experiences as an amateur astronomer was observing meteors and talking to those who were involved in meteorite recoveries. I also was on several tektite hunts in Georgia. Over the years, I have read a lot on the subject and I do know Harold Povenmire, who wrote a book on the subject (Unfortunately my copy is in a storage area far from my present location). I don't recall Hal ever discussing fires being caused by meteorites. I did a bit of searching on the web for those that want to look into the subject.

The Meteoritical Society

<http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/metsoc/index1.htm>

Meteorite Central

<http://www.meteoritecentral.com/>

SEDS site

<http://sed.s.lpl.arizona.edu/nineplanets/nineplanets/meteorites.html>

American Meteor Society has this in the FAQ section on fireballs

<http://www.amsmeteors.org/faqf.html>

"9. Are meteorites "glowing" hot when they reach the ground?

Probably not. The ablation process, which occurs over the majority of the meteorite's path, is a very efficient heat removal method, and was effectively copied for use during the early manned space flights for re-entry into the atmosphere. During the final free-fall portion of their flight, meteorites undergo very little frictional heating, and probably reach the ground at only slightly above ambient temperature.

For the obvious reason, however, exact data on meteorite impact temperatures is rather scarce and prone to hearsay. Therefore, we are only able to give you an educated guess based upon our current knowledge of these events."

I don't consider myself an expert in the field but familiar with the topic.

I just do not know of any meteorites known to have cause a fire due to their heat. It is also interesting to note is that most meteorites are not iron but of the stony type.

Tim Printy

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Date: Sat, 13 May 2000 10:06:47 +0200

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

You did not include Spain:

Fundación Anomalía: [www.anomalia.org](http://www.anomalia.org)

Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios (CEI): <http://www.ctv.es/USERS/netcei/>

In South America, you have the personal pages of two ufologists:

Chile - Diego Zuñiga:

<http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Dunes/9515/ovnis/ovnis.html>

Argentina - Rubén Morales: <http://www.advance.com.ar/usuarios/moralesr/>

It is curious you don't include Australia.

Yours,

Luis R. González

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>

Date: Sat, 13 May 2000 09:12:32 -0600  
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Reports of Closely Observed UFOs  
References: <200005120800.JAA18711@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>  
<391D6CAC.CC1FA08B@yknet.yk.ca>  
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<blockquote  
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href="http://www.jast.mil/html/images.htm">http://www.jast.mil/html/images.htm</a  
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<br>&nbsp;  
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style="PADDING-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; BORDER-LEFT: #000000 2px solid; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px">UFO

Research List - <A

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X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Reports of Closely Observed UFOs  
References: <200005120800.JAA18711@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>  
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<p>Martin

<p>John Burtenshaw wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE>UFO Research List - <a href="http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/">http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/</a>

<p>Hi All

<p>>@ in some other bases South-West of USA, but not in California  
<br>>@ (according to my memories; maybe John Burtenshaw or David can  
<br>>@ confirm or correct me).

<p>I can find no record of the F-117 being at Edwards during its testing  
<br>phase, the first experimental a/c ( XST-1) was shipped from Palmdale to

<br>Groom Lake during 1977. During June 1981 the F-117 went to Tonopah and

<br>finally to Holloman AFB (1983) finally being revealed to the public in

<br>November 1988. However Edwards have had F-117s there since 1998 undergoing

<br>advanced avionics tests.

<p>Interestingly, in 1995 Lockheed Martin briefed the British Ministry of

<br>Defense on a proposed derivative of the Air Force's F-117B dubbed the  
<br>F-117B (B for British, or F-117C by some) for the RAF. It was suggested to

<br>meet the Staff Target (Air) 425 deep-strike requirement that is currently

<br>fulfilled by the Panavia Tornado GR.Mk4, which is scheduled for retirement

<br>by the end of this century. The F-117C would feature the F-22 style



clear  
<br>canopy, advanced ungridded B-2 type inlets, and an improved powerplant.  
The  
<br>proposed RAF F-117C could potentially have GEC-Marconi supplied avionics,  
<br>Eurojet EJ200  
<br>engines, and some structural contents subcontracted to British Aerospace.  
<br>This might explain the BAE "Skunk Works" at Warton.  
<p>When did the infamous Boscombe Down crash occur?  
<p>I do not know if this proposal was accepted or was rejected on cost  
<br>grounds. It may well be hidden in the depths of MoD records under a  
codename.  
<p>Chris Gibson: When did the word Havian first appear?  
<p>Cheers  
<p>John  
<p>\_\_\_\_\_

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Date: Mon, 15 May 2000 09:41:56 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Voyager Newsletter - Issue No. 11  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

>quality images yet available. I believe these are scans of the  
original negatives and they can be viewed on UFO World at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/trent1.jpg>  
<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/trent2.jpg>

<

Actually scans of large prints. Brightness level digitization (255 levels)  
has introduced  
some "noise" into the pictures (providing something like brightness  
"countours")

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<html>  
<P>

Does anybody have information that the F-22 has hover capability? When the contract was announced that the F-22 was going into production (this was about 2 -3 years ago?) CNN Headline News showed a simulated clip showing the F-22 hovering 2 to 3 aircraft length above the ground, clearly bobbing up and down. The simulation showed it hovering over a clearing that had trees around the it that were higher in elevation than the F-22. Then it showed a transition to normal flight. But if I recall correctly, the transition was in a strange manner. It tipped its nose UP and started climbing and accelerating forward and skyward. The clip was shown only a few times. I tried to tape it but it never came on again. Ever since then I have been keeping my eye open to anything that states that the F-22 can hover but have not found anything. Was the stock footage given to CNN by error? Meaning that the hover capability of the F-22 is secret?

<p>Martin

<p>John Burtenshaw wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE>UFO Research List - <a href="http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/">http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/</a>

<p>Hi All

<p>>@ in some other bases South-West of USA, but not in California  
<br>>@ (according to my memories; maybe John Burtenshaw or David can  
<br>>@ confirm or correct me).

<p>I can find no record of the F-117 being at Edwards during its testing  
<br>phase, the first experimental a/c ( XST-1) was shipped from Palmdale to

<br>Groom Lake during 1977. During June 1981 the F-117 went to Tonopah and

<br>finally to Holloman AFB (1983) finally being revealed to the public in

<br>November 1988. However Edwards have had F-117s there since 1998 undergoing

<br>advanced avionics tests.

<p>Interestingly, in 1995 Lockheed Martin briefed the British Ministry of

<br>Defense on a proposed derivative of the Air Force's F-117B dubbed the  
<br>F-117B (B for British, or F-117C by some) for the RAF. It was suggested to

<br>meet the Staff Target (Air) 425 deep-strike requirement that is currently

<br>fulfilled by the Panavia Tornado GR.Mk4, which is scheduled for retirement

<br>by the end of this century. The F-117C would feature the F-22 style

clear  
<br>canopy, advanced ungridded B-2 type inlets, and an improved powerplant.  
The  
<br>proposed RAF F-117C could potentially have GEC-Marconi supplied avionics,  
<br>Eurojet EJ200  
<br>engines, and some structural contents subcontracted to British Aerospace.  
<br>This might explain the BAE "Skunk Works" at Warton.  
<p>When did the infamous Boscombe Down crash occur?  
<p>I do not know if this proposal was accepted or was rejected on cost  
<br>grounds. It may well be hidden in the depths of MoD records under a  
codename.  
<p>Chris Gibson: When did the word Havian first appear?  
<p>Cheers  
<p>John  
<p>\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
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href="http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231">http://on.linkexchange.co  
m/?ATID=27&AID=1231</a></blockquote>

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</html>  
</x-html>



Date: Tue, 16 May 2000 03:40:58 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

I thought this might be of interest - from:

[http://www.f-111.net/t\\_no\\_E.htm](http://www.f-111.net/t_no_E.htm)

"F-111E 68-024 - Crashed and destroyed 11 January 1973 near Crawley UK (Ben Marselis) Upper Heyford (Doc Servo).

Callsign Sewn 11. Crewed by pilot Maj Bob Kroos and WSO Capt Roger A Beck. The main body of the aircraft fell near in North Crawley, in Buckinghamshire. An engine caught fire just after takeoff at 08:56, melted the rudder linkage so that it froze hard over, and the crew ended up flying around in circles trying to get back to Upper Heyford. The fuel dumping procedure gave rise to several UFO sightings that morning! The crew abandoned the aircraft at 09:47 after Kroos lost control of the aircraft. The capsule came down in a farm, and the startled owner came out and plied the crew with brandy, which rather messed up the USAF's mandatory blood-alcohol test! They were exonerated from blame. (Tony Thornborough)"

There's also a remarkable photograph of the crashed F-111 at:

[http://www.f-111.net/images/E-68-024\\_down11Jan73\\_Bucks\\_UK.jpg](http://www.f-111.net/images/E-68-024_down11Jan73_Bucks_UK.jpg)

[If the F-111 was abandoned, how did it end up 'relatively' intact and horizontal?]

Aside from all this - if any UK subscribers are aware of 'UFO' reports in the area on that date, perhaps they can let us know.

James Easton.  
E-Mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 16 May 2000 03:17:49 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Luis R. González wrote:

>You did not include Spain:

>Fundación Anomalía:  
>[www.anomalia.org](http://www.anomalia.org)  
>Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios (CEI):  
><http://www.ctv.es/USERS/netcei/>

Luis,

Thank you, I've added these links to:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/org.htm>

>In South America, you have the personal pages of two ufologists:

>Chile - Diego Zuñiga:  
><http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Dunes/9515/ovnis/ovnis.html>  
>Argentina - Rubén Morales:  
><http://www.advance.com.ar/usuarios/moralesr/>

Although there are some well known hoaxes featured on Diego's site, it's always welcome to see material from little known sources.

I'm not surprised to find a couple of photographs therein that are interesting and which I've certainly never seen before:

<http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Dunes/9515/ovnis/fotos2.html>

1. Imagen tomada sobre el lago Hanson, Ensanada, México, el 18 ó 19 de noviembre de 1996. Personalmente pienso que es un avión F-117 A -el avión invisible-, ya que su silueta se asemeja mucho a la de uno de estos aviones, o una mancha en el negativo. Aún así son sólo especulaciones. La foto es de Raúl Espinoza.

The 'UFO' perhaps looks unconvincing, however, can anyone possibly please translate this?

2. Ovni triangular fotografiado en Inglaterra por Gordon

Thompson, el 21 de octubre de 1996. Quiero dejar en claro que este tipo de fotografías es fácilmente trucable. No hay puntos de referencia, por ejemplo.

Was Gordon Thompson the person who also produced video footage of a 'triangular UFO', featured on a UK TV documentary last year (?) and found to be a probable hoax?

Also, re:

<http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Dunes/9515/ovnis/fotos5.html>

and 'OVNIS EN BARRA DE TIJUCA, BRASIL'

- there's some further related material at:

<http://www.ncas.org/condon/pl-23-40.htm>

- note also the full Condon report on-line at:

<http://www.ncas.org/condon/contents.htm>

...if the Trent photographs are perceived to be significant because they 'captured' different profiles, how is that equated with these ostensibly more convincing photographs?

Have these 1952 photos of a 'flying saucer' been confirmed as a hoax and if so, how were they faked?

If not definite, what are the reasons for believing them to be hoaxed?

Rubén has some apparently detailed research material on his site and although I can hardly understand a word, it's noted there seem to be several cases perhaps worthy of further exposure at:

<http://www.advance.com.ar/usuarios/moralesr/mytoCAAB.htm>

Presumably there's no English translation of this material?

James Easton.

E-Mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 16 May 2000 09:56:00 EDT  
Subject: The Abduction EngimaStatus:

Good Morning -

Attached, with any luck at all, are my answers to your questions. I think I got them all and I think the answers should make sense. If you have any questions about my answers, or additional questions, please let me know.

I used WordPerfect 9 for the answers and you seem to have been able to read the other material I sent.

KRandle

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\Abduction.wpd"

Date: Tue, 16 May 2000 10:14:59 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Monday, May 15, 2000 21:18

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Whatever Happened to...

@

@

@ @

@ Luis R. González wrote:

@

@ >You did not include Spain:

@

@ >Fundación Anomalía:

@ >www.anomalia.org

@ >Centro de Estudios Interplanetarios (CEI):

@ >http://www.ctv.es/USERS/netcei/

@

@

@ Luis,

@

@ Thank you, I've added these links to:

@

@ http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/org.htm

@

@

@ >In South America, you have the personal pages of two ufologists:

@

@ >Chile - Diego Zuñiga:

@ >http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Dunes/9515/ovnis/ovnis.html

@ >Argentina - Rubén Morales:

@ >http://www.advance.com.ar/usuarios/moralesr/

@

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@ site, it's always welcome to see material from little known  
@ sources.

@  
@ I'm not surprised to find a couple of photographs therein that  
@ are interesting and which I've certainly never seen before:

@  
@ <http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Dunes/9515/ovnis/fotos2.html>

@  
@ 1. Imagen tomada sobre el lago Hanson, Ensanada, México, el 18 ó

Image taken over Lake Hanson, Ensanada Mexico, the 18th or 19th of

@ 19 de noviembre de 1996. Personalmente pienso que es un avión F-

November, 1966. I personally think it is an F-117 A airplane -

@ 117 A -el avión invisible-, ya que su silueta se asemeja mucho a

the invisible airplane - the silhouette resembles quite well that

@ la de uno de estos aviones, o una mancha en el negativo. Aún así

of one of those airplanes, or a spot on the negative. But these

@ son sólo especulaciones. La foto es de Raúl Espinoza.

are only speculations. The photos were taken by Raul Espinoza.

@ The 'UFO' perhaps looks unconvincing, however, can anyone  
@ possibly please translate this?

I think this is a small object, at about the same distance as the man.  
Possibly a paper airplane or a flying model. It's too dark to be distant.

@  
@ 2. Ovni triangular fotografiado en Inglaterra por Gordon

Triangular UFO photographed in England by Gordon

@ Thompson, el 21 de octubre de 1996. Quiero dejar en claro que

Thompson on October 21, 1966. I want to make it clear that

@ este tipo de fotografías es fácilmente trucable. No hay puntos de

this kind of photograph is easy to make. There are no points of



@ referencia, por ejemplo.

reference, for example.

@

@ Was Gordon Thompson the person who also produced video footage of  
@ a 'triangular UFO', featured on a UK TV documentary last year (?)  
@ and found to be a probable hoax?

A&E's "Investigative Reports" looked at this photo and deduced that it was merely an airliner with its landing lights on, coming in for a landing.

I looked at the rest of the pictures on the page. Reading across, I see:

1. That's water with a boat in it, not the sky. The photo was taken from a higher aircraft. See the waves?

2. Photos just like these were taken at Gulf Breeze, Florida, on May 12, 1994.

The objects are close to the camera, including the plane. The photographer requested anonymity, according to the source I have (UFO Magazine).

3. A flying Portuguese man of war? Get real! That's a jellyfish.

4. Nice photo of a disk brake rotor.

5. See above.

6. This is a lens flare. The sun is definitely shining on the camera lens, as evidenced from the lighting on the LEM.

7. This looks like 4 bacteria attacking a protozoan, taken through a microscope.

8. I have one of those silver-plated Olympic Frisbees.

9. We covered this one months ago.

10. The text says it's a heat lamp or space heater.

11. This can't be very far away. It looks like a hubcap from a '65 American. Either that, or it's a cap snaffler somebody painted silver.

12. Unless that's a windblown leaf, the lighting is wrong.

13. See above.

14. It's just a flag. There is a red star on a white background in the upper left quadrant, with the upper right quadrant being yellow, and the lower

half black.

@

@ Also, re:

@

@ <http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Dunes/9515/ovnis/fotos5.html>

@

@ and 'OVNIS EN BARRA DE TIJUCA, BRASIL'

@

@ - there's some further related material at:

@

@ <http://www.ncas.org/condon/pl-23-40.htm>

@

@ - note also the full Condon report on-line at:

@

@ <http://www.ncas.org/condon/contents.htm>

@

@

@ ...if the Trent photographs are perceived to be significant

@ because they 'captured' different profiles, how is that equated

@ with these ostensibly more convincing photographs?

@

@ Have these 1952 photos of a 'flying saucer' been confirmed as a

@ hoax and if so, how were they faked?

@

@ If not definite, what are the reasons for believing them to be

@ hoaxed?

@

If you mean the Barra Da Tijuca photos, I showed several years ago that #5 had to be a montage, because the object was lit from below. That's impossible if the observer/photographer is standing on the ground and the object is solid. Of course, that one isn't on the site, just photos 1, 4, and 3.

@

@ Rubén has some apparently detailed research material on his site

@ and although I can hardly understand a word, it's noted there

@ seem to be several cases perhaps worthy of further exposure at:

@

@ <http://www.advance.com.ar/usuarios/moralesr/mytoCAAB.htm>

@

@

@ Presumably there's no English translation of this material?

@

@

@ James Easton.

@ E-Mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

@ [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 16 May 2000 12:06:02 EDT  
Subject: Re: The Abduction EngimaStatus:

Good Morning -

This was inadvertantly sent to this list. It was met to go to a colleague in Spain. I apologize for the mistake.

KRandle

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Date: Tue, 16 May 2000 19:43:14 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 16 May 2000 04:15  
Subject: F-111 Crash in UK and 'UFO' Sightings

>>  
>I thought this might be of interest - from:  
>  
>[http://www.f-111.net/t\\_no\\_E.htm](http://www.f-111.net/t_no_E.htm)  
>  
>"F-111E 68-024 - Crashed and destroyed 11 January 1973 near  
>Crawley UK (Ben Marselis) Upper Heyford (Doc Servo).  
>  
>There's also a remarkable photograph of the crashed F-111 at:  
>  
>Aside from all this - if any UK subscribers are aware of 'UFO'  
>reports in the area on that date, perhaps they can let us know.  
>  
>  
>James Easton.

Hi,

Surprised you were not aware that this F-111 crash is a classic solved case in UK literature.

I have an entire chapter (A Perfect Case?) in the new book 'The UFOs that Never Were' (by Andy Roberts, Dave Clarke and myself) (London House, February 2000) on this very subject - although its by no means the first time it has been discussed in the literature.

In fact the case concerned is the multi witness, cine filmed encounter involving building surveyor Peter Day often featured on TV (eg BBCs 'Out of this world' and 'Horizon' - neither of which bothered to consult investigators and learn the truth - a fault they would have slated UFOlogists for in reverse, of course!).

We (BUFORA - as this was a case I had a long association with during my 13 years as Director of Investigations) identified the connection with the F-111 crash many years ago but could not get the accident report to confirm it 100% until the FOI release about four years ago.

However, I did write up a column in OMNI about 10 years ago on the fact that

we now believed this was the solution to this famous and complex case. The witness never accepted my opinion. Then, in 1989, I wrote 'Fire in the Sky' - a case history on this incident that was published as a special booklet by BUFORA to set out the data . (The UFO movie of that title came three years afterwards BTW so pinched my title!!!)

Anyhow, for the new book I set the full case in context with a 10,000 word report on the matter - so it describes the complete story of the sightings, the investigation which took us many years and led through lots of twists and turns but ultimately unraveled the truth and the data provided by the recent F-111 accident report.

I think its a classic example of how to track a UFO case to source, despite the events seeming to be fantastic and inexplicable and against the odds (ie little help was ever given by the authorities - largely because the F-111 nearly fried a schoolyard full of primary school children by dumping blazing fuel right on top of them - a misfortune but a faux pas that clearly led to it being considered preferable that this case be perceived as a UFO for 25 years).

Its also a classic example to investigators of how never to give up and how if you try hard enough and strive for long enough (in this instance 24 years!) you will eventually get your reward.

For the few who will ever see this book (10 - 20 people maybe!) I think its a very instructive case. But of course UFOlogists in general will still prefer to read twaddle about aliens - as will the public and the media.

C'est la vie.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Tue, 16 May 2000 19:18:05 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: The Abduction Engima  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Thanks for posting the answers in the interview.  
The questions were very perceptive and the answers  
made for a high quality discussion.  
[Not that I agree with all of it! :) ]

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID↑> 31

Date: Mon, 22 May 2000 16:15:38 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Stars  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

There's a newspaper clipping on UFO World at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/news6.jpg>

Dated 24 July, I'm not sure of the year - maybe 1947?

This is amongst approx. one hundred historical clippings which I'll be providing details about shortly.

Although the first 24 July report seems almost certainly a recurrent sighting of stars, how do we explain the observers believing that stars 'took off'.

It's analogous to the situation Sgt. Randy Smith described in the observation tower at RAF Bentwaters, when the assembled security personnel watched three star-like objects, one (or more) of which apparently then 'rapidly departed'.

For background details, see:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/newslet4.htm>

Can it also be compared to Lt. Col. Halt's experiences that same night, when he documented star-like objects which seemed to be sharply moving across the sky?

In 'UFO Crash Landing', Jenny Randles has actually explained why Halt's account could be consistent with merely an observation of stars.

The problem with Halt's scenario are those 'pencil-thin' beams of light being directed towards the ground, which he claims were witnessed by some 30 personnel and reported over the radio as coming down near the Weapons Storage Area [WSA].

Curiously, I have yet to hear one corroborative account concerning these 'beams' and Sgt Smith, stationed in the WSA at that exact time, has no recollection of seeing or ever hearing about this.



Wasn't there something mentioned a year or so back about typical characteristics of stars mistaken for UFOs - from Allen Hendry's 'The UFO Handbook'. What were these?

This is important to understand as it might resolve a number of UFO sightings.

Despite my best efforts, I can't duplicate this 'moving star' phenomenon at all - does it require liberal consumption of ale?

I presume the other report on this clipping - when six jets were apparently scrambled in response to a 'weather balloon' sighting - is a relatively well known incident.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Mon, 22 May 2000 15:19:25 EDT  
Subject: Re: StarsStatus: O

James,

The comment about "weather research balloon" explanation in the second July 24 item would seem to suggest a later year than 1947 since I didn't think the AF had recognized Skyhook balloons as an IFO source that early. Also the AF didn't exist by that name in July 1947.

What does it mean to say that the star-like lights "shot off"? How many degrees of azimuth and elevation did they change IF AT ALL? Did they "shoot off" backwards away from the observer? (An increase in fog-like atmospheric haze can cause stars to dim to disappearance making an observer think they had shot off backwards at high speed and disappeared due to increased distance.) Without investigative details such as these this newspaper report is worthless insofar as using to explain away other cases.

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 22 May 2000 12:45:21 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

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<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/news6.jpg>

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Date: Mon, 22 May 2000 14:55:31 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

This sounds familiar -- very familiar....

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Monday, May 22, 2000 10:16

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Stars

@

@

@ @

@ There's a newspaper clipping on UFO World at:

@

@ <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/news6.jpg>

@

@ Dated 24 July, I'm not sure of the year - maybe 1947?

@

@ This is amongst approx. one hundred historical clippings which

@ I'll be providing details about shortly.

@

@ Although the first 24 July report seems almost certainly a

@ recurrent sighting of stars, how do we explain the observers

@ believing that stars 'took off'.

This is one of the classic symptoms of fire balloons. When the last candle or wick goes out, the fire balloon seems to "shoot away," moving directly away from the witness. Actually, it just dims out.

@ It's analogous to the situation Sgt. Randy Smith described in the  
@ observation tower at RAF Bentwaters, when the assembled security  
@ personnel watched three star-like objects, one (or more) of which  
@ apparently then 'rapidly departed'.

@

@ For background details, see:

@

@ <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/newslet4.htm>

This is consistent with a spy satellite film drop, and efforts to cover that up. Remember that this was just days before the hostages in Iran were released.

@

@ Can it also be compared to Lt. Col. Halt's experiences that same @ night, when he documented star-like objects which seemed to be @ sharply moving across the sky?

Another fire balloon symptom. Since they are perceived to be a lot farther away than they really are, they are also perceived as moving a lot faster than they really are. They can also undulate.

@ In 'UFO Crash Landing', Jenny Randles has actually explained why @ Halt's account \_could\_ be consistent with merely an observation @ of stars.

@

@ The problem with Halt's scenario are those 'pencil-thin' beams of @ light being directed towards the ground, which he claims were @ witnessed by some 30 personnel and reported over the radio as @ coming down near the Weapons Storage Area [WSA].

ANOTHER symptom of fire balloons, if seen at a distance! This effect is produced when a candle melts itself free of its support and falls, still burning. This makes a streak of light that falls. It is one of the reported effects that makes me strongly suspect fire balloons (undulatory flight, recede suddenly into distance, irregular rotation, rotation independent of flight path, and warm color are the others).

At the early date of 1947, the fire balloons are the type I tissue paper and multiple wick tallow cup kind. With those, burning wax, or one of the wicks, can also fall and produce a streak effect. Thin plastic suit bags hadn't yet made their debut.

But if the beam supposedly struck close to the witnesses and illuminated an area longer than just momentarily, then a fire balloon is ruled out.

One thing that amazes me is that people see the beam itself, not just the spot. This implies a very strong light source, or a dusty atmosphere, or for a very short beam duration, a fire balloon.

@ Curiously, I have yet to hear one corroborative account @ concerning these 'beams' and Sgt Smith, stationed in the WSA at @ that exact time, has no recollection of seeing or ever hearing @ about this.

@

@

@ Wasn't there something mentioned a year or so back about typical @ characteristics of stars mistaken for UFOs - from Allen Hendry's @ 'The UFO Handbook'. What were these?

Since I have it, I can look them up. Autokinesis is one of them.

@

@ This is important to understand as it might resolve a number of  
@ UFO sightings.

@

@ Despite my best efforts, I can't duplicate this 'moving star'  
@ phenomenon at all - does it require liberal consumption of ale?

The star has to be well away (at least 20 degrees) from ground objects,  
otherwise you have a frame of reference to hold the star's position still.  
Also, the better the observer has trained his eyes to stars, the less  
prominent autokinesis is, because the observer is used to it.

But if you look at a star through the rising hot air from a car park, the  
image is really moving, because the air distorts the light path.

@

@ I presume the other report on this clipping - when six jets were  
@ apparently scrambled in response to a 'weather balloon' sighting  
@ - is a relatively well known incident.

@

@

@ James Easton.

@ E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

@ [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Mon, 22 May 2000 17:57:25 EDT  
Subject: Re: StarsStatus: O

In a message dated 5/22/00 6:45:08 AM Hawaiian Standard Time, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<< Although the first 24 July report seems almost certainly a recurrent sighting of stars, how do we explain the observers believing that stars `took off'.

It's analogous to the situation Sgt. Randy Smith described in the observation tower at RAF Bentwaters, when the assembled security personnel watched three star-like objects, one (or more) of which apparently then `rapidly departed'.

>>

Well James, you did note Hendry's analysis of such sightings. Clouds not visible by the observer could obscure the star, giving the impression of the star suddenly disappearing. The changing characteristics of scintillation could also give the impression the star moved into the distance rapidly.

<<The problem with Halt's scenario are those `pencil-thin' beams of light being directed towards the ground, which he claims were witnessed by some 30 personnel and reported over the radio as coming down near the Weapons Storage Area [WSA].>>

The concept of beams shooting off from a star is easily understood. A case of Sirius shooting beams was documented in the Condon study <A HREF="http://www.ncas.org/condon/text/case38.htm">http://www.ncas.org/condon/text/case38.htm</A>. I have seen the scintillation effects of many stars and the idea that beams could be perceived to be shooting off (especially of Sirius) is not far fetched. Halt's beam shooter matches the location of Sirius in the sky. Didn't Halt once state that the beam illuminated the ground at his feet? That night the bright last quarter moon was in the sky. In a dark location, the light of the moon is very bright (I don't even bother to go to a dark sky site if the moon is up and is greater than a crescent). It would easily have illuminated the ground already making one wonder how he could see the ground illuminate in front of him if it was already illuminated by the moonlight. One could probably put forth a case that the moon was behind the trees and the motion from the wind produced an illuminated portion of the ground that Halt would later recall as being produced by the beams. The tape does not mention the ground being illuminated. It just states that the beam appeared to be going towards the ground. A big difference in my book.

Tim Printy



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Date: Tue, 23 May 2000 15:05:31 +0100 From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Stars  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U) Status:

Brad wrote:

>The comment about "weather research balloon" explanation in the  
>second July 24 item would seem to suggest a later year than 1947  
>since I didn't think the AF had recognized Skyhook balloons as  
>an IFO source that early. Also the AF didn't exist by that name  
>in July 1947.

Brad,

Well noted. The extract was scanned and cropped from a photocopy of the original paper, however, as only the bottom half page was originally copied, there's consequently no source or date shown. Following your comments, I have pursued a reference within an unrelated article and indeed, it must date the newspaper to 1952 or later.

It could be from the 'New York Times', as are many other 'flying saucer' related clippings I was given by an acquaintance in the US some time ago. He had collected these from various newspaper archives.

>What does it mean to say that the star-like lights "shot off"?  
>How many degrees of azimuth and elevation did they change IF AT  
>ALL? Did they "shoot off" backwards away from the observer? (An  
>increase in fog-like atmospheric haze can cause stars to dim to  
>disappearance making an observer think they had shot off  
>backwards at high speed and disappeared due to increased  
>distance.)

Yes, that might work.

What does the observer conclude when the 'UFO' returns? Perhaps it might not be seen again due to haze or cloud cover and they would presume it had permanently departed. It would still eventually come back though. ;)

>Without investigative details such as these this newspaper  
>report is worthless insofar as using to explain away other  
>cases.

Appreciated - it's merely a possible example re the question raised, i.e., how can stars appear to suddenly 'take off'?

A primary reason for bringing this up is there may be significant indications to suspect that the three 'UFOs' which Randy Smith and several others scrutinised for a lengthy period at RAF Bentwaters were in fact stars. To recall, Randy stated, "I asked what everyone was looking at and they pointed out 3 objects that appeared like stars to the naked eye".

That seems such an obvious clue, yet apparently countermanded by the information these objects were being regularly viewed through binoculars - as we know it's extremely difficult to focus on stars for any time with hand-held binoculars.

In the related material I published, it wasn't possible to include every detail from considerable correspondence and there's one aspect which has never previously been mentioned.

It was Randy's wife, Kathy, who remembered him describing how those UFOs had, "lights on the bottom that sparkled and twinkled and it seemed like you could see colors twinkling".

Isn't this a documented characteristic of stars under certain conditions - possibly even explicitly noted in 'The UFO Handbook'?

If that's the case and we can also rationalise any 'sudden take off' - Randy recalling that two of the three objects were reported as leaving (by the person using the binoculars at that time), then we may have a probable explanation. It should also be kept in mind that by this time - the night after our original 'UFO' scare - we had an inherent and documented excitement about UFOs.

Can it be equated with other evidence from events on the night/early morning of 28/29 December, 1980?

Halt's microcassette recording confirmed:

HALT: 3:05. At about ten degrees, horizon, directly north, we've got two strange objects, er, half moon shape, dancing about, with colored lights on 'em. At, er, guess to be about five to ten miles out, maybe less. The half moons have now turned into full circles as though there was an eclipse or something there for a minute or two.

HALT: 03:15. Now we've got an object about 10 degrees directly

south, 10 degrees off the horizon. And the ones to the north are moving. One's moving away from us.

VOICE: Moving out fast.

VOICE: This one on the right's heading away, too.

HALT: They're both heading north. Hey, here he comes from the south, he's coming toward us now.

HALT: Now we're observing what appears to be a beam coming down to the ground.

SHOUT IN BACKGROUND: Colors! [?]

HALT: This is unreal.

HALT: 03:30 and the objects are still in the sky, although the one to the south looks like it's losing a little bit of altitude. We're going around and heading back toward the base.

HALT: The object to the south is still beaming down lights to the ground.

HALT: 04:00 hours. One object still hovering over Woodbridge base at about five to ten degrees off the horizon, still moving erratic and similar lights and beaming down as earlier.  
[End]

It's clear all three objects were visible for several hours and we can in fact tie this up with Halt's memo to the Ministry of Defence (MoD), where he informed:

"...three star-like objects were noticed in the sky, two objects to the north and one to the south, all of which were about 10 degrees off the horizon. The objects moved rapidly in sharp angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights. The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12 power lens. They then turned to full circles. The objects to the north remained in the sky for an hour or more. The object to the south was visible for two or three hours and beamed down a stream of light from time to time. Numerous individuals, including the undersigned, witnessed the activities in paragraphs 2 and 3".

The crux of this case is whether there were multiple witnesses. Halt is claiming between 30 and 40 - so where are they all?

Halt stated (taken from an article written by Salley Rayl):

"We've crossed the farmer's field past his house and across the road, stumbled through a small stream and went out into a large ploughed field. Somebody noticed several objects in the sky to the north - three objects clearly visible with multiple-colored lights on them. The objects appeared elliptical and then they turned full round, which I thought was quite interesting. All three doing that. They were stationary for awhile and then they started to move at high speed in sharp angular patterns as though they were doing a grid search. About that same time, somebody noticed the south, a similar object, it was round - did not change shape - and at one point it appeared to come toward us at a very high speed. It stopped overhead and sent down a small pencil-like beam, sort of like a laser beam. It was an interesting beam in that it stayed - it was the same size all the way down the beam. It illuminated the ground about ten feet from us and we just stood there in awe wondering whether it was a signal, a warning, or what it was. We really didn't know."

The beam, says Halt, just went away. "It clicked off as though someone threw a switch, and the object receded, back up into the sky," he says. "Then it moved back toward Bentwaters and continued to send down beams of light, at one point near the weapons storage facility. We knew that, because we could hear the chatter on the radio."

Halt was baffled. Whatever this object was, wherever it was from, it must have been under intelligent control. Within a couple of minutes, it was gone. Perhaps it retreated high into the skies with the other erratically moving lights up there. It was hard to say.

At around 4:30 a.m., Halt called the investigation off. "It was a cold winter night," he says. "The wind was blowing, we were wet, and I just ordered everybody back to the base. I saw no reason to stay out there any longer. We left those objects up there."

All told, Halt estimates that somewhere between 30 and 40 people stationed at various places around the dual Bentwaters-Woodbridge base, saw the object emitting beams that night. And that meant, says Halt, that this situation had to be dealt with and contained. "The thoughts running through my mind were: 'How am I going to explain this. Nobody's going to believe this. It's just too ridiculous.' But it couldn't be ignored, because now too many people were involved."  
[END]

To understand this in context, there's a map showing both bases and Halt's approximate position relative to them, at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/bases2.jpg>

This also indicates where the weapons storage area at RAF Bentwaters was located and Randy's recollection of general directions re the lights he watched.

Halt subsequently expanded on these claims during a Microsoft Network discussion, hosted by Salley:

So, we went on past the farmer's house, fell into a small stream, out into a ploughed field and about that time somebody noticed one of the people that was with me noticed some objects in the sky. There were several objects, I believe three, to the north about 35 or 40 degrees off the horizon. It looked they were elliptical, sort of like a Cherokee Moon. But they had lights on. And as we watched them, they turned into a full circle and then they started moving about in a strange pattern. One of the members suggested they were doing a grid search. I'm not really sure.

Somebody else noticed another object very similar to the south. This object hovered back and forth and at one time approached us at very high speed. It stopped overhead, probably, 2, 3, maybe 4,000 feet, and sent down a beam, sort of like a laser beam that fell very close to our feet and illuminated the ground for probably maybe 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 seconds.

[...]

RAYL: What about the object that shot the pencil-like beam? Any way to gauge how large that was?

HALT: Not really because it was dark and it was hard to tell. I would say they had to be at least 3, 4, 5,000 feet in altitude, maybe a little higher.

RAYL: Okay. So this object moves directly toward you. It shoots down this pencil-like beam toward your feet. What happens then? What happens to the beam, and what happens ...

HALT: Well, we stood there in awe and watched and suddenly it was like it was switched off. It just clicked. It was gone. The object was still in the sky. We also noticed it receded. It moved about. It sent down beams other places, included some various places on the base. And we could hear chatter on the radios. We were on three different radio nets two security police nets and the command net and we could hear chatter. Other people on the base were seeing these things, especially security police.

I had called the Command Post when we first saw the objects in the sky and asked them to call Eastern Radar Eastern Radar had, that was their air defense sector and gave them directions and locations and asked them to try and see what they could come up with. And I didn't get any good feedback although I heard later from second-hand sources that they did see some objects on the radar. But, of course ...

RAYL: But at that point in time you didn't know that?

HALT: I didn't know that at that time.

RAYL: Okay. Had you ever encountered, you had a, you were in the Air Force at this point, about 16 years. Had you ever encountered UFOs before at any point during your career?

HALT: No, I hadn't.

RAYL: And what did you think ... what happened next?

HALT: Well, we spent quite a bit of time. We were out there for several hours watching them and it was just amazing. And finally it was 2, 3, 4 o'clock in the morning. It just, we were wet and cold and people were getting miserable, and I was quite concerned about the five people that were out there with me. We decided to head back in. Then we went back to the base and went home and, in disbelief, I guess.

RAYL: But they never came as close as they did at the point where the object shot down the pencil-like beam?

HALT: No. That was the closest anything came.

RAYL: Okay. What happened in the days following this event? I understand you took reports from Penniston and Burroughs and ...

HALT: And one other individual that was involved in the first night. The three individuals that were out, and I also took them from the Flight Commander and one individual that went out with me, a Master Sergeant.

[End]

That "other individual" would be Ed Cabansag, the Flight Commander was Fred Buran and the Master Sergeant must be J. D. Chandler. These are the statements I obtained copies of.

It seems Halt didn't request affidavits from those involved in the second night's events, presumably because he was there and

appreciated what had occurred.

Interesting to note that Chandler was also with Halt on that second night, which probably makes him the only person to have been \_directly\_ involved in both incidents.

Strikingly missing from Halts' clarifications is any hint that he knows those "three individuals" at least partly pursued the light from a nearby lighthouse beacon for some two miles, believing it to be connected with the original `UFO' sighting.

There seems to be a difference in Halt's later account here, compared to what was documented on tape.

In the interview, he claims this southwards `object' was believed to have "receded, back up into the sky" and then "moved back toward Bentwaters and continued to send down beams of light, at one point near the weapons storage facility", confirming, "we knew that, because we could hear the chatter on the radio".

Conversely, Halt noted on his microcassette, how what seems to be the same artefact was "still hovering over Woodbridge base at about five to ten degrees off the horizon, still moving erratic and similar lights and beaming down as earlier".

Was it in the sky above the Woodbridge base, or the Bentwaters base?

Furthermore, Halt's memo to the MoD seems to confirm it was only the southern artefact which `beamed', directly above Bentwaters and/or Woodbridge, yet how do we explain this, when anything south of Halt's position would be nowhere near either base?

James Easton.

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[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 23 May 2000 09:30:18 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ Wasn't there something mentioned a year or so back about typical  
@ characteristics of stars mistaken for UFOs - from Allen Hendry's  
@ 'The UFO Handbook'. What were these?

A synopsis of Allen Hendry's information on stars and planets as impostors  
for UFOs:

35% of all Nocturnal Light cases -- #1 cause (#2 was ad planes).

Usually point source, but sometimes reported as "2 distant plane, and rarely  
"3 full moon."

All colors have been reported, but usual colors are red, white, or blue.

Strobing, flashing multiple colors.

Durations up to 12 hours.

Unexpected motions:

1. Sudden disappearance - clouds not visible to the witness can occult the star.
2. Autokinesis - motion caused by eye movements or perspective mistakes.
3. Atmospheric refraction - usually less than full moon diameter (.5 degree), but there are reliable reports of up to 2 degree deviations.

Reported motions (atmospheric or autokinetic) include up/down, side to side, zigzag, loops, eights, pendulum, "leaf falling up", stepped motion, square turns, "A" shape.

4. Apparent rotation due to scintillation.

5. Unexpected real motions beyond the polar axis ("Stars don't go east.")
6. Moving clouds make star appear to move in opposite direction.
7. The "astronomical body appearing to follow a vehicle" effect.

Atmospheric distortion creates momentary shapes.

Sparks appear to shoot out from star and sometimes detach.

Distorted into various shapes by magnifying optics.

Interesting report characteristics:

1. "Too bright for a star." The culprit was usually Sirius, Capella, Arcturus, Vega, Antares, Venus, Mars, or Jupiter.
2. "It wasn't there a week ago." Venus, on it's trip around the sun, suddenly appears in the sky after it crosses in front of or behind the sun.
3. "But I also saw Venus." The UFO was Venus, and "Venus" was really Jupiter.
4. In cases where the witness left and returned hours later, another astronomical body took the original object's place in the sky.
5. Reported "distances" varied from 200 ft to 125 miles.
6. The Pleiades are sometimes reported as a UFO the size of the full moon (accurate).
7. Shining a flashlight at a star can drown it out, and make it "disappear."
8. 12 percent of star sightings are repeat sightings, where the object is seen several nights in succession.
9. One report called a star a "stationary satellite."
10. Hendry's favorite quote, from an FAA controller at the Detroit Metropolitan Airport (for small planes): "Do you know how many times we've cleared Venus to land?"

Larry

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>

Date: Tue, 23 May 2000 16:31:49 EDT  
Subject: RE: StarsStatus:

One of the few QUANTITATIVE details in this morass of astronomical IFO's is the claim of "reliable reports" of up to 2-degree deviations of a star's position. I think that is unbelievable and requires solid documentation.

In a message dated Tue, 23 May 2000 10:57:28 AM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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@ 'The UFO Handbook'. What were these?

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Larry

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Date: Tue, 23 May 2000 22:59:37 EDT  
Subject: Re: Stars  
Content-Language: en  
Status:

In a message dated 5/23/00 7:49:15 AM Hawaiian Standard Time, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<< It was Randy's wife, Kathy, who remembered him describing how those UFOs had, "lights on the bottom that sparkled and twinkled and it seemed like you could see colors twinkling".

Isn't this a documented characteristic of stars under certain conditions - possibly even explicitly noted in 'The UFO Handbook'? >>

Sorry to jump in again James but this is a process called scintillation. Just for a quote from Minnaert's Nature of Light and Color in the open air.

"The colour changes are to be ascribed to slight dispersion of the normal terrestrial ray curvature, so that the rays from the star travel along slightly different paths in the atmosphere, according to their colour. For a star at a height of  $10^\circ$  above the horizon we compute distance between the violet and red rays to be as much as 11 inches at a height of 1.25 miles, and 23 inches at 3 miles. The air striae are, on an average, fairly small, so that it may often happen that the violet ray passes through a striation and is deflected, whereas the red ray passes on without deviation. The moments when the light of a star becomes brighter or feebler as a result of scintillation are, therefore, different for the different colours. Colour changes never occur, apparently, at altitudes of more than  $50^\circ$ , but frequently below  $35^\circ$ . The most beautiful scintillation of all is that of the bright star Sirius, which is visible in the winter months rather low in the sky."

Having personally seen this phenomena many times, I can see how people think there are flashing lights attached to the star. I have seen many people think that Sirius was a landing airplane because of this effect. They swore they could see the navigation lights flickering. After a few minutes it became obvious to them that I was correct since the star never finished it's landing. The effect is known and discussed several times in the Condon report. I have also seen scintillating stars still spark UFO reports. One individual swore that he had never seen a star behave that way before. Most people just don't look up and are not familiar with the effect.

Tim Printy

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Date: Tue, 23 May 2000 23:04:31 EDT  
Subject: Re: StarsStatus:

In a message dated 5/23/00 12:33:51 PM Hawaiian Standard Time,  
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< One of the few QUANTITATIVE details in this morass of astronomical IFO's  
is the claim of "reliable reports" of up to 2-degree deviations of a star's  
position. I think that is unbelievable and requires solid documentation.  
>>

But how did they measure the 2 degree deviation? Most of these are gross  
estimates made by individuals, who have no expertise in doing this. I have  
known many amateur astronomers that are not that good at estimating such  
distances even when they are estimating at the time of the event. In many of  
these UFO reports, the two degrees was an estimate made a day or more after  
the incident. Memory can make an event seem a lot bigger than it really was.  
The 2 degree deviation has to be taken with a grain of salt since it really  
is not an exact value but a gross estimate usually made some time after the  
event.

Tim Printy

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Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 03:12:03 EDT  
Subject: Re: StarsStatus:

Tim,

I agree with you. But the claim was made that there were "reliable" reports of this 2-degree deviation of a star's position and now this undated newspaper clip is being used to try to explain away the Bentwaters sightings in 1980 despite my cautioning against such a use. I don't believe any of it in the absence of reliable data.

Brad

In a message dated 5/23/00 9:52:46 PM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 5/23/00 12:33:51 PM Hawaiian Standard Time, RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< One of the few QUANTITATIVE details in this morass of astronomical IFO's is the claim of "reliable reports" of up to 2-degree deviations of a star's position. I think that is unbelievable and requires solid documentation.

>>

But how did they measure the 2 degree deviation? Most of these are gross estimates made by individuals, who have no expertise in doing this. I have known many amateur astronomers that are not that good at estimating such distances even when they are estimating at the time of the event. In many of these UFO reports, the two degrees was an estimate made a day or more after the incident. Memory can make an event seem a lot bigger than it really was. The 2 degree deviation has to be taken with a grain of salt since it really is not an exact value but a gross estimate usually made some time after the event.

Tim Printy

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----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <[UFORL-return-2002-8364808@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL-return-2002-8364808@listbot.com)>

Received: from rly-yh01.mx.aol.com (rly-yh01.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.33])

by air-yh05.mail.aol.com (v73.13) with ESMTP; Wed, 24 May 2000 00:52:46 -0400  
Received: from lbmail1.listbot.com ([204.71.191.18]) by rly-yh01.mx.aol.com  
(v71.10) with ESMTP; Wed, 24 May 2000 00:52:28 -0400  
Received: (qmail 9322 invoked by uid 0); 24 May 2000 04:53:52 -0000  
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com  
Received: (qmail 26422 invoked from network); 24 May 2000 03:09:04 -0000  
Received: from imo-d04.mx.aol.com (205.188.157.36)  
by lb3.listbot.com with SMTP; 24 May 2000 03:09:04 -0000  
Received: from TPrinty@aol.com  
by imo-d04.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v27.9.) id j.d0.631e57b (4595)  
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 23 May 2000 23:04:31 -0400 (EDT)  
From: TPrinty@aol.com  
Message-ID: <d0.631e57b.265ca0bf@aol.com>  
Date: Tue, 23 May 2000 23:04:31 EDT  
Subject: Re: Stars  
>>

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Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 05:11:24 EDT  
Subject: Re: StarsStatus:

In a message dated 5/23/00 9:14:14 PM Hawaiian Standard Time,  
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<<

I agree with you. But the claim was made that there were "reliable" reports of this 2-degree deviation of a star's position and now this undated newspaper clip is being used to try to explain away the Bentwaters sightings in 1980 despite my cautioning against such a use. I don't believe any of it in the absence of reliable data.

>>

Hmmmm....I may be missing something about how 2 degree deviations are directly connected to Bentwaters. Large deviations of stars in the sky could easily be explained as the Autokinesis effect. "Reliable" reports usually means the witnesses are supposed to be experts or tend to not make mistakes (usually reserved for Pilots, police officers, astronomers, weathermen, etc).

As I pointed out, in my experience, measuring a 2 degree deviation is difficult even for experienced astronomers. "Expert/Reliable" witnesses are not always so reliable. The data is usually subject to error. The longer one waits to get the details, the more unreliable it becomes. The interesting thing about Bentwaters is that the rough measurements were made on tape at the time of the event. That is about as reliable as it can get (assuming the person making the measurement knows how to do this).

As for the Bentwaters case, I am inclined to believe that stars were the cause. There are just too many coincidences. On the tape, Halt reports the motion of the brightest object as being moving towards the west with time. His approximation of elevation and azimuth are very close to the bright star Sirius. As for the two northern objects, his locations are close to Deneb and Vega. However, the statements he made to Jenny Randles pretty much seal the solution. In her book UFO crash landing, we read "the objects were still in the sky - however, it was getting light and they were getting faint." A perfect example of stars fading in the twilight.

Of course, the standard argument is how could trained airmen and officers mistake stars for UFOs. Well, one has to realize that it was very early morning and many of the party were very tired. According to Halt (UFO Crash Landing), they were cold and had fallen into some water during their journey through the woods and field. I have done numerous all nighters as an amateur astronomer and most of that was sitting in a chair guiding on a star during photographs. You tend to get a bit punchy at 4AM even if you take breaks. If you are really tired and exhausted, stars scintillating wildly can really look odd. Additionally, autokinesis is based on the observer bobbing about. For a rested person, it is hard enough to stand still. For a tired person, it becomes very difficult. The apparent motion could seem to the observer as moving away or moving erratically.

Most of this is speculation (as most UFO discussions revolve around). We have no videos or pictures of the objects and no "reliable data" that can be quantified. However, considering the data that is available, I think stars fit pretty good in this case.

Tim Printy

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Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 11:19:11 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Hendry's language is rather imprecise. I wasn't sure whether the deviations had a diameter or a radius of 2 degrees.

I may have seen something like that myself, but I have no "quantitative documentation." The problem is that you don't know when it's going to happen, so you don't always have instrumentation available. And even if you do, you may not realize the significance of the event, if you know the object is a star or a planet.

The time I saw it (10/16/73), I knew the object was Mars, because I had been keeping track of Mars and the UFO sightings it had been generating.

It had been a sunny day, but it was now cool enough that I needed a jacket. Mars had risen about half an hour before, and my line of sight passed above the parking lots of three shopping centers. Mars was scintillating quite heavily, flashing colors and projecting "rays" in different directions. Occasionally, the planet seemed to wobble, but I couldn't determine if it was distortion or autokinesis.

Suddenly the planet seemed to split in two, with one part heading horizontally to the north. It seemed to move out about 3 moon diameters. The whole thing was over in half a second. I wish I had had known that measuring this would have been important. At the time, I could have easily measured the angular displacement. But at the time, I didn't know such an event was that unusual, and chalked it up to "atmospherics" from the heat rising from the parking lots, without any further thought. I was looking for the possible causes of the wobbly UFOs that were reported to cross the sky the previous night.

Now the view at the place I was standing is blocked by buildings. I will see if I can find a location where I can measure the size at that distance, but I am afraid my recollection may be distorted by the intervening 27 years. This will be a good experiment in observation. I can determine with instruments just how much my recollected deviation really is, and compare it with my subjective recall of the event. The horizon moon effect may contribute to these reports of 2 degree displacements.

That same night, a photographer took a telephoto time exposure of Mars as it scintillated. I have a newspaper copy of the photo (appeared in the 10/17/73 issue of the now defunct Bloomington Courier-Tribune.) The photo looks like an egg thrown on a sidewalk, but in the general shape of a very wiggly number 9.

Here's the interesting part. While I was scanning the skies for the wobbly UFOs without seeing anything, people 3 miles west of me were reporting them

again. All I saw that night were stars, Mars (complete with the sudden split), and airplanes.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2000 15:32

@ To: uforl@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: Stars

@

@

@ @

@ One of the few QUANTITATIVE details in this morass of

@ astronomical IFOs is the claim of "reliable reports" of up

@ to 2-degree deviations of a star's position. I think that is

@ unbelievable and requires solid documentation.

@

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Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 17:18:03 EDT  
Subject: Re: StarsStatus:

In a message dated 5/24/00 10:21:09 AM Hawaiian Standard Time,  
lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<< That same night, a photographer took a telephoto time exposure of Mars as  
it  
scintillated. I have a newspaper copy of the photo (appeared in the 10/17/73  
issue of the now defunct Bloomington Courier-Tribune.) The photo looks like  
an egg thrown on a sidewalk, but in the general shape of a very wiggly  
number 9. >>

Larry,

Taking exposures of Mars with a telephoto lens is not easy. Odds are that it  
wiggled due to the motion of the cameraman taking the photograph without a  
tripod. Of course, we don't have that information on the exposure.

Tim Printy

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>



Date: Fri, 26 May 2000 19:45:05 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Jenny wrote:

>>I thought this might be of interest - from:

>>

>>[http://www.f-111.net/t\\_no\\_E.htm](http://www.f-111.net/t_no_E.htm)

>>

>>"F-111E 68-024 - Crashed and destroyed 11 January 1973 near

>>Crawley UK (Ben Marselis) Upper Heyford (Doc Servo).

>>

>>[...]

>>

>>if any UK subscribers are aware of 'UFO' reports in the area on

>>that date, perhaps they can let us know.

>Surprised you were not aware that this F-111 crash is a classic

>solved case in UK literature.

Jenny,

I'm equally surprised never to have come across this one before.

Far too many UFO cases. ;)

>We (BUFORA - as this was a case I had a long association with

>>during my 13 years as Director of Investigations) identified the

>connection with the F-111 crash many years ago but could not get

>the accident report to confirm it 100% until the FOI release

>about four years ago.

Interesting to see how this all ties up.

>I think its a classic example of how to track a UFO case to

>source, despite the events seeming to be fantastic and

>inexplicable and against the odds (ie little help was ever given

>by the authorities - largely because the F-111 nearly fried a

>schoolyard full of primary school children by dumping blazing

>fuel right on top of them - a misfortune but a faux pas that

>clearly led to it being considered preferable that this case be

>perceived as a UFO for 25 years).

This is a notable feature and doubtless by no means the only time

a 'UFO' report has proved convenient.

>Its also a classic example to investigators of how never to give

>up and how if you try hard enough and strive for long enough (in

>this instance 24 years!) you will eventually get your reward.

It's clearly a case where yourself and others involved deserve great credit.

James Easton.

E-Mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1231>

Date: Fri, 26 May 2000 19:44:24 EDT  
Subject: Ancient NICAP mysteryStatus:

DEAR COLLEAGUES -- In the course of doing some research I recently had reason to go back into my file of UFO Investigators and came upon an article on p. 8 of the July-August 1961 issue, "The Attacks on NICAP."

This dealt with two years' worth of assaults upon NICAP by an unnamed "publisher of a certain UFO magazine." The piece featured extracts from letters to Major Keyhoe from this person. Here's a key quotation from the article: "Some time ago, this publisher asked to take over printing the UFO Investigator and put it on sale on newsstands.... When we refused, the publisher began violent attacks on all NICAP officials with any military background."

At first I thought the miscreant was either Jim Moseley or Gray Barker I dismissed Jim almost immediately, and on further reflection, decided Barker doesn't fit. He really hated Keyhoe and NICAP and surely wouldn't have tried to land the "Investigator" printing business under any circumstances. Jim Moseley has confirmed both these conclusions to me and is as puzzled as I about the matter.

I would very much appreciate knowing who this character was, what 'zine he published, etc. Can anyone out there help? Thx and have a great weekend! -- Cheers, KARL

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Date: Sun, 28 May 2000 02:48:47 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

Regarding:

>From: <TPrinty@aol.com>  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Stars  
>Date: 23 May 2000 00:36

>>Although the first 24 July report seems almost certainly a  
>>recurrent sighting of stars, how do we explain the observers  
>>believing that stars 'took off'.  
>>  
>>It's analogous to the situation Sgt. Randy Smith described in  
>>the observation tower at RAF Bentwaters, when the assembled  
>>security personnel watched three star-like objects, one (or  
>>more) of which apparently then 'rapidly departed'.

Tim wrote,

>Well James, you did note Hendry's analysis of such sightings.  
>Clouds not visible by the observer could obscure the star, giving  
>the impression of the star suddenly disappearing. The changing  
>characteristics of scintillation could also give the impression  
>the star moved into the distance rapidly.

Tim,

Thanks for the feedback, this entire issue is clearly a  
fundamental area in UFO research.

>>The problem with Halt's scenario are those 'pencil-thin' beams  
>>of light being directed towards the ground, which he claims were  
>>witnessed by some 30 personnel and reported over the radio as  
>>coming down near the Weapons Storage Area [WSA].

>The concept of beams shooting off from a star is easily  
>understood. A case of Sirius shooting beams was documented in  
>the Condon study...

An extremely interesting reference.

>Halt's beam shooter matches the location of Sirius in the sky.  
>Didn't Halt once state that the beam illuminated the ground at  
>his feet?

In the tape recording, he does actually say "what appears to be a beam" is "coming down to the ground". More recently, he's elaborated that "it illuminated the ground about ten feet from us".

>That night the bright last quarter moon was in the sky. In a dark  
>location, the light of the moon is very bright (I don't even  
>bother to go to a dark sky site if the moon is up and is greater  
>than a crescent). It would easily have illuminated the ground  
>already making one wonder how he could see the ground illuminate  
>in front of him if it was already illuminated by the moonlight.

Point noted. It's so difficult for us to understand the exact circumstances. Incidentally, I can't see that Halt ever mentions the moon being visible that night, although it may well have been.

>The tape does not mention the ground being illuminated. It just  
>states that the beam appeared to be going towards the ground. A  
>big difference in my book.

It's immensely helpful to actually hear the tape and reactions to certain events. When Halt reports the beam, someone in the background shouts out. I thought they might be exclaiming "colours!", however, having listened to it again, I'm now doubtful and wondering...could it be "take cover!", or "take shelter!"?

If we knew this, it could be an important clue.

Thanks also for your other helpful comments.

Also regarding:

>From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu>  
>To: "'UFO Research List'" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: RE: Stars  
>Date: Tue, 23 May 2000 09:30:18 -0500

Larry wrote:

>A synopsis of Allen Hendry's information on stars and planets as  
>impostors for UFOs:  
>  
>35% of all Nocturnal Light cases -- #1 cause (#2 was ad planes).  
>  
>Usually point source, but sometimes reported as "2 distant plane,  
>and rarely "3 full moon."  
>  
>All colors have been reported, but usual colors are red, white,  
>or blue.

>  
>Strobing, flashing multiple colors.  
>  
>Durations up to 12 hours.

[Etc.]

Larry,

That's exactly what I was after and much appreciated.

Further regarding:

>From: <TPrinty@aol.com>  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Stars  
>Date: 24 May 2000 10:18

Tim wrote (to Brad)

>As for the Bentwaters case, I am inclined to believe that stars  
>were the cause. There are just too many coincidences. On the  
>tape, Halt reports the motion of the brightest object as being  
>moving towards the west with time. His approximation of elevation  
>and azimuth are very close to the bright star Sirius. As for the  
>two northern objects, his locations are close to Deneb and Vega.  
>However, the statements he made to Jenny Randles pretty much seal  
>the solution. In her book UFO crash landing, we read "the  
>objects were still in the sky - however, it was getting light and  
>they were getting faint." A perfect example of stars fading in  
>the twilight.

Given that Halt was at this time completely unaware how Orfordness lighthouse had been a factor in the preceding UFO incident, it's almost certain - key reasons previously being highlighted by Ian Ridpath, Jenny, myself and others - why this 'strange flashing red (or yellow) light' was also the lighthouse.

Halt was apparently quite significantly mistaken when he later recalled this light 'exploded', as it can be proven from the tape that seemingly the same light was seen again later:

HALT: 2:44. We're at the far side of the second farmer's field and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color. Also after negative readings in the center of the field we're picking up slight readings, four or five clicks now, on the meter.

HALT: 3:05. We see strange strobe-like flashes to the... rather sporadic, but there's definitely something there. Some kind of phenomenon.

[End]

The explanation for this 'phenomenon', which was 'clear off to the coast', seems self evident.

We therefore have to ask, how likely is it that during the excitement caused by an existing perception of UFOs - those inconsequential radiation readings were also being taken as indications that something significant had been occurring - the base would be visited by extraordinary craft, terrestrial or otherwise.

We can pretty much write that off.

>Of course, the standard argument is how could trained airmen and  
>officers mistake stars for UFOs. Well, one has to realize that  
>it was very early morning and many of the party were very tired.  
>According to Halt (UFO Crash Landing), they were cold and had  
>fallen into some water during their journey through the woods and  
>field. I have done numerous all nighters as an amateur  
>astronomer and most of that was sitting in a chair guiding on a  
>star during photographs. You tend to get a bit punchy at 4AM even  
>if you take breaks. If you are really tired and exhausted, stars  
>scintillating wildly can really look odd.

>

>[...]

>

>

>Most of this is speculation (as most UFO discussions revolve  
>around). We have no videos or pictures of the objects and no  
>"reliable data" that can be quantified. However, considering the  
>data that is available, I think stars fit pretty good in this  
>case.

Definitely. The problem then becomes how to rationalise Halt's later claims.

Even if we make allowances for misperceptions that night and although these would have to be considerable, can we explain Halt's assertions how, "it moved back toward Bentwaters and continued to send down beams of light, at one point near the weapons storage facility. We knew that, because we could hear the chatter on the radio"?

There's no evidence of this from his tape recording and no indications I've ever come across of any concerns - at the time or afterwards - about what must have been a potentially serious

threat to base security.

As Larry Warren and Peter Robbins also claimed in 'Left at East Gate', that Halt told them 'off the record', how these beams had penetrated the weapons storage bunkers - and Warren confirmed to myself that Halt told them this "face to face" - it raises questions about the reliability of certain recollections.

Anyway, I'm pleased to announce that the entire Halt tape recording is now available for the first time ever online and can be downloaded from UFO World at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/halttape.rm>

>



Date: Sun, 28 May 2000 13:37:28 EDT  
Subject: Re: StarsStatus:

In a message dated 5/28/00 4:20:46 AM Hawaiian Standard Time,  
voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<< It's immensely helpful to actually hear the tape and reactions to  
certain events. When Halt reports the beam, someone in the  
background shouts out. I thought they might be exclaiming "colours!",  
however, having listened to it again, I'm now doubtful and  
wondering...could it be "take cover!", or "take shelter!"? >>

I think the term "Colours" might fit. A scintillating star often creates  
various color changes. It may actually have been "Colours" if the source was  
Sirius.

Tim Printy

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Date: Sun, 28 May 2000 18:56:47 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 27 May 2000 09:02  
Subject: Re: F-111 Crash in UK and 'UFO' Sightings

>>

>Jenny wrote:

>>Its also a classic example to investigators of how never to give  
>>up and how if you try hard enough and strive for long enough (in  
>>this instance 24 years!) you will eventually get your reward.

>

>It's clearly a case where yourself and others involved deserve  
>great credit.

>

>

>James Easton.

>E-Mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

>[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

>

Hi,

No I dont think so. Most UFO investigations are determination, inspiration  
and a lot of luck. We had a lot of luck.

Best wishes,

Jenny

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Date: Tue, 30 May 2000 01:31:45 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

\* This mail is not confidential and may be freely copied \*

Amongst some archive 'UFO' newspaper clippings I'm working with,  
there's a brief 'article' I've never come across before.

>

Date: Tue, 30 May 2000 00:27:46 -0400  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

Anyone have any details on this aircraft?

"A stolen laptop computer holding details of a top secret 250-billion-pound Anglo-US super-lethal stealth Strike fighter project has been recovered by \*The Mirror\*. The laptop was stolen from a naval intelligence officer at a London station two weeks before. [Source: \*Mirror\* article 22 May 2000 <<http://www.sundaymirror.co.uk>> <<http://www.people.co.uk>>;"

Joel Carpenter

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Date: Tue, 30 May 2000 13:01:44 +0100 From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U) Status:

Working through related material and particularly a detailed response to points which Brad Sparks raised, I thought it may be of interest to see some photographs of Little Tahoma peak, confirming how well it matches Arnold's description.

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The latter is by far most likely of the two scenarios, indeed it seems impossible to sustain the first argument without portraying much of Arnold's previously accepted testimony as wholly unreliable.

Whichever is the preferred scenario, it's difficult to escape the fact that Arnold's perception was significantly mistaken.

Anyway, more on the consequences later, in the meantime, some photographs which help set the issue in context:

<http://www.nwlink.com/~dognose/rtahom.htm>

<http://www.telalink.net/~kevmc/Wonderland/littletahoma.htm>

<http://students.washington.edu/andalkar/Trips/RainierSki99/LittleTahomaAmarSki.html>

[http://wind.eecs.berkeley.edu/~albertw/photo\\_gallery/slides-rainier/little\\_t2.html](http://wind.eecs.berkeley.edu/~albertw/photo_gallery/slides-rainier/little_t2.html)

<http://bauhaus.cs.washington.edu/homes/wchan/photo/ir08.html>

<http://www.greatseattlehomes.com/washington.htm>

[http://ag-editions.com/photographer/portfolios/AGPix\\_TeDoMaLi31/large/AGPix\\_TeDoMaLi31Lrg11.html](http://ag-editions.com/photographer/portfolios/AGPix_TeDoMaLi31/large/AGPix_TeDoMaLi31Lrg11.html)

[http://bandsrv.music.uiuc.edu/~safford/pictures/1996/mt\\_rainier/burroughs.htm](http://bandsrv.music.uiuc.edu/~safford/pictures/1996/mt_rainier/burroughs.htm)

<http://www.seracclub.org/Pages/rainier98pics.html>

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 30 May 2000 19:21:42 +0100 From: Ron Hill  
<rontah@enigma71.freemove.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Stars  
Status:

At 02:48 28/05/00 +0100, James Easton wrote:

>Anyway, I'm pleased to announce that the entire Halt tape  
>recording is now available for the first time ever online and can  
>be downloaded from UFO World at:

>  
><http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/halttape.rm>

.....

Regarding the following excerpt from the tape:

HALT: You say there is a positive after-effect?

VOICE: Yes, there is, definitely. That's on the center  
spot. There is an after-effect.

VOICE: What does that mean?

VOICE: It means that when the lights are turned off, once we are  
focused in and allow time for the eyes to adjust we are getting an  
indication of a heat source coming out of that center spot, which will  
show up on...

HALT: Heat or some form of energy. It's hardly heat at this stage of  
the game.

Could it be that the lights they used were focussed on the center spot  
and this heated it up slightly, and which they observed as it cooled off?

Regards,  
Ronald Hill.

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Date: Wed, 31 May 2000 15:20:14 +0200From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>  
Subject: Re: 1954 US Navy Photo  
In-Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Hello Jim!

At 01.31 30/05/00 +0100, James Easton wrote:

>

>\* This mail is not confidential and may be freely copied \*

I forwarded your message to a French UFO mailing list and another (European) one I am member of.

If anybody give a clue, I'll let you know.

Best regards

Edoardo Russo  
Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici  
CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino  
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033  
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: [e.russo@cisu.org](mailto:e.russo@cisu.org)

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Date: Thu, 1 Jun 2000 11:18:00 EDT  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little TahomaStatus: O

James,

Thanks for the Little Tahoma Peak photo links.

If your case is so strong one might wonder why is there a problem. Aren't you forgetting to mention something? Aren't you forgetting to mention that the whole problem arises because Arnold many times stated that the objects passed BEHIND (east) of Rainier or Rainier's "peak" which you agree can only be Little Tahoma Peak (which was further behind Rainier's summit)? This puts the distance to Arnold at 20+ miles, much farther than is possible for birds to have been visible.

Most of the "west side" stories come from reporters' summaries of the case in newspaper articles and are not even paraphrasing Arnold. Arnold's direct statements that the objects flew BEHIND Rainier or its peak are more numerous than the few ambiguous statements of his suggesting they flew to the west and he never states directly they went "in front" of Rainier. In a few cases he speaks of seeing the "image" or "outline" of the objects "against" the snow but can't bring himself ever to squarely say he saw the objects in front of Mt. Rainier.

Whereas in his second known interview, with the Chicago Tribune on June 25, 1947, he stated squarely and is quoted directly, not paraphrased, saying:

"I counted nine of them as they disappeared BEHIND the peak of Mt. Rainier [Rainier]."

Isn't it strange that there is NO statement on record by Arnold stating the OPPOSITE, that "I counted nine of them as they passed in FRONT of Mt. Rainier"? All you have is vague and ambiguous comments, hints and reporters' understandings at second-hand.

Brad

In a message dated 5/31/00 11:28:42 PM, [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk) writes:

<<

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[http://wind.eecs.berkeley.edu/~albertw/photo\\_gallery/slides-rainier/little\\_t2.html](http://wind.eecs.berkeley.edu/~albertw/photo_gallery/slides-rainier/little_t2.html)

<http://bauhaus.cs.washington.edu/homes/wchan/photo/ir08.html>

<http://www.greatseattlehomes.com/washington.htm>

[http://ag-editions.com/photographer/portfolios/AGPix\\_TeDoMaLi31/large/AGPix\\_TeDoMaLi31Lrg11.html](http://ag-editions.com/photographer/portfolios/AGPix_TeDoMaLi31/large/AGPix_TeDoMaLi31Lrg11.html)

[http://bandsrv.music.uiuc.edu/~safford/pictures/1996/mt\\_rainier/b](http://bandsrv.music.uiuc.edu/~safford/pictures/1996/mt_rainier/b)

urroughs.htm

<http://www.seracclub.org/Pages/rainier98pics.html>

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Received: from rly-yd01.mx.aol.com (rly-yd01.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.1]) by air-yd05.mail.aol.com (v73.13) with ESMTP; Thu, 01 Jun 2000 02:28:42 -0400

Received: from lbmail7.listbot.com ([204.71.191.5]) by rly-yd01.mx.aol.com (v74.10) with ESMTP; Thu, 01 Jun 2000 02:28:27 -0400

Received: (qmail 5469 invoked by uid 108); 1 Jun 2000 06:28:55 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list [UFORL@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL@listbot.com)

Received: (qmail 10824 invoked from network); 30 May 2000 12:09:47 -0000

Received: from rascal.ums.easynet.net (195.40.4.57)

by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 30 May 2000 12:09:47 -0000

Received: by rascal.ums.easynet.net (Postfix, from userid 65534)

id 03D791F01A; Tue, 30 May 2000 13:01:44 +0100 (BST)

Message-ID: <[959688104.3933ada8de777@rascal.ums.easynet.net](mailto:959688104.3933ada8de777@rascal.ums.easynet.net)>

Date: Tue, 30 May 2000 13:01:44 +0100 From: "James Easton"

<[voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)>

Subject: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs

X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210

X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:

X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)

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Date: Thu, 1 Jun 2000 21:43:32 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Testing ListBot's distribution of messages...

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 2 Jun 2000 12:19:18 EDT  
Subject: Tim GoodStatus: O

Dear Colleagues -- Can anyone out there supply me with Tim Good's current phone/fax/e-mail? Thx. -- Cheers, Karl

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Date: Sun, 4 Jun 2000 13:31:03 EDT

Subject: Re: Eureka! Scientists break speed of lightStatus: O

Sign Historical Group - <http://www.project1947.com/shg/>

Please note the last line concerning possibilities for interstellar travel.

June 4 2000 UNITED STATES

Eureka! Scientists break speed of light

Jonathan Leake, Science Editor

SCIENTISTS claim they have broken the ultimate speed barrier: the speed of light.

In research carried out in the United States, particle physicists have shown that light pulses can be accelerated to up to 300 times their normal velocity of 186,000 miles per second.

The implications, like the speed, are mind-boggling. On one interpretation it means that light will arrive at its destination almost before it has started its journey. In effect, it is leaping forward in time.

Exact details of the findings remain confidential because they have been submitted to Nature, the international scientific journal, for review prior to possible publication.

The work was carried out by Dr Lijun Wang, of the NEC research institute in Princeton, who transmitted a pulse of light towards a chamber filled with specially treated caesium gas.

Before the pulse had fully entered the chamber it had gone right through it and travelled a further 60ft across the laboratory. In effect it existed in two places at once, a phenomenon that Wang explains by saying it travelled 300 times faster than light.

The research is already causing controversy among physicists. What bothers them is that if light could travel forward in time it could carry information. This would breach one of the basic principles in physics - causality, which says that a cause must come before an effect. It would also shatter Einstein's theory of relativity since it depends in part on the speed of light being unbreachable.

This weekend Wang said he could not give details but confirmed: "Our light pulses did indeed travel faster than the accepted speed of light. I hope it will give us a much better understanding of the nature of light and how it behaves."

Dr Raymond Chiao, professor of physics at the University of California at

Berkeley, who is familiar with Wang's work, said he was impressed by the findings. "This is a fascinating experiment," he said.

In Italy, another group of physicists has also succeeded in breaking the light speed barrier. In a newly published paper, physicists at the Italian National Research Council described how they propagated microwaves at 25% above normal light speed. The group speculates that it could be possible to transmit information faster than light.

Dr Guenter Nimtz, of Cologne University, an expert in the field, agrees. He believes that information can be sent faster than light and last week gave a paper describing how it could be done to a conference in Edinburgh. He believes, however, that this will not breach the principle of causality because the time taken to interpret the signal would fritter away all the savings.

"The most likely application for this is not in time travel but in speeding up the way signals move through computer circuits," he said.

Wang's experiment is the latest and possibly the most important evidence that the physical world may not operate according to any of the accepted conventions.

In the new world that modern science is beginning to perceive, sub-atomic particles can apparently exist in two places at the same time - making no distinction between space and time.

Separate experiments carried out by Chiao illustrate this. He showed that in certain circumstances photons - the particles of which light is made - could apparently jump between two points separated by a barrier in what appears to be zero time. The process, known as tunnelling, has been used to make some of the most sensitive electron microscopes.

The implications of Wang's experiments will arouse fierce debate. Many will question whether his work can be interpreted as proving that light can exceed its normal speed - suggesting that another mechanism may be at work.

Neil Turok, professor of mathematical physics at Cambridge University, said he awaited the details with interest, but added: "I doubt this will change our view of the fundamental laws of physics."

Wang emphasises that his experiments are relevant only to light and may not apply to other physical entities. But scientists are beginning to accept that man may eventually exploit some of these characteristics for inter-stellar space travel.



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Date: Sun, 4 Jun 2000 13:31:03 EDT

Subject: Re: Eureka! Scientists break speed of lightStatus: O

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Date: Mon, 5 Jun 2000 01:29:45 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
>Date: Thu, 1 Jun 2000 11:18:00 EDT  
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
>To: UFORL@listbot.com

Brad wrote:

>Thanks for the Little Tahoma Peak photo links.

Appreciated, I thought they were helpful.

>If your case is so strong one might wonder why is there a  
>problem.

I can't see any problems with the evidence, I merely highlighted some photographs supportive of the Little Tahoma determination, commenting that further research seemed to establish this and the repercussions.

>Aren't you forgetting to mention something? Aren't you  
>forgetting to mention that the whole problem arises because  
>Arnold many times stated that the objects passed BEHIND (east)  
>of Rainier or Rainier's "peak" which you agree can only be  
>Little Tahoma Peak (which was further behind Rainier's summit)?

To recap, isn't there only one instance where Arnold reportedly stated the objects went behind Mt. Rainier?

It can also be interpreted this was a misquote, as the brief article claims he said, "I took out my watch and checked off one minutes and 42 seconds", which, as Arnold apparently used the dashboard clock, is surely the reporter's mistake.

Conversely, we have looked at numerous examples where Arnold clearly indicated the objects flew west of Mt. Rainier, between his position and the mountain.

I've now located something which could further help our understanding - an aerial photograph of Mt. Rainier taken from Arnold's \_approximate\_ position:

<http://mt.rainier.tribnet.com/photogallery/detail.asp?id=29>

As we can see, Little Tahoma would apparently have been visible.

I wonder how far distant this image is from Mt. Rainier?

It illustrates a fundamental issue which has always troubled me - how could Arnold have so clearly observed such detail in the objects at the distances he claims?

Related, although for reference and realising it doesn't of course match either Arnold's location or perspective, here are a couple of photographs which show the landscape to Mt. Adams, as viewed from Mt. Rainier:

<http://www.physics.georgetown.edu/~porezag/rainier98/rainier98-77.jpg>

<http://mt.rainier.tribnet.com/photogallery/detail.asp?id=99>

>This puts the distance to Arnold at 20+ miles, much farther than  
>is possible for birds to have been visible.

If there was, overall, consequential evidence why the objects passed behind Mt. Rainier, there would naturally be no premise that birds could explain his sighting.

>Most of the "west side" stories come from reporters' summaries  
>of the case in newspaper articles and are not even paraphrasing  
>Arnold.

Simply not so and I'm surprised you would suggest this. Even at the outset, in his radio interview, Arnold explained:

"I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier".

"Across the face", not behind it.

Especially in his UFO Symposium talk, Arnold clarified:

"When they approached Mt. Rainier's north edge, I could see they were to the west of Mt. Rainier, to me, which was a very good observation from my standpoint, because I was at right angles to them".

This 'west side story' is Arnold's own testimony.

Aside from which, if the newspapers report statements such as, "The Boise flyer said they flew on the west sides of Rainier and Adams, adding that he believed this would make it more difficult for them to be seen from the ground", that had to come from somewhere. It couldn't realistically have been a complete misquotation, resulting in a meaningful clarification which Arnold never made.

In his book, Arnold said, "I determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper".

It would only be of significance when the objects 'disappeared from sight momentarily', if they were visible the rest of the time. Otherwise, as I've highlighted before, it must surely already have been obvious how far distant these were - they would be lost from view for quite some time beforehand, when they disappeared behind the mountain. It's a tall and wide landmark.

And if they had gone behind the mountain, then how could he have observed them against it as he also stated, for example in the radio interview, "I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier..."

>All you have is vague and ambiguous comments, hints and  
>reporters' understandings at second-hand.

I can't understand why you believe this.

>Arnold's direct statements that the objects flew BEHIND Rainier  
>or its peak are more numerous than the few ambiguous statements  
>of his suggesting they flew to the west and he never states  
>directly they went "in front" of Rainier.

Where are these numerous statements, how are his clear explanations of a western flightpath ambiguous and why is "across the face" different from "in front" of?

>Whereas in his second known interview, with the Chicago Tribune  
>on June 25, 1947, he stated squarely and is quoted directly, not  
>paraphrased, saying:  
>  
>"I counted nine of them as they disappeared BEHIND the peak of  
>Mt. Ranier [Rainier]."

Yet, Arnold's also directly quoted as saying he took out his stopwatch. It can't work both ways - either there is evidence of misquotation in this brief article (presumably a reporter quickly taking notes), or Arnold's later, detailed story of how he timed the objects via his dashboard clock is a fabrication.

>Isn't it strange that there is NO statement on record by Arnold  
>stating the OPPOSITE, that "I counted nine of them as they  
>passed in FRONT of Mt. Rainier"?

Not compared to Arnold's four main accounts - the radio interview, Air Force report, book and symposium, where he seemingly gives no indication that the objects were \_ever\_ lost from sight, for some time, behind Mt. Rainier and appears to confirm the opposite.

Overall, I believe it may reveal how in retrospect, especially when Arnold amazingly couldn't confirm which 'distant peak' it was, he recognised there were certain irreconcilable anomalies.

The evidence overwhelmingly points towards Arnold having been deceived by a momentary disappearance of the objects behind Little Tahoma. Even if we were to accept the only rationale by which those objects could in fact have travelled beyond Little Tahoma, it means we must acknowledge that many of Arnold's other claims are proven to be untrustworthy.

It's Catch 22...

I remain unburdened by any preconceptions of the story and its perceived foundation to ufology. Irrespective and indeed quite separate from looking at any possible solution for what Arnold reportedly observed, by any objective assessment surely the context is now a case where the witness's perspective of the object's distance, size and consequently airspeed - whatever scenario you choose - has been demonstrated as factually unreliable.

How do you equate this with any sustained argument that the observation was possibly of nine alien spaceships?

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)



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Date: Sun, 4 Jun 2000 23:52:54 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

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>

Arnold referred to disappearance behind a peak at the BASE of  
Mt. Rainier. Little Tahoma is not exactly at the base.

My own solution to this conundrum is to place the objects lower  
than Arnold's estimated height and have them or at least one  
disappear momentarily behind a peak south of Rainier.

>It's Catch 22...

>I remain unburdened by any preconceptions of the story and its  
>perceived foundation to ufology. Irrespective and indeed quite  
>separate from looking at any possible solution for what Arnold  
>reportedly observed, by any objective assessment surely the  
>context is now a case where the witness's perspective of the  
>object's distance, size and consequently airspeed - whatever  
>scenario you choose - has been demonstrated as factually  
>unreliable.

>How do you equate this with any sustained argument that the  
>observation was possibly of nine alien spaceships?  
<

How does anyone equate this with pelicans and geese?  
Arnold could have been wrong in thinking that one of the objects  
disappeared behind a peak. Perhaps the Kottmeyer solution  
applies: the object(s) flipped edgewise and "disappeared"  
just as they happened to be passing a peak (Tahoma or otherwise).  
That possibility is not sufficient to raise to the pelican explanation  
to the status of "proven" or even "likely", in the face of all the  
contradictory dynamical

evidence reported by Arnold.  
Once again.  
DRAW A MAP!

---

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Date: Mon, 5 Jun 2000 08:58:09 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Interesting if true. Does this have anything to do with the system reported in Scientific American last month? It used particle parity.

Now the big question: Was everything well verified before this announcement was made, or is this like the cold-fusion mess -- a premature claim? It will be interesting to see how this claim settles out under scrutiny. Many errors in observation or measurement are traced to effects the experimenter didn't anticipate. For example, the reported "discovery" of a magnetic monopole several years ago was actually caused by a workman dropping a hammer in the lab above. Mechanical vibration had not been anticipated in the design of the experiment, because it was not expected to happen.

I "discovered" a similar effect several years ago, while trying to measure the speed of something that moves much slower than light -- nerve impulses. They were recorded as propagating at speeds much faster than we expected.

Then I found the trouble, in the UNIX operating system. It was recording the times of the events wrong. It seemed simple enough to the experimenter to write an interrupt-based subprocess that responded to a signal and recorded the exact time. Any latency in the process of recording the time should affect both inputs equally. It worked, but---

When the second event occurred, it interrupted the first event's process long enough to open a new frame for the second event. Then the first event's time was recorded late, followed immediately by the second event's time. The result was a longer latency time for both processes, since they interleaved, but shorter times to read the accurate clock.

I made a hardware device to read the clock and latch it to a buffer when the pulse came in, and the program then read the latched times. That fixed the problem.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Sunday, June 04, 2000 12:31

@ To: PROJECT-1947@listserv.aol.com; SHG@listbot.com; UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Eureka! Scientists break speed of light  
@  
@  
@ @  
@ Please note the last line concerning possibilities for  
@ interstellar travel.  
@  
@  
@ June 4 2000 UNITED STATES  
@  
@ Eureka! Scientists break speed of light  
@  
@ Jonathan Leake, Science Editor  
@  
@ SCIENTISTS claim they have broken the ultimate speed barrier:  
@ the speed of  
@ light.  
@ In research carried out in the United States, particle  
@ physicists have shown  
@ that light pulses can be accelerated to up to 300 times their  
@ normal velocity  
@ of 186,000 miles per second.  
@  
@ The implications, like the speed, are mind-boggling. On one  
@ interpretation it  
@ means that light will arrive at its destination almost before  
@ it has started  
@ its journey. In effect, it is leaping forward in time.

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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com>

Date: Tue, 06 Jun 2000 13:04:50 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: The Day Before Roswell  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

I thought this might be of interest; it's the front page of the  
'Los Angeles Evening Herald Express' dated 7 July, 1947 - the day  
before 'Roswell':

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/009.jpg>

Sheesh...talk about flying saucer hysteria!

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 06 Jun 2000 13:13:47 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: The Day Before Roswell  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

This is the continuation of articles featured on the newspaper's  
front page:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/011.jpg>

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 06 Jun 2000 13:23:04 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: The Day Before Roswell  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

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E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 06 Jun 2000 14:42:47 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: 'Roswell' Press Releases  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

The 'Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express' also carried the 'Roswell' press release story and a copy of that front page can be seen at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/013.jpg>

The continuation is:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/015.jpg>

Although these are primarily for those interested in seeing the actual historical accounts, there's a question related to this newspaper. In the 'late news insert', it's reported that Senator Johnson of Colorado, who was in Washington, told the Denver Post that the Roswell wreckage may have been either a "radar target or meteorollogical (sic) device".

I'm curious about the timescale - both insets at top are from 'International News Service' and dated 8 July. It's reported that Johnson told the Denver post "earlier today" about this determination, yet Gen. Ramey didn't reveal it until "tonight".

Presumably Johnson heard about this explanation from Gen Ramey or sources close to Ramey?

Was Johnson anyone of particular note at the time?

Obviously if Johnson did in fact know about the 'weather balloon' story before Ramey, that might be interesting. If the newspapers' apparent sequence of articles is as shown (latest on top), the 'Johnson' news release would seem to have preceded Ramey's.

The full 'Flying Disc Proves Weather Balloon' story was published on 9 July and can be seen here:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/019.jpg>

continuing at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/020.jpg>

The \_complete\_ 'New York Times' report is also now online:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/024.jpg>

and

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/025.jpg>

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<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/013.jpg>

The continuation is:

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continuing at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/020.jpg>

The \_complete\_ 'New York Times' report is also now online:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/024.jpg>

and

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/025.jpg>

I hope this is of some interest - I've had copies of these historical documents for a while and intended to make them available.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 06 Jun 2000 15:23:06 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Recent Mail  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

ListBot have assured me that recent server upgrades are complete and with rare exceptions there should be no further delays with distributing mail (I was beginning to think they'd upgraded the mail server to a Commodore 64).

Although mail delivery seems much improved this past couple of days, there's still a few quirks and some mail I sent earlier didn't arrive as it should have.

The new subject header 'The Day Before Roswell' was sent long before my follow up 'Re: The Day Before Roswell'. As the original hadn't arrived and wasn't showing in the UFORL archives, I sent a duplicate of 'The Day Before Roswell'. Both have now duly appeared in the archives (typical...).

It's all a bit erratic, however, things will hopefully settle down before too long.

The duplication of text in the mail headed 'Roswell Press Releases' would appear to be my responsibility (doubtless everyone's figured out where the duplication begins and ends).

A reminder that the all mail is archived and can be viewed - by subscribers only - as follows:

Go to:

<http://www.listbot.com/>

Log in as a list member under:

contents - log in - list member

You will require the password provided by the list server when you subscribed.

If that's been mislaid, use the 'Lost yours?' link above the password field.

This also enables you to check if mail sent to the list has been

received by the list server (even though it might not yet have been distributed).

If it hasn't shown up in the archives, be patient (as I should have), it's probably only been delayed and will appear shortly.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 7 Jun 2000 01:03:33 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

>Date: 05 June 2000 04:57

Bruce wrote:

>>The evidence overwhelmingly points towards Arnold having been  
>>deceived by a momentary disappearance of the objects behind  
>>Little Tahoma. Even if we were to accept the only rationale by  
>>which those objects could in fact have travelled beyond Little  
>>Tahoma, it means we must acknowledge that many of Arnold's  
>>other claims are proven to be untrustworthy.

>

>Arnold referred to disappearance behind a peak at the BASE of Mt.

>Rainier. Little Tahoma is not exactly at the base.

Bruce,

As previously confirmed, when I sought the opinion of local expertise, I quoted Arnold's exact statement from his book. This is from 'Voyager Newsletter No. 11':

Following discussions with other interested researchers and the perusal of several, different topographical maps, it seemed there was only one likely candidate for 'Arnold's peak'. Confident this could yet be determined, I wrote to some indigenous sources who had expertise of the mountain range:

"I wonder if you could offer an informed opinion concerning a historical observation near Mt. Rainier.

I'm trying to locate what was described by an observer in the 1940s as, 'a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper'.

Having researched the locality from topographical maps, I'm still uncertain about the identity of this peak and what constitutes 'the base of Mount Rainier proper'.

An important clue could be that the writer was a pilot and made this observation from approximately over the town of Mineral and heading in the mountain's direction.

Therefore, the 'jagged peak' must be visible from that location, to the west/southwest of Mt. Rainier.

Any opinions or comments would be greatly appreciated and could be of invaluable help in my research.

It would be fully understood that any opinions would be a 'best guess' and I'm happy to have more than one possibility suggested for this 'jagged peak'."

David Basset is a mountaineer with vast experience of Mt. Rainier and surrounding peaks. He responded:

"The jagged peak you are referring to is clearly Little Tahoma. It is jagged because it is unglaciated and very steep. It rises from the base of Mt. Rainier on the East or Southeast side. You said the observation was taken from the west or southwest. This might be troubling because it is on the other side of the mountain, but rest assured, Little Tahoma is the peak. It stands out, being much higher than any other mountain close to Rainier".

Located at Mt. Rainier National Park, Chris Trotter, the Park Guide and Douglas Kraus, the Park Naturalist, confirmed:

"The consensus from my co-workers is that the 'jagged peak' is Little Tahoma. This peak can be seen from many areas around the mountain. Mt. Rainier is said to rise 11,000 feet from its base".  
[End]

Although there's an apparent difference of opinion on whether the mountain rises from the base of Little Tahoma or vice versa, there seem to be no qualms that the un-named pilot's observation identified Little Tahoma.

Aside from which, is there another candidate suggested here or elsewhere?

>My own solution to this conundrum is to place the objects lower  
>than Arnold's estimated height and have them or at least one  
>disappear momentarily behind a peak south of Rainier.

Arnold does refer to the objects disappearing behind a landmark south of Rainier, however, he says this was a "very high plateau" - to quote from the account in his book:

"Between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams there is a very high plateau with quite definite north and south edges. Part of this chain-like formation actually dipped below the near edge".

It seems to confirm the "jagged peak" was somewhere else.

As your suggested solution is 'based' on a premise that would appear to be untenable, would you like to now offer an alternative?

>Once again.

>DRAW A MAP!

Based on which scenario - Brad's or your own?

With Little Tahoma being established as the almost certain 'peak' Arnold used as a distance marker - I did have the same doubts as yourself, that's why I specifically checked them out - if you could possibly now clarify what your scenario actually is, then we can maybe make some further progress.

Incidentally, re Brad's insistence, contrary to your assessment, my own and the general understanding, that Arnold never said the objects went in front of Mt. Rainier, there's one more reference in addition to those already cited:

CUFOS Associate Newsletter, February-March 1984, Page 3:

Transcript of Ed Murrow-Kenneth Arnold Telephone Conversation -

"I assumed at the time they were a new formation or a new type of jet, though I was baffled by the fact that they did not have any tails. They passed almost directly in front of me..."

Best wishes,

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 7 Jun 2000 01:17:30 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This [unedited] account was kindly sent to myself within the past week from someone I don't personally know:

Hi James,

please don't feel obligated to reply, but I have, unfortunately seen what is commonly called a flying saucer. I ain't talking about lights in the sky or lost time blah blah I mean I have been within 20 ft (est) of a large disk, silver in colour, with a brushed metal surface and no obvious openings except for where the rusty iron grappling apparatus came out (you think I'm a crackpot now and I don't blame you mate.) I am not the only one to have seen this, the traffic was going crazy to avoid going under it. I drove under it, Ask the South Shields Gazette to do a confidential questionnaire on who knows someone who saw something and you might have a nice suprise. That's the King George Road, South Shields, Tyne & Wear, November 1998.

I always wanted to see a flying saucer after seeing C.E. of the third kind, but I wish I hadn't now, when you see something that makes you question absolutely everything, you realise you would have been quite happy just keeping an open mind. I tried, nearly lost my job, I heard one guy who work's for Nissan in Sunderland lost his through being honest (he was in one of the cars like me who drove under this thing.) I watched it, directly underneath for at least 2 minutes, and friends have said "why didn't you watch it for more?" Without the proof where are we, I have some interesting video though, but when the time came and it really mattered, I was on the way to borrow a video camera. Such is life.

P.S I know the difference between a scrap metal yard and a film set and something truly unusual.

[End]

OK... UK subscribers, where was the Virgin 'flying saucer' hot air balloon at this time. ;)

If that's [probably] not the explanation - do we have any more info on a reported incident around this time?

Best wishes,

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 7 Jun 2000 02:04:08 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Wed, 31 May 2000 15:20:14 +0200  
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>  
>Subject: Re: 1954 US Navy Photo

Edoardo wrote:

>>Amongst some archive 'UFO' newspaper clippings I'm working  
>>with, there's a brief 'article' I've never come across before.  
>>  
>>

Date: Wed, 07 Jun 2000 09:30:06 +0100From: John Burtenshaw  
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: 1954 US Navy Photo  
In-References: <3.0.2.32.20000531152014.00e756f4@pop.itbox.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

<snip>

>If this was, as suggested in the article, a reconnaissance, alias  
>'weather' balloon launched by the US, why would it appear so  
>large on radar and apparently have a fascination for aircraft  
>landing and taking off at Orly airport. Interestingly, the object  
>was also reported by another radar station south-west of Paris.  
>  
>A general question - would a balloon show up on radar?  
>

Yes it would. If the balloon was made from a material with metalized surface, then the radar reflection would be very strong indeed.

Birds even show up on radar. I once saw a film clip of starlings roosting at dusk which appeared like mass of small dots on the radar screen! In the good old days radar operators called these (at the time unexplained dots) "Angels".

Regards

John

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—  
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Date: Wed, 7 Jun 2000 08:26:44 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

I wrote

>  
>>My own solution to this conundrum is to place the objects lower  
>>than Arnold's estimated height and have them or at least one  
>>disappear momentarily behind a peak south of Rainier.

James wrote:

>Arnold does refer to the objects disappearing behind a landmark  
>south of Rainier, however, he says this was a "very high plateau"  
>- to quote from the account in his book:

>"Between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams there is a very high  
>plateau with quite definite north and south edges. Part of this  
>chain-like formation actually dipped below the near edge".>

>It seems to confirm the "jagged peak" was somewhere else.

>As your suggested solution is 'based' on a premise that would  
>appear to be untenable, would you like to now offer an  
>alternative?

Whadaya mean, untenable? My solution was to have the objects lower than the 9500 (or 10,000) ft that Arnold estimated. If they actually dipped below a peak of the ridge then they were as low as the height of the ridge, i.e. below 7000 ft (or whatever height is assigned to the ridge. This is clearly lower than 9500 ft. Also, this is much lower than Little Tahoma.

>Once again.  
>DRAW A MAP!

>Based on which scenario - Brad's or your own?

Pick any pelican scenario you like. It could have pelicans at appoximately Arnold's altitude, but you could have them above or below as you choose to make them seen to be flying at an altitude of 7000 ft or an altitude of 11000 ft.

How far above or below depends upon the angle you assume from Arnolds plane to the peak that they supposedly disappeared behind and it also depends upon how far from the plane you assume the pelicans were when they passed in front of

Arnold.

Simple!

>With Little Tahoma being established as the almost certain 'peak'  
>Arnold used as a distance marker - I did have the same doubts as  
>yourself, that's why I specifically checked them out - if you  
>could possibly now clarify what your scenario actually is, then  
.we can maybe make some further progress.

Sure. As I wrote above, draw a map showing the flight of pelicans and the flight of Arnold's plane. Make some reasonable assumptions about Arnold's speed toward the east or east northeast (if toward Rainier), then flight direction of teh geese, the speed of the geese, and the initial starting locations (Arnold at some position near Mineral and the geese no more than 5 miles from his plane in a direction somewhat to the north of the direction t Mt. Rainier). Let the geese be a bit higher than Arnold if you think the mountain peak they seemed to disappear behind was Little Tahoma. In fact, the angle upward from Arnold's plane (9500) to Little Tahoma (11,000 --rough numbers) at a distance of, say, 23 miles is about 0.8 degree. That means that if the pelicans were, say, 5 miles away when they were between Arnold and LT, they were about 70 ft higher than Arnold. If they were closer than 5 miles (hint... they were closer) then they were less than 66 ft above Arnold.

Easy to draw a map and see what happens.

..

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Date: Wed, 07 Jun 2000 09:43:10 -0400From: "Steven W. Kaeser"  
<steve@konsulting.com>  
Subject: Re: 1954 US Navy Photo  
In-References: <00a601bfd01c\$49115e80\$e09901d5@voyager>  
<3.0.2.32.20000531152014.00e756f4@pop.itbox.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

At 09:30 AM 6/7/2000 +0100, you wrote:

>  
>>A general question - would a balloon show up on radar?  
>>  
>  
>Yes it would. If the balloon was made from a material with metalized  
>surface, then the radar reflection would be very strong indeed.  
>  
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>at dusk which appeared like mass of small dots on the radar screen! In the  
>good old days radar operators called these (at the time unexplained dots)  
>"Angels".  
>  
>Regards  
>  
>John

John-

I'm not an expert here, but I think one needs to define "reconnaissance" balloon. If the balloon is made of the correct materials, it would indeed show up on radar, but RAWIN targets were used by the military to keep track of balloons with radar because they didn't show up on their own (at least reliably).

I had also thought that reconnaissance balloons were usually tethered, so they could be controlled as they gathered information. Otherwise, as James alludes to, the balloon would be subject to the whim of air currents.

Steve

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Date: Wed, 7 Jun 2000 10:01:50 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

What year is that clipping from???

The jet stream rarely blows west. Somebody has a hole in their head on that one.

This is typical of cases where either:

1. Atmospheric skip allows one RADAR set to receive pulses emitted by another like set which is normally too far away to cause interference.
2. Weather targets fool the early MTI systems.

The classic symptoms are:

- Blips "Larger than a plane." or "Clearer than any target I ever saw."
- Blips exhibits nonballistic behavior.
- Blips appear and disappear.

1. In the case of interference from a distant RADAR set, signals from that set (which is normally too far away to cause interference) are ducted by unusual radio propagation conditions in a way that the set reporting the UFO can pick them up.

When this happens, the distant set illuminates the reporting set once per revolution of the antenna. This causes the following effects:

- The blip seems to stay in roughly the same place from sweep to sweep. This is because both RADAR sets are using the same rotation rate and pulse rate. Slight variations in either will cause the blip to move.
- Assuming this was also in the year 1954, precision power supply regulation had not yet been invented. So a power sag would cause a momentary slowdown in the rotation rate of the antenna of one of the sets. While this did not cause problems within the operation of that set, it did cause the duct propagation UFOs to appear to move rapidly.
- Even today, the motor rotation rate of the antenna could be affected by a power sag, even though the electronics are rock stable. But the development of transponders allows a distant RADAR's interference to be immediately identified by the set and removed from the display automatically.



- Because this is a synchronized radio signal, not a solid object, ballistic behavior is not a requirement.

Because the RADAR set is receiving a direct signal from the other transmitter, not a relatively weak reflection from an aircraft, the following effects occur:

- The signal is strong enough to blast its way in through the back side of the antenna. So the UFO does not have to be in the direction of the interfering set.
- The blip is very strong, stronger than plane blips. This is a very important identifying clue.
- The position of the UFO on the screen depends on the direction the reporting RADAR antenna is pointing at the time the beam from the distant set strikes it.

2. In the case of weather targets fooling the MTI (Moving Target Indicator), knowledge of how this worked is essential:

When a blip was received, it was displayed on the screen and also fed into a delay line. On the next pulse, if a blip was received at the exact same time that the first blip came back from the delay line, it was prevented from reaching the screen, but fed into the delay line. The effect was to delete any targets that did not change their positions between pulses.

The effects of weather targets undo this neat little scheme, producing big fat targets that do unpredictable things:

- The displayed UFO was the difference between the reflected target on one sweep and the reflected target on the next. Since weather targets are variable, there would always be a portion that got through.
- Weak targets failed to activate the delay line on every pulse. Thus they appeared to be stronger than airplanes that did activate the delay line. When an airplane activated the delay line, the parts of it that were still at exactly the same range on the next pulse were cancelled out.
- Many weather targets result from ducting that bends the RADAR beam so it strikes the ground. But it strikes the ground in a different place with each pulse, again defeating the MTI.
- Often the target "moved" because the angle of ducting changed.

Notice that these events do not happen today. I found out a few weeks ago that most air traffic systems no longer have primary skin contact RADAR. Display is accomplished entirely through transponders. This means that anomalous propagation no longer shows up on RADAR

screens. Of course, the disadvantage is that airliners with failures, private planes and UFOs also do not show up.

The only remaining propagation problem is the 2nd trip echo, where a plane beyond the normal RADAR range is picked up. When this happens the transponder code shown is wrong, because the RADAR gets back the wrong answer - the answer to the question the set asked on the previous pulse, not the current one.

See also an answer below.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Tuesday, June 06, 2000 20:04

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: 1954 US Navy Photo

@

@ There's another historical newspaper report I've come across  
@ regarding a French UFO case and surely someone knows the  
@ background to this one.

@

@ It's amongst the undated clippings I have and can be seen at:

@

@ <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/007.jpg>

@

@ If this was, as suggested in the article, a reconnaissance, alias  
@ 'weather' balloon launched by the US, why would it appear so  
@ large on radar and apparently have a fascination for aircraft  
@ landing and taking off at Orly airport. Interestingly, the object  
@ was also reported by another radar station south-west of Paris.

@

@ A general question - would a balloon show up on radar?

This depends on what it's made of. Many balloons are silvered to prevent early bursting at high altitudes. Those will show up. See the Ft. Monmouth NJ case of 9/10/51 for an example of RADAR sighting a balloon. Balloons carrying a RaWin target will also show up, as will metal parts of an instrument package.

@

@ Best wishes,

@  
@ James Easton.  
@ E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 8 Jun 2000 03:55:14 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

>Date: 07 June 2000 16:43

Bruce wrote:

>>As your suggested solution is 'based' on a premise that would  
>>appear to be untenable, would you like to now offer an  
>>alternative?

>Whadaya mean, untenable? My solution was to have the objects  
>lower than the 9500 (or 10,000) ft that Arnold estimated. If  
>they actually dipped below a peak of the ridge then they were as  
>low as the height of the ridge, i.e. below 7000 ft (or whatever  
>height is assigned to the ridge. This is clearly lower than  
>9500 ft. Also, this is much lower than Little Tahoma.

Bruce,

To hopefully clarify this further, let's take Arnold's main  
account as published in his book:

I could see the formation was going to pass directly in front of  
me, as it was flying at approximately 170 degrees. I watched as  
these objects rapidly neared the snow border of Mount Rainier...

[...]

I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and  
flashed along against the snow and also against the sky. Since  
this formation of craft was at almost right angles to me and was  
traveling from north to south, I was in an excellent position to  
clock their speed. I determined to make an attempt to do so.  
[End]

So, apparently:

- the objects were about to pass directly in front of Arnold
- he observed their outlines "plainly" against the snow
- which confirms they didn't travel behind Mt. Rainier
- they were almost at right angles to his position.

He continues:

[...]

Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of the Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper. Considering that I was flying all this time in the direction of their formation, this determination can be only approximately, but it is not too far off.

[End]

Our jagged peak, "juts out from the base of Mount Rainier" and Arnold states it was because they [seemingly] disappeared from sight "momentarily" behind this peak that he was able to determine their "true position". Significantly, he was "flying all this time in the direction of their formation", which surely tells us this 'jagged peak' simply had to be Little Tahoma.

Also note that re the "very high plateau with quite definite north and south edges", he states, "part of this chain-like formation actually dipped below the near edge". That's quite different - only some of the objects, or a 'piece' of the formation appeared to dip below the near edge. No comparison to all of the objects apparently "disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper".

This evidence is quite straightforward.

Therefore, Arnold's peak was almost certainly, if not in fact definitely, Little Tahoma and any other premise is by default untenable, unless it can be explained why it's not.

All evidence indicates that Arnold believed, as does Brad, the objects passed out of sight, fleetingly, behind Little Tahoma.

Arnold absolutely must have been mistaken and this is sustainable evidence why the objects had to be closer than he perceived.

It is of course possible to accept this and presume the objects were still far distant. However, it's equally plausible those nine undulating objects were only a few miles away.

Before we look at any other issues, can we reach a conclusion on this fundamental point?

In essence - Little Tahoma was the peak Arnold used as a distance marker and he was deceived that the trajectory of all nine objects went beyond, as he also confirms they travelled directly in front and on the western slopes of Mt. Rainier. I've set out the clear, evidential reasons why and if there's factual data which implies otherwise, please explain what that is.

Separately, I've come across an interview that Arnold gave and which may be largely unknown. It's available as an audio file on the 'Roswell Museum' web site at:

<http://www.iufomrc.com/arnold.htm>

This seems to be a much later account as he mentions the one object which was allegedly different and 'wraith-like'.

Personally, I remain unconvinced Arnold could have observed such detail, and that they were still 'flashing', when the objects seemed to have reached Mt. Adams in the far south.

If he did, can we say what size they must have been [how far was Mt. Adams from his viewpoint?].

Best wishes,

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 8 Jun 2000 02:06:28 EDT

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little TahomaStatus: O

James,

You are completely misinterpreting Arnold when he says the objects were going to pass in front of him. It doesn't mean in FRONT OF THE MOUNTAIN but in FRONT OF HIM -- meaning crossing his flight direction, 12 o'clock.

I'll respond to your other points later.

Brad

In a message dated 6/7/00 10:45:03 PM, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<<

Regarding:

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

>Date: 07 June 2000 16:43

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[End]

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- which confirms they didn't travel behind Mt. Rainier
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He continues:



[...]

Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and out of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of the Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity of twenty-three miles because I knew where I was and they revealed their true position by disappearing from my sight momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of Mount Rainier proper. Considering that I was flying all this time in the direction of their formation, this determination can be only approximately, but it is not too far off.

[End]

Our jagged peak, "juts out from the base of Mount Rainier" and Arnold states it was because they [seemingly] disappeared from sight "momentarily" behind this peak that he was able to determine their "true position". Significantly, he was "flying all this time in the direction of their formation", which surely tells us this 'jagged peak' simply had to be Little Tahoma.

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Arnold absolutely must have been mistaken and this is sustainable evidence why the objects had to be closer than he perceived.

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Best wishes,

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Message-ID: <004301bfd0f4\$f8be9360\$e9fb86d4@voyager>  
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>References:  
<200006070826\_MC2-A7DA-B80E@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
Date: Thu, 8 Jun 2000 03:55:14 +0100  
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Date: Fri, 9 Jun 2000 02:31:59 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
>Date: Thu, 8 Jun 2000 02:06:28 EDT  
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

Brad wrote:

>You are completely misinterpreting Arnold when he says the  
>objects were going to pass in front of him. It doesn't mean in  
>FRONT OF THE MOUNTAIN but in FRONT OF HIM -- meaning crossing  
>his flight direction, 12 o'clock.

Brad,

I appreciate what you're saying, however, there are simply too many references that the objects flew in front of Mt. Rainier.

There's one remaining clarification from Arnold which is crucial and comes from the UFO Symposium transcript:

"And, of course, I was very puzzled by the fact that they didn't have tails, but I got a good look at their image on the snow. Now, when they gave off this flash they would appear to be round. When they turned lengthwise or flatwise to me they were very, very thin. And actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight and since I knew approximately where I was, flying of course toward the mountain, I knew where they had passed. I thought my judgement and my clocking could be within reasonable limits as to about how fast they were going".

This "sharp projection \_on\_ Mt. Rainier in the snow field" is probably in hindsight the most telling confirmation that it was Little Tahoma.

By definition, Little Tahoma is a "sharp projection \_on\_ Mt. Rainier".

The absolute fact that Arnold also confirmed how he viewed the objects against Mt. Rainier - which he naturally couldn't have if they travelled behind it - is clearly evident in all of his main accounts:

"but I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier...".

Source: Radio interview

"Very shortly they approached Mt. Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite plainly".

"I am making a drawing to the best of my ability, which I am including, as to the shape I observed these objects to be as they passed the snow covered ridges as well as Mt. Rainier".

Source: Report to the Air force

"I watched as these objects rapidly neared the snow border of Mount Rainier, all the time thinking to myself that I was observing a whole formation of jets. In group count, such as I have used in counting cattle and game from the air, they numbered nine. They were flying diagonally in an echelon formation with a larger gap in their echelon between the first four and the last five. What startled me most at this point was the fact that I could not find any tails on them. I felt sure that, being jets, they had tails, but figured they must be camouflaged in some way so that my eyesight could not perceive them. I knew the Air Force was very artful in the knowledge and use of camouflage. I observed the objects' outlines plainly as they flipped and flashed along against the snow and also against the sky".

Source: 'The Coming of the Saucers'

"They seemed to be in an echelon formation, however, in getting a look at them against the sky and against the snow of Mt. Rainier as they approached I just couldn't discern any tails on them...".

"And, of course, I was very puzzled by the fact that they didn't have tails, but I got a good look at their image on the snow".

Source: UFO Symposium

It is overwhelmingly attested that Arnold claimed the objects flew across Mt. Rainier and also believed they briefly disappeared behind Little Tahoma, which he statedly relied on as evidence of how far distant they were.

As we know it's an impossibility they flew in front of the mountain and also behind the further away Little Tahoma, Arnold

was mistaken and the evidence confirming this is comprehensive.

Best wishes,

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 9 Jun 2000 00:16:30 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status: O

Arnold's testimony regarding the apparent location of the light path as it appeared from his position :  
You wrote

>He continues:

[...]

>Even though they had a constant direction they swerved in and out  
>of the high mountain peaks which are found on the hogsback of the  
>Cascade mountains between Mount Rainier and Mount Adams. I  
>determined my distance from their pathway to be in the vicinity  
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>[End]>

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>all of the objects apparently "disappearing from my sight  
>momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of  
>Mount Rainier proper".

>This evidence is quite straightforward.

Yes, at least with regard to the "hogsback" chain of mountains south of Rainier. Even if only one of the group "dipped below the near edge" that would fix the distance. He says they were



swerving in and out of the mountains peaks of the hogsback chain of mountains. If this is so then they were much lower than Little Tahoma. Alternatively, if they were at the altitude of Little Tahoma as they flew over the hogsback chain of mountain peaks, they would not even appear to swerve in and out of the mountain peaks. At 11,000 ft or so they would CLEARLY be considerably above the 7000 ft or so hogsback mountain peaks. They would not be silhouetted against the hogsback mountains. They would appear ABOVE those mountains,

Now consider this: your argument is that the objects were nearer (several miles away?) and momentarily disappeared "behind" Little Tahoma because at the moment that each one passed the DIRECTION from Arnold's plane to Tahoma it tipped edgewise and was momentarily "invisible:" (too thin to see, I guess). That argument barely cuts the mustard as applied to Little Tahoma because at least they would have been momentarily silhouetted against the mountain peak, even if momentarily invisible because of orientation. This argument does NOT work as an explanation for the seeming disappearance of one or more behind mountains of the hogsback chain, however, if the objects were high enough to seem to disappear behind Little Tahoma. This is because the "disappearance altitude" for Little Tahoma is several thousand feet higher than the hogsback chain/

In other words, you can't have both: seeming disappearance behind Little Tahoma because of orientation change (edge on view or whatever) AND seeming disappearance of the objects or at least some objects behind the peaks of the hogsback by orientation change IF the objects maintained a constant altitude of 10,000-11,000 ft (to "disappear behind" Little Tahoma).

Arnold said they seemed to be maintaining a constant altitude. So what altitude?

I hate to repeat myself, repeat myself, but I say again: my solution is to have the objects low enough so satisfy the condition of real disappearance behind some mountains of the hogsback chain, and hence to look for a peak lower down on Mt. Rainier than Little Tahoma.

>Therefore, Arnold's peak was almost certainly, if not in fact  
>definitely, Little Tahoma and any other premise is by default  
>untenable, unless it can be explained why it's not.  
Almost Certainly. Almost Certainly NOT. Almost certainly what?

>All evidence indicates that Arnold believed, as does Brad, the  
>objects passed out of sight, fleetingly, behind Little Tahoma.

>Arnold absolutely must have been mistaken and this is sustainable  
>evidence why the objects had to be closer than he perceived.

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>In essence - Little Tahoma was the peak Arnold used as a distance  
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>in front and on the western slopes of Mt. Rainier. I've set out  
t>he clear, evidential reasons why and if there's factual data  
>which implies otherwise, please explain what that is.>

I did.

As for nearby objects , a.k.a. pelicans, Prove to me that  
pelicans flying along a horizontal trajectory several miles  
from the plane could seem to disappear behind Little  
Tahoma and short after that seem to disappear behind  
peaks of the hogsback mountain chain.

>Personally, I remain unconvinced Arnold could have observed such  
>detail, and that they were still 'flashing', when the objects  
>seemed to have reached Mt. Adams in the far south.

What detail? His original descriptions showed a general  
outline. We have already gone over, ad nauseum, his  
ability to see as gauged by his comparison of the UFO size  
with the spacing between engines of an airplane about 15  
(maybe 10) miles away.

>If he did, can we say what size they must have been [how far was  
>Mt. Adams from his viewpoint?].

All he could see as they passed Mount Adams was the flashing,  
no details of shape. The flashing could be seen at a much greater  
distance than he could see the surfaces of the objects.  
Again,. this was discussed ad nauseum in posts some months ago.

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charset="iso-8859-1"

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Thursday, June 08, 2000 20:32

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

snip

@ "And, of course, I was very puzzled by the fact that they didn't  
@ have tails, but I got a good look at their image on the snow.  
@ Now, when they gave off this flash they would appear to be round.  
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@ since I knew approximately where I was, flying of course toward  
@ the mountain, I knew where they had passed. I thought my  
@ judgement and my clocking could be within reasonable limits as to  
@ about how fast they were going".

Note: The "round" shape here is due to expansion by halation. The bright flash causes scattering in the retina. It has no bearing on the actual shape of the objects.

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Date: Fri, 09 Jun 2000 15:27:20 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

\* LIST ONLY (For Now) \*

You may have seen the above story mentioned on UFO UpDates, based on a reference to the article at:

[http://www.MegaStar.co.uk/archive/today/news/latest/20000607n\\_encounter.html](http://www.MegaStar.co.uk/archive/today/news/latest/20000607n_encounter.html)

I've obtained a copy of the magazine and can confirm that both the full details of this report and actual UFO photograph are somewhat different to the extract and 'mock-up' photo portrayed above.

In fact, it seems a more intriguing and ostensibly genuine 'UFO' encounter than believed.

A scan of the report and original photograph can now be viewed at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/pilot.gif>

The UFO incident is a digression in an article entitled, "Across the USA in A Cessna Skymaster".

Although the objected depicted is, understandably, blurred, any ideas what it might have been?

I hope to shortly be able to provide a high-res scan of this photo.

[I'll also mention this information on UFO UpDates]

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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Date: Fri, 9 Jun 2000 10:00:33 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Friday, June 09, 2000 09:27

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@

@

@ @

@ \* LIST ONLY (For Now) \*

@

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@ on a reference to the article at:

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[http://www.MegaStar.co.uk/archive/today/news/latest/20000607n\\_encounter.html](http://www.MegaStar.co.uk/archive/today/news/latest/20000607n_encounter.html)

This is a yard light fixture with the shading rings much closer together than they belong.

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There are two mundane possibilities:

1. The sun is the light source on the object, causing halation. So all that remains is to identify that object. Could it be another light plane, flying obliquely away, with the sun reflecting from the fuselage and vertical stabilizer and hiding the details?

2. The "shadow" under the UFO is not natural. It suggests a double exposure or a double printing process. But it could be a result of a halation process inside the camera.

@ James Easton.

@ E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

@ [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 09 Jun 2000 16:35:49 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident  
References: <960560840.3940fec865c70@rascal.ums.easynet.net>  
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

\* LIST ONLY \*

A high-res scan of the photograph is now available from:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/pilot2.jpg>

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Sat, 10 Jun 2000 13:29:35 EDT

Subject: Re: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO IncidentStatus:

Double exposure cannot subtract light from an area of a photo (e.g., adding a shadow). It can only add light, increasing the density of exposed silver halide grains. Once exposed to light a second exposure cannot take back any of the silver halide grains that have already been exposed.

In a message dated 6/9/00 7:45:08 PM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:[voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)]

@ Sent: Friday, June 09, 2000 09:27

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@

@

@

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printing process. But it could be a result of a halation process inside the  
camera.

@ James Easton.

@ E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

@ [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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[air-yb03.mail.aol.com](mailto:air-yb03.mail.aol.com) (v74.10) with ESMTP; Fri, 09 Jun 2000 22:45:08 -0400

Received: from [lbmail1.listbot.com](mailto:lbmail1.listbot.com) ([204.71.191.18]) by [rly-yb02.mx.aol.com](mailto:rly-yb02.mx.aol.com)  
(v74.16) with ESMTP; Fri, 09 Jun 2000 22:44:32 -0400

Received: (qmail 86287 invoked by uid 0); 10 Jun 2000 02:47:35 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list [UFORL@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL@listbot.com)

Received: (qmail 9903 invoked from network); 9 Jun 2000 14:58:39 -0000

Received: from [mask.uts.indiana.edu](mailto:mask.uts.indiana.edu) (129.79.6.184)

by 204.71.191.44 with SMTP; 9 Jun 2000 14:58:39 -0000

Received: from [massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu](mailto:massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu)  
([massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu](mailto:massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu) [129.79.6.159])

by mask.uits.indiana.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/IUPO) with ESMTP id e59EwgT14923  
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Fri, 9 Jun 2000 09:58:43 -0500 (EST)  
Received: by massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu with Internet Mail Service  
(5.5.2650.21)  
id <MFPK018Q>; Fri, 9 Jun 2000 09:59:52 -0500  
Message-ID:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F5C6@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> Subject: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June  
2000 - Report of UFO Incident  
Date: Fri, 9 Jun 2000 10:00:33 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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Date: Sun, 11 Jun 2000 00:09:03 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

James wrote (quote from Arnold)

> "And, of course, I was very puzzled by the fact that they didn't  
@ have tails, but I got a good look at their image on the snow.  
@ Now, when they gave off this flash they would appear to be round.  
@ When they turned lengthwise or flatwise to me they were very,  
@ very thin. And actually they disappeared behind a sharp  
@ projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight and  
@ since I knew approximately where I was, flying of course toward  
@ the mountain, I knew where they had passed. I thought my  
@ judgement and my clocking could be within reasonable limits as to  
@ about how fast they were going".

Larry wrote:

>Note: The "round" shape here is due to expansion by halation. The bright  
>flash causes scattering in the retina. It has no bearing on the actual  
shape  
>of the objects.  
<

The suggestion that the roundness was an effect of halation implies  
excessive brightness against the bright sky background. This is  
consistent with shiny objects at a distance ... but not with  
pelicans at 4 miles or 3 miles or.....even mixed up in Arnold's propellor  
blades (really close! feathers flying all over the place)

It seems from the way he described this that Arnold realized the round  
shape  
was a result of th flash.

HOWEVER: one cannot tacitly assume that each time each object tilted  
it caused a flash thereby preventing Arnold from seeing the actual overall  
shape silhouetted against the snow, Note that the bright flash  
PROBABLY occurred only for a narrow range of angles of tilt. At other  
angles Arnold could see a perspective or oblique view of the shape.

Recall that Fred Johnsen, prospector in the Cascade Range who claimed  
he saw the same objects in the afternoon of the same day, reported last  
seeing them "standing on edge" going into a cloud. Now, this implies a  
considerable tilt of the flat surface, like from horizontal to vertical (on  
edge).

The flash reported by Arnold could have occurred as the objects tilted

but it might have been that the flash was finished by the time of the maximum tilt, which would have given him the best view of the overall shape.

Unlike pelicans, by the way (pelicans don't fly with the wingspan vertical except perhaps in a steep turning dive)).

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Date: Mon, 12 Jun 2000 09:05:21 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This is the second scan of a UFO photo where I have seen faint images of automobiles in the background. Look just under the wing (and with the top touching the wing), and find the back of a station wagon. To its right appears to be a another car approaching. The object is below them.

When was this taken?

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Friday, June 09, 2000 10:36

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@

@

@ @

@ \* LIST ONLY \*

@

@ A high-res scan of the photograph is now available from:

@

@ <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/pilot2.jpg>

@

@

@ James Easton.

@ E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

@ [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Mon, 12 Jun 2000 10:02:18 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

See below

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Saturday, June 10, 2000 12:30

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@

@

@ @

@ Double exposure cannot subtract light from an area of a photo

@ (e.g., adding a

@ shadow). It can only add light, increasing the density of

@ exposed silver

@ halide grains. Once exposed to light a second exposure

@ cannot take back any

@ of the silver halide grains that have already been exposed.

Right. But it can add more light to the other areas, causing the automatic film

processing to be offset by that amount. It reminds me of the time I took some

amateur astronomical photos, and sent the film off to be developed commercially. The color slides that resulted appeared to have been taken in the

daytime, jiggered around by automatic color correction in the film processing.

The new expanded scan shows that the object is blurred (and is thus close to the camera), and it also shows faint images of automobiles in the sky between

the object and the wing. That also suggests double exposure.

It also shows more detail in color variations on the object. Might the object be the

location where a mandatory vehicle sales sticker was removed, leaving the



sticky parts attached to a window?

---

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Date: Wed, 14 Jun 2000 15:33:45 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

See below

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, June 13, 2000 12:14

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@

@

@ @

@ Larry,

@

@ I just demonstrated the fact of physical optics that it is an

@ impossibility for a double exposure to impose a DARKER image

@ (i.e., take away light) from an already exposed photographic

@ emulsion. You just go right on ahead and ignore what I proved.

It can be darker if automatic development compensates for the added exposure.

@ As for your imagining seeing automobiles you just posted the

@ statement suggesting as a "double exposure" image situation

@ that: "Might the object be the location where a mandatory

@ vehicle sales sticker was removed, leaving the sticky parts

@ attached to a window?"

@ How can another vehicle, with the "sales sticker" window

@ area, be under two other vehicles (note your statement below

@ that the "object" is below the station wagon and approaching

@ car)? If the "object" is an area of car window then the size

@ of the entire vehicle must overlap and encompass the other

@ two alleged vehicles. This is madness!

The photo is taken from inside the car or plane that was sold! That doesn't sound like madness to me.

@ There is another simpler explanation than a conspiracy to  
@ double expose car images: The photo James has posted appears  
@ to be from a PRINTED MAGAZINE and IMAGES FROM THE OTHER SIDE  
@ OF THE PAGE apparently are showing through. Whether they are  
@ ads for automobiles or something else entirely I can't tell.

That makes sense! I'll buy that, if the original page has them on  
the other side. Do we have it? And is the shadow part of the other  
side, or the original image?

Which means we don't have a "virgin" copy of the photo to look at.

And the original object could still be the remains of a new plane  
sticker (don't laugh, they're required in this state). It's even on the  
correct window.

@ Brad  
@

---

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Date: Thu, 15 Jun 2000 02:11:00 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Fri, 9 Jun 2000 00:16:30 -0400

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

Bruce wrote:

>>Also note that re the "very high plateau with quite definite  
>>north and south edges", he states, "part of this chain-like  
>>formation actually dipped below the near edge". That's quite  
>>different - only some of the objects, or a 'piece' of the  
>>formation appeared to dip below the near edge. No comparison to  
>>all of the objects apparently "disappearing from my sight  
>>momentarily behind a jagged peak that juts out from the base of  
>>Mount Rainier proper".

>>

>>This evidence is quite straightforward.

>Yes, at least with regard to the "hogsback" chain of mountains  
>south of Rainier. Even if only one of the group "dipped below  
>the near edge" that would fix the distance. He says they were  
>swerving in and out of the mountains peaks of th hogsback chain  
>of mountains. If this is so then they were much lower than  
>Little Tahoma.

Bruce,

That's a consequential 'if'.

Your comments were written before I highlighted the further,  
important clarification Arnold made. To briefly recap, he stated  
at the UFO Symposium:

"And actually they disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt.  
Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight and since I knew  
approximately where I was, flying of course toward the mountain,  
I knew where they had passed. I thought my judgement and my  
clocking could be within reasonable limits as to about how fast  
they were going".

>Alternatively, if they were at the altitude of Little Tahoma as  
>they flew over the hogsback chain of mountain peaks, they would

>not even appear to swerve in and out of the mountain peaks. At  
>11,000 ft or so they would CLEARLY be considerably above the  
>7000 ft or so hogsback mountain peaks. They would not be  
>silhouetted against the hogsback mountains. They would appear  
>ABOVE those mountains.

As our research has now identified Little Tahoma as almost certainly the peak Arnold referred to, shouldn't we be considering the probabilities from that basis?

>Now consider this: your argument is that the objects were nearer  
>(several miles away?) and momentarily disappeared "behind" Little  
>Tahoma because at the moment that each one passed the DIRECTION  
>from Arnold's plane to Tahoma it tipped edgewise and was  
>momentarily "invisible:" (too thin to see, I guess).

Strictly, no. The premise is that we have significant evidence which indicates Arnold believed the objects fleetingly disappeared from sight beyond Little Tahoma. That is an impossibility if, as we both agree, it's clear from Arnold's accounts how they flew in between his position and the mountain. The apparent momentary disappearance is noted by Arnold as a key indicator why the objects were far distant. If he was mistaken, it allows for the possibility that the objects were closer than he perceived.

>That argument barely cuts the mustard as applied to Little  
>Tahoma because at least they would have been momentarily  
>silhouetted against the mountain peak, even if momentarily  
>invisible because of orientation.

Not \_would\_ have, they \_should\_ have, if Arnold's perspective was accurate. If, as evidenced, it wasn't, then shouldn't we in fact expect further anomalies as a consequence?

>This argument does NOT work as an explanation for the seeming  
>disappearance of one or more behind mountains of the hogsback  
>chain, however, if the objects were high enough to seem to  
>disappear behind Little Tahoma. This is because the  
>"disappearance altitude" for Little Tahoma is several thousand  
>feet higher than the hogsback chain.

>

>In other words, you can't have both: seeming disappearance  
>behind Little Tahoma because of orientation change (edge on view  
>or whatever) AND seeming disappearance of the objects or at  
>least some objects behind the peaks of the hogsback by  
>orientation change IF the objects maintained a constant altitude  
>of 10,000-11,000 ft (to "disappear behind" little Tahoma).

That's not \_my\_ dilemma.

I'm only concerned with evidence, or at least trying to be, and what that explains about Arnold's experience, which was after all short and relied solely on his judgement. If new evidence, plus a fresh look at the overall circumstances, confirms Little Tahoma as the "jagged peak" Arnold noted, then that point is established.

Your argument seems essentially to be that if we accept Arnold's observation re the 'hogsback' peaks, then all nine objects couldn't also have travelled behind Little Tahoma unless he was greatly deceived. Well, yes, that's the only explanation and based on available evidence, the obvious conclusion.

Or, considered conversely, supposing Arnold had made such an error; your argument appears to be simply that he couldn't have.

>I hate to repeat myself, repeat myself, but I say again: my  
>solution is to have the objects low enough so satisfy the  
>condition of real disappearance behind some mountains of the  
>hogsback chain, and hence to look for a peak lower down on Mt.  
>Rainier than Little Tahoma.

We only need to do so in order to maintain the case that Arnold probably saw nine, undulating, alien spacecraft. We also have to dismiss all the evidence which so clearly identifies Little Tahoma, plus acknowledge there doesn't appear to be any other such peak as an alternative candidate.

What exactly is that a 'solution' to?

Doesn't it trouble you that these nine objects were flying with an undulating motion, a characteristic which is specific to birds and not manufactured aerial vehicles, especially at the speed Arnold later calculated based on his sole perceptions?

Why do you think these nine, 'extremely thin', alien spaceships were doing so? Was there some distinct advantage in this?

>As for nearby objects , a.k.a. pelicans, Prove to me that  
>pelicans flying along a horizontal trajectory several miles from  
>the plane could seem to disappear behind Little Tahoma and short  
>after that seem to disappear behind peaks of the hogsback  
>mountain chain.

What if they did, to Kenneth Arnold? Again, you're not allowing for any possibility he could make a significant blunder. I've

provided important evidence that his perceptions were in error and they absolutely must have been if Little Tahoma was the 'distant peak'. I would remind you that Brad agrees we have established Little Tahoma as the landmark Arnold relied on.

Furthermore, we have to keep in mind the larger context and recognise that any premise why Arnold observed an undulating formation of nine extraterrestrial craft (were they piloted by extremely thin aliens?) needs to critically address:

- the fact that Arnold's story was completely misconstrued and people believed he had seen 'flying saucers'
- the fact that there was suddenly an explosion of 'similar sightings', where people reported objects which looked like flying saucers
- the fact that hardly any of these were of the 'bat-like', crescent-shaped objects Arnold actually described
- the ensuing plethora of hoaxes and mythology which is the legacy of Arnold's misunderstood story
- the fact he was comfortable with publishing a subsequent sighting of those 25-30, 2-4 foot diameter, brass-coloured objects - almost certainly birds - that "had the same flight characteristics" of the nine objects previously encountered.

And much more.

So far as this pivotal case goes, the dilemmas aren't mine.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 15 Jun 2000 09:09:14 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

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Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
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Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, June 14, 2000 12:44

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: FW: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@

@

@ @

@ COMMENTS below.

@

@ In a message dated Wed, 14 Jun 2000 4:52:07 PM Eastern

@ Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

@

@ << @

@ See below

@

@ ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O<

@ <-88 ----

@ Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

@ Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

@ Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin

@ 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

@ Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@

@

@

@ @ -----Original Message-----

@ @ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ @ Sent: Tuesday, June 13, 2000 12:14

@ @ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ @ Subject: RE: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@ @

@ @

@ @ @ @



@ @ Larry,  
@ @  
@ @ I just demonstrated the fact of physical optics that it is an  
@ @ impossibility for a double exposure to impose a DARKER image  
@ @ (i.e., take away light) from an already exposed photographic  
@ @ emulsion. You just go right on ahead and ignore what I proved.  
@  
@ It can be darker if automatic development compensates for the  
@ added exposure.  
@  
@ COMMENTS: Nonsense! Developers cannot select out one  
@ exposure from another superimposed on the same piece of film!  
@ Nor can developers select one specific image on a picture  
@ from the others immediately adjacent or surrounding it on the  
@ same picture and develop it differently. Again this is utter  
@ madness.

I didn't say they did. What I mean is that the automatic developer adjusts the exposure time on the PRINT to compensate for an overly dark or overly light original image. So the double exposed item can make a "shadow" where the darker parts of the second image are, because the overexposed parts are reduced down to normal exposure settings. The machines also look for certain parts of the image to adjust color correction.

A manual printing of the negative would have been done through a similar procedure, using a light meter to set the exposure and color balance.

Some systems have an operator look at each image to check for wrong settings before printing. If the operator thinks something is wrong, he then

adjusts the exposure manually. Thus the color balance of a friend's photo was "adjusted" to make the dog in the picture a light brown. The dog had been dyed kelly green for a St. Patrick's Day party.

And, yes, an experienced film developer can adjust the exposure of one part if he wants to (but in a darkroom, not on an automatic system). The process is called dodging, and involves making part of the exposure with dodging tool waved across the parts of the print to be lighter. My late uncle taught me a lot about photography, and this was one of the tricks I saw him use. Those nice portraits that fade out at the edges are dodged.

The image could also have been caused by a light leak in the developer, if it jammed during that roll of film.

@ The photo is taken from inside the car or plane that was sold! That  
@ doesn't sound like madness to me.

@  
@ COMMENT: Since the photo is set at infinity (see distant

@ terrain) a window photographed from inside would be so out of  
@ focus and within the hyperfocal distance that nothing like  
@ the UFO image would be seen at all.

This depends on the camera, the exposure, and the distance of the  
photographer from the window. The focus seems about right for a person in  
the left rear seat taking the picture.

---

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—  
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Date: Thu, 15 Jun 2000 10:18:53 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

-James wrote

>

So far as this pivotal case goes, the dilemmas aren't mine.

<

If you propose pelicans/geese/birds as the explanations the dilemma IS yours.

---

—  
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Date: Thu, 15 Jun 2000 15:44:32 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 UFOs are real. The Air Force doesn't exist.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, June 15, 2000 10:22

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: FW: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of UFO Incident

@ ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O<  
@ <-88 ----

@ Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
@ Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
@ Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
@ 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
@ Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ @ -----Original Message-----

@ @ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ @ Sent: Wednesday, June 14, 2000 12:44

@ @ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ @ Subject: Re: FW: 'Pilot' Magazine, June 2000 - Report of  
@ UFO Incident

@ @ See below

@ @

@ @ ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O<  
@ @ <-88 ----

@ @ Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
@ @ Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
@ @ Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
@ @ 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
@ @ Bloomington IN 47405-7109

(snip)

@ @ It can be darker if automatic development compensates for the

@ @ added exposure.  
@ @  
@ @ COMMENTS: Nonsense! Developers cannot select out one  
@ @ exposure from another superimposed on the same piece of film!

The following part is a possibility in the UFO photo.

@ I didn't say they did. What I mean is that the automatic  
@ developer adjusts the  
@ exposure time on the PRINT to compensate for an overly dark or overly  
@ light original image. So the double exposed item can make a "shadow"  
@ where the darker parts of the second image are, because the  
@ overexposed  
@ parts are reduced down to normal exposure settings. The machines also  
@ look for certain parts of the image to adjust color correction.  
@  
@ A manual printing of the negative would have been done  
@ through a similar  
@ procedure, using a light meter to set the exposure and color balance.  
@  
@ Some systems have an operator look at each image to check for wrong  
@ settings before printing. If the operator thinks something is  
@ wrong, he then  
@  
@ adjusts the exposure manually. Thus the color balance of a friend's photo  
  
@ was "adjusted" to make the dog in the picture a light brown. The dog had  
@ been dyed kelly green for a St. Patrick's Day party.  
  
@ @ Nor can developers select one specific image on a picture  
@ @ from the others immediately adjacent or surrounding it on the  
@ @ same picture and develop it differently. Again this is utter  
@ @ madness.

The following part is not intended to refer to the UFO photo, but your  
comment above.

@ And, yes, an experienced film developer can adjust the  
@ exposure of one  
@ part if he wants to (but in a darkroom, not on an automatic  
@ system). The  
@ process is called dodging, and involves making part of the  
@ exposure with  
@ dodging tool waved across the parts of the print to be  
@ lighter. My late  
@ uncle  
@ taught me a lot about photography, and this was one of the  
@ tricks I saw him  
@ use. Those nice portraits that fade out at the edges are dodged.  
@

@ The image could also have been caused by a light leak in the  
@ developer, if  
@ it jammed during that roll of film.

@  
@ MORE COMMENTS: This is tantamount to hoaxing the photo since  
@ it is highly unlikely that the UFO image would be picked out  
@ by chance. What I was talking about was normal developer  
@ equipment unguided to select parts of the film and thus  
@ unable to reverse the light-addition effect of a double exposure.

I did not intend that part to refer to the UFO photo itself, but to the possibility of doing it.

@ @ The photo is taken from inside the car or plane that was sold! That  
@ @ doesn't sound like madness to me.

@ @  
@ @ COMMENT: Since the photo is set at infinity (see distant  
@ @ terrain) a window photographed from inside would be so out of  
@ @ focus and within the hyperfocal distance that nothing like  
@ @ the UFO image would be seen at all.

@  
@ This depends on the camera, the exposure, and the distance of the  
@ photographer from the window. The focus seems about right for  
@ a person in  
@ the left rear seat taking the picture.

@  
@ MORE COMMENTS: The focus is wrong and you know it. Someone  
@ taking a picture that far away from the window would either  
@ (a) obviously have the window frame in view with sky and  
@ ground below BLOCKED by the roof or cabin of the aircraft or  
@ auto, or (b) have to use a telephoto lens aimed through the  
@ distant window in order to eliminate the roof and cabin in  
@ which case the alleged "sales sticker" would comprise a large  
@ fraction of the view out the window and would be completely  
@ out of focus.

It looks very similar to pictures (which I still have) I took with a cheap camera under similar circumstances from a car. The door post (intentionally in the photo) has about the same defocusing as the UFO in this picture. It depends a lot on the lens opening and the depth of field.

Date: Thu, 15 Jun 2000 21:18:09 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,  
canufo@egroups.com,  
Majorstar@aol.com  
Subject: UFO/ORB/ROD?  
Status:

List(s) Members,

I'd like to get some feedback on a video capture from some Hi8 Video I took while filming "rods". This 2 second video clip shows an astounding maneuver by some type of "orb". Any feedback would be greatly appreciated as I didn't put much effort into the study of "rods" until I started taping these myself. Any ideas what this could be?

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/rods.html>

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

Knowledge progresses by the refutation as well as the confirmation of hypotheses, and the only essential is not to persist stubbornly in obsolete habits of mind.

Aime' Michel- Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery

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Date: Thu, 15 Jun 2000 23:24:02 -0400  
From: Kenny Young <ufo@fuse.net>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: UFO/ORB/ROD?  
References: <39498051.4F579C1D@home.com>  
Status:

Todd Lemire wrote:

>  
> >  
> List(s) Members,  
>  
> I'd like to get some feedback on a video capture from some Hi8  
> Video I took while filming "rods". This 2 second video clip  
> shows an astounding maneuver by some type of "orb". Any feedback  
> would be greatly appreciated as I didn't put much effort into the  
> study of "rods" until I started taping these myself. Any ideas  
> what this could be?

Todd:

It seems as if the object performs its maneuver in unison with the cameras movement. Could this be some sort of reflection or artifact within the lens apparatus of the camera caused by the situation of the sun or light-source in the frame made noticeable by hand-held operation of the camera? Were it not for the object maneuvering in unison with camera motion, I would otherwise think it to be nothing more than an insect or even a cotton-like seed or dust particle moving through the wind at a fairly close range to the camera, which is what most of these 'rods' seem to be.

KY

--

UFO Research  
<http://home.fuse.net/ufo/>

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Date: Fri, 16 Jun 2000 04:53:43 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: UFO/ORB/ROD?  
References: <39498051.4F579C1D@home.com> <39499DD2.5F719E06@fuse.net>  
Status:

Kenny Young wrote:

>

> Todd Lemire wrote:

> >

> > List(s) Members,

> > I'd like to get some feedback on a video capture from some Hi8  
> > Video I took while filming "rods". This 2 second video clip  
> > shows an astounding maneuver by some type of "orb". Any feedback  
> > would be greatly appreciated as I didn't put much effort into the  
> > study of "rods" until I started taping these myself. Any ideas  
> > what this could be?

> Todd:

> It seems as if the object performs its maneuver in unison  
> with the cameras movement. Could this be some sort of  
> reflection or artifact within the lens apparatus of the  
> camera caused by the situation of the sun or light-source in  
> the frame made noticeable by hand-held operation of the  
> camera? Were it not for the object maneuvering in unison  
> with camera motion, I would otherwise think it to be nothing  
> more than an insect or even a cotton-like seed or dust  
> particle moving through the wind at a fairly close range to  
> the camera, which is what most of these 'rods' seem to be.

> KY

Kenny,

You are right about the camera movement, as I most likely tried following it when it crossed my view. I don't think it's an artifact within the lens as all filming sessions would have included this type of artifact and subsequent movement (abrupt change of direction). I've got some tape that was taken on a windy day when there were tons of "spores" in the air, all following the same direction of travel (in this case basically south to north), and displaying a smooth floating motion with no abrupt, or independent change of direction. There are objects that appear within this "spore" film traveling opposite of the

wind direction, and therefore also to the spores, and at a very noticeable difference(increase) in speed as compared to the spores.

I have noticed close range insects within some of the films and most follow a very erratic flight path, often in short quick arcing patterns across the cameras field of view with an erratic shape to their reflection caused usually by their wings.

Although insect(s) would be the most likely explanation, why would their reflective properties not be visible to the naked eye at such close range? We should be seeing intermittent flashes, caused by insects, more often during this time of the evening when the conditions are conducive to it. The "spores", in comparison, are visible both by the naked eye and via the video camera.

Todd

--

Knowledge progresses by the refutation as well as the confirmation of hypotheses, and the only essential is not to persist stubbornly in obsolete habits of mind.

Aime' Michel- Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery

---

—

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Date: Fri, 16 Jun 2000 11:48:34 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

It's consistent with a bird.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, June 15, 2000 20:18

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com; UFO UpDates - Toronto; canufo@egroups.com;

@ Majorstar@aol.com

@ Subject: UFO/ORB/ROD?

@

@

@ @

@ List(s) Members,

@

@ I'd like to get some feedback on a video capture from some Hi8

@ Video I took while filming "rods". This 2 second video clip

@ shows an astounding maneuver by some type of "orb". Any feedback

@ would be greatly appreciated as I didn't put much effort into the

@ study of "rods" until I started taping these myself. Any ideas

@ what this could be?

@

@ http://members.home.net/tlemire/rods.html

@

@ Todd Lemire

@ Michigan UFO CENTRAL

@ http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html

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Start Your Own FREE Email List at http://www.listbot.com

Date: Sat, 17 Jun 2000 10:03:27 -0600  
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>  
X-Accept-Language: enCC: "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>,  
UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>, Majorstar@aol.com  
Subject: Re: [canufo] UFO/ORB/ROD?  
References: <39498051.4F579C1D@home.com>  
Status:

Hello Todd

I have looked at the video. Like others I can't tell what it is but have the following suggestion about visualizing the path of the object. On the 2-dimensional screen the object travels across the screen left to right and stops abruptly for a split second, accelerates vertically upward and then turns quickly back to a horizontal trajectory to the right. On the 2-D screen the first change of direction and "stopping" looks rather dramatic. However, think about the 3-D picture and instead of the object stopping, imagine that it is turning away from you and traveling away from you along your line of sight for a split second. On the 2-D image this looks like the object has stopped where in fact it could still be traveling at the same speed. You may have considered this already. I don't know if this helps but at least it sheds some light on the possible accelerations involved.

Martin

Todd Lemire wrote:

> List(s) Members,  
>  
> I'd like to get some feedback on a video capture from some Hi8  
> Video I took while filming "rods". This 2 second video clip  
> shows an astounding maneuver by some type of "orb". Any feedback  
> would be greatly appreciated as I didn't put much effort into the  
> study of "rods" until I started taping these myself. Any ideas  
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>  
> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/rods.html>  
>  
> Todd Lemire  
> Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>  
> --  
> Knowledge progresses by the refutation as well as the  
> confirmation of hypotheses, and the only essential is not to  
> persist stubbornly in obsolete habits of mind.  
>  
> Aime' Michel- Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery  
>

> -----  
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> greatest music gear savings, musician tips and hot contests.  
> [http://click.egroups.com/1/3738/0/\\_/18705/\\_/961118610/](http://click.egroups.com/1/3738/0/_/18705/_/961118610/)  
> -----

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Date: Mon, 19 Jun 2000 11:32:17 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en      UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,  
                                 UFO-SIGHTINGS <UFO-SIGHTINGS-L@living.rootsweb.com>,  
                                 "canufo@egroups.com" <canufo@egroups.com>  
Subject: UFO/ORB/ROD And Now Insect  
Status: O

List(s) Members,

I've added the insect clip to the original site for comparison purposes. Very different flight characteristics, in this instance anyway, although the reflective properties are very similar. The insect seems to be at a much closer distance than the orb/rod.

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/rods.html>

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

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Date: Wed, 21 Jun 2000 11:28:45 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: "Water 'found on Mars'"  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Kudos to the 'NASA Watch' web site:

"Editor's note: 3:50 PM 19 June: Word has it that NASA recently briefed the White House on a potential major discovery on Mars. An announcement of some sort is rumored to be planned for next week and that it involves Mars Global Surveyor. A "Space Science Update" from NASA's Office of Space Science is apparently in the planning stages at NASA HQ for 29 June 2000 at 2:00 PM EDT".

<http://www.nasawatch.com/>

It seems to now be confirmed there was significant substance to this rumour [so much for the dastardly 'cover up' ;)]:

>

Date: Wed, 21 Jun 2000 12:25:18 -0500  
Message-ID: <002d01bfdba6\$585235a0\$57d8163f@tintagel>  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Importance: Normal  
In-Status: O

DESTINATION: SPACE  
<http://www.destinationspace.net>

Water Ice Found in Mars Crater in 1998  
Latest finding by NASA could confirm water on Mars

According to various media outlets, NASA will announce that water ice has been found on Mars at Valles Marineris. Since the ice would be at the bottom of a several thousand foot deep canyon, it would be far less accessible than the water ice found 3 years earlier in a shallow crater on the Cydonia Mensae and announced in poster sessions at the 1998 and 1999 American Geophysical Union Spring conferences.

The potential new discovery of water ice in the Valles Marineris region on Mars, while certainly of great interest, does not mark the first finding of water due to Mars Global Surveyor images. As early as the late 70's, scientists were examining Viking images and finding potential indications of water on Mars. In July of 1998, Geologist Harry Moore and the independent science team, SPSR (The Society for Planetary SETI Research), found a crater with clear indications of a water ice surface near the Cydonia Region. In poster sessions at the American Geophysical Union in 1998 & 1999, the SPSR reported on the Cydonian crater containing an ice bed, indicating a large quantity of water being present.

For more information and photos on this finding, in addition to links to various poster papers presented to the American GeoPhysical Union in 1998 and 1999, visit <http://www.destinationspace.net/frontier/mgsnews.asp>.

Join Geologist Jim Erjavec along with Harry Moore, discover of this ice crater in the Cydonia region and selected members of the SPSR team for a chat on Monday, June 26 at 6pm, PT in the #astrolab. You'll have an opportunity to discuss the SPSR's findings in regards to this crater as well as other indications of water on Mars.

=====

For entry to the guest chat event, you can either go through our website which includes a java chat client that will work with AOL, Macintosh and Web-TV as well as PCs or you can use any IRC chat client and visit our chat room on the [chat.solarcafe.com](http://chat.solarcafe.com) server in the #astrolab room.

We look forward to seeing you online.



Diana Botsford  
Producer/Host  
Destination: Space  
<http://www.destinationspace.net>

- - - - -

"To follow knowledge like a sinking star,  
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought . . .  
To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."  
Tennyson's Ulysses

\*\*\*\*\*

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Date: Wed, 21 Jun 2000 12:26:14 -0500  
Message-ID: <002e01bfdba6\$5bdb0e40\$57d8163f@tintagel>  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Importance: Normal  
In-Status: O

DESTINATION: SPACE  
<http://www.destinationspace.net>

Water Ice Found in Mars Crater in 1998  
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Diana Botsford  
Producer/Host  
Destination: Space  
<http://www.destinationspace.net>

- - - - -

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To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."  
Tennyson's Ulysses

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Date: Wed, 21 Jun 2000 13:13:21 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 05:29

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: "Water 'found on Mars'"

@

@

@ @

@ Kudos to the 'NASA Watch' web site:

@

@ "Editor's note: 3:50 PM 19 June: Word has it that NASA recently

@ briefed the White House on a potential major discovery on Mars.

@ An announcement of some sort is rumored to be planned for next

@ week and that it involves Mars Global Surveyor. A "Space Science

@ Update" from NASA's Office of Space Science is apparently in the

@ planning stages at NASA HQ for 29 June 2000 at 2:00 PM EDT".

@

@ http://www.nasawatch.com/

@

@

@ It seems to now be confirmed there was significant substance to

@ this rumor [so much for the dastardly 'cover up' ;]]:

@

@

Date: Fri, 23 Jun 2000 05:59:45 -0700  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Importance: Normal

Message-ID: <09fc44559121760WCZIPNOTIFY3@wczipnotify3.sv.altavista.net>

Status:

This message was sent to you using the Email Story Link To A Friend feature on Altavista Live (<http://live.altavista.com>).

Forwarded from AltaVista - of possible interest...

-----

NASA's triumphant discovery of liquid water on Mars (Photo gallery) demonstrates not only its careful instrument design and painstaking analysis, but also tunnel vision.

Click on this Internet hyperlink below for the full story:  
<http://live.altavista.com/scripts/editorial.dll?ei=1926682&ern=y>

PS

Some Email systems do not work with Internet hyperlinks. Others cannot transmit long Web addresses (URLs) without breaking them into separate lines. When an address is broken into parts, it does not work when you click on it in the Email message. If nothing happens when you click the link:

1. Copy the entire address to the Clipboard by highlighting it and pressing Control-C (Windows systems) or Command-C (Macintosh).
2. Open your browser and paste the address into the location field. (Just press Control-V for Windows and Command-V for Macintosh).
3. Scroll back through the address in the location field and delete any spaces.
4. When the address contains no spaces, press Enter.

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<http://www.bcentral.com/fcsponsor/livecapital>

Date: Sat, 24 Jun 2000 02:33:08 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en UFO-SIGHTINGS <UFO-SIGHTINGS-  
L@living.rootsweb.com>,  
"canufo@egroups.com" <canufo@egroups.com>, Majorstar@aol.com  
Subject: Investigation Posted Online  
Status:

The investigative report has been posted online in regards to the sighting report that appeared in Filer's Files #17 below.

It can be accessed at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/macomb.html>

Constructive criticism acceptable.

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

-----  
As appeared in:

Filer's Files #17 -- 2000, MUFON Skywatch Investigations  
George A. Filer, Director, Mutual UFO Network Eastern  
May 1, 2000, Majorstar@aol.com (609) 654-0020  
Web Site at [www.filersfiles.com](http://www.filersfiles.com). - Chuck Warren Webmaster.

#### MICHIGAN DIAMOND SHAPED UFO SPOTTED

MACOMB COUNTY -- Todd Lemire reports that six witnesses viewed a diamond shaped craft on April 28th, 2000. Todd says, "I received an e-mail report form from a witness reporting a "bright light in the sky with three  
airplanes near it at 9:30 PM, which disappeared and reappeared in a different spot in the sky." She goes on to state that six of us were outside at a friends house and we were looking up at the sky because it was a pretty clear night. We saw a very bright light in the sky, not moving much, with about three airplanes or helicopters around it. Then it disappeared. When my brother and I were walking back to our house, we saw it again with the airplanes around it once more.

-----

--

Knowledge progresses by the refutation as well as the confirmation of hypotheses, and the only essential is not to persist stubbornly in obsolete habits of mind.

Aime' Michel- Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery

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Date: Sat, 24 Jun 2000 17:59:39 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Uh Oh, James, Mr Firmage is treading on your trademarks...

> -----Original Message-----

> From: joe@firmage.org [mailto:joe@firmage.org]

> Sent: Friday, June 23, 2000 2:03 PM

>

>

> Hello friend,

>

> I am pleased to share with you the announcement of a historic

> joint venture, and the realization of a lifetime hope. Code-

> named for the moment "Project Voyager", our new enterprise will

> take its passengers to places never seen before, to knowledge

> never known before, through exploration, community and

> adventures that will touch every kind of screen.

>

> I'll have much more to share in coming months, so stay tuned

> through 2000... something remarkable is emerging.

>

> Very best wishes,

>

> Joe Firmage

>

> \_\_\_\_\_

>

> For Immediate Release

>

> JOE FIRMAGE OF INTEND CHANGE AND ANN DRUYAN OF CARL  
SAGAN

> PRODUCTIONS ORGANIZE JOINT VENTURE - INTEGRATED MEDIA  
NETWORK

> TO ENLIGHTEN, EDUCATE AND ENTERTAIN

>

> Historic Joint Venture Code Named "Project Voyager," To Drive

> Converged Media Experience With Integrated Internet Portal,

> Studio, and Press, Launching in Late 2000

>

> SAN FRANCISCO - June 22, 2000 - Joe Firmage of Intend Change

> and Ann Druyan of Carl Sagan Productions announced today the

> formation of a historic joint venture, code-named Project

> Voyager ([www.ProjectVoyager.com](http://www.ProjectVoyager.com)). The agreement will result

> in a 21st century media network that intends to transform



- > entertainment and learning drawn from the rapidly expanding
- > knowledge base of science. The company is building the media
- > network in alliance with a select group of science, education,
- > Internet, studio, content, technology, and finance partners.
- > Project Voyager has accepted seed investments totaling \$23
- > million, led by SOFTBANK Venture Capital and supported by
- > Crosspoint Ventures. The company's name will be introduced
- > this autumn, and is scheduled to launch globally in late 2000.
- >
- > "The rise of the Internet has joined advancing tools of
- > visualization and interaction to make new experiences and
- > services possible for individuals across a borderless
- > planetary community," said Joe Firmage. "Soon, wireless
- > devices fitting in the palm of a child's hand will speak
- > and understand spoken words, providing instant access to a
- > universe of learning, adventure and community for every mind.
- > We are building a remarkable company made up of visionary and
- > talented professionals who hope to address an audience of
- > people in search of meaningful experiences and knowledge."
- >
- > "Carl Sagan, and those of us privileged to work with him,
- > demonstrated that there is a world-wide appetite for compelling
- > entertainment that reflects our deepening understanding of
- > cosmic evolution and our place in its great story," said Ann
- > Druyan. "The global success of these efforts, both critical
- > and financial, transcend every conceivable demographic of
- > age, gender, economics and culture. There is a hunger for
- > myths, images and dreams that do justice to our radically
- > altered sense of who, where and when we are.
- > . .
- > And where we might go and who we might become."
- >
- > With seed financing of \$23 million led by SOFTBANK Venture
- > Capital and supported by Crosspoint Ventures, the company
- > is rapidly developing its Internet, Studio and Press teams.
- > The Internet team is drawing from both internal expertise
- > and resources and a network of strategic partners to create
- > a living platform for online learning and discovery,
- > entertainment, community and commerce related to nature and
- > science. In each of these areas, thoughtful, user-minded
- > functionality is being pioneered. The studio team has begun
- > development on original works for television and cinematic
- > release in alliance with studio and distribution partners.
- > The press team will publish select works of nonfiction,
- > fiction, and art in concert with integrated learning and
- > entertainment productions.
- >
- > Proven science, technology and media executives will lead
- > the company. Joe Firmage will assume a permanent role as
- > chairman and CEO for the overall enterprise, with head-

- > quarters in San Francisco. Prior to Project Voyager,
- > Firmage was chairman of Intend Change, a leading venture
- > construction firm that created a small number of significant
- > enterprises in 1999 and 2000, the last of which is Project
- > Voyager. Intend Change organized \$250 million in financing
- > for these companies. Previously, Mr. Firmage was the co-
- > founder and CEO of USWeb/CKS, which pioneered Internet
- > Professional Services, and became the largest Internet
- > consulting company in the world during his tenure.
- > Mr. Firmage writes and speaks frequently on issues of social,
- > economic, scientific, and technological transformation.
- >
- > Ann Druyan of Carl Sagan Productions is assuming the role
- > of CEO of the studio subsidiary, with offices in Los Angeles
- > and Ithaca, N.Y. Ms. Druyan is a recognized leader in the
- > world of science-based entertainment, having collaborated
- > with the late Carl Sagan on numerous projects including the
- > Emmy and Peabody Award-winning series COSMOS, the books
- > COMET and SHADOWS OF FORGOTTEN ANCESTORS, and the 1997
- > Warner Bros. motion picture CONTACT. She was Creative
- > Director of NASA's Voyager Interstellar Message. Most
- > recently, she is co-author of Passport to the Universe,
- > the first presentation of the Rose Sky Theater at the new
- > Hayden Planetarium in New York City, which premiered
- > December 31, 1999.
- >
- > About Project Voyager
- >
- > Project Voyager is the code name of an integrated media
- > network that intends to transform entertainment and learning
- > drawing upon our knowledge of science. The company is being
- > organized by Joe Firmage of Intend Change and Ann Druyan of
- > Carl Sagan Productions and has accepted seed capital from
- > SOFTBANK Venture Capital and Crosspoint Ventures. The company
- > will announce its name in late summer of 2000, and expects
- > to launch globally in late 2000. Additional information will
- > be released in coming months.
- >
- > Our announcement is on the web at <http://www.ProjectVoyager.com>.
- >
- > Contact: James Espinas, Project Voyager,
- > [jespinas@intendchange.com](mailto:jespinas@intendchange.com) or 650-289-6657

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Date: Mon, 26 Jun 2000 10:20:28 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

test

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Date: Wed, 28 Jun 2000 16:22:35 EDT

Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little TahomaStatus: O

To All:

In the spirit of the 53rd anniversary of Arnold's sighting I camped at Mt. Rainier last weekend (since it opened early this year). As I painfully dragged my behind up two trails (one to the base of Little Tahoma)...a 1800 ft. climb in 2 hours and another on Sunday, doing 2,000 ft in 2 hours to the top of Sunrise. I was of course in my usual awe of this volcano. No matter how many times I go there, try different trails, get on the highest logging road my Jeep will carry me to get yet another angle of her, I am always reminded of the emense size of this mountain. Little Tahoma is NOT as Bruce mentioned at the base of the mountain. I was at 4,200 feet when I started and climbed to over 6,200 according to my GPS and not anywhere near Little Tahoma's beginning. Little Tahoma is an offshoot of the lower peaks. The snow fields were blowing last weekend and I could not help but notice they could not in any way shape or form be mistaken for anything other than snow or clouds just forming.

Last night I drove up to a remote spot on Mt. Rainier's Northwest side. If you look at a map I was close to what is known as Grand Park. I was with another UFO person. I shot some video as there was steam coming out of the top last night. Even steam could not be mistaken for anything other than steam, snow or clouds. This other person who is a private pilot and I debated how objects would appear over the mountain and from what elevation. He is in agreement pelicans was a definat NO-NO. He is a native of the Pacific Northwest by the way, pilot and has never seen a pelican in this area.

I think we need to have a get together to Seattle. Anyone is welcome. I'll gladly take you up there, show you different angles and views and then make a decision what possibilites Kenneth Arnold could have seen. How about it James?

Kathleen Andersen  
MUFON State Section Director  
Seattle

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Date: Wed, 28 Jun 2000 16:42:12 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

This photo also appears in the 1967 LOOK special FLYING SAUCERS.

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Monday, May 29, 2000 19:32

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: 1954 US Navy Photo

@

@

@ @

@ \* This mail is not confidential and may be freely copied \*

@

@ Amongst some archive 'UFO' newspaper clippings I'm working with,

@ there's a brief 'article' I've never come across before.

@

@

Date: Wed, 28 Jun 2000 16:42:12 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This photo also appears in the 1967 LOOK special FLYING SAUCERS.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

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@

@ @

@ \* This mail is not confidential and may be freely copied \*

@

@ Amongst some archive 'UFO' newspaper clippings I'm working with,

@ there's a brief 'article' I've never come across before.

@

@

Date: Thu, 29 Jun 2000 03:20:26 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: <KAnder6444@aol.com>  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
>Date: 28 June 2000 22:32

Kathleen wrote:

>Little Tahoma is NOT as Bruce mentioned at the base of the mountain.

Kathleen,

No argument there, Bruce has been suggesting that 'Arnold's peak' must be a 'jagged peak' lower on the mountain's slopes, otherwise there's a fundamental problem with Arnold's perceptions.

Bruce has however yet to suggest an alternative candidate for Little Tahoma being the "sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow field to my eyesight" which Arnold claimed the nine objects travelled behind.

Evidently, he can't.

>I was at 4,200 feet when I started and climbed to over 6,200 according  
>to my GPS and not anywhere near Little Tahoma's beginning. Little  
>Tahoma is an offshoot of the lower peaks. The snow fields were blowing  
>last weekend and I could not help but notice they could not in any way  
>shape or form be mistaken for anything other than snow or clouds just  
>forming.

One thing we can be sure about is that Arnold didn't mistake drifting snow or clouds etc. as flying machines - I believe it was Menzel who proposed 'billowing clouds of snow' to be the explanation, which is a quite absurd and somewhat desperate solution, typifying the 'need to solve a mystery within our known scientific boundaries' that gives scepticism a bad name!

>This other person who is a private pilot and I debated how objects  
>would appear over the mountain and from what elevation.

[...]

>He is in agreement pelicans was a definite NO-NO. He is a native of the  
>Pacific Northwest by the way, pilot and has never seen a pelican in  
>this area.

That's precisely the reason why Arnold conceivably wouldn't have recognised a formation of American White Pelicans and their distinctive undulating flight.

There isn't any debate that AWP's are documented in the locale and a specific, independent confirmation, which I might not have mentioned before, comes from naturalist Peter Kingsmill, Director General of the Redberry Pelican Project. It's correspondence I noticed on the 'Pelican Watch' message board and the question is posed by someone who is a known 'ufologist', clearly in response to my early suggestions of a possible explanation for Arnold's sighting:

Posted by Asgeir Skavhaug:

Hello,

I'm wondering whether any of you on this List know if American White Pelicans are observed in Washington State in May, June, July? Maybe in the Cascade Mountains, Mt. Baker, etc. How about 30 to 40 years ago? I'm also wondering whether they're flying in some sort of formation; a chain or step-wise formation, for instance, with the leader at the front, and higher up than the others.

Is it possible to show any in flight photos of these pelicans, included in a mail on this List, or maybe give some reference to a URL?

Regards,  
A. Skavhaug

In Reply to: American White Pelicans in Washington State posted by Asgeir Skavhaug:

Yes, AWP's are found in Washington State - your state Fish and Wildlife people contacted us a few years ago. As about the movies of them in flight... good idea! we'll work at it, perhaps not immediately, but soon I hope. Yes, they do fly in formation normally... undulating "Vs" or "Ls" with the leader flapping first, and the others following in a sort of wave. These birds are terrific at rising on thermals, soaring incredibly high before striking out in their direction of choice.

Cheers,  
Peter  
[END]

It's this undulating flight which I suspected Arnold was trying to describe by his use of bizarre similes such a 'fish flipping in the sun' and 'saucers skipping across water'.

In our discussions, a stated objection was that Arnold hadn't been portraying an undulating flight at all, it was much more violent, sporadic, etc.

However, tucked away in his UFO Symposium speech, Arnold corroborates:

"These craft seemed to be climbing a little bit as they were following this 170 degree heading and I knew that I was on a level with them because they were on a horizon with me, so my altimeter showed a little over 9200 feet, so they were flying at an elevation of about 9200, probably a little less or a little more as they sort of undulated, if you want to call it that, as they flew".

Yes, I'll certainly call it that.

This is of IMMENSE relevance and verifies a crucial point I have been trying to explain in perspective.

Although these could of course have been NINE alien spacecraft, there are compelling reasons to conclude this scenario - the most unlikely of all and infinitely so - perhaps merits a critical evaluation.

>"He is in agreement pelicans was a definite NO-NO"

He's proven to be wrong, Kathleen. Remember also that significant sighting of nine "big round discs \_weaving northwards\_" which occurred on July 12, 1947, somewhere between Spokane and Portland - by a crew who had "flown over the Pacific northwest's 'flying saucer' country for 15 years" - and which they found to be a formation of pelicans.

Rule number one - never overlook the most obvious clues. ;)

I emphasised 'weaving northwards' for a reason; didn't Kenneth Arnold also note in his formative radio interview how those nine unidentified objects were also "\_weaving\_ and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier" and how "they seemed to kind of \_weave\_ in and out right above the mountaintops"?

Rule number one - never overlook the most obvious clues...

Obviously, the most blatant of all is how the extraordinary 'flying saucer' mythology originates from the media's mistaken grasp of what Kenneth Arnold actually reported. Doesn't really matter what possible explanation we subscribe to, that misconception is an astounding legacy which beleaguered the US Air Force and still does to this day!

This is of course aside from all the references I've cited re the correlation between AWP's and Arnold's reported observation - the fluttering and sailing [be honest - do you really think alien spaceships flutter and sail?], documented comparisons to either a formation of

aircraft or a 'Chinese kite tail', etc.

>I think we need to have a get together to Seattle. Anyone is  
>welcome.I'll gladly take you up there, show you different angles and  
>views and then make a decision what possibilities Kenneth Arnold could  
>have seen. How about it James?

As I've said from the outset, Arnold's reported sighting can best be understood in context by replicating - so far as possible - the circumstances. It would be wonderful to reconstruct that flight path and answer so many questions. Considering this is essentially the foundation of 'ufology', ie. evidence that alien spaceships are regularly visiting Earth and the entire scientific world, except ufology, is completely oblivious to it - any such substantiation for 'flying saucers' would proverbially be 'earth-shattering'.

Or should that be... any such substantiation for 'undulating, weaving, crescent shaped alien spacecraft' would proverbially be 'earth-shattering'.

It surely can't, if either, be both...

Best wishes,

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 29 Jun 2000 00:54:36 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status: O

Kathleen wrote:"

>Little Tahoma is NOT as Bruce mentioned at the  
base of the mountain.<

I don't know what statement you are referring to, but I didn't intend to imply that Little Tahoma was at the base... since it is at about 11,000 ft. However, Arnold claimed the objects or an object or whatever went behind a peak at the base of the mountain.

Wish I could join you. Drove up to Panorama (?) back in 1983. Hard to believe there is a rain forest at the base! (NOT a tropical rain forest.)

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Date: Thu, 29 Jun 2000 01:11:18 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status: O

Jim,  
rule #0 (precedes rule #1)  
is

DRAW A MAP.

Prove it logically possible that Arnold could fly basically eastward while pelicans were flying basically southward and that he could see them along a sighting line to the north of Mt. Rainier, then watch them, pass Rainier and time them taking 102 seconds to go from being in the direction of Mt. Rainier to being in the direction of Mt. Adams.

go ahead. Be Bold. Draw a nearly vertical line on a piece of paper (pelican path) and a nearly horizontal line (Arnold's plane for at least a minute of travel which is more than a mile of travel at his speed). You can place these lines in such a way as to have Arnold 3- 4 miles from the pelicans when he first saw them. (Make them very shiny pelicans.)

Ignore for the moment his turn so that he could roll down the window and look out. Prove that he could not have gotten close enough to recognize pelicans and that his initial sighting line to the pelicans was to the north of Mt. Rainier and his final sighting line maybe 2.5 minutes later was toward Mt. Adams.

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Date: Fri, 30 Jun 2000 09:59:23 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I am going on vacation for two weeks, with no computer where I am going.  
Please try not to send me any huge attachments during that time, as my  
pre-pop inbox is only 4 Meg in size.

---- X- @= =\_o <o> >-o =-I-> <- >O-O-O> 88-> =>X ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 But hot-air balloons DO make lots of

Bloomington IN 47405-7109 noise!

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## Voyager Newsletter No. 12

In the last newsletter, I made available the previously unpublished, original US Air Force witness affidavit and accompanying sketches from Staff Sergeant Jim Penniston, subsequent to his pivotal involvement in the celebrated 1980 RAF Bentwaters and RAF Woodbridge/Rendlesham Forest 'UFO' case.

The newsletter is online at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/v11.txt>

This is a brief extract:

"When I acquired copies of the original witness testimonies, I provided them to various researches with an long-term interest in this classic British mystery. The pivotal statement of Airman Ed Cabansag was also made available on my web site.

Now, the equally important affidavit and accompanying sketches from Staff-Sergeant Jim Penniston are being published and for the first time ever, the UFO which Penniston originally portrayed can be seen.

Although I have previously confirmed details of this depiction, it may still be something of a surprise for those more familiar with the triangular UFO of Rendlesham lore".

Following publication, I received considerable feedback and correspondence, including the following comments:

James,

Just wanted to drop you a note to say how impressed I am with your research in showing what a sham the RAF Woodbridge UFO farce was.

For someone not in the USAF you did an admirable job in accurately describing the situation especially details such as getting the unit call signs correct (Police 4 and Police 5).

You get a big thumbs up from me.

Chris Arnold  
MSgt, USAF (Ret)  
[End]

Chris served with the 81st Security Police Squadron and was a close colleague of Burroughs and Penniston

It was Chris who reported initial concerns about 'strange lights in Rendlesham forest' - which was outwith the jurisdiction of the USAF twin-base complex - to local police at the Suffolk Constabulary. A more detailed background can be found on my web site at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/rend2.htm>

Chris has been scathing about the 'UFO tales' which emerged in later years and some of his comments are unprintable!

I appreciate Chris's kind words here.

Michael Lindemann wrote:

James,

Thank you very much for sending your latest release on Bentwaters. This is very significant material and certainly lends credence to the supposition that something very out of the ordinary did occur in Dec 1980. I will feature your new information in the upcoming June 1 issue of CNI News and will direct our readers to your web site.

Best regards,  
Michael Lindemann  
Editor, CNI News  
[End]

Michael expresses a different take on this material evidence and whatever anyone's viewpoint, I was pleased to see these historical UFO documents reach a wider audience.

Science writer Ian Ridpath, who was the first to suggest that the beacon from nearby Orfordness lighthouse had been mistaken for a UFO, wrote:

Dear James,

Thanks for sending me the latest copy of your Voyager Newsletter.

It was interesting to see Penniston's sketch which confirms the route taken into the forest (so much for turn \*left\* at East Gate).

However, I can't entirely agree with this quotation from your Newsletter: "Completely absent from this statement is any mention of having next pursued an unidentified light for some two miles".

Actually, Penniston does say (and I quote from his affidavit) "We then proceeded after it. It moved in a zig-zagging manner back through the wood then lost site (sic) of it. On the way back we encountered a blue streaking light to the left lasting only a few seconds. After a 45-minute walk arrived at our vehicle."

It is difficult to know how accurate the duration of 45 minutes is, and whether it refers to the total time since leaving the vehicle or the time taken to return from their most distant point. Either way, it is a shorter duration than that reported by Burroughs, and may suggest that Penniston gave up before they did.

As for the difficult-to-decipher writing on the sketch in Penn5 - it looks as though it might say "Couple of feet", possibly referring to the perceived size of the object.

Regards,  
Ian  
[End]

I accept this point and despite all those who were sceptical and tried to debunk the lighthouse theory, Ian was of course proven to be absolutely correct.

Renowned sceptic Philip Klass wrote:

Dear James Easton:

Thank goodness the "mysterious" lights that Lt. Col. Halt saw were "UFOs" and NOT Soviet covert craft--precursors to a Soviet nuclear attack on the UK. If Halt had seen aircraft with Soviet insignia flying over Bentwaters during daylight, he probably would NOT have reported it to his superiors because of all the then recent excitement about UFOs.

If Halt had indeed seen Soviet aircraft overhead, he probably would not have reported it to MOD--figuring that it was up to British military to detect Soviet overflights, NOT the USAF. (I'm

pulling your leg a bit.)

More seriously, surely Lt. Col. Halt knew the "official USAF position" that all UFOs have prosaic explanations and knew of the contrary position that some UFOs were ET craft. In view of Halt's subsequent (TV) accounts of laser-like beams, etc. IF the UFOs he was witnessing were Soviet satellites or aircraft--outfitted with lasers--he should have reported same promptly BOTH to USAF and MOD officials. And IF the UFOs he witnessed chanced to be ET craft, he should have done the same.

Yet the record shows that more than TWO WEEKS ELAPSED before he wrote his SKIMPY report. ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS. No wonder the person(s) who received Halt's Jan. 13 memo did not take any drastic action.

[End]

Adding to the public availability of evidence, I'm now able to provide online a copy of the entire 'Halt Tape', a microcassette recording which Lt. Col. Halt made on the night of the second 'UFO scare'

>

Date: Mon, 3 Jul 2000 03:28:45 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Thu, 29 Jun 2000 01:11:18 -0400

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma

>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

Bruce wrote:

>Jim,

>rule #0 (precedes rule #1)

>DRAW A MAP.

Bruce,

We've come a long way from drawing a map, when as things stand it's evident, if not in fact proven, that Arnold's perceptions were comprehensively mistaken.

I do appreciate the points you make, however, in the context of other developments, I have to consider them secondary at present.

What's the point of impossibly trying to explain why Arnold could have made such errors of judgement when already on the table is significant evidence that he did?

The identification of Little Tahoma as 'Arnold's peak' indicates, if not more, that those nine, undulating, fluttering and gliding objects were never so far distant as he thought and the theoretical possibility he observed a squadron of nine 'alien spacecraft' is now even more unlikely than before.

I hope to have developed probabilities further in the newsletter I'm about to publish and which should clarify the overall context of evidence we have discussed.

Not for a nanosecond is it likely to convince Bruce Maccabee that either Arnold's non-flying saucers or flying saucers per se aren't real - which perhaps no-one will ever do.

However, I believe it does contain some important new research material.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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## Voyager Newsletter No. 13

### CONTENTS

1. Kenneth Arnold, 'Flying Saucers' and Undulating Flight.
2. Historical Newspaper Articles and Clippings.

O0O~O0O~O0O~O0O

1. Kenneth Arnold, 'Flying Saucers' and Undulating Flight.

Reactions to a critical appraisal of the Kenneth Arnold case, as with most other cherished 'UFO' reports, has proved to be directly proportional to a conviction it's an unshakeable foundation of evidence that alien civilisations have long been visiting Earth.

It used to be that way with the Rendlesham case too.

Fair enough, I say. With that acknowledged, the following is largely devoid of any personal opinions and intended to present new evidence, plus a re-appraisal of some developments which have featured in the research I have previously published.

That preceding material is available on my web site at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/>

What I might now be able to add is significant evidence in support of the premise that Arnold may not have recognised the nine unidentified objects he witnessed was a rare Pacific North-west sighting of American White Pelicans - I'm a supporter of conclusions the explanation can't be sustained as aircraft, meteors, or any other bird species!

It's taken a long time to find the exact data I was looking for and I wasn't even sure this existed in print. It does and I hope will help to appreciate the overall probabilities.

A central aspect of the evidence is how those objects flew in an

undulating formation. Arnold related this distinctive characteristic, which puzzled him so much, in a peculiar manner, comparing the objects motion to a 'fish flipping in the sun' and 'like a saucer would if you skipped it across water'.

Not only was this latter remark misconstrued by the media and responsible for the mythology of 'saucer shaped' objects, as opposed to the 'bat-like' shape Arnold actually described, there's also been a misunderstanding that this simile related to each individual object.

It didn't; Arnold was attempting to explain how all nine flew in formation and confirmed this in his subsequent book:

"I was fascinated by this formation of aircraft. They didn't fly like any aircraft I had ever seen before. In the first place, their echelon formation was backward from that practiced by our Air Force. The elevation of the first craft was greater than that of the last. They flew in a definite formation, but erratically. As I described them at the time, their flight was like speed boats on rough water or similar to the tail of a Chinese kite that I once saw blowing in the wind. Or maybe it would be best to describe their flight characteristics as very similar to a formation of geese, in a rather diagonal chain-like line, as if they were linked together. As I put it to newsmen in Pendleton, Oregon, they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water".

Again, the crucial realisation is how this undulating flight relates to the formation and not any one, or more, of the individuals.

There's little, if any, debate on this point and Arnold confirmed it in the speech he gave at the 'First International UFO Congress', Chicago, ILL, during June 24, 1977:

"These craft seemed to be climbing a little bit as they were following this 170 degree heading and I knew that I was on a level with them because they were on a horizon with me, so my altimeter showed a little over 9200 feet, so they were flying at an elevation of about 9200, probably a little less or a little more as they sort of undulated, if you want to call it that, as they flew".

Essentially, Arnold depicts an echelon, ribbon-like formation, undulating as it travelled and indeed - just like a kite-tail blowing in the wind.

Whatever those nine objects were, we can begin to sketch their profile.

There's another attribute they had and one which Arnold declared had a big impact on him, presumably concerning his awareness of how unusual the sighting was. As Arnold put it, they "fluttered and sailed" and recalled in his book:

"Another characteristic of these craft that made a tremendous impression on me was how they fluttered and sailed, tipping their wings alternately and emitting those very bright blue-white flashes from their surfaces. At the time I did not get the impression that these flashes were emitted by them, but rather that it was the sun's reflection from the extremely highly polished surface of their wings".

We can now expound on our profile and add the fact that these objects somehow gave the appearance of fluttering, before sailing - or, I think we can safely use the more appropriate term; gliding.

When I recently first read the full transcript of this UFO symposium talk - my thanks to Bruce Maccabee for providing same - I recognised there was another detail which Arnold, even 30 years afterwards, still remembered:

"I observed it seemed to... the first craft was at a higher elevation than all the rest of craft, which, of course, is not conventional, military formation at all, in either this country or Russia or Germany or anything that I had ever heard of before. So I just assumed, in a flash, that they were some new type of military missile or jet and possibly remote controlled. They didn't fly like airplanes actually. This brilliant flash that came from their surfaces, which I assumed was from the sun reflection at first, would pulsate and they would flutter like this and sail and they seemed to fly just as readily on edge as they did on a level. As I mentioned before they seemed like they were linked together in a sort of diagonal chain-like formation, similar to geese, but, uh (chuckle) they were not geese. I was very puzzled about that. However, I made a special note, they were all independent. Individually they were flying on their own, but every once in a while one of them would give off a flash like this and gain a little more altitude or deviate just a little bit from the echelon formation. And this went periodically on among them... alternately, I should say, not in regular rhythm particularly among all the nine craft I was observing".

In his book, Arnold wrote that when the objects fluttered they appeared to 'tip their wings alternately' and as they did so, this resulted in a flash of reflected sunlight. Then, the object

would glide.

He now elaborates and tells us that "every once in a while one of them would give off a flash like this and gain a little more altitude or deviate just a little bit from the echelon formation".

Arnold also claimed his total observation lasted for approximately two and a half minutes and this flutter-flash-glide sequence occurred on a number of occasions during the brief sighting. He confirms how, "this went periodically on among them", adding, "alternatingly, I should say, not in regular rhythm particularly among all the nine craft I was observing".

What does he mean by 'alternatingly'; it does of course also come up in his book; "they fluttered and sailed, tipping their wings alternately and emitting those very bright blue-white flashes from their surfaces".

Apparently, he is explaining that the flutter-flash-glide characteristic was expressed by individual objects "alternately".

"Alternately" is defined by my dictionary as "occurring in turns" and "interchanging regularly or in succession", which seems to also define the specific observation Arnold is trying to convey.

We can now paint a reasonably detailed picture of our nine mysterious aerial artefacts:

1. They were bat-like, or crescent-shaped, or as Arnold described in the formative radio interview he gave to KWRC on 25 June, 1947, the day after his encounter, "They looked something like a pie plate that was cut in half with a sort of a convex triangle in the rear".
2. They flew in an echelon, ribbon-like formation, undulating as they travelled.
3. They frequently and alternately appeared to flutter, resulting in a flash of reflected sunlight (although maybe not always) and this was followed by a period of gliding.
4. The flutter-flash, but not the glide, also caused an object to seemingly either gain altitude or slightly stray from the formation. Evidently, this was related to an action which produced momentum.
5. The flutter-flash-glide was seen several times during an approximate 150 second observation. However, it may have occurred

more often, as Arnold mentioned how during the incident he turned his aircraft around to obtain a clearer view of proceedings. Presumably the objects were lost from sight whilst he completed that manoeuvre.

If this is as intended, an accurate, in-depth analysis of the objects witnessed, then any theorised identification has to encompass an explanation for some, ideally all, of these distinctive characteristics.

When I first considered the Arnold case, my initial research ruled-out, as had others, by default the most likely explanation - that these were merely nine aircraft. Despite the striking similarity between Arnold's crescent-shaped depiction and the contemporary, tail-less, Northrop 'flying wings', or speculatively, the German Horten counterparts, there were reasons for discounting that any one of their aircraft could have been responsible, let alone nine of them.

There was one other possibility and particularly advocated by the number of objects involved - a formation of birds.

When brief, verbatim details of Arnold's accounts were provided to Pacific North-west ornithologists, several identified the same bird species as exhibiting, in formation, notably similar and quite distinctive characteristics to those Arnold related. Michael Price, an Ornithologist from Vancouver, first suggested:

"There's a possible candidate species in the area at that time of year, sporadically, whose color, size, flight profile and proclivity for formation flight at sometimes quite high altitude would even more produce every detail of the phenomenon which Arnold observed: a flock of non, or failed-breeder, southbound White Pelicans. They'd have been large enough to visible for a good distance, they fly in formation, and if the light were reflecting just right off a large nearby glaciated peak, their comparatively vast white underwing area would reflect a \_ton\_ [Michael's emphasis] of light in exactly the pattern described by Arnold".

Up to that point, I was entirely unfamiliar with American White Pelicans!

The objective now is to examine what exactly constitutes undulating flight, why would any birds or aerial vehicles want to utilise it and within this context, how do the specifics of American White Pelicans compare to Arnold's testimonies.

This calls on two new sources and the first reference is a

scientific paper entitled, "Bounding and Undulating Flight in Birds", by J. M. V. Rayner, published in the 'Journal of Theoretical Biology' [(1985) volume 117, pages 47-77].

Rayner notes that undulating flight is, "adopted by many larger birds" and that it's, "particularly marked" in a few species, including "various Pelecaniformes" [which includes American White Pelicans].

He writes:

"Although superficially similar to bounding in that the wingbeats occur in bursts, undulating flight differs markedly in its contribution to performance. Now, weight is supported continually, ground speed remains virtually constant, and only thrust is intermittent; the flapping phase is used to gain height rather than vertical acceleration...".

"The need for an undulating bird to be able to glide may restrict undulating flight to species with good gliding performance...".

At some 30 pages, it's an informative paper, however, the above extract will suffice.

The second reference comes from 'The Life of Birds', by Sir David Attenborough [ISBN 0563 38792 0, pages 47-48].

Discussing 'The Mastery of Flight', Attenborough writes:

"Beating wings demands such energy that it is clearly valuable to do it in as economical a way as possible. One simple method of achieving that is to stop every now and then...".

"Even a big bird can economise on its wing beats. If it stops flapping with its wings not closed but open, their surface area is big enough to impede its fall and it will glide. Pelicans regularly do this. How long they can glide depends on how high above the ground they are, how much height they can afford to lose, and how fast they are travelling. White pelicans have an additional way of saving energy, They take advantage of the turbulence in the air created by their own companions. The high pressure air created below a wing by its aerofoil shape leaks round the tip of the wing into the low pressure area on the upper surface. This slight upward current in the air remains briefly in its wake. A pelican flying in a group takes advantage of this by flying behind the wing tip of the bird ahead rather than directly behind its tail. The wing-tip station also gives it a better view of what lies ahead. So groups of pelicans often take up a V-formation. Furthermore, because the effect of the wing-tip turbulence is at its greatest immediately after the down-stroke

of the wing and rapidly fades, the pelicans will not only fly in formation, but beat their wings with the near precision of a well-drilled corps de ballet. The only bird of the group that does not benefit from this order of flight is the leader of the squadron and after having done its share, it will fall behind and allow another to take on the job. Geese also fly in this way to form those huge and unforgettable skeins across the sky".

Groups of pelicans will also fly in a "L" shaped formation and I've watched film of them in a loose, undefined echelon.

With previously evidence confirming the reflective capabilities of White Pelicans - they are after all the largest bird in North America, predominately all-white and with a 3m (10 ft) wingspan - we can apply all of the documented attributes to Arnold's objects and consider any correlation.

[1. They were bat-like, or crescent-shaped... "something like a pie plate that was cut in half with a sort of a convex triangle in the rear".]

White Pelicans, as with most other birds, obviously have a bat-like profile and unlike many species, are also tail-less, instead having a 'small triangle' rear-end.

[2. They flew in an echelon, ribbon-like formation, undulating as they travelled.]

An exact match.

[3. They frequently and alternately appeared to flutter, resulting in a flash of reflected sunlight (although maybe not always) and this was following by a period of gliding.]

As evidenced, White Pelicans viewed against a background of snow covered mountains could be expected to reflect light as they engaged those large, flapping wings.

If so, this is also a distinctive parallel.

[4. The flutter-flash, but not the glide, also caused an object to seemingly either gain altitude or slightly stray from the formation. Evidently, this was related to an action which produced momentum.]

As shown, the purpose of flapping is precisely to gain altitude.

[5. The flutter-flash-glide was seen several times during an approximate 150 second observation. However, it may have occurred more often...]

White Pelicans always fly with several wing-beats, followed by a long glide. Any observed repetition is to be expected.

There's simply no argument that in all of these respects, the nine objects which Arnold witnessed behaved remarkably similar to White Pelicans and distinctively so.

In summary, we can now better understand why a formation of pelicans fly in an echelon, ribbon-like formation. They employ a flapping and gliding motion as it conserves energy and the intermittent wing-beats will enable them to gain altitude due to upwards momentum. Their undulating flight is a direct consequence.

A fleet of nine, bat-like, technologically superior alien spaceships might fly in a kite-tail-like echelon formation and exhibit a fluttering and gliding motion because...

The fluttering might enable them to gain slight altitude because...

They continually employ this undulating, fluttering and gliding flight and the advantage of them all continually doing so at well over a thousand miles per hour is...

...perhaps somewhat implausible.

As we know, the extraordinary conjecture that these were ET spaceships grew, primarily in later years, out of Kenneth Arnold's story of large, far-off objects which went from Mt Rainier to Mt Adams in a short time, which he 'clocked'.

Arnold claimed that he could be sure they were so far away because they fleetingly disappeared behind a "jagged projection" or "sharp peak" on Mt. Rainier and he knew this was some 25 miles distant.

Following my recent enquiries of local expertise, we now also know that he was evidently mistaken about this and fundamentally so. The 'jagged peak' has been identified as almost certainly 'Little Tahoma' - looks like there aren't any alternative candidates - and as it's on the far side of Mt. Rainier from



Arnold's location, they couldn't have travelled behind the peak without also having disappeared behind the mountain for some time. As Arnold claimed the objects flew between his position and the mountain, something is terribly amiss.

The default answer is that Arnold was in error and against the snow-covered backdrop, misperceived the objects momentarily passing behind Little Tahoma when they absolutely must have been somewhere in front of it. If Little Tahoma is 'Arnold's peak' - as UFO historian Brad Sparks was adamant it had to be and before I obtained confirmation from expert sources - then Arnold's perceptions of speed and distance must be regarded as comprehensively unreliable.

Outwith considerable discussions which have taken place on the 'UFO Research List' - all material there is 'list only' unless otherwise designated - Brad has expressed his conviction that Arnold's sighting remains a highly credible UFO case and proposes an alternative scenario; the trajectory of Arnold's objects did take them behind Mt. Rainier. As I've pointed out, however, Arnold confirmed on many occasions that the objects were visible against the background of Mt. Rainier and that's how he could make out some detail about their shape.

An aerial photograph of Mt. Rainier, which seems to have been taken from the same perspective (although closer to Rainier) as Arnold's location over Mineral, Washington, can be seen at:

<http://mt.rainier.tribnet.com/photogallery/detail.asp?id=29>

The jagged peak to the right of Mt. Rainier is Little Tahoma.

Some further photos illustrating Little Tahoma:

<http://www.physics.georgetown.edu/~porezag/rainier98/rainier98-82.jpg>

[This URL might 'wrap around']

<http://www.nwlink.com/~dognose/rtahom.htm>

If this crucial evidential anomaly can't therefore be reconciled, then it remains a major factor in any premise why Arnold's objects could have been a formation of White Pelicans.

Other aspects which cast doubt on the unusual nature of these objects have previously been highlighted (see the aforementioned material on my web site) and especially relevant is Arnold's later aerial encounter with up to twenty-five, 3 or 4 foot diameter, brass-coloured objects which "looked like ducks" and

"had the same flight characteristics of the large objects I had observed on June 24". Arnold believed this, the second of some 8 'UFO' sightings he had, was also of enigmatic, unidentified objects.

During my research, UFO historian Ed Stewart uncovered a little-known newspaper report dated 12 July, 1947, in which a Pacific North-west aircrew encountered "nine big round disks weaving northward two thousand feet below us". Why didn't this become an important corroborative 'flying saucer' sighting? Because the pilot and co-pilot confirmed, "We investigated and found they were real all right - real pelicans".

Bat-like objects which flutter and then glide, that gain altitude when they flutter, which - comparative to the above report - "weave" and also utilize undulating flight like a formation of birds, and which the witness noted had the same characteristics to a formation of 25 flying objects that looked like ducks, a landmark which is used as a distance marker and turns out to be on the wrong side of the mountain...

If Arnold's puzzling objects were in fact a flotilla of nine, non-earthly, bat-like voyagers, it was something of a unique observation and unconnected to the media's popularised portrayal of 'flying saucers'. Other than, of course, being the misinterpreted foundation for them.

Some might conclude that even Scooby-Doo and Shaggy could eventually figure this one out.

Others will doubtless disagree.

>

Date: Mon, 3 Jul 2000 00:25:30 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Dear Jim.

I read your response to "draw a map."

Evidently after all these months (years?) you still don't get it.

Arnold might have been wrong on thinking that the objects disappeared behind

a peak. Therefore conceivably the objects could have been closer than he thought.

You want them to be within 4 miles (whether you know it or not) and even within 1 mile.

My argument is simple:

(let's ignore bright mirrorlike flashing for the moment and assume we have aluminized pelicans)

Even under these VERY GENEROUS TO THE PELICAN HYPOTHOSIS ASSUMPTIONS,

you cannot easily argue that Arnold wouldn't have recognized the pelicans.

In fact, he would have flown across their path, if he kept on a straight

line, in which case he never would have thought they passed close Mt.

Adams (Mt. St. Helens, MAYBE). If Arnold turned his plane to the right

and rolled down his window to look at these enigmatic objects (pelicans less than 4 miles away), he would have realized quickly that he was gaining on the pelicans (traveling twice as fast as they).

My challenge to the pelicans is simple: Arnold must have flown along SOME path and the pelicans must have traveled along SOME path so.....

think of a path that satisfies the portion of Arnold's sighting that you accept. And then demonstrate to my satisfaction (and Brad and probably numerous others that are dying with fatigue over this) that THERE IS AT LEAST ONE PATH FOR ARNOLD AND ONE CORRESPONDING PATH FOR THE PELICANS that

agrees with YOUR version of the scenario. Oh, yes. Please describe your version of the sighting.

If you want to ignore some portion of Arnold's report, such as the claim that the objects went "in and out of the mountain peaks" or whatever, then SAY SO!

We'll understand. :)

OK: this isn't vote.com, but nevertheless I would like a vote by readers of this list:

am I being too hard on James and the pelicans?

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Date: Mon, 3 Jul 2000 23:33:36 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I don't recall noticing this before - it's something that came up whilst looking through some old case material:

On June 14, 1983, when Robert Todd acquired a copy of Lt. Col. Halt's memo by way of a FOIA request to the 513th Combat Support Group (who provided document management services for the Third Air Force in Europe), he was told that although the US Air Force's copy had since been "properly disposed of in accordance with Air Force Regulations", however, "through diligent enquiry, and the gracious consent of Her Majesty's government, the British Ministry of Defence and the Royal Air Force, the US Air Force was provided a copy for you".

Is it still believed (Jenny might know the answer), that the USAF's copy came from the Ministry of Defence's files?

I've just located some documented proof that it didn't, at least not directly.

Halt's memo was addressed to "RAF/CC" and I understood "CC" meant "Company Commander".

If that's correct, where would Halt's memo likely have been directed to at that time?

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Mon, 3 Jul 2000 23:59:30 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

The incident Warren describes almost certainly took place on the same night as Halt's endeavours, i.e. the night and early morning of the 27th/28th December, 1980.

Aside from Warren, there are a number of personnel, e.g., Greg Battrom and Adrian Bustinza, who describe similar events and there might be a correlation to some of those which Halt mentions on tape.

Interestingly, Warren claims that initial UFO sightings that night were made by security police in the Weapons Storage Area tower - a scenario which ties-up with the account I published from Sergeant Randy Smith - see:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/newslet4.htm>

Although Warren's evidence has long been known as untrustworthy - the later 'regressive hypnosis' and what he assumed to be true from that didn't help, I'm sure - I think there might be more to these events which didn't involve Halt's team.

My understanding is that the incident Warren portrays took place in the exact same location where Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston had originally seen those 'strange lights' in the early hours of the 26th.

This would be the field in front of Capel Green farm.

Is that correct?

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 4 Jul 2000 11:09:31 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 03 July 2000 23:33  
Subject: The 'Halt Memo' and the RAF

>>

>I don't recall noticing this before - it's something that came up  
>whilst looking through some old case material:

>

>On June 14, 1983, when Robert Todd acquired a copy of Lt. Col.  
>Halt's memo by way of a FOIA request to the 513th Combat Support  
>Group (who provided document management services for the Third  
>Air Force in Europe), he was told that although the US Air  
>Force's copy had since been "properly disposed of in accordance  
>with Air Force Regulations", however, "through diligent enquiry,  
>and the gracious consent of Her Majesty's government, the British  
>Ministry of Defence and the Royal Air Force, the US Air Force was  
>provided a copy for you".

>

>Is it still believed (Jenny might know the answer), that the  
>USAF's copy came from the Ministry of Defence's files?

Hi,

We do actually address this question in 'Sky Crash' - and I'm fairly sure I refer to it in later books on the subject as well.

When the memo first surfaced and Barry Greenwood sent me a copy one of the first things that Brenda, Dot and I did with it was take it to the MoD (unannounced). This was before it got any publicity so its very likely this was a total surprise to Whitehall.

I explained on the door that I had a document denied by the MoD to its own citizens (I was aware of the report and had been requesting it since the end of 1982 and being fobbed off with all sorts of MoD UFO documents sent freely to try to shut me up - any EXCEPT the Halt memo). I explained its origin in the US.

This got access to the MoD and a very interesting conversation with Pam Titchmarsh (then in the Nick Pope role) occurred. This is described at length in 'Sky Crash'. As we report she did two things.

Firstly, she confirmed the apparent reality of the document.

Secondly, she insisted that the MoD did not supply it to the USAF as claimed.

A few months later I met with the RAF liaison (Squadron Leader Donald Moreland) in his office on Bentwaters. He had a copy of the memo. I have spoken with several others who met him and seem to confirm that he had this copy continuously from February 1981 to May 1983 (dates that we can be sure he did).

In addition Halt certainly had a copy on base before its release in the US as it was shown to several people in the spring of 1983 in his office. There was also a copy of the Halt tape on base through that period - although no evidence that the MoD ever had this (or knew about it). Halt told me he deliberately excluded reference to it in his summary report to Whitehall but would have revealed it to them if they had ever shown any interest and followed up his memo. They didn't so they never got the tape.

Now this does provide a conflict, as we have always noted, because the USAF allege they had routinely destroyed their own copy of the memo in the two and a half years between its receipt in early 81 and its release in summer 83.

This is not that ridiculous given their stated policy of no USAF interest in the subject but would be resolvable in one of two ways. Either it was true that the USAF did not have files (because they were passed on to another agency allowing USAF records to be 'routinely destroyed') or the USAF officially accepted the case was solved very early on and saw no reason to retain files.

The question then comes as to where the released Halt memo originated. The MoD stated (and I believed Pam Titchmarsh as she was shellshocked) that they had not released the file. So it did not come from what is now the Air Staff office I am pretty sure.

Of course it could have come from one of the other sources routinely sent copies of UFO reports (eg DSTI or DI 55) but there were subsequent on record MoD statements that denying that they supplied the memo to the USAF - something I suggested to the media pointing out the 'freedom of information' implications of denying records to UK citizens whilst releasing them in the US. I have always come to believe that the MoD never outright lie so this denial suggests they did not officially pass on the file.

My guess (and it's really just that) is that the memo came as a copy of the one from Bentwaters itself. We know that in May 1983 when the request was made in the US that both Halt and Moreland were still there. We know they were happy to discuss and even show the memo to UFOlogists (at least five people - myself included - during that few month period). It is likely that one of the first places the USA would have looked for a copy of an event involving Bentwaters was Bentwaters itself - especially given the continuity of staff.



Probably such an act would have to be okayed by Moreland, who was still tacitly in charge as this was an RAF base. And in any event if the memo originated from RAF Bentwaters (allbeit via USAF staff) and the USAF wanted to pass on responsibility they may well diplomatically phrase it in such a way as to indicate that they got it with the cooperation of the UK government - when in fact all they really meant was one of their bllokes on an RAF base sent them a copy of his own copy.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Tue, 4 Jul 2000 23:09:09 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

Regarding:

>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>  
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: The 'Halt Memo' and the RAF  
>Date: 04 July 2000 12:37

Jenny wrote:

>>Is it still believed (Jenny might know the answer), that the  
>>USAF's copy came from the Ministry of Defence's files?

>We do actually address this question in 'Sky Crash' - and I'm  
>fairly sure I refer to it in later books on the subject as well.

Jenny,

Appreciated - I wondered if this was \_still\_ the understanding,  
or if further information had ever come to light.

If not, then what I'm about to reveal may be previously unknown.

>When the memo first surfaced and Barry Greenwood sent me a copy  
>one of the first things that Brenda, Dot and I did with it was  
>take it to the MoD(unannounced). This was before it got any  
>publicity so its very likely this was a total surprise to  
>Whitehall.

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>is described at length in 'Sky Crash'. As we report she did two  
>things.

>

>Firstly, she confirmed the apparent reality of the document.  
>Secondly, she insisted that the MoD did not supply it to the  
>USAF as claimed.

That seems to be true.

>My guess (and its really just that) is that the memo came as a  
>copy of the one from Bentwaters itself. We know that in May 1983  
>when the request was made in the US that both Halt and Moreland  
>were still there. We know they were happy to discuss and even  
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>that they got it with the cooperation of the UK government -  
>when in fact all they really meant was one of their blokes on  
>an RAF base sent them a copy of his own copy.

Very interesting and appreciated thoughts.

Amongst all of the research material which I have acquired from several sources, much of which was kindly made available to myself from the US in 1997 - and which astonishingly included those original statements - there are documents relating to the CNN investigations, copies of 'Response to Query' forms (presumably these were obtained under the FOIA) from the base - which record media enquiries following the 'News of the World' article - and various sundry items of interest!

I also have copies of local maps in which Warren pinpoints the exact location of his adventures and I don't remember these being published before. I'll come back to this separately.

One of these official 'Response to Query' forms from RAF Bentwaters mentions where, apparently, that copy of Halt's memo was obtained - the Third Air Force at Mildenhall.

I've scanned this document and it can be seen at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/response.jpg>

The question came from Paul Durant at [looks like] EADT - presumably 'East Anglian Daily Times' and was apparently answered, as were many enquiries at that time, by Captain Kathleen McCollum, Chief, Public Affairs Division, 81st Tactical Fighter Wing at RAF Bentwaters.

She notes the questions as:

1. Is Lt Col Halt's report genuine?
2. [Looks like] If people had asked beforehand we had no info, where did the report come from?

And records her answers were:

1. Yes.
2. 3AF at Mildenhall under the Freedom of Information Act. We had no copies since the thing was so old.

So there you go...

This query seems to be amongst many which were answered following the 'News of the World' article, when as you know the Halt memo was first published, and is dated 3 October, 1984.

I'm now wondering if the 3AF/Mildenhall might still have other material on file. Most unlikely, however, I've written to them and we'll see what they have to say.

Does this mean that the MoD, Whitehall, may never have had a copy of Halt's memo and were never involved in any investigations?

Who exactly did Halt send the memo to? That seems to be explained in the following:

Project: watchfire

Original broadcast date: May 13, 1997

Topic: The Return of the UFOs to Bentwaters, December, 1980

Guest: Colonel Charles Halt, first-hand witness

RAYL: Okay. Now, two weeks later on January 13, 1981 you issued a memorandum to the British Ministry of Defense.

HALT: That's correct.

RAYL: And why did you do that?

HALT: At the request of the R.A.F. Liaison Officer or the R.A.F. Base Commander, as we called him, Don Moreland.

RAYL: Okay.

HALT: I went and approached him, and I said, "You know, this happened off base." Well, I did discuss this through our channels and the real answer from our channels was, "Hey, we don't want to

touch this with a pole. This was a British incident. It happened off the installation. Let them handle it." So, I contacted him. In fact, I contacted him earlier and the only reason the memo was dated that late was that he was on vacation and I wasn't able to find out what he wanted and how much detail he wanted and what he wanted to do with the information. When I finally caught up with him on the, about the 10th or the 12th, he said, "Well, write a brief memo. Kind of sanitize it and we'll send it to London. We'll see what happens." So, that's what I did.

[...]

It was given to Don Moreland to forward through his channels which was that Liaison Officer, Third Air Force, Air Force Headquarters in England, to the M.O.D. and see what their interest was. I really expected somebody to pop up in a day or two and want more details. To this day, it hasn't happened.

[End]

As previously noted, Halt's memo was addressed to "RAF/CC", so where did it actually end up - perhaps with the RAF at Mildenhall?

Any thoughts on this?

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 5 Jul 2000 17:28:37 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Hi,

Thanks for the comments on the Halt memo.

Firstly, I have a copy of the Chuck de Caro CNN material obtained via the FOI in 1984. This was one of various documents retrieved by Scott Colborn and Ray Boeche of MUFON in 1985 that they published around then. Several documents were denied to them and on appeal one was released. This was a teletype message in which the operator made a joke about aliens and put little symbols of a spaceship on the paper. There doesn't seem anything exciting about the routine text so I guess the original denial was purely on the grounds that more might have been made of this joke than was ever intended by it. What is on the data still denied (after appeal) is hard to say.

Also released was a briefing to the USAF as to how to answer questions posed in the wake of the release of Sky Crash!

As you may know I spent several days in East Anglia around this time with Chuck de Caro (who played himself in the TV series JAG a couple of times more recently BTW). He was a very interesting guy. Lots of stuff went on I dare not put onto an open list (nothing really sinister I should stress - although enlightening)

My take on the reference to Mildenhall in this release was purely that this was the USAF HQ at the time and the sort of head office for Bentwaters & Woodbridge. Any documentation obtained from these bases would be routed through Mildenhall and Halt told me that he dealt with Mildenhall in all follow up with the USAF immediately after the case. It was the next link up from him.

So, yes, it's true they would likely have copies of any records necessary. But it's also true that any documents supplied in 1983 via the FoI act will likely have been returned to the USA via Mildenhall even if they originated from Halt himself then on Bentwaters. I think this will likely just prove to be a chain of command thing as Mildenhall was in effect the main HQ and Bentwaters just a satellite base.

Indeed you will find reference to Mildenhall on data sent to the USA regarding other UFO cases in which they were not directly involved. I think, in effect, they were a bit like the head post office for the USAF.

As for what happened to the Halt memo in the UK, Moreland told me that he sent it to the usual source at West Drayton and included a cover note (this has never been released but he claimed it was uncontentious and said

little). It definitely was forwarded to the then equivalent of Air Staff 2A. Pam Titchmarsh positively confirmed to me in August 1983 that she had a copy on her file (or as she said looking at it 'I am sure it is this or something very like it'). Nick Pope accessed the Rendlesham file during his tenure around 1992 and told me when I first met him that both the Halt memo and the Moreland cover letter were still in the file. He confirmed this cover note was uncontentious and was unsure why it had never been released. We could only assume that as Moreland was retired it was considered not appropriate to involve him in the open debate by releasing a letter that might be construed as an endorsement of the case when it was really at best an endorsement of its sincere reporting, and not its status. Moreland had retained a copy of the memo in his office to the day he retired.

Recall that when Brenda and Dot arrived unannounced to see Moreland in February 1981 they caught him off guard. He later confirmed to me that for a few moments he thought they were civil servants from air staff as nobody else should have known of the memo just five weeks after it was sent by Halt at his behest and he had been waiting to hear from Air Staff for follow up.

As I have noted, Halt (after consultation with Moreland and in view of the jurisdiction conflicts between the US and UK authorities that had been the source of some discussion in base stand ups immediately after the incident) deliberately muted the memo and left out much key data - notably the existence of physical evidence, plaster casts, soil samples, photos and the tape. He has always insisted that he would gladly have made reported them and made this evidence available to the MoD if they had shown any interest in his report - but they never did.

To the best of my knowledge this material (eg the tape) was therefore never in the possession of the MoD.

As such when Brenda & Dot showed up on base in Feb 81 it was reasonable of Moreland to suspect they came from civilian air staff in Whitehall. He very quickly realised they had no authority to be there and politely dismissed them - but the error occurred only because the memo had been forwarded to civilian staff at the MoD just weeks before and that's who he initially expected to hear from. So two women out of uniform who seemed to know key details about an otherwise unpublicised and recent report concerning a case that the base still thought was secret were not immediately obvious to him as being UFOlogists.

Best wishes,

Jenny

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Date: Thu, 06 Jul 2000 13:23:25 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
>Date: 03 July 2000 05:26

Bruce wrote:

>Dear Jim.

>Evidently after all these months (years?) you still don't get it.

Bruce,

Sooner that than still not seeing the light 50 YEARS later. ;)

Than again, I haven't written a book proclaiming 'Flying Saucers  
Are Real'

Or whatever.

>Arnold might have been wrong on thinking that the objects  
>disappeared behind a peak. Therefore conceivably the objects  
>could have been closer than he thought. You want them to be  
>within 4 miles (whether you know it or not) and even within 1  
>mile.

>

>My argument is simple:

>

>(let's ignore bright mirrorlike flashing for the moment and  
>assume we have aluminized pelicans)

You seem to be forgetting that it was Arnold who confirmed how the  
sequence was; saw bright flashes - made out objects - thought they  
were a flock of (snow) geese.

It wasn't; saw bright flashes - made out objects - obviously knew  
they couldn't be geese because of their metallic surface.

The 'Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian' of 26 June, 1947 reported:

When first sighted, he thought the objects were snow geese.

"But geese don't fly that high -- and, anyway, what would geese be doing going south for this time of year?"

Next he thought they were jet planes. He said he had heard so many stories of the speed of this type of craft travelled so he determined to clock them.

However, he quickly realized "their motion was wrong for jet jobs."

[End]

>

Date: Thu, 06 Jul 2000 14:28:41 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: The 'Halt Memo' and the RAF  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>  
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: The 'Halt Memo' and the RAF  
>Date: 05 July 2000 20:34

Jenny,

Thanks for the additional background.

You wrote:

>My take on the reference to Mildenhall in this release was  
>purely that this was the USAF HQ at the time and the sort of  
>head office for Bentwaters & Woodbridge. Any documentation  
>obtained from these bases would be routed through Mildenhall and  
>Halt told me that he dealt with Mildenhall in all follow up with  
>the USAF immediately after the case. It was the next link up  
>from him.

Understood.

>So, yes, its true they would likely have copies of any records  
>necessary. But its also true that any documents supplies in 1983  
>via the FoI act will likely have been returned to the USA via  
>Mildenhall even if they originated from Halt himself then on  
>Bentwaters. I think this will likely just prove to be a chain of  
>command thing as Mildenhall was in effect the main HQ and  
>Bentwaters just a satellite base.

I would think that's the most likely explanation.

However, Kathleen McCollum comments that, "We had no copies since the thing was so old". Presumably she couldn't therefore - at any time beforehand - simply have asked Halt or anyone on base if they still had a copy?

>As for what happened to the Halt memo in the UK, Moreland told  
>me that he sent it to the usual source at West Drayton and  
>included a cover note (this has never been released but he

>claimed it was uncontentious and said little).

Indeed, it was likely to be merely a covering letter, the memo, "said it all".

>To the best of my knowledge this material (eg the tape) was  
>therefore never in the possession of the MoD.

That seems to be the situation.

>As such when Brenda & Dot showed up on base in Feb 81 it was  
>reasonable of Moreland to suspect they came from civilian air  
>staff in Whitehall.

Yes, a humorous story!

You will also recall the subsequent incident when Halt called security to detain certain ufologists he found in his house and who had been allowed entry by Halt's son.

If you haven't seen a copy of the three page 'Incident Complaint Form' which that generated, let me know if you would like to. ;)

I consider it another classic, official USAF, UFO related document!

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 6 Jul 2000 13:55:00 EDT  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little TahomaStatus:

James,

We've been over this before, it's very old ground. You have the sequence of events wrong with Arnold and you are retroprojecting the equation of FLASHES = OBJECTS back to the very beginning of Arnold's sighting. You are forgetting how very surprised Arnold was by the sighting -- it caught him completely off guard with something he had never seen before and was totally unfamiliar with. Arnold did not make the equation FLASHES = OBJECTS until later into his sighting, and for days after the sighting he did not think retroactively to make that equation apply to the initial FLASHES he saw.

If he was continually being asked to tell about the strangely-shaped OBJECTS he saw rather than amorphous FLASHES of light, and he had not yet mentally connected up every aspect of his sighting to equate FLASHES = OBJECTS back to the very beginning of his sighting, then this explains why in SOME of his early accounts he omits mention of the FLASHES (though he does mention the INITIAL FLASHES in his 2nd Known Interview, with the Chicago Tribune on June 25, and it is also evident that the Tribune reporter was unusually thorough in his questioning).

As you quoted from his 1st Known Interview, with the Pendleton East Oregonian, it is obvious he was being asked about the OBJECTS, NOT the FLASHES:

"When first sighted, he thought the OBJECTS were snow geese."

When OBJECTS were FIRST SIGHTED, Arnold thought for a moment they might be SNOW GEESE. This is NOT the same instant when he FIRST SIGHTED FLASHES, which was very likely 30 seconds earlier. Do you see the difference? And he had not yet connected up FLASHES = OBJECTS, leading to some very understandable confusion in the first days after the sighting.

Here is the correct sequence of events, as I have previously posted here, based on Arnold's most complete accounts, not on fragmentary reports:

1. Arnold's plane lit up by intense FIRST FLASH -- cannot see where it came from -- thought it was sun reflecting off an AIRCRAFT in near collision.
2. Arnold searches all around the sky for 20-30 seconds to see where the FLASH had come from -- cannot see where. Does see DC-4 airliner.
3. SECOND FLASH seen. Arnold can now localize approximately where this FLASH came from but STILL CANNOT SEE OBJECTS yet -- too far away. "This time I caught the direction from which it had come." (Arnold COTS)

4. After more searching in the direction of the 2nd FLASH, Arnold now spots some BRIGHT OBJECTS north of Mt. Rainier, approaching the mountain.

This is when Arnold momentarily thought these OBJECTS might be "snow geese." As he saw that this group of bright OBJECTS would give off intense FLASHES about an average of once per second from an object in the group of 9, he must have realized they couldn't possibly be geese or birds. He then thought they had to be fast-moving JETS reflecting sunlight and tried to see their tails, but couldn't.

This identification of FLASHES = OBJECTS was made at FLASH NO. 3. It is unclear just when Arnold realized that FLASHES 1 and 2 had also come from the OBJECTS, and it might have been hours or days later as he pondered over everything that had happened. And that is why Arnold's early accounts, when reporters asked him to describe the saucer-shaped OBJECTS, have some confusion about the earliest FLASHES 1 and 2, and in some cases Arnold just doesn't mention them, perhaps thinking it would complicate the story.

(The KWRC radio interview was on June 26 at 12 Noon, not on June 25, some websites continue to mislabel the date; Pierre Lagrange copied the correct date and time right off the tape in Arnold's files, and it is obvious from the content of the interview.)

Brad

In a message dated 7/6/00 5:28:16 AM, [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk) writes:

<<

Regarding:

>From: bruce maccabee <[brumac@compuserve.com](mailto:brumac@compuserve.com)>  
>To: UFO Research List <[UFORL@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL@listbot.com)>  
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
>Date: 03 July 2000 05:26

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>Evidently after all these months (years?) you still don't get it.

Bruce,

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Than again, I haven't written a book proclaiming 'Flying Saucers Are Real'

Or whatever.

>Arnold might have been wrong on thinking that the objects  
>disappeared behind a peak. Therefore conceivably the objects  
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[End]

>

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<.voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
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X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)  
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Date: Thu, 6 Jul 2000 20:21:08 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 06 July 2000 14:36

Subject: Re: The 'Halt Memo' and the RAF

>>

>Regarding:

>

>>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>

>>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>>Subject: Re: The 'Halt Memo' and the RAF

>>Date: 05 July 2000 20:34

>

>Jenny,

>

>Thanks for the additional background.

>

>

>However, Kathleen McCollum comments that, "We had no copies since  
>the thing was so old". Presumably she couldn't therefore - at any  
>time beforehand - simply have asked Halt or anyone on base if  
>they still had a copy?

My guess is that Halt was not that keen on getting too involved with the media publicity in 1983. He did actually try to get permission (I was involved in the negotiations with the News of the World and so saw what was being offered). I think he was either told or decided himself it was not wise policy given his continuing career, the hyping of the Larry Warren story (which as you know Halt has never been happy with) and either way he never did tell his story to the paper. As such I doubt he'd have gone out of his way in 83 to do anything official and the various meetings he had were all very much off the record at that time. But without question both he and Moreland had the memo and Halt had the tape on base in 1983 prior to, during and after the FOI release.

>

>>As such when Brenda & Dot showed up on base in Feb 81 it was  
>>reasonable of Moreland to suspect they came from civilian air  
>>staff in Whitehall.

>

>Yes, a humorous story!

>

>You will also recall the subsequent incident when Halt called  
>security to detain certain ufologists he found in his house and  
>who had been allowed entry by Halt's son.

>  
>If you haven't seen a copy of the three page 'Incident Complaint  
>Form' which that generated, let me know if you would like to. ;)  
>  
>I consider it another classic, official USAF, UFO related  
>document!

No, I've never seen this file, but know of the saga, of course. The day when I arrived at Brenda's house, knocked on the door and was greeted by a man in a bank robbers ski mask who looked furtively around and let me in is etched on my memory! This was, of course, Chuck Halt who (whilst his father was away) was trying to tell us what he knew in this guise (I did not that night know it was Chuck Halt - but it was pretty obvious to me that his story of being an airman who had been involved was - er - unlikely - as this was three years after the sighting, this chap was clearly then only about 15 and even I knew the USAF did not employ 12 year old security guards!) Chuck was definitely not being coerced into anything that night. He was really enjoying himself. To a kid it was probably great fun.

Not to mention the night that Nippon TV sent me on base with a hidden microphone to go knock at Halts house as they pointed a camera out of a hole in the back of a van. Thank God Halt was out that night. My only excuse is that - like Chuck - I was caught up in the excitement of the moment and I too was young!

Best wishes,

Jenny

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Date: Sat, 8 Jul 2000 09:52:39 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold and Little Tahoma  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Regarding your response to my "you still don't get it:"

>>

>>>My argument is simple:

>>

>>(let's ignore bright mirrorlike flashing for the moment and  
>>assume we have aluminized pelicans)

>You seem to be forgetting that it was Arnold who confirmed how the  
>sequence was; saw bright flashes - made out objects - thought they  
>were a flock of (snow) geese.

>It wasn't; saw bright flashes - made out objects - obviously knew  
>they couldn't be geese because of their metallic surface.

>The 'Pendleton, Oregon East Oregonian' of 26 June, 1947 reported:

>When first sighted, he thought the objects were snow geese.

>"But geese don't fly that high -- and, anyway, what would geese be  
>doing going south for this time of year?">

>Next he thought they were jet planes. He said he had heard so  
>many stories of the speed of this type of craft travelled so he  
>determined to clock them.

However, he quickly realized "their motion was wrong for jet  
jobs."

[End]

.....

James,

You will recall his FIRST impression after the initial flash was NOT  
geese. His FIRST impression, he wrote, was that a "hot shot"  
AF pilot had buzzed his aircraft, getting so close as to cause  
a bright solar reflection.

.....

ARNOLDS WRITING:

(Letter to AF) "The sky and air was as clear as crystal. I hadn't  
flown more than two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash of  
light reflected on my airplane. It startled me as I thought I was too  
close to some other aircraft. (Book) I spent the next twenty to thirty  
seconds urgently searching the sky all around - to the sides and above and  
below me - in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come  
from. The only actual plane I saw was a DC-4 far to my left and rear,

apparently on its San Francisco to Seattle run. My momentary explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had given me a buzz job across my nose and that it was sun reflecting off his wings as he passed that had caused the flash. Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find a close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mt. Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed. (L) I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 ft elevation and going, seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees.

.....

This indicates to me that he was impressed with the brightness of the first reflection and immediately thought of a way to explain such a flash. He DID NOT think of a "flash" of sunlight off a bird. Instead, he thought of a reflection from a metal surface as the only way to explain the brightness. . When he saw another flash this alerted him to the direction to look and THEN he saw the objects in the direction he was looking. I would guess that at the instant he initially saw the objects and for a few seconds thereafter there was no flash. It was at this time that the flight characteristic made him think he was looking at geese. ( You should give him high marks for IMMEDIATELY attempting a mundane (prosaic) explanation.)

If so, I'm sure he did NOT immediately suppose that he had found the source of the bright flash. He probably would have looked away from the objects, still looking for a source of the flash of light, if it hadn't been for yet another flash which, this time, he saw as coming from one of the objects. This would have been the first reason to reject geese. Furthermore, I would guess that he inferred a long distance because of the atmospheric haze effect on reducing contrast. Once he inferred a long distance he then had to assume a high speed.

However, the reason he gave for rejecting geese was the WRONG REASON according to your hypothesis... wrong because they weren't as far away as he thought, according to your hypothesis. You would claim that he made the correct identification and then threw it out because he thought the objects were far away and hence traveling rapidly. If they were in fact geese, then you would be correct.

Arnold clearly pointed out that he could see that these were the objects which flashed brightly. Again and again bright flashes of light came from individual objects as they tilted. they were much brighter than the sky and much brighter than the snow. Eventually, after they passed Rainier and had flown so far south that the sighting direction was toward Mt. Adams and all he could see were the bright flashes.

I claim, based on the optical physics of the situation, that if the objects had been white birds at a distance of a few miles he would not have referred to blindingly bright flashes. He might have referred to the

brightness as changing or pulsating, but that's not the same as blindingly bright flashes. This is because there would have been only momentary increases in reflection of sunlight from pelicans as they spread or flapped their wings. Arnold's descriptions imply reflections MUCH brighter than you could ever get from pelicans even if the birds were within a mile of his aircraft.

First of all, pelicans would have been about at the same altitude as Arnold, and hence he would not have seen the full extent of their wing span. In other words the "cross-sectional area" of the reflecting surface would not have been the area of full wingspan...probably not even half that (unless the pelicans flew with their wings vertical instead of horizontally oriented.). Any variations of brightness of the reflection would be related to wing flapping. The maximum brightness of a white surface would be not much greater than the brightness of the sky horizon. Recall the long dissertation I wrote before on brightness. Here are abstracts from it. I have made some modifications to clarify (since this abstract is taken out of the context of the original writing back in March)

\*\*\*\*\*.....

## BRIGHTNESS OF THE METAL FLASHES

Assume that the objects were approximately rectangles 30 m long (along the direction of flight) by 20 m wide (about 1 milliradian in angular length from Arnold's position about 20 miles away). When tilted, the 20 m dimension is seen foreshortened by perspective and the 30 m dimension is not foreshortened. The area that is effective in reflecting solar radiation is length times the width projected onto the line to the sun. The projected width is the cosine of the angle between the surface normal (perpendicular to the flat surface) and the line to the sun. In this case that angle is about 30 degrees. (Note: the sun was about 30 degrees down from the zenith. The surface normal would have been "30 degrees lower than" the direction to the sun in order to reflect sunlight along a nearly horizontal direction toward Arnold's plane.) Hence the effective area of the mirror surface is  $30 \times 20 \cos(30) = 520 \text{ m}^2$ .

Imagine there was a huge movie screen at Arnold's location about 20 miles away. The reflection from the mirror creates an expanding beam of light which, in turn, creates a patch of light on the screen which is essentially the projected mirror area,  $520 \text{ m}^2$  plus the area due to divergence of the sun rays. (Note: this is the sum of the "pinhole camera effect" size of the reflected beam plus the fact that the reflector is not a tiny hole.) The sun angular size is about 0.009 radians or 0.52 degrees. Over a distance of 20 miles = 32 km this angular size projects to a surface area of diameter about  $0.009 \times 32,000 = 290 \text{ m}$  or a circular area of about  $66050 \text{ m}^2$ . The total area is therefore this plus 520 or about  $66570 \text{ m}^2$ .

The illuminance from the sun at the earth's surface is about  $100,000 \text{ lumens/sq. m.} = 1\text{E}5 \text{ lm/m}^2$  when the sun is around 60 degrees in elevation. Multiply this by  $520 \text{ m}^2$  and by 0.9 reflectivity to get the luminous flux or "luminous power" that is redirected toward Arnold's plane:  $4.7\text{E}7 \text{ lm}$ . At a great distance from the reflector (20 miles) this is spread

throughout a beam of angular width equal to the angular size of the sun. The solid angle of this beam is  $2\pi(1-\cos(A/2))$  where A is the full beam angle, or about 0.52 deg = 0.009 radians. Thus the solid angle of the reflected "beam" is about  $6.5\text{E-}5$  steradians (sr). It is not spread uniformly; there is an intensity peak in the center. However, if it is approximated as constant over the area the effective luminous intensity of the metal reflector is

$$I_m = 4.7\text{E}7/6.5\text{E-}5 = \text{about } 7\text{E}11 \text{ lm/sr},$$

with the edge of the beam having intensities much less than this and the center having an intensity about twice this. (At Arnold's eye it would be about half this because of the atmospheric attenuation. See below.)

How much of this light did Arnold's eyeball intercept? The luminous intensity should be multiplied by the solid angle size of Arnold's pupil at a distance of 20 miles = about 30,000 m and by the atmospheric transmission factor, approximately 1/2 (see below). The diameter of Arnold's pupil was probably about 2 mm =  $2\text{E-}3$  m so the area of his pupil =  $3\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2$ . The solid angle of his eye in steradians is the area divided by the square of the distance which is about  $3\text{E-}6/(3\text{E}4)^2 = \text{about } 3\text{E-}15 \text{ sr}$ . Hence his eye intercepted a flux F (from a flat, rectangular surface), of about

$$F_{\text{flat,rectangular surface}} = [7\text{E}11 \text{ lm/sr}] \times (1/2) [3\text{E-}15 \text{ sr}] = \text{about } 1\text{E-}3 \text{ lm}.$$

Atmospheric transmission reduces this by about a factor of 2.

THEREFORE I ESTIMATE THAT ARNOLD'S EYEBALL RECEIVED ABOUT  $5\text{E-}4$  lm FROM ONE OF THE OBJECTS.

THIS IS AN ESTIMATE OF THE LIGHT THAT ARNOLD SAW BASED ON MIRROR=LIKE REFLECTIONS OF SUNLIGHT FROM ONE OF THE OBJECTS ABOUT 20 Miles AWAY.

Now, regarding bird reflections:

James wrote:

"I trust it is now proven that birds can be reflective, like a mirror, and this equally applies when considering other 'UFO' cases where that explanation may have been ruled out."

(NOTE:IT IS NOT PROVEN THAT BIRDS CAN BE REFLECTIVE LIKE A MIRROR.... bird

reflections are NOT like a mirror. (In the special case of a bright reflection which James cited, the birds were nearly between the observer and the sun..... this is decidedly NOT the situation with Arnold!!!)

To which Bruce responded:

What about birds lit by the sun behind Arnold (sun was high and in the west as Arnold was looking eastward)? How bright would they be?

Suppose we have birds at 2 km, lit by the sun and with diffuse white surfaces.. One can assume an illuminance of  $1\text{E}5 \text{ lm/m}^2$  on the birds surface. It is kind of difficult to determine just what the cross-sectional area projected onto the line of sight to the Arnold would be since, if birds a few miles away, they were nearly or exactly at his altitude, but let's be generous and assume that the bird SEEN FROM THE SIDE is equivalent to a  $1 \text{ m}^2$  diffuse reflector. Therefore it reflects  $1\text{E}5$  lumens, but not into the  $1/2$  degree beam that a mirror would do, but into an effective solid angle of  $\pi$  steradians (assumption of lambertian reflection). Hence the luminous intensity of a bird, assuming unit diffuse reflectivity (better than the best white paper), would be  $(1\text{E}5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(1 \text{ m}^2)/\pi \text{ lm/sr} = 3\text{E}4 \text{ lm/sr}$ . The atmospheric transmission factor from the assumed bird 2 km away to Arnold's eyeball is given by  $e^{(-.025 \times 2\text{km})} = 0.95$ . Hence the intensity of a bird is

$$I_b = (1\text{E}5 \text{ lm/m}^2)(1 \text{ m}^2)(1)(0.95)/\pi = 3\text{E}4 \text{ lm/sr}$$

(Note: this is an overestimate since the bird does not reflect all the light that hits it. Some light is absorbed.)

The area of his eyeball was  $3\text{E}-6 \text{ m}^2$  so the solid angle of his eyeball 2,000 m from a bird was  $(3\text{E}-6 \text{ m}^2)/(2000 \text{ m})^2$ . Therefore we have entering his eyeball

$$F_{\text{bird}} = 3\text{E}4 (3\text{E}-6/2000^2) = \text{about } 2\text{E}-8 \text{ lm}.$$

This can be compared with the previous calculation of the lumens into Arnold's eye from a flat metal mirror of tens of meter size at the distance of Mt. Rainier, about  $5\text{E}-4 \text{ lm}$  (see above). If you shrink the metal mirror area by 100, making the equivalent flat mirror surface dimension only meters in size rather than tens of meters, the intensity from the metal mirror is still over 100 times greater than expected for birds at about 1.25 miles (2 km) distance

IN OTHER WORDS: there is hardly an comparison between bright flashes from even meter sized metal mirror surfaces at 20 miles as compared with "flashes" from white pelican surfaces as close as 2 km.

-----

Oddly enough, the number of lumens expected from a  $1 \text{ m}^2$  bird at 2 km is comparable to the number expected from the tens of meter size area ( $520 \text{ m}^2$ ) of snow on the mountain,  $1\text{E}-8$ . That means that the bird brightness would be comparable to, maybe a bit brighter than, the snow brightness from Arnold's perspective. They certainly would not appear as bright flashes against the snow. This assumes 100% reflectivity of the white surfaces of the birds, but, of course, this is unreasonable, so the bird brightness calculation here is too large.

.....

## SKY BRIGHTNESS AT THE HORIZON

Arnold was looking into a bright field of light. I have already estimated the luminous intensity of the the snow on Mt. Rainier. But Arnold was looking mostly at the white horizon sky if these objects were at his altitude or several thousand feet above or below. (The horizon is almost always white because of aerosol particles which are larger than the wavelength of visible light. Looking down from the horizon one sees ground. Looking up, the color of th sky changes from white to pale blue to deep blue directly overhead.... WHEN CLEAR, of course!).

I have a research article that indicates when the sun is at 42 degrees elevation in the west and the person is looking east from an altitude of 9000 ft the luminance,  $B$ , of the sky at the horizon is in the neighborhood of  $B = 7500 \text{ lm/sr/m}^2$ . The luminance decreases if you look up or down from the horizon. The general definition of luminance or "brightness" is the flux per unit area of the source projected onto the line of sight per unit solid angle of the receiver from the distance of the source to receiver. That is, the flux collected by the receiver is  $B \times (\text{solid angle of receiver aperture}) \times (\text{projected area of source})$ . But when one is looking at the sky this raises the questions (1) how far is the sky (the distance from the source is needed to calculate the solid angle of the receiver aperture) and "which square meter of the sky should I use for the area of the sky?" To solve this problem one writes the equation for flux received by an aperture of area  $A_a$  from a large angle (NOT a point) source of brightness  $B$  and (resolved) area  $A_s$ :  $F = B \times (A_a/R^2) \times (A_s)$ . This doesn't mean much for calculating the illumination from sky brightness until you shift the position of  $R$ :  $F = B (A_a) \times (A_s/R^2)$ . Now we have numbers that can be measured because  $(A_s)/R^2$  is by definition the solid angle of the source  $A_s$  "SEEN" by the receiver (aperture). The solid angle of the source is a "cone of acceptance" of light projecting from the aperture of the receiver out into the sky. This can also be considered to be the solid angle of a "pixel" on the focal plane. The source area, as projected onto the line of sight, must be large enough to completely fill the pixel angle. The light coming into the aperture over this cone angle is the integral over light sources "out there" in the sky. It is assumed that throughout the cone angle the brightness is constant.

Therefore the way to use this information is to assume a certain angular size resolution element in Arnold's eyeball and use this to calculate the "cone of acceptance" or solid angle of sky that would contribute light to that resolution element. Then multiply this by the area of his pupil to get the number of lumens hitting that resolution element. If we assume a resolution ("pixel") size of  $0.6 \text{ mr} = 0.034$  degrees (corresponding to about 20 meter resolution at 20 miles) the solid angle is  $2 \pi (1 - \cos(0.034/2)) = 2.2\text{E-}7$  steradians (where 0.034 is the "cone angle"). The area of Arnold's pupil was assumed to be about  $3\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2$  so the lumens entering his eyeball and hitting a resolution element would be only

$$F_{\text{sky}} = \text{flux from sky at the horizon} = 7500 \times 2.2\text{E-}7 \times 3\text{E-}6 = 5\text{E-}9 \text{ lm.}$$



It is amusing...and somewhat gratifying....to note that this number of lumens is comparable to what was calculated before for snow on the mountain using a large surface area ( $520 \text{ m}^2$ ) that would be somewhat larger than a pixel size,  $1\text{E}-8 \text{ lm}$ . One expects these to be comparable because the distance to the mountain is considerable and in each case the source is sunlight scattered from a diffuse surface (the sky has lots of tiny diffuse surfaces...aerosol articles). (NOTE: the snow would be brighter than the sky to an observer close to the mountain. As one gets closer to the mountain the lumens from the sky stays the same (!) since the solid angle of acceptance doesn't change, but the number of lumens from the mountain increases as the range shrinks because the atmospheric attenuation decreases.)

.....

FROM THE ABOVE ABSTRACTS FROM MY BRIGHTNESS CALCULATIONS ONE FINDS:

the brightness of reflection from a nearby white pelican surface would be comparable to the brightness of the horizon sky (maybe 4 x brighter) and comparable to the brightness of the snow on Mt. Rainier ( maybe 2 x brighter) and NOWHERE NEAR AS BRIGHT AS A MIRROR REFLECTION FROM A SURFACE OF MANY SQUARE METERS EVEN IF THE MIRROR WERE 20 MILES AWAY. (Note that Arnold compared the brightness of the reflection to that of a welding arc!)

.....

VISIBLE AT Mt. ADAMS??

I wrote

>"He said the 'planes' remained visible by the flashes of  
>reflected sunlight for some seconds after they passed Mt.  
>Adams, perhaps for as far away as 50 miles.>"

James wrote

>COMMENTS: How feasible is this and if factual, which I  
>greatly doubt, what might it tell us about the objects'  
>size and reflectability?

This is an interesting point which I have alluded to in a previous post, namely that the light from the objects, whether solar reflections or generated by light sources at the objects, must have been quite great. However, the idea that he could see them as far as Mt Adams about 40 miles south is consistent with his claim of "blinding brightness." If they were "extremely bright" when near Mt Rainier about 20 miles away, then they certainly were bright enough TO BE SEEN (although not bright enough to cause temporary "spots before his eyes) at 40 miles. The luminous flux received by his eyeball is proportional to the (atmospheric transmission)/distance<sup>2</sup>. Previously I gave the atmospheric transmission factor as 0.46 for 32000 k (20 miles). At twice that distance the transmission is about 0.2 or about 1/2 of the previous transmission. The

distance was doubled so the  $1/R^2$  factor is  $1/4$  of the previous. Thus the flash brightnesses of the previous calculations should be multiplied by about  $(1/2)^4 = 1/16$ . The flashes were so bright at 20 miles that they would still be visible even if reduced in intensity by a factor of 8. Hence I conclude that they would still be visible at Mt. Adams..... unlike pelicans, of course.

.....  
END OF ABSTRACT AND COMMENTS  
\*\*\*\*\*

Resume James' recent missive"

>

Date: Sun, 9 Jul 2000 22:32:37 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I recent acquired from a second-hand CD and video shop, a 1993 video entitled, "The UFO Phenomenon", by Labyrinth Media Ltd.

Always curious if these older productions might contain worthwhile/little-known material, I've only got so far as the Arnold case - just after some interesting material about the 'Foo fighters' - and would you believe it...

Not only does this video feature some aerial footage of Mt. Rainier, Little Tahoma et al - and apparently taken from a comparable location to Arnold's position - the brief narrative, which is an actor's 'voice-over' and apparently supposed to be a verbatim Kenneth Arnold testimony, is an account I've never heard before.

Of even more interest and if actually drawn by Arnold, would be absolutely fundamental new evidence, is a sketch I've previously neither seen or heard about.

Using a digital camera, I've eventually managed to capture a flicker-free copy of the on-screen image and this can be seen at:

[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn\\_new.jpg](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn_new.jpg)

Can anyone identify this drawing/where and when it originated?

If a 'genuine Arnold', why hasn't it come up in discussions before now?

Best wishes,

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Mon, 10 Jul 2000 16:20:05 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Sketch Drawn By Kenneth Arnold?  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Does anyone recognise the date and source of the following:

[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn\\_new.jpg](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn_new.jpg)

It's from a UFO video featuring the Arnold case and is apparently  
a drawing Arnold made, although no details are given.

This is a digital photo of the sketch, taken from the TV screen.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 11 Jul 2000 15:35:28 +0100  
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: List Mail and News Items  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)  
Status:

Some of you may have seen on the ListBot site that there would be a lengthy power-off disruption over the weekend.

Although their status report indicates no known mail delays, there are messages in the archive that haven't yet been distributed.

Not even sure if messages sent during the downtime would be retained by ListBot, I sent a further query re the Arnold sketch and although that has been distributed, the original still hasn't.

Doubtless, it will sort itself out as always.

In the meantime, a couple of items which might be of interest.

>

Date: Wed, 12 Jul 2000 10:40:53 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

I do not recognize the drawing you have sent.  
However, it is amusing to see that it shows only the one "double crescent"  
type object and not the eight other  
"semicircular with convex rear" type. Why is that? What is so special  
about the one object that it seems  
to get "most of the press"?  
Is it our natural tendency to separate out the "loner", the "special one"  
and ignore the multitudes?

(Note that the object photographed by Rhodes in Phoenix a couple of weeks  
after Arnold showed  
neither. Specifically, Rhodes shows a "single crescent" or concave rear  
end....)

---

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Date: Wed, 12 Jul 2000 22:41:22 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Subject: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

>Date: 12 July 2000 17:48

Bruce wrote:

>I do not recognize the drawing you have sent.

Bruce,

Thanks - when I reply to Brad's confirmation of same I'll add some further details from the video.

>However, it is amusing to see that it shows only the one "double  
>crescent" type object and not the eight other "semicircular with  
>convex rear" type. Why is that?

Because there never were "eight other 'semicircular with convex rear' type".

>What is so special about the one object that it seems to get  
>"most of the press"?

Because it is in fact a depiction of the objects what Arnold believed he observed.

>Is it our natural tendency to separate out the "loner", the  
>"special one" and ignore the multitudes?

No, the answer is contained in the following, extracted from my reply to some mail on the UpDates list:

[START]

>These sketches bear no relationship to the first on record by  
>Arnold, in the Blue Book files, which do indeed look largely  
>disk shaped.

These sketches do however depict 'crescent-shaped', or 'bat-like' objects, which Arnold originally described.

These early descriptions are noted in my current Fortean Times article:

"Arnold described how those nine objects in formation resembled "the tail of a Chinese kite" blowing in the wind, or "speed boats on rough water". Using an unusual simile, he added: "they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water." In the media frenzy that followed, this phrase, intended to describe their motion, was misconstrued to be a description of how the objects looked. So 'flying saucers' were born and the true facts swept aside in the ensuing hysteria.

>



Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 01:54:51 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Tue Jul 11 17:51:58 2000  
>From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

Brad wrote:

>It looks interesting and the objects look like bat-like  
>crescents. I'm not sure exactly how this helps anything.

It can hopefully add to our overall understanding, however it needs to be verified and dated first of all.

>It's hard to tell if the first image is meant to be a frontal /  
>tail-end cross-sectional view or a side view because the bulge  
>is in the center in either case.

That's true. I took it to be a direct, head-on view - which we wouldn't expect Arnold to have seen.

>Can you supply a transcript of this assertedly new Arnold  
>testimony?

As I said, it's very brief and may not be verbatim. It states:

"A horribly bright light flashed. It lit up the cockpit and the entire sky, it was like an explosion and this was on a bright afternoon.

And then it flashed a second time and I looked to my left and \_there\_ was a row of very strange flying objects. They flew in chaotic patterns and at more than 1200 miles an hour, twice as fast as any airplanes".

>Do the credits identify the producers and researchers who could  
>be tracked down?

The video is a German production and the credits state:

Regie und Buch  
Johann Eisenmann

Wissenschaftliche Beratung

Dipl.-Phys.

Jilobrand von Ludwiger  
MUFON-CES

Wir donken  
Johannes von Buttlar

eine Produktion von  
KOMPLETT-VIDEO  
Munchen  
[End]

Maybe our German colleagues can assist further?

I'll come back to your other recent points next.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 12 Jul 2000 21:32:23 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

James,

The best estimate of the origin of the IUR drawing is that Arnold drew it on June 24/25, 1947, and possibly it is the drawing Arnold made and showed Al Baxter at Yakima airport when he landed right after the sighting. The drawing, partially published by IUR with some artistic enhancements (heavier lines, etc.), was done on the back of a large manila envelope of Arnold's Great Western Co. The reason for this dating is that the 1800 mph figure on the drawing dates from June 24/25 when he told the Chicago Tribune his 1800 mph estimate and it never occurs again -- the speed drops to lower values from this point forward, and never exceeds 1800 either.

The KWRC radio interview you like so much, on June 26 (NOT 25), already has the half-circle description.

The last drawing you're asking about I think was published in the Idaho Statesman on June 28, 1947, but I'll have to check my files to be sure.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 12 Jul 2000 5:49:34 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

Regarding:

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>Date: 12 July 2000 17:48

Bruce wrote:

>I do not recognize the drawing you have sent.

Bruce,

Thanks - when I reply to Brad's confirmation of same I'll add some further details from the video.

>However, it is amusing to see that it shows only the one "double  
>crescent" type object and not the eight other "semicircular with  
>convex rear" type. Why is that?

Because there never were "eight other 'semicircular with convex rear' type".

>What is so special about the one object that it seems to get  
>"most of the press"?

Because it is in fact a depiction of the objects what Arnold believed he observed.

>Is it our natural tendency to separate out the "loner", the  
>"special one" and ignore the multitudes?

No, the answer is contained in the following, extracted from my reply to some mail on the UpDates list:

[START]

>These sketches bear no relationship to the first on record by  
>Arnold, in the Blue Book files, which do indeed look largely  
>disk shaped.

These sketches do however depict 'crescent-shaped', or 'bat-like' objects, which Arnold originally described.

These early descriptions are noted in my current Fortean Times article:

"Arnold described how those nine objects in formation resembled "the tail of a Chinese kite" blowing in the wind, or "speed boats on rough water". Using an unusual simile, he added: "they flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water." In the media frenzy that followed, this phrase, intended to describe their motion, was misconstrued to be a description of how the objects looked. So 'flying saucers' were born and the true facts swept aside in the ensuing hysteria.

>

Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 00:18:19 EDT  
Subject: Re: Investigation Posted Online  
Content-Language: en  
Status:

In a message dated 06/26/2000 1:00:08 AM Eastern Daylight Time, tlemire@home.com writes:

<<

The investigative report has been posted online in regards to the sighting report that appeared in Filer's Files #17 below.

It can be accessed at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/macomb.html> >>

Todd and list, Sorry I did not get a chance to really respond on this one since I have been away. However, there are some things I find wrong with this report. For instance we read:

"Both witnesses agree on all basic aspects of this sighting such as size (7-10 times larger than a star), shape (diamond), color (white/yellow-white), sky location (approx. 5 degrees above the horizon as measured on site using a hypso-protractor) and an azimuth of approx. 210 to 235 degrees from magnetic north."

What is the approximate diameter of a "star" for comparison? A star is a point source and really has no angular size. However, if we make a star around 10-20 seconds of arc, 7-10 times is less than the size of the moon. It has been my astronomical experience that people do not have a good feel for angular sizes. They will also often confuse size and brilliance. So what magnitude was the star used for comparison?

Reading Allan Hendry's book, we discover numerous people describe stars in this similar manner. According to Hendry, the following was reported about shapes of stars.

Included among these shapes are: discs and discs with domes ("like two plates put together" - case 322; "Elongated, big as a distant plane" - case 377; "dome on top and bottom" - for one and half hours in case 332), domes, "a plate with a hole in the center," vertically oriented small triangles, ovals, a football...even "teacups," "Mexican Sombreros," and bananas as large as the moon, shrinking back down to the size of a star."

On page 28 we see a drawing of a star drawn by witnesses that appears as a pyramid shape with the notation "Appeared to be slightly larger than a star".

In case #778, we see that the witnesses described Venus as being 25 feet in diameter.

Hendry writes about emotional reactions of witnesses. One of the most telling is case 975 where police officers referred to stars as "never seen anything like it all our lives".

To make the following statement, "Size estimates given by the witness, and object length, as determined using trigonometry and hypso-protractor readings, make the above mentioned possibilities unlikely candidates for the objectsâ€™ misidentification," is to ignore the possibility of misidentification. Then we have the problem with using data from interviews conducted over two weeks after the event! The interview was conducted in daylight when a better event would have been to do the interview at night when one could have seen the effects of the witnesses when confronted with the night sky. Had the interview been conducted at approximately 8:30 PM (although twilight probably would have been a problem), the approximate sky pattern would have been visible for the witnesses (with the exception for the planets and the moon being out of position).

The star Sirius (the brightest star in the nighttime sky) is an excellent candidate for this event. Did any of the witnesses report any bright stars in the area of the observation? There lack of mentioning such a bright star in their sketches indicates they were more than likely seeing a very bright star. The fact the moon was incorrectly identified in the sketches indicate we are dealing with no exact observations that can clearly rule out a celestial object. I also found the selection process for the potential candidates for celestial IFOs poor. Mars is too far to the north to even be a likely candidate.

Lastly, the age of the witnesses comes into question. How old were they? It almost sounds like they are early teens or pre-teens. While such witnesses should not be eliminated based on their age, this must be taken into account in obtaining really hard data. Why weren't the parents alerted to this unusual phenomena? What is more imagination than fact?

While I applaud some of the efforts of the investigator, it seems he took great pains to reinforce this is "unidentified" than solve the case. A more rapid response on his part and a recreation of the scene with the night sky could have confirmed the star Sirius.

Tim Printy

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 04:56:36 EDT  
Subject: Re: Investigation Posted Online  
Status:

Todd should be commended for carrying out a highly energetic investigation, even if we may disagree on the interpretation of its outcome. Certainly he has put a lot more meritorious effort into this case than do most UFO investigators. He has checked aircraft flight records, weather data, astronomy, FAA, satellite decays, gone onsite to interview the witnesses and their friends and family, made angular size, azimuth and elevation estimates with the witnesses -- how many other investigators can say they do the same?

We can consider this an excellent training exercise. And so we can critique the effort and draw some lessons.

Tim is quite right about angular size. The report of angular size 7-10 times that of a star is meaningless as a star is essentially a point source. The other data suggesting a size larger than the full moon cannot be relied upon coming as it does from 6th and 8th grade school children. They would need to be calibrated against lights in the sky of known or determinable angular size.

There is a question about the date. April 26 is given but no day of the week which would help reinforce the witness recall. The astronomical data is computed for the wrong date: If the sighting occurred at 9:30 PM (EDT) on April 26 that converts to 0130 hours UTC on April 27 (NOT 26), unless of course the sighting date is the one that is in error.

There are several problems with the azimuths: Azimuths were reported as about 210 to 235 degs Magnetic, with no explanation for the 25-degree spread, which presumably is due either to witness disagreement or two differing positions in the two successive appearances of the object. However, the map draws the two lines with about a 12-degree spread, from about 193 to 205 degs True. The magnetic declination for that location is only -7.05 degs, which is the correction applied to Magnetic azimuth to get True, hence the azimuths on the map would be about 200 to 212 degs Magnetic, which is still considerably different from 210-235 Magnetic.

There is no DURATION reported nor any interval between the two sightings. It seems short in duration and the intervening interval brief. Timed reenactments could give fair estimates and would be better than just asking witnesses to estimate off the top of the head (really just guesswork).

I have to agree with Tim that the position of Sirius, at 232 degs azimuth (about SW) and 13 degs elevation above the horizon, is the most likely candidate for IFO explanation. One witness drew in the sighting among a field of at least 5 "stars" labeled as such, and it's likely that the other lights interpreted as "aircraft" and "helicopter" are also stars surrounding Sirius. There is no reliable quantitative info about behavior or appearance

that would distinguish these additional objects from stars. Disappearance is likely due to hazy cloud cover which can come in without being noticed.

Brad

In a message dated 7/13/00 12:03:18 AM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 06/26/2000 1:00:08 AM Eastern Daylight Time,

tlemire@home.com writes:

<<

The investigative report has been posted online in regards to the sighting report that appeared in Filer's Files #17 below.

It can be accessed at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/macomb.html> >>

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It has been my astronomical experience that people do not have a good feel for angular sizes. They will also often confuse size and brilliance. So what magnitude was the star used for comparison?

Reading Allan Hendry's book, we discover numerous people describe stars in this similar manner. According to Hendry, the following was reported about shapes of stars.

Included among these shapes are: discs and discs with domes ("like two plates put together" - case 322; "Elongated, big as a distant plane" - case 377; "dome on top and bottom" - for one and half hours in case 332), domes, "a plate with a hole in the center," vertically oriented small triangles, ovals, a football...even "teacups," "Mexican Sombreros," and bananas as large as the moon, shrinking back down to the size of a star."

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In case #778, we see that the witnesses described Venus as being 25 feet in diameter.

Hendry writes about emotional reactions of witnesses. One of the most telling is case 975 where police officers referred to stars as "never seen anything like it all our lives".

To make the following statement, "Size estimates given by the witness, and object length, as determined using trigonometry and hypso-protractor

readings, make the above mentioned possibilities unlikely candidates for the objects' misidentification," is to ignore the possibility of misidentification. Then we have the problem with using data from interviews conducted over two weeks after the event! The interview was conducted in daylight when a better event would have been to do the interview at night when one could have seen the effects of the witnesses when confronted with the night sky. Had the interview been conducted at approximately 8:30 PM (although twilight probably would have been a problem), the approximate sky pattern would have been visible for the witnesses (with the exception for the planets and the moon being out of position).

The star Sirius (the brightest star in the nighttime sky) is an excellent candidate for this event. Did any of the witnesses report any bright stars in the area of the observation? Their lack of mentioning such a bright star in their sketches indicates they were more than likely seeing a very bright star. The fact the moon was incorrectly identified in the sketches indicate we are dealing with no exact observations that can clearly rule out a celestial object. I also found the selection process for the potential candidates for celestial IFOs poor. Mars is too far to the north to even be a likely candidate.

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unusual phenomena? What is more imagination than fact?

While I applaud some of the efforts of the investigator, it seems he took great pains to reinforce this is "unidentified" than solve the case. A more rapid response on his part and a recreation of the scene with the night sky could have confirmed the star Sirius.

Tim Printy

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Received: from lbmail9.listbot.com (lbmail9.listbot.com [204.71.191.7]) by rly-za01.mx.aol.com (v75.18) with ESMTP; Thu, 13 Jul 2000 03:02:47 -0400  
Received: (qmail 8798 invoked by uid 0); 13 Jul 2000 07:02:32 -0000  
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com  
Received: (qmail 22141 invoked from network); 13 Jul 2000 04:20:17 -0000  
Received: from imo-r10.mx.aol.com (152.163.225.10) by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 13 Jul 2000 04:20:17 -0000  
Received: from TPrinty@aol.com by imo-r10.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v27.12.) id j.31.775d530 (9678) for <.UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 13 Jul 2000 00:18:29 -0400 (EDT)  
From: TPrinty@aol.com  
Message-ID: <31.775d530.269e9d0b@aol.com>  
Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 00:18:19 EDT  
Subject: Re: Investigation Posted OnlineContent-Language: en

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 12:23:31 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>Date: 13 July 2000 02:33

Brad wrote:

>The best estimate of the origin of the IUR drawing is that  
>Arnold drew it on June 24/25, 1947, and possibly it is the  
>drawing Arnold made and showed Al Baxter at Yakima airport when  
>he landed right after the sighting. The drawing, partially  
>published by IUR with some artistic enhancements (heavier lines,  
>etc.), was done on the back of a large manila envelope of  
>Arnold's Great Western Co.

Brad,

Thanks. Arnold's notes are truncated in the published copy and I wondered if a copy which wasn't cropped might be available. Do we know where the original is now?

>The reason for this dating is that the 1800 mph figure on the  
>drawing dates from June 24/25 when he told the Chicago Tribune  
>his 1800 mph estimate...

That would make sense however, where is 1800 mph noted on this sketch? At the bottom, it looks like Arnold has drawn an arrow, then "1200".

>The last drawing you're asking about I think was published in  
>the Idaho Statesman on June 28, 1947, but I'll have to check my  
>files to be sure.

If that's not too much trouble, please. Can anyone decipher the notes therein? Was this sketch actually drawn by Arnold; if not, what was it based on?

For comparison, I've compiled a summary image showing Arnold's various drawings and this has been uploaded to:

[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn\\_comp.jpg](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn_comp.jpg)

To reiterate, at present it's believed these sketches are, in date order from left to right:

1. June 24/25, 1947. Possibly the drawing Arnold made and showed to Al Baxter at Yakima airport.
2. June 28, 1947. Published by the 'Idaho Statesman'.
3. Arnold's sketch which accompanied his 'official' report to the Air Force.
4. The artist's sketch which featured in Arnold's book.
5. An unverified sketch, apparently drawn by Arnold. Presently under investigation.

Does anyone know the exact date of Arnold's 'official' report and when the sketch and/or photograph which accompanied his book were first published?

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 08:35:55 EDT  
Subject: Re: Re: Investigation Posted OnlineStatus:

No text in message.

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 11:03:29 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Investigation Posted Online  
References: <6a.4aad914.269f11ab@aol.com>  
Status:

JamesOberg@aol.com wrote:

>  
> >  
> No text in message.  
>  
>

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-  
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James,

Unfortunately your message came with "No text". Or was this just a slip of the mouse? If not could you please resend.

Todd Lemire

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 12:52:18 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Investigation Posted Online  
References: <31.775d530.269e9d0b@aol.com>  
Status:

TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

- >
- > In a message dated 06/26/2000 1:00:08 AM Eastern Daylight Time,
- > tlemire@home.com writes:
- >
- > <<
- > The investigative report has been posted online in regards to the
- > sighting report that appeared in Filer's Files #17 below.
  
- > It can be accessed at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/macomb.html> >>
  
- > Todd and list, Sorry I did not get a chance to really respond on this one
- > since I have been away. However, there are some things I find wrong with
- > this report. For instance we read:
  
- > "Both witnesses agree on all basic aspects of this sighting such as size
- > (7-10 times larger than a star), shape (diamond), color (white/yellow-white),
- > sky location (approx. 5 degrees above the horizon as measured on site using a
- > hypso-protractor) and an azimuth of approx. 210 to 235 degrees from magnetic
- > north."
  
- > What is the approximate diameter of a "star" for comparison? A star is a
- > point source and really has no angular size. However, if we make a star
- > around 10-20 seconds of arc, 7-10 times is less than the size of the moon.
- > It has been my astronomical experience that people do not have a good feel
- > for angular sizes. The will also often confuse size and brilliance. So what
- > magnitude was the star used for comparison?

I agree with your statements concerning the lack of a comparative value in which to base the witnesses luminosity estimations but what else do we have to work with at this point? Both witnesses couldn't come up with a comparative brightness during the interview, and I didn't want to go too far in "suggesting" possible comparative explanations, other than the basic "headlight", "full moon", "star", etc.

- > Reading Allan Hendry's book, we discover numerous people describe stars in
- > this similar manner. According to Hendry, the following was reported about
- > shapes of stars.
  
- > Included among these shapes are: discs and discs with domes ("like two plates

- > put together" - case 322; "Elongated, big as a distant plane" - case 377;
- > "dome on top and bottom" - for one and half hours in case 332), domes, "a
- > plate with a hole in the center," vertically oriented small triangles, ovals,
- > a football...even "teacups," "Mexican Sombreros," and bananas as large as
- > the moon, shrinking back down to the size of a star."
  
- > On page 28 we see a drawing of a star drawn by witnesses that appears as a
- > pyramid shape with the notation "Appeared to be slightly larger than a star".
  
- > In case #778, we see that the witnesses described Venus as being 25 feet in
- > diameter.
- >
- > Hendry writes about emotional reactions of witnesses. One of the most
- > telling is case 975 where police officers referred to stars as "never seen
- > anything like it all our lives".
  
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- > object length, as determined using trigonometry and hypso-protractor
- > readings, make the above mentioned possibilities unlikely candidates for the
- > objects'™ misidentification," is to ignore the possibility of
- > misidentification. Then we have the problem with using data from interviews
- > conducted over two weeks after the event! The interview was conducted in
- > daylight when a better event would have been to do the interview at night
- > when one could have seen the effects of the witnesses when confronted with
- > the night sky. Had the interview been conducted at approximately 8:30 PM
- > (although twilight probably would have been a problem), the approximate sky
- > pattern would have been visible for the witnesses (with the exception for the planets
- > and the moon being out of position).

Again, I see the point you're making in the time lapse between the event and the interview. Also, I agree with you that another visit to the site should be made at the same approximate time the sighting occurred. There are many personal and other time factors involved as to why a second visit hasn't been made to the site. Mainly the fact I have a family, and am working 7 days a week.

- > The star Sirius (the brightest star in the nighttime sky) is an excellent
- > candidate for this event. Did any of the witnesses report any bright stars
- > in the area of the observation? There lack of mentioning such a bright star
- > in their sketches indicates they were more than likely seeing a very bright
- > star. The fact the moon was incorrectly identified in the sketches indicate
- > we are dealing with no exact observations that can clearly rule out a celestial object.
- I also found the
- > selection process for the potential candidates for celestial IFOs poor. Mars
- > is too far to the north to even be a likely candidate.

The star Sirius was included as one of several possible explanations of this event. There were stars described by one witness but no reference to the brightness of these stars was expressed by this witness. The selection process was purposefully an inclusive one. My inclusion of that planet would possibly account for actual azimuth bearings during the sighting rather than relying on "witness recall estimations" provided later. The elevation would've been correct for the 5 degree measurement taken on site. Although it may be a poor potential candidate it must be included as a possibility.

- > Lastly, the age of the witnesses comes into question. How old were they? It
- > almost sounds like they are early teens or pre-teens. While such witnesses
- > should not be eliminated based on their age, this must be taken into account
- > in obtaining really hard data. Why weren't the parents alerted to this
- > unusual phenomena? What is more imagination than fact?

The witness ages were 12 and 13 years old. Yes the mother was alerted after the sighting took place but did not view the object. The tape transcripts, which I didn't include within my website, show a definite influence on the children and predisposition towards the UFO phenomena by the mother. In my opinion there was a strong "lack of interest" displayed by the witnesses rather than strong imagination evident in this sighting.

- > While I applaud some of the efforts of the investigator, it seems he took
- > great pains to reinforce this is "unidentified" than solve the case. A more
- > rapid response on his part and a recreation of the scene with the night sky
- > could have confirmed the star Sirius.
- >
- > Tim Printy

I have to disagree with you on this point as the Sighting Evaluation is determined to be Borderline IFO, with my opinion that the object was some type of aircraft light, rather than a mistaken star with the size estimations being the decisive point in my determination. Where do you see the emphasis on the object being "unidentified"? Again, I state scheduling conflicts often prevent me from conducting my investigations when I desire to rather than when I have to. Another point to make is that often times, such as the case here, there was a delay in obtaining witness contact information, while a level of trust had to be developed between myself and the 2 witnesses as well as their mother before this information was made available to me. This point is further stressed especially when it involves children and the fact that a total stranger requests a visit to their residence.

Thanks for your feedback Tim and you've made some good points. I

have learned from them.

Sincerely,

Todd Lemire

Michigan UFO CENTRAL

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

P.S. I've posted the correct celestial information on my website as pointed out by Brad.

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 13:15:41 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Investigation Posted Online  
References: <67.6bade40.269ede44@aol.com>  
Status:

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

- >
- > >
- > Todd should be commended for carrying out a highly energetic investigation,
- > even if we may disagree on the interpretation of its outcome. Certainly he
- > has put a lot more meritorious effort into this case than do most UFO
- > investigators. He has checked aircraft flight records, weather data,
- > astronomy, FAA, satellite decays, gone onsite to interview the witnesses and
- > their friends and family, made angular size, azimuth and elevation estimates
- > with the witnesses -- how many other investigators can say they do the same?
  
- > We can consider this an excellent training exercise. And so we can critique
- > the effort and draw some lessons.

Thanks for the "virtual" pat on the back Brad.

- > Tim is quite right about angular size. The report of angular size 7-10 times
- > that of a star is meaningless as a star is essentially a point source. The
- > other data suggesting a size larger than the full moon cannot be relied upon
- > coming as it does from 6th and 8th grade school children. They would need to
- > be calibrated against lights in the sky of known or determinable angular size.

Could you expand on this a bit Brad. What would be some other useful comparative objects if the interview is done during the daytime? Also, I need mention here that size "arm length" size comparison charts were shown to both witnesses, which were in turn used for size estimate calculations. These do not appear on my website but were included in the report I turned in to MUFON.

- > There is a question about the date. April 26 is given but no day of the week
- > which would help reinforce the witness recall. The astronomical data is
- > computed for the wrong date: If the sighting occurred at 9:30 PM (EDT) on
- > April 26 that converts to 0130 hours UTC on April 27 (NOT 26), unless of
- > course the sighting date is the one that is in error.

Could you explain the pertinence of the "day of the week" statement as reinforcing witness recall? The sighting occurred on a Wednesday April 26, 2000. Are you referring to what the witnesses were doing previous to the sighting event and after? I don't quite understand. Or are you referring to size estimation? You're quite correct about the astronomical data.

I've posted the correct data on my website for April 27, 2000 UTC time. Thanks for bringing this to my attention.

- > There are several problems with the azimuths: Azimuths were reported as
- > about 210 to 235 degs Magnetic, with no explanation for the 25-degree spread,
- > which presumably is due either to witness disagreement or two differing
- > positions in the two successive appearances of the object. However, the map
- > draws the two lines with about a 12-degree spread, from about 193 to 205 degs
- > True. The magnetic declination for that location is only -7.05 degs, which
- > is the correction applied to Magnetic azimuth to get True, hence the azimuths
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- > considerably different from 210-235 Magnetic.

The 25 degree spread is due to two different viewing locations and the subsequent disappearance and reappearance of the object in a different position. I must admit that the mapping software used to draw these lines of sight is lacking, along with my plotting abilities. Any suggestions on the correct process of hand "redrawing" these lines of sight on the map would be greatly appreciated, rather than relying on software which provides no exact angular drawing capabilities.

- > There is no DURATION reported nor any interval between the two sightings. It
- > seems short in duration and the intervening interval brief. Timed
- > reenactments could give fair estimates and would be better than just asking
- > witnesses to estimate off the top of the head (really just guesswork).

No argument here, I should've gone through a complete re-enactment. Lesson learned... :)

- > I have to agree with Tim that the position of Sirius, at 232 degs azimuth
- > (about SW) and 13 degs elevation above the horizon, is the most likely
- > candidate for IFO explanation. One witness drew in the sighting among a
- > field of at least 5 "stars" labeled as such, and it's likely that the other
- > lights interpreted as "aircraft" and "helicopter" are also stars surrounding
- > Sirius. There is no reliable quantitative info about behavior or appearance
- > that would distinguish these additional objects from stars. Disappearance is
- > likely due to hazy cloud cover which can come in without being noticed.
- >
- > Brad

No arguments from me on the above point. Both the aircraft light and the Sirius explanations both fit.

Sincerely,  
Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 14:07:05 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

>

>Regarding:

>>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
>>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>>Subject: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>>Date: 12 July 2000 17:48

>Bruce wrote:

>>I do not recognize the drawing you have sent.

>Bruce,

>Thanks - when I reply to Brad's confirmation of same I'll add  
>some further details from the video.

>>However, it is amusing to see that it shows only the one "double  
>>crescent" type object and not the eight other "semicircular with  
>>convex rear" type. Why is that?

>Because there never were "eight other 'semicircular with convex  
>rear' type".

WHAT? see below

>>What is so special about the one object that it seems to get  
>>"most of the press"?

>Because it is in fact a depiction of the objects what Arnold  
>believed he observed.

ONE object!

>>Is it our natural tendency to separate out the "loner", the  
>>"special one" and ignore the multitudes?

>No, the answer is contained in the following, extracted from my  
>reply to some mail on the UpDates list:



>[START]

>>These sketches bear no relationship to the first on record by  
>>Arnold, in the Blue Book files, which do indeed look largely  
>>disk shaped.

>These sketches do however depict 'crescent-shaped', or 'bat-like'  
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SNIP

>

Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 14:07:49 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

>Regarding:

>>Date: Tue Jul 11 17:51:58 2000  
>>From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
>>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Brad wrote:

>>It looks interesting and the objects look like bat-like  
>>crescents. I'm not sure exactly how this helps anything.

>It can hopefully add to our overall understanding, however it  
>needs to be verified and dated first of all.

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>>Can you supply a transcript of this assertedly new Arnold  
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>As I said, it's very brief and may not be verbatim. It states:

>"A horribly bright light flashed. It lit up the cockpit and the  
>entire sky, it was like an explosion and this was on a bright  
>afternoon.

>And then it flashed a second time and I looked to my left and  
>\_there\_ was a row of very strange flying objects. They flew in  
>chaotic patterns and at more than 1200 miles an hour, twice as  
>fast as any airplanes".

<

AHA!! MOr e testimonial evidence for polished aluminum pelicans.

Note how many times Arnold has pointed out the  
brightness of the flashes.

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 15:03:07 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: Explosive Flash/Arnold Case  
Status: Mime-Version: 1.0

Bruce,

Yes, here Arnold is actually comparing the first flash to an explosive flash in terms of its brightness and shock effect on him. Very un-bird-like, unless we hypothesize explosive methane outbursts -- but even so the bird "exhaust" explosions would be aimed rearward and not in Arnold's direction until the end of the sighting (<facetious grin>).

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 13 Jul 2000 2:08:48 PM Eastern Daylight Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

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>>Date: Tue Jul 11 17:51:58 2000  
>>From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
>>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 15:05:29 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Bruce,

What James is trying to do is find one drawing of Arnold's that is most bird-like and then push it as "the" definitive depiction -- despite the fact there is an array of Arnold drawings covering a spectrum of shapes from a fat shield-like disk to a very slender bat-like crescent (which James likes).

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 13 Jul 2000 2:07:56 PM Eastern Daylight Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

>

>Regarding:

>>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

>>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>>Subject: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

>>Date: 12 July 2000 17:48

>Bruce wrote:

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>Thanks - when I reply to Brad's confirmation of same I'll add

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>These early descriptions are noted in my current Fortean Times  
>article:

SNIP

>

Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 15:27:06 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: Investigation Posted OnlineMime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Todd,

A few COMMENTS.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 13 Jul 2000 1:16:08 PM Eastern Daylight Time, Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com> writes:

<<

RB47Expert@aol.com wrote:

>

> >

> Todd should be commended for carrying out a highly energetic investigation,  
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> be calibrated against lights in the sky of known or determinable angular size.

Could you expand on this a bit Brad. What would be some other useful comparative objects if the interview is done during the daytime? Also, I need mention here that size "arm length" size comparison charts were shown to both witnesses, which were in turn used for size estimate calculations. These do not appear on my website but were included in the report I turned in to MUFON.

COMMENTS: Daylight comparisons of a nighttime sighting are very difficult for people to mentally transfer accurately. Paper comparisons of something seen in the sky are also difficult and usually tend to greatly overestimate angular sizes. The best comparison is to take the witnesses outside at night and look around for comparison



lights such as distant street lights, aircraft, stars, planets, etc., and have them compare angular size and brightness with what they remember. It's best to try to match brightnesses. BTW, it's possible that if they were shown Sirius low in the sky they might realize that's what they saw. But it's also possible to get a FALSE NEGATIVE, where they deny that Sirius looks like what they saw even if it in fact was Sirius (because cloud cover conditions change its appearance, it's not in the right direction at the right elevation angle, etc., from the night of the sighting). I had a Venus sighting when I was young, in which I recorded azimuth, ele!

!

vation, time, etc., and it looked like a moving triangle of light because of the motion of the thin haze when I observed through a telescope (but through plate glass which distorted the shape). Not until I calculated Venus' position did I discover what it was -- I thought the object's azimuth changed by about 7 degrees during the sighting but it was actually my measurement error and the azimuths exactly straddled Venus's position right in the middle of the range. The angular size was enlarged by the plate glass distortion, plus it's very difficult to estimate angular sizes of small objects or effective point-sources and these always tend to get overestimated. This is the nitty-gritty reality of measurement error and observational error in the field. This is why higher Strangeness is required otherwise a "UFO" label is made to hinge on one detail that could be in serious error.

- > There is a question about the date. April 26 is given but no day of the week
- > which would help reinforce the witness recall. The astronomical data is
- > computed for the wrong date: If the sighting occurred at 9:30 PM (EDT) on
- > April 26 that converts to 0130 hours UTC on April 27 (NOT 26), unless of
- > course the sighting date is the one that is in error.

Could you explain the pertinence of the "day of the week" statement as reinforcing witness recall?

COMMENTS: When a witness is recollecting something that occurred days earlier the normal anecdotal response is to say "It happened the night before last" or "It happened Wednesday night." I didn't see this in your report -- we found out the day of the week you did this or that investigative check, which is really irrelevant. A numeral date such as April "26" is subject to more witness error (do you know the number date every day of the week all the time? I don't always, and have to look it up) and to typos

The sighting occurred on a Wednesday April 26, 2000. Are you referring to what the witnesses were doing previous to the sighting event and after? I don't quite understand. Or are you referring to size estimation? You're quite correct about the astronomical data. I've posted the correct data on my website for April 27, 2000 UTC time. Thanks for bringing this to my attention.

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- > positions in the two successive appearances of the object. However, the map
- > draws the two lines with about a 12-degree spread, from about 193 to 205 degs
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The 25 degree spread is due to two different viewing locations and the subsequent disappearance and reappearance of the object in a different position. I must admit that the mapping software used to draw these lines of sight is lacking, along with my plotting abilities. Any suggestions on the correct process of hand "redrawing" these lines of sight on the map would be greatly appreciated, rather than relying on software which provides no exact angular drawing capabilities.

COMMENTS: How did you determine the 210 and 235-deg Magnetic bearings? Did you use a magnetic compass? Which one is which? Was the 210 angle the first or the second appearance? The 25-degree degree difference would seem to suggest large movement of the light, incompatible with a star, but more compatible with an aircraft. However, this depends on the accuracy of witness estimation of the object's location and in identifying it as the same object each time (could have been a different light), all of which is in some doubt. Note my remarks above on difficulties in estimating azimuth, even by a knowledgeable observer. Estimating elevation angles above the horizon is also quite difficult to get accurately.

- > There is no DURATION reported nor any interval between the two sightings. It
- > seems short in duration and the intervening interval brief. Timed
- > reenactments could give fair estimates and would be better than just asking
- > witnesses to estimate off the top of the head (really just guesswork).

No argument here, I should've gone through a complete re-enactment. Lesson learned... :)

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Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 21:21:16 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

James,

In a message dated Thu, 13 Jul 2000 7:28:17 AM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>Date: 13 July 2000 02:33

Brad wrote:

>The best estimate of the origin of the IUR drawing is that  
>Arnold drew it on June 24/25, 1947, and possibly it is the  
>drawing Arnold made and showed Al Baxter at Yakima airport when  
>he landed right after the sighting. The drawing, partially  
>published by IUR with some artistic enhancements (heavier lines,  
>etc.), was done on the back of a large manila envelope of  
>Arnold's Great Western Co.

Brad,

Thanks. Arnold's notes are truncated in the published copy and I wondered if a copy which wasn't cropped might be available. Do we know where the original is now?

COMMENTS: Original is at CUFOS. I will try to get a scanned JPG to you.

>The reason for this dating is that the 1800 mph figure on the  
>drawing dates from June 24/25 when he told the Chicago Tribune  
>his 1800 mph estimate...

That would make sense however, where is 1800 mph noted on this sketch? At the bottom, it looks like Arnold has drawn an arrow, then "1200".

COMMENTS: Even the IUR cover clearly shows 1800 with an arrow --> pointing to 1200. These were the figures Arnold gave the Chicago Tribune -- he calculated 1800

mph but arbitrarily reduced it to 1200 mph to allow for error (or maybe bad PR if the velocity was excessive).

>The last drawing you're asking about I think was published in  
>the Idaho Statesman on June 28, 1947, but I'll have to check my  
>files to be sure.

If that's not too much trouble, please. Can anyone decipher the notes therein? Was this sketch actually drawn by Arnold; if not, what was it based on?

COMMENTS: I think this is a drawing made by Arnold for Capt Emil J. Smith's sighting of July 4, 1947. The somewhat similar drawing I was thinking of is in the Boise Idaho Statesman for June 28, 1947.

For comparison, I've compiled a summary image showing Arnold's various drawings and this has been uploaded to:

[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn\\_comp.jpg](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/arn_comp.jpg)

To reiterate, at present it's believed these sketches are, in date order from left to right:

1. June 24/25, 1947. Possibly the drawing Arnold made and showed to Al Baxter at Yakima airport.

COMMENT: Partially published in IUR, with artist's touchups.

2. June 28, 1947. Published by the 'Idaho Statesman'.

COMMENT: See above. Incorrect. This did not appear in the Statesman so far as I know. This is of Capt E J Smith's objects.

3. Arnold's sketch which accompanied his 'official' report to the Air Force.

4. The artist's sketch which featured in Arnold's book.

5. An unverified sketch, apparently drawn by Arnold. Presently under investigation.

Does anyone know the exact date of Arnold's 'official' report and when the sketch and/or photograph which accompanied his book were first published?

COMMENTS: Best I can narrow down the date of Arnold's letter and drawings to the Army Air Forces (the USAF did not exist till Sept 18, 1947) is circa July 8-10, 1947. He sent a telegram mentioning the letter but the telegram is frustratingly undated as well.

The photo in his book was apparently based on a model made in 1947 or 1948. I can't document it. One of the clips you reprint from July 23, 1977, mentions Arnold's wife's necklace based on it.

Brad

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 21:42:41 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

James,

Your July Voyager Newsletter incorrectly states "Brad has expressed his conviction that Arnold's sighting remains a highly credible UFO case." I do not and have not for years. I think it's an IFO. And I do not believe in ETH. I have documented the existence of highly credible UFO cases, such as the RB-47 incident, recently endorsed in the COMETA report.

There is a degree of variance in Arnold's descriptions of his objects over the years. This might well be a normal perceptual and memory effect common to eyewitnesses of brief and unexpected events of unusual nature. The crescent shape and bat shape were mentioned by Arnold in 1947 and were reflected in the model/drawing that was done then. But before and afterward Arnold described and drew somewhat different shapes. In 1977 he called the objects "tadpole" shaped as well as "wraith" like.

Brad

In a message dated Thu, 13 Jul 2000 8:57:35 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

Regarding:

>>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
>>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>>Subject: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>>Date: 12 July 2000 17:48

Bruce wrote:

>He says several times, resembles a pie plate cut in half and  
>CONVEX TRIANGLE IN THE REAR (agrees with drawing in Air Force  
>letter).

Bruce,

Absolutely, yet this is distinctly different from his other claims.

>>Arnold didn't observe disk-shaped UFOs. Indeed, on at least two  
>>occasions he publicly acknowledged the flying saucer mythology:

>I know, I know. But he did observe semicircular craft with a

>CONVEX REAR

As above.

If Arnold recognised the bird-like profile as representing his observation, specifically highlights this by way of a photograph in his book and latterly confirms these were assuredly crescent-shaped objects, then we can only accept Arnold's confirmation.

>>In his book, Arnold relates how after the incident he stopped  
>>off at Yakima, on route to Pendleton, and it was there he told  
>>Al Baxter and fellow pilots about his sighting. Arnold further  
>>explains how after took off again, "I remembered that I had  
>>forgotten to mention the fact that one of these craft looked  
>>different from the rest, was darker and of a slightly different  
>>shape".

>ONE of them had a different shape.

Arnold never explains exactly how the shape was different. Again, this can't be significant to the crescent-shape described, as he says that's how all the objects looked.

>So now you think that 8 were double crescent shaped and one was  
>convex at the rear?

We really had to ask Arnold what exactly he was thinking.

>>It looks like Arnold isn't sure himself about any differences  
>>and there's nothing here which impacts on his initial reported  
>>statements that the objects resembled 'crescent-shaped planes'  
>>and were 'bat-like'.

>What? Seems to me Arnold is sure. He specifically compares most  
>of them to a tadpole shape with a protrusion at the rear  
>(compare Fred Johnson's description of having something  
>sticking out the rear that swung back and forth like a "big  
>magnet". Then he singles out a >particular one that was  
>different, the second from the last.

If he "couldn't quite positively determine if they were all the same design as this one I particularly noticed", then he's obviously not sure.

>Seems to me quite straightforward that most of the objects had a  
>convex rear (perhaps somewhat like the Trent object but more  
>exaggerated than on the Trent object).

No need for speculation, Arnold reportedly tells us, "the mysterious craft were shaped like crescents and appeared smooth



except for glass-like circles on top", which, as noted, is presumably why his wife's necklace was, "a miniature of the crescent-shaped saucer".

>>In short, we have considerable evidence why the artist's sketch  
>>accompanying Arnold's book is based on Arnold's sincere  
>>recollection of how these objects looked 'most of the time'  
>>(maybe during the gliding phase). In that 1977 interview, he  
>>confirms my conclusion and puts an end to any argument.

>I don't buy this at all. I would claim that we have plenty of  
>evidence that all but one object at [had?] a convex rear.

>Anyone else care to comment?

Kenneth Arnold seems to already have provided the definitive explanation.

Unless, of course, you think his testimony is unreliable.

How to reconcile this with the 'official' drawing he produced for the Air Force. I certainly can't and am only grateful I'm not trying to sustain this as a pivotal case for the premise that ET was here.

Just another fundamental anomaly to add to the list of those which have been identified and/or highlighted.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

---

—  
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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 22:08:11 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Several months ago I asked how big the objects would be in terms of pieces of tape or similar markers placed on the windshield of Arnold's plane...for comparison purposes, you could do it in your own car. I believe that Brad or Dr Maccabee stated that a rough equivalent would be something about 1/16th of an inch long at a distance of three feet...and the whole span of the nine objects would be something like 5 inches... the objects were just above the limit of resolution, so the whole controversy over these shape details seems moot, IMO...

The correct way to visualize the "objects" would be as tiny, scintillating glints of light, not birds, aircraft or anything comparable to an "object"...

Joel Carpenter

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Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 22:44:35 EDT  
Subject: Re: Investigation Posted OnlineStatus:

In a message dated 07/13/2000 12:53:13 PM Eastern Daylight Time, tlemire@home.com writes:

<<

I have to disagree with you on this point as the Sighting Evaluation is determined to be Borderline IFO, with my opinion that the object was some type of aircraft light, rather than a mistaken star with the size estimations being the decisive point in my determination. >>>

This is where we fundamentally disagree on the case. I feel that the size estimates are often a confusing point. Hendry showed that witnesses will make incorrect size estimates and 7-10X the size of a point source is probably not that large. Of course the size of an airplane light is not much larger than a point source from a distance. The fact the witnesses are 12 and 13 and were making sketches two weeks later also makes me wonder about their ability to accurately estimate size. If this is what you are using to make a decisive determination, I think you are putting too much weight upon it.

Tim Printy

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/imandi>

Date: Fri, 14 Jul 2000 11:33:45 EDT  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Status:

Joel,

It's much worse. The BEST or maximum angular size at the CLOSEST distance works out to LESS than 1/32 of an inch on a car windshield at three feet from the eye (2.6 arcminutes or 0.75 milliradian or 0.04 degree). In other words, during most of the sighting the objects were even smaller still. And the nine objects would have been spread over 8 inches on the windshield.

Because of difficulty establishing the initial sighting direction it is reasonable to estimate symmetry in appearance with disappearance, which would make the distances at those points about twice the closest distance, and the angular sizes therefore ONE HALF, or less than 1/64 inch on your windshield. And that is the WIDEST or horizontal dimension of the objects, which were 11 to 20 times THINNER still in vertical dimension (assuming Arnold could really even see such a thing which I doubt).

Tiny scintillating glints of light would be exactly correct. I agree that arguments over shape are moot if the objects were equivalent of less than 1/32 to 1/64 inch on a car windshield at three feet.

Brad

PS: The situation is much worse than even this because of the high angular velocity of the objects, about 2 degs/sec at closest approach, which would mean the objects moved horizontally about 3 times their width/length in the "flicker interval" of the eye, say it's 1/16 second (like typical movie cameras filming at 16 frames per second). I contend that this is absolutely impossible to see. Only by flashing enough light could any such tiny high speed objects be seen (if enough light registers on the retina it will be seen, it doesn't matter how fast or how small the object is, but it will be blurred and halated of course, no shape visible).

In a message dated 7/13/00 7:07:36 PM, ufx@mindspring.com writes:

<<

Several months ago I asked how big the objects would be in terms of pieces of tape or similar markers placed on the windshield of Arnold's plane...for comparison purposes, you could do it in your own car. I believe that Brad or Dr Maccabee stated that a rough equivalent would be something about 1/16th of an inch long at a distance of three feet...and the whole span of the nine

objects would be something like 5 inches... the objects were just above the limit of resolution, so the whole controversy over these shape details seems moot, IMO...

The correct way to visualize the "objects" would be as tiny, scintillating glints of light, not birds, aircraft or anything comparable to an "object"...

Joel Carpenter

---

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Return-Path: <[UFORL-return-2118-8364808@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL-return-2118-8364808@listbot.com)>

Received: from rly-za05.mx.aol.com (rly-za05.mail.aol.com [172.31.36.101]) by air-za05.mail.aol.com (v75\_b1.4) with ESMTP; Thu, 13 Jul 2000 22:07:36 -0400

Received: from lbmail11.listbot.com (lbmail11.listbot.com [204.71.191.9]) by rly-za05.mx.aol.com (v75.18) with ESMTP; Thu, 13 Jul 2000 22:07:20 -0400

Received: (qmail 25436 invoked by uid 0); 14 Jul 2000 02:07:00 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list [UFORL@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL@listbot.com)

Received: (qmail 9778 invoked from network); 14 Jul 2000 02:09:00 -0000

Received: from tisch.mail.mindspring.net (207.69.200.157)

by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 14 Jul 2000 02:09:00 -0000  
Received: from ws606a (1Cust164.tnt1.philadelphia.pa.da.uu.net  
[63.25.157.164])  
by tisch.mail.mindspring.net (8.9.3/8.8.5) with SMTP id WAA01084  
for <.UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 13 Jul 2000 22:07:14 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-ID: <000b01bfed38\$5d04cb50\$a49d193f@mindspring.com>  
From: "joel carpenter" <.ufx@mindspring.com>References:  
<200007132144.smss3j.11.30ahi43@osgood.mail.mindspring.net>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
Date: Thu, 13 Jul 2000 22:08:11 -0400  
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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Date: Mon, 17 Jul 2000 12:09:57 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Tuesday, July 11, 2000 09:35

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: List Mail and News Items

@

@

@ @

@ Some of you may have seen on the ListBot site that there would be  
@ a lengthy power-off disruption over the weekend.

@

@ Although their status report indicates no known mail delays,  
@ there are messages in the archive that haven't yet been  
@ distributed.

@

@ Not even sure if messages sent during the downtime would be  
@ retained by ListBot, I sent a further query re the Arnold sketch  
@ and although that has been distributed, the original still  
@ hasn't.

@

@ Doubtless, it will sort itself out as always.

@

@

@ In the meantime, a couple of items which might be of interest.

@

@



Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 10:54:32 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

REferring to object shape James wrote:

>How to reconcile this with the 'official' drawing he produced for  
t>he Air Force. I certainly can't and am only grateful I'm not  
>trying to sustain this as a pivotal case for the premise that ET  
>was here.

Tch Tch. Regardless of what the objects may have been I am  
glad I'm not trying to prove it was pelicans!!!!

DRAW A MAP!!!

INVENT SHINY PELICANS

---

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Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 10:55:57 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Brad wrote:

>It's much worse. The BEST or maximum angular size at the CLOSEST  
>distance  
>works out to LESS than 1/32 of an inch on a car windshield at three feet  
from  
>the eye (2.6 arcminutes or 0.75 milliradian or 0.04 degree). In other  
words,  
>during most of the sighting the objects were even smaller still. And the  
>nine objects would have been spread over 8 inches on the windshield.

Comment:

A bit less than a millimeter at one meter. Twenty years ago  
I could easily resolve 1 mm at 1 m. Twenty years ago!!!

---

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Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 11:39:13 EDT  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Status:

In a message dated 7/18/00 8:12:20 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

REferring to object shape James wrote:

>How to reconcile this with the 'official' drawing he produced for  
t>he Air Force. I certainly can't and am only grateful I'm not  
>trying to sustain this as a pivotal case for the premise that ET  
>was here.

Tch Tch. Regardless of what the objects may have been I am  
glad I'm not trying to prove it was pelicans!!!!

DRAW A MAP!!!

INVENT SHINY PELICANS

COMMENTS: Worse still, with the new drawing comes the new interview  
testimony from Arnold describing an EXPLOSIVE FLASH. This is making the  
Pelican Theory sound more and more like Phil Klass' facetious  
Rocket-Propelled Carrier Pigeon theory!

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Return-Path: <.UFORL-return-2123-8364808@listbot.com>

Received: from rly-zd05.mx.aol.com (rly-zd05.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.229])  
by air-zd02.mail.aol.com (v75\_b1.4) with ESMTP; Tue, 18 Jul 2000 11:12:20  
-0400  
Received: from lbmail1.listbot.com (lbmail17.listbot.com [206.132.79.207])  
by rly-zd05.mx.aol.com (v75.18) with ESMTP; Tue, 18 Jul 2000 11:11:43 -0400  
Received: (qmail 29582 invoked by uid 0); 18 Jul 2000 15:11:08 -0000  
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com  
Received: (qmail 12348 invoked from network); 18 Jul 2000 14:58:32 -0000  
Received: from ds-img-7.compuserve.com (HELO spdmbaaa.compuserve.com)  
(149.174.206.153)  
by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 18 Jul 2000 14:58:32 -0000  
Received: (from mailgate@localhost)  
by spdmbaaa.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.9) id KAA07282  
for UFORL@listbot.com; Tue, 18 Jul 2000 10:55:29 -0400 (EDT)  
Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 10:54:32 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <.brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch? charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline

>>

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Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 11:06:08 -0500

boundary="----\_=\_NextPart\_000\_01BFF0D1.F7B81732"

Status:

Invent shiny pelicans that can fly nonaerodynamically (so the reflections from the sun can actually rebound at the correct angle to strike Arnold's airplane).

We must realize that a flat disk or crescent would have to tilt at an impossible angle to reflect sunlight to Arnold's plane. That is, unless it had a flat paneled "canopy" like a B-29 had.

Take a look at the attached aircraft photos, and compare them to the Arnold sketches.

Due to the limitations of ListBot, I will send more posts with the other photos that won't fit here.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ @ -----Original Message-----

@ @ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ @ Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2000 09:55

@ @ To: UFO Research List

@ @ Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@ @

@ @

@ @ @ @

@ @ Referring to object shape James wrote:

@ @

@ @ >How to reconcile this with the 'official' drawing he produced for

@ @ t>he Air Force. I certainly can't and am only grateful I'm not

@ @ >trying to sustain this as a pivotal case for the premise that ET

@ @ >was here.

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@ @ Tch Tch. Regardless of what the objects may have been I am

@ @ glad I'm not trying to prove it was pelicans!!!!

@ @

@ @ DRAW A MAP!!!

@ @

@ @ INVENT SHINY PELICANS

@ @

@ @

@ @

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\p55s.jpg"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\p56s.jpg"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\p79s.jpg"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\akerman.jpg"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\yrb49s.jpg"

Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 12:07:57 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

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words,  
>during most of the sighting the objects were even smaller still. And the  
>nine objects would have been spread over 8 inches on the windshield.

Comment:

A bit less than a millimeter at one meter. Twenty years ago  
I could easily resolve 1 mm at 1 m. Twenty years ago!!!

And these figures are based on Arnold's own assumed sizes and  
range-to-object, is that correct?

What are the implications? Does it mean that they had to be  
closer/larger/slower than he assumed? Or just that the shape details must be  
his interpolations?

Joel Carpenter

---

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Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 11:14:21 -0500

boundary="-----\_=\_NextPart\_000\_01BFF0D3.1BF0B02C"

Status:

More shiny pelicans Part 1

-----X=@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 -----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2000 09:55

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@ DRAW A MAP!!!

@

@ INVENT SHINY PELICANS

---

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\b35-4.jpg"

Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\n-jb-1.jpg"



Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 11:18:31 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This suggests something I used to see on road trips. There were utility lines that were like flat shiny ribbons. They were twisted as they were strung from the power poles, and from a car, or from the air, they appeared to be a series of bright spots when the sun shone on them.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: joel carpenter [mailto:ufx@mindspring.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2000 11:08

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@

@ @

@

@

@ @

@ Brad wrote:

@

@ >It's much worse. The BEST or maximum angular size at the CLOSEST

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@ from

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@ Joel Carpenter

---

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Date: Tue, 18 Jul 2000 11:24:24 -0500  
boundary="----\_=\_NextPart\_000\_01BFF0D4.838D410E"  
Status:

Still more shiny pelicans Part 3 (?)

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
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Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----  
@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]  
@ Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2000 09:55  
@ To: UFO Research List  
@ Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
@  
@  
@ @  
@ Referring to object shape James wrote:  
@  
@ >How to reconcile this with the 'official' drawing he produced for  
@ t>he Air Force. I certainly can't and am only grateful I'm not  
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@ Tch Tch. Regardless of what the objects may have been I am  
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@ DRAW A MAP!!!  
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@ INVENT SHINY PELICANS  
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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\V-173K.jpg"

Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 03:38:00 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

By way of an overall response to some recent comments -

The simple question is; can it be evidenced that White Pelicans could be highly reflective. The answer is an unequivocal affirmative and, as there should be, we can locate reasons why our gregarious birds are particularly likely to exhibit this characteristic:

1. Firstly, these are not seagulls. They are the largest birds in North America, amongst the biggest in the world and have a relatively \_massive\_, predominately white, wing-span -

"One of the world's largest birds, the White Pelican weighs 5-8kg and has a wingspan up to 3m [10ft]".

Source:

<http://www.gov.ab.ca/env/fw/threatsp/pelican/des.html>

This equates to a large surface area of approximately 3m x 1m, or greater.

2. Their specularity is known to ornithologists (although, apparently not 'ufologists') and references include:

a) "When flying, they seem to 'sparkle' as the light plays off of their white and black feathers".

Source:

[http://dqh.arc.nasa.gov/info\\_services/econotes/Issue\\_03.shtml](http://dqh.arc.nasa.gov/info_services/econotes/Issue_03.shtml)  
[Unfortunately, it seems this is no longer on-line.]

b) "...a companion and I, sight-seeing among the bubbling mud geysers on the eastern side of the [Salton] sea, observed a hundred white birds manoeuvring majestically in the sky.

Then they soared into the blue until only the sun, glinting on white feathers, flashed their location".

Source: 'Pelican Profiles', National Geographical, November 1943.

A significant point, also from the above article, notes:

"As they alighted on the water, their identity became apparent. White Pelicans, sublime in flight, seemed ridiculous on foot. Glossy-white wings, stretching eight to almost ten feet, were tipped with black".

A cursory glance at my word processor's dictionary, reaffirms that "Glossy", means, "surface shine, lustre, shiny finish, polish, shine, sheen".

Bruce challenged: "INVENT SHINY PELICANS".

No need to imagine them; it's evident they already existed in 1943.

Why is their plumage glossy? Perhaps because "pelicans anoint themselves with oil that they squeeze from a gland in the skin at the base of their tail".

Source: 'The Life of Birds', by Sir David Attenborough, [page 53].

Also possibly a factor:

"The surface structure of the feathers may affect a bird's appearance in other ways. In certain birds, including pelicans, terns and petrels, some black pigmented feathers in the wings may in fact have a silvery appearance. The silver gleam is caused by light reflected from very long, fine, non-pigmented fibres in the feathers".

Source: 'Collins Encyclopaedia of Animals', [p 438].

It should now be clear why ornithologist Michael Price first suggested:

"There's another possible candidate species in the area at that time of year (sporadically) whose color, size, flight profile and proclivity for formation flight at sometimes quite high altitude would even more produce *\*every\** detail of the phenomenon which Arnold observed: a flock of non- or failed-breeder southbound White Pelicans. They'd have been large enough to visible for a good distance, they fly in formation, and if the light were reflecting just right off a large nearby glaciated peak, their comparatively vast white underwing area would reflect a *\*ton\** of light in exactly the pattern described by Arnold".

The emphasised specularity is duly noted.

Considering Arnold's report of an initial 'bright flash of light' in this context and taking into account he confirmed how

'perfect' the conditions were - "The sky and air was as clear as crystal" - any objective assessment must surely conclude there is a possibility that these reflections could \_conceivably\_ have come from a formation of uniquely large and reflective White Pelicans.

Brad accepts that the peak Arnold relied on as a distance marker was 'Little Tahoma' and although Brad has yet to provide any rationalisation which isn't blatantly refuted by Arnold's own statements, it's still a surprise to see this attributed 'explosion' quote being championed. Not only is it unverified as verbatim, or in fact genuine, I did explain it originates from a German video production and some caution about a translation from any original might be advisable.

Still, perhaps there have been so many anomalies exposed in this absolutely pivotal UFO case - the foundation of 'ufology' - and realising the factual evidence which correlates key aspects of Arnold's account with a formation of nine White Pelicans (in addition to the contemporary, nearby, aircrew's sighting of 'nine weaving discs', which turned out to be Pelicans), then any proverbial straws are understandably a blessed relief to be grasped.

As previously emphasised, after the initial flashes of light, Arnold's stated rationale was how he might be observing a formation of geese and the press reported he \_later\_ dismissed this on the grounds that geese wouldn't be flying so high, or travelling southwards. Any assertions about the objects' reflective capability are directly proportional to the question of how Arnold couldn't comprehend how ridiculous it was that these might be a formation of birds.

As I have highlighted before, it's known how spectacularly reflective White Pelicans can be from a considerable distance, even 'out of sight'. The National Geographic article recalls they 'flashed their location', which is comparative to Arnold's comments, from the early radio interview:

"I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier and against the snow on Mt. Adams as they were flashing".

"They seemed to flip and flash in the sun, just like a mirror"

"I could see them only plainly when they seemed to tip their wing, or whatever it was, and the sun flashed on them".

Infinitely more significant from that enigmatic German video

segment is the purported Arnold sketch. Brad is, regrettably, mistaken to suggest, if not accuse: "What James is trying to do is find one drawing of Arnold's that is most bird-like and then push it as "the" definitive depiction -- despite the fact there is an array of Arnold drawings covering a spectrum of shapes from a fat shield-like disk to a very slender bat-like crescent (which James likes)".

In truth, as evidenced by my recent queries on the UpDates list and even [ugh...] Usenet, I have merely been trying to locate the source of this video sketch. I also explained to those who may be interested, how Arnold's various depictions are confusing, yet that earliest of drawings - as featured on the IUR cover - shows one profile which I highlighted was consistent with his 'official' report to the Air Force. In doing so, I have simply commented how it's difficult to make sense of this evidence and we can only note how Arnold subsequently confirmed the 'crescent-shaped/bat or bird-like' profile was accurate.

Arnold's explosive geese are irrelevant if that sketch proves to be his.

If so, on the left it's identical to the renowned 'squat' profile of a gliding Pelican, On the right, he portrays a shape which is so obviously similar to a bird's [an alien spacecraft? I don't think so...]. For fun, I could easily match this to a White Pelican in no time - see the example on my web site [the comparative Pelican image is directly copied from a photograph - notice how both left and right wing tips match exactly!].

Bruce states, "I am glad I'm not trying to prove it was pelicans!!!!".

I would have thought of immeasurably more concern was papering over the chasms which support the premise of 'flying saucers'. I seem to recall you have written one or two books about their 'reality'.

I have long been aware of the intrinsic problems with Arnold's claims, as noted by Joel and Brad. Aside from all this, Brad staggeringly proclaims Arnold's sighting was of Identified Flying Objects.

Brad, can we clarify, identified as what?

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)



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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 12:50:01 EDT  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Status:

Hi Brian,

In Arnold's case, the sun was almost directly behind him, not at right angles to the objects as with your pelican. If pelicans can give specular (mirror) reflections, which I doubt, they would have to dive down or climb vertically to present a flat wing surface to Arnold -- this would ruin their linear 170-deg flight pattern to say the least.

Given the millions of pelicans out there surely someone would have movies or video of pelicans producing bright flashes like off a mirror. Why aren't there any known? Why isn't this alleged phenomenon known? It ought to be the subject of popular fascination -- birds like mirrors.

Brad

In a message dated 7/19/00 8:13:17 AM, brians@mdbs.com writes:

<<

-----Original Message-----

From: joel carpenter <ufx@mindspring.com>

Date: Wednesday, July 19, 2000 9:57 AM

Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

>>

>>

>> Now I have two BIG questions on this "Shiny pelican" problem:

>>

>> 1. Is there a mechanism that allows the flashes to be reflected back

>> at Arnold's plane?

I was recently on vacation in Florida and was driving over a bridge to the keys. The bridge ran north/south, and I was travelling due north.

The morning sun, about 20 degrees above the horizon, was to my right at almost a right angle to my car. Suddenly, to my left, and similarly at a right angle to my line of vision, I saw a bright flash, almost like a flash gun or the reflection off a mirror. As I looked, I saw a pelican wheeling away from me, about 150 yards away over the water.

Many bird feathers have a semi-transparent aspect to them. Given the roughly cylindrical shape of most feather elements, is it possible for them to have some kind of prismatic lensing effect (a kind of natural fresnel lens) under the circumstances I have mentioned? Perhaps certain combinations of incident light angle and angle of reflection could produce a mirror-like sparkle.

Unfortunately, my own observation was too brief to draw any conclusions, but for whatever it's worth, I offer it here.

Brian

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by air-zd05.mail.aol.com (v75\_b1.4) with ESMTP; Wed, 19 Jul 2000 11:13:17

-0400

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by sol.mdb.com (8.9.1b+Sun/8.9.1) with SMTP id KAA04650

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 19 Jul 2000 10:12:42 -0500 (EST)

Message-ID: <025601bff193\$75a81720\$71ab82cc@merry.mdb.com>

From: "Brian Straight" <.brians@mdb.com> Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 10:10:22 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:09:32 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

/

More shiny pelicans Part 1  
<

Strange thing about a pelican.  
It's beak can hold more than its bellycan.

Where are the beaks on these shiny pelicans?

---

—  
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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:09:37 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: FW: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Larry Robinsons wrote:

>Invent shiny pelicans that can fly nonaerodynamically  
>(so the reflections from the sun can actually rebound at  
t>he correct angle to strike Arnold's airplane).

>We must realize that a flat disk or crescent would have  
t>o tilt at an impossible angle to reflect sunlight to Arnold's  
>plane. That is, unless it had a flat paneled "canopy" like  
>a B-29 had.

It is interesting to note that Fred Johnson, prospecting  
in the Cascade Range near Mt. Adams (at about 5000 ft  
altitude) reported seeing these things that Arnold saw.  
They flew about 1000 ft above  
his altitude as he looked at them through a telescope.  
(He reported that his compass waved back and forth as the objects  
passed by). Johnson reported tha he last saw the objects  
standing on edge as they banked into a cloud.

This is quite an amount of tilt probably consistent  
with the needed tilt to reflect light toward Arnold.

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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:09:41 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Larry Robinson wrote:

>

This suggests something I used to see on road trips. There were utility lines that were like flat shiny ribbons. They were twisted as they were strung from the power poles, and from a car, or from the air, they appeared to be a series of bright spots when the sun shone on them.

<

POWER LINES! Explanation #16.  
Never thought of that!  
High tension power lines from Rainier to Adams. Amazing!

---

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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:09:45 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: FW: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Larry wrote:

>Still more shiny pelicans Part 3 (?)<

Aw, c'mon, Larry. We want at least Pelicans that  
can get a few feet off the ground.

---

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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:26:41 EDT  
Subject: Re: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Status:

You mean, where are their heads and necks? (Much larger than beaks.)

In a message dated 7/19/00 10:10:35 AM, brumac@compuserve.com writes:

<<

/

More shiny pelicans Part 1

<

Strange thing about a pelican.

It's beak can hold more than its bellycan.

Where are the beaks on these shiny pelicans?

---

—

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by air-ye04.mx.aol.com (v75\_b1.4) with ESMTP; Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:10:35 -0400  
Received: from lbmail9.listbot.com (lbmail9.listbot.com [204.71.191.7]) by  
rly-ye04.mx.aol.com (v75.18) with ESMTP; Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:10:20 -0400  
Received: (qmail 10935 invoked by uid 0); 19 Jul 2000 17:10:04 -0000  
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com  
Received: (qmail 17720 invoked from network); 19 Jul 2000 17:10:23 -0000  
Received: from ds-img-3.compuserve.com (HELO spdmgaac.compuserve.com)  
(149.174.206.136)  
by lb2.listbot.com with SMTP; 19 Jul 2000 17:10:23 -0000  
Received: (from mailgate@localhost)  
by spdmgaac.compuserve.com (8.9.3/8.9.3/SUN-1.9) id NAA04026  
for UFORL@listbot.com; Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:09:59 -0400 (EDT)  
Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 13:09:32 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <.brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch? charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline

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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 18:54:39 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Brian wrote:

>

>I was recently on vacation in Florida and was driving over a bridge  
>to the keys. The bridge ran north/south, and I was travelling due north.  
>The morning sun, about 20 degrees above the horizon, was to my right  
>at almost a right angle to my car. Suddenly, to my left, and similarly at  
>a right angle to my line of vision, I saw a bright flash, almost like a  
>flash gun or the reflection off a mirror. As I looked, I saw a pelican  
>wheeling away from me, about 150 yards away over the water.>

Are you certain the flash came from the bird, or did the flash merely  
attract  
your attention to the bird? Was there a boat with a windshield off in the  
distance?

If it was a wet pelican I can imagine it might produce a brief flash as  
water poured off it.

(Reflection from the water surface). A coating of water can give  
anything a glint.

How far away was it? Obviously not so far that you couldn't  
recognize it.

(I am assuming that one of Arnold's objects didn't happen to  
be passing by and caused the reflection..... and that no hot-shot  
jet jockey flew over your nose).

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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 18:54:42 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Larry wrote:

>2. At what distance do the angular sizes of pelicans and Arnold's  
observations coincide? Work this out and we could learn something.  
<

The angular size of the objects Arnold compared with the spacing between  
the outer engines  
of a DC-4 at a distance he estimated at 15 miles. Depending upon the  
actual  
angle of observation (was the plane northwest of Arnold?) the projected  
spacing  
of the engines could be about 60 ft. This corresponds to an angle of  
about  
0.76 radians (3/4 of a milliradian or 3/4 of a mm at 1 meter).  
If he verestimated the distance, then the angular size would be larger. For  
example  
at 10 miles the angular size would have been about 9/8 of a milliradian or  
slightly  
more than 1 mm at a meter.

If we use the LENGTH of a pelican (not the wingspan, since Arnold couldn't  
have  
seen the full wingspan unless the pelicans stretch their wings and tilted  
90 degrees from the ordinary horizontal orientation ) we have about 1 meter  
I guess, which would be at a distance of  $1\text{m}/(1\text{ mr})$  or 1 km about. or about  
0,6 miles. (Arnold would be about 40 seconds of flying time away from the  
pelicans)

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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 18:54:52 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

ames wrote:

>By way of an overall response to some recent comments -

>The simple question is; can it be evidenced that White Pelicans  
>could be highly reflective. The answer is an unequivocal  
>affirmative and, as there should be, we can locate reasons why  
>our gregarious birds are particularly likely to exhibit this  
>characteristic:

>1. Firstly, these are not seagulls. They are the largest birds in  
>North America, amongst the biggest in the world and have a  
>relatively \_massive\_, predominately white, wing-span ->

>"One of the world's largest birds, the White Pelican weighs 5-8kg  
>and has a wingspan up to 3m [10ft]".

>Source:>

><http://www.gov.ab.ca/env/fw/threatsp/pelican/des.html>>

>This equates to a large surface area of approximately 3m x 1m, or  
>greater.

MY RESPONSE: SO WHAT!!!

Arnold could only see the full effect of their size if he flew directly  
above or  
directly below them. However, according to your own scenario they would  
have  
been at nearly the same height as Arnold. Hence, unless they tilted so  
their wingspan  
was vertical, he would only see a projected view of them when they had  
their  
wings fully stretched. Previously I have estimated that the depression  
angle  
could have been as large as 2 degrees (placing DISTANT objects, 20 miles  
away, at the about altitude of the higher peaks south of Mt. Rainier). A  
3 m wingspan  
viewed at a slant angle of 2 degrees appears to be only  $3 \sin 2 = 0.1$  m.  
If the objects  
were at Arnold's height then the projected area would be zero.  
How much would a bird tilt while flying a nominally straight line?

When the wings flap up and down, how far to they go?  
These are questions that must be answered before we can estimate the apparent

size (angular size) of the bird as seen by Arnold. But to suggest that the area would be 3 m by 1 m is taking the maximum possible when the birds are flying "on edge."

>2. Their specularity is known to ornithologists (although, >apparently not 'ufologists') and references include:

Reflectivity would be a better term. A specular reflector, by definition, has at most a tiny diffuse component. A specular reflector has an optically smooth or continuous surface (which could be a curved surface). That means from moving from one portion of the surface to another at a distance of a wavelength of light from the first you change in surface "height" by no more than, say, 1/10 of the wavelength of light. When this is true you have a "mirror" surface.

No matter how you describe it, a bird's surface is not "optically smooth", being created by numerous independent curved surface reflectors, all much larger than or comparable to (in size) a wavelength of light (feathers).

>a) "When flying, they seem to 'sparkle' as the light plays off of >their white and black feathers".

So what! Glancing light from curved bird surface can give a glint.  
So what!

>b) "...a companion and I, sight-seeing among the bubbling mud >geysers on the eastern side of the [Salton] sea, observed a >hundred white birds manoeuvring majestically in the sky.

>Then they soared into the blue until only the sun, glinting on >white feathers, flashed their location".

Not surprising. Sun glint. Near alignment between the direction to the birds and the direction to the light source (sun). Grazing incidence of the light? Even black paper has a forward gloss or seen or glint. Also, were these birds several miles away as required in your scenario (draw a map) or were they only hundreds or a few thousand feet away?

>"As they alighted on the water, their identity became apparent. >White Pelicans, sublime in flight, seemed ridiculous on foot.

>Glossy-white wings, stretching eight to almost ten feet, were  
>tipped with black".

>A cursory glance at my word processor's dictionary, reaffirms  
t>hat "Glossy", means, "surface shine, lustre, shiny finish,  
>polish, shine, sheen".

Yeah, sure. Once again, under particular lighting conditions that do NOT  
apply in the Arnold case, one can see a glint from a CROW, to say nothing  
of  
a pelican.

>Bruce challenged: "INVENT SHINY PELICANS".

>No need to imagine them; it's evident they already existed in  
>1943.

>Why is their plumage glossy? Perhaps because "pelicans anoint  
>themselves with oil that they squeeze from a gland in the skin at  
t>he base of their tail".

Even if a bird took a bath in oil it wuld not be a specular reflector.  
However, I wuld concede that a bird with a wet surface could, under  
proper lighting conditions, reflect more light toward an observer than  
would a dry bird. (Consider, for example the difference in reflectivity  
of wet and dry roads.) Perhaps Arnold's "birds" has just left the bird  
bath.

>Also possibly a factor:

>"The surface structure of the feathers may affect a bird's  
>appearance in other ways. In certain birds, including pelicans,  
>terns and petrels, some black pigmented feathers in the wings may  
>in fact have a silvery appearance. The silver gleam is caused by  
>light reflected from very long, fine, non-pigmented fibres in the  
>feathers".

Yes, yes, yes.... see above. Still not like reflection in a mirror.

>It should now be clear why ornithologist Michael Price first  
>suggested:

>"There's another possible candidate species in the area at that  
>time of year (sporadically) whose color, size, flight profile and  
>proclivity for formation flight at sometimes quite high altitude  
>would even more produce \*every\* detail of the phenomenon which  
>Arnold observed: a flock of non- or failed-breeder southbound  
>White Pelicans. They'd have been large enough to visible for a  
>good distance, they fly in formation, and if the light were

>reflecting just right off a large nearby glaciated peak, their  
>comparatively vast white underwing area would reflect a \*ton\* of  
light in exactly the pattern described by Arnold".

>The emphasised specularity is duly noted.

This paragraph is loaded with conjecture by a ornilogist who exaggerates. "Every" detail? Well, first, draw a map (bet he didn't do that). Next, to imagine that the birds could reflect light from a glaciated peak and to have such a reflection be BRIGHTER THAN THE LIGHT FROM THE PEAK ITSELF... is, how shall I put it... .... naive. You can NEVER have more light reflected even from a mirror than is incident on the mirror. A mirror reflection of the sun cannot be brighter than the direct

sunlight. A reflection from a diffuse surface, even if there is a "sheen or glint"

cannot be greater than the intensity of th light hitting it. Therefore one can deduce

the following:

IF ARNOLD SAW BRILLIANT FLASHES FROM BIRDS THAT WERE REFLECTING LIGHT FROM MOUNTAIN SNOW/GLACIERS, HE SHOULD HAVE

REPORTED \*\*\*EVEN BRIGHTER\*\*\* STEADY LIGHT REFLECTED FROM THE

MOUNTAIN SNOW/GLACIERS. Did Arnold report a more or less steady light hitting his plane that was reflected from the glaciers? NO.

So, my advice is to totally forget this line of reasoning.

>Considering Arnold's report of an initial 'bright flash of light'

>in this context and taking into account he confirmed how

>'perfect' the conditions were - "The sky and air was as clear as

>crystal" - any objective assessment must surely conclude there is

>a possibility that these reflections could \_conceivably\_ have

>come from a formation of uniquely large and reflective White

>Pelicans.

The sky conditions have nothing to do with this is the birds are nearby as you require. At 20 miles the mountain glaciers would appear about 1/2 as

bright as the horizon sky. Birds reflecting ONLY light from mountain glaciers/snow

would appear less bright than the glaciers themselves.

Birds reflecting sunlight MIGHT appear abou twice as bright as the mountain glaciers if the birds were close enough TO BE RESOLVED BY THE EYE.

I have already calculated all this. To repeat what I have published before:

//////////



FROM THE ABOVE ABSTRACTS FROM MY BRIGHTNESS CALCULATIONS  
ONE FINDS:

the brightness of reflection from a nearby white pelican surface would be comparable to the brightness of the horizon sky (maybe 4 x brighter) and comparable to the brightness of the snow on Mt. Rainier ( maybe 2 x brighter) and NOWHERE NEAR AS BRIGHT AS A MIRROR REFLECTION FROM A SURFACE OF MANY SQUARE METERS EVEN IF THE MIRROR WERE 20 MILES AWAY. (Note that Arnold compared the brightness of the reflection to that of a welding arc!)

//////////

>Still, perhaps there have been so many anomalies exposed in this  
>absolutely pivotal UFO case - the foundation of 'ufology' - and  
>realising the factual evidence which correlates key aspects of  
>Arnold's account with a formation of nine White Pelicans (in  
>additional to the contemporary, nearby, aircrew's sighting of  
>'nine weaving discs', which turned out to be Pelicans), then any  
>proverbial straws are understandably a blessed relief to be  
>grasped.

There is also factual evidence which "anti correlates" with a formation of 9 pelicans. For example, DRAW A MAP.....which you REFUSE to do!

And try as you might, you can't convince me that pelicans reflect like mirrors or that anyone could compare the brightness of a pelican seen under the conditions of Arnold's sighting (sun high and behind; pelicans several miles away at about the height of the observer) with the brightness of the sun reflected in a mirror or a welding arc.

Recall Arnold's FIRST impression was NOT of geese but that an aircraft had passed very close to his aircraft, reflecting a lot of sunlight into his cabin.

Before you get "blessed relief" by grasping at straw pelicans I suggest you try  
ex-lax.

>As previously emphasised, after the initial flashes of light,  
>Arnold's stated rationale was how he might be observing a  
>formation of geese

WHOA THERE! His initial reaction after the initial flash of light was another airplane. Metal surface. Reflective. Nearby. For him, an instantaneous and logical explanation. Bright flashes from geese was not a logical explanation.

>and the press reported he \_later\_ dismissed  
t>his on the grounds that geese wouldn't be flying so high, or  
t>ravelling southwards. Any assertions about the objects'

r>eflective capability are directly proportional to the question  
>of how Arnold couldn't comprehend how ridiculous it was that  
>these might be a formation of birds.>

I'm sure he could have dismissed geese on several grounds and  
that he only pointed out a couple to the press.

Had they been geese that were not recognized initially, then he  
would have realized they were geese after several minutes of  
flying. DRAW A MAP

>As I have highlighted before, it's known how spectacularly  
>reflective White Pelicans can be from a considerable distance,  
>even 'out of sight'. The National Geographic article recalls they  
'>flashed their location', which is comparative to Arnold's  
>comments, from the early radio interview:>

Even "out of sight?" How far away is "out of sight?"  
Did anyone compare the pelican reflection with a welding arc?  
(Note: from my experiments with sunlight reflected on mirrors at a distance  
I can confirm the validity of the comparison with a welding arc)

>"I could see them against the snow, of course, on Mt. Rainier and  
>against the snow on Mt. Adams as they were flashing".

>"They seemed to flip and flash in the sun, just like a mirror">

GOT THAT, JAMES? LIKE A MIRROR!

>"I could see them only plainly when they seemed to tip their  
>wing, or whatever it was, and the sun flashed on them".

<Arnold's explosive geese are irrelevant if that sketch proves to  
<be his.

<If so, on the left it's identical to the renowned 'squat' profile  
<of a gliding Pelican,

Does a gliding pelican have its wingspan vertical.....  
or horizontal?

On the right, he portrays a shape which is  
<so obviously similar to a bird's [an alien spacecraft? I don't  
think so...]. For fun, I could easily match this to a White  
<Pelican in no time - see the example on my web site [the  
<comparative Pelican image is directly copied from a photograph  
<- notice how both left and right wing tips match exactly!].<

<

<Bruce states, "I am glad I'm not trying to prove it was  
<pelicans!!!!".<

<I would have thought of immeasurably more concern was papering  
<over the chasms which support the premise of 'flying saucers'. I  
<seem to recall you have written one or two books about their  
<'reality'.<

A known phenomenon, in this case pelicans, has to obey known laws of physics.... or, another way to put it is that it has known characteristics.

WE don't know what "unknown flying objects:" may be capable of, but we do know what pelicans are capable of. I am glad I am not trying to argue that there are pelicans capable of flying considerably faster than 50 miles

an hour (DAM)\* or that can cause extremely bright sunlight reflections at distances  
of several miles (under the optical conditions of Arnold's flight)

\*DAM = Draw A Map

---

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Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 21:02:59 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Arnold & Angular SizeMime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Since Arnold directly measured the angular size using a Dzus fastener or cowl tool held up against the sky while he looked at the objects, we do not need to speculate or depend on guesswork about the distance to the DC-4 he also used for comparison. We have his measurement. He reported the objects were 100 feet if at 20-25 miles. That comes out exactly the same as the figure from the DC-4 comparison as computed by Bruce -- about 0.76 to 0.9 milliradian. Since Arnold eventually settled on a 23-mile figure for the distance within that range, this would be about 0.8 milliradian angular size (about 0.05 deg or 2.8 arcminutes). There is no basis to speculate about a much larger angular size based on figures Arnold never gave.

In a message dated Wed, 19 Jul 2000 6:55:35 PM Eastern Daylight Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

Larry wrote:

>2. At what distance do the angular sizes of pelicans and Arnold's observations coincide? Work this out and we could learn something.

<

The angular size of the objects Arnold compared with the spacing between the outer engines of a DC-4 at a distance he estimated at 15 miles. Depending upon the actual angle of observation (was the plane northwest of Arnold?) the projected spacing of the engines could be about 60 ft. This corresponds to an angle of about 0.76 radians (3/4 of a milliradian or 3/4 of a mm at 1 meter). If he overestimated the distance, then the angular size would be larger. For example at 10 miles the angular size would have been about 9/8 of a milliradian or slightly more than 1 mm at a meter.

If we use the LENGTH of a pelican (not the wingspan, since Arnold couldn't have seen the full wingspan unless the pelicans stretch their wings and tilted 90 degrees from the ordinary horizontal orientation ) we have about 1 meter I guess, which would be at a distance of  $1\text{m}/(1\text{ mr})$  or 1 km about. or about 0.6 miles. (Arnold would be about 40 seconds of flying time away from the pelicans)

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Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 09:10:57 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: joel carpenter [mailto:ufx@mindspring.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2000 09:57

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@

@ @

@

@

@ > @ >

@ > Now I have two BIG questions on this "Shiny pelican" problem:

@ >

@ > 1. Is there a mechanism that allows the flashes to be reflected back

@ > at Arnold's plane? (Remember that the birds have to be

@ flying a course

@ > that allows a map to be drawn. Use the one I drew as an example.)

@ > The apparent specular reflection would have to be reflected

@ in the right

@ > direction to reach Arnold's plane.

@ >

@ > BTW, I found a BIG flaw in my map. Halfway through the sighting, the

@ > objects should have appeared to exchange positions, with the last

@ > one becoming the leader, and start flying backwards.

@ >

@ > 2. At what distance do the angular sizes of pelicans and Arnold's

@ > observations coincide? Work this out and we could learn something.

@ >

@ > ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O<

@ <-88 ----

@ > Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

@

@

@

@ Larry -

@

@ You have him looking out the right window -- don't you think he turned

@ \*south\*, i.e. parallel to the course of the objects, and

@ looked out his

@ \*left\* window?

@

@ Joel Carpenter

But then the objects would have turned northbound, not southbound.

What is the speed limit for metallized pelicans?

---

—  
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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/imandi>

Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 09:13:38 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2000 12:10

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@

@ @

@

@ /

@

@ More shiny pelicans Part 1

@ <

@

@ Strange thing about a pelican.

@ It's beak can hold more than its bellycan.

@

@ Where are the beaks on these shiny pelicans?

Below resolution?

---

-  
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Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 10:04:57 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This one (the Vaught V-173) flew, starting in 1942. I even have a record of Charles Lindbergh flying one. And this was the first heavier than air aircraft that could hover for long periods (point it straight up). It was the F-5U that never flew.

The Vaught V-173 had just propellers. The F-5U had jet engines between the propellers, next to the cockpit. I have two photos of the F-5U, but they are too large for ListBot to send.

The confusion comes from a UFO book that shows a picture of the V-173 on the ground, but labels it as the F-5U.

<http://www.flug-revue.rotor.com/FRTypen/FRV-173.htm>

<http://www.stud.uni-hannover.de/user/67700/f5u.htm>

<http://www.hyperscale.com/gallery/skimmer.htm>

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2000 12:10

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: FW: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@

@ @

@ Larry wrote:

@

@ >Still more shiny pelicans Part 3 (?)<

@

@ Aw, c'mon, Larry. We want at least Pelicans that

@ can get a few feet off the ground.

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Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 16:19:17 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu>  
>To: "'UFO Research List'" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
>Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 09:13:38 -0500

Larry wrote:

>> From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]  
>> Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2000 12:10  
>> To: UFO Research List  
>> Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

>> Where are the beaks on these shiny pelicans?

>Below resolution?

Larry,

I have mentioned before that on video footage I've watched, you couldn't see their normally prominent beaks. I hope to capture some still images from this later today.

Another fact I noted early in discussions is that when flying, White Pelicans carry their heads back and resting between their wings. One reference is 'Birds of the World', by Oliver L. Austin Jr. [page 42], which states, "In flight, pelicans carry their heads well back on their shoulders, with the long beak resting on the folded neck".

Here's a photo which illustrates this profile:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/pelican.jpg>

As with many photographs of aircraft, this doesn't demonstrate the scale and it must be remembered these are approx 3m [10ft] wingspans.

Arnold claims to have viewed the nine objects from above and this is what he depicts in the various sketches. As hardly anyone would ever be in a position to photograph these birds from overhead, it's proved impossible so far to locate a comparative image.

However, when it was first suggested by ornithologists that a formation of pelicans had strikingly similar flight characteristics to Arnold's objects and I then discovered how, in flight, these birds carry their heads "well back", I immediately realised this was comparative to the bird-like profile Arnold confirmed. The 'centre-spot' he shows appears to be consistent with the positioning of this bird's head as viewed from above. It's certainly not inconsistent, I know that.

I'm about to upload the aircraft photograph you forwarded and which was too large for an attachment - I'll provide further details shortly. I'll also fully explain the reasoning why Arnold could not have witnessed nine aircraft.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 11:36:37 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

> >

> This one (the Vought V-173) flew, starting in 1942. I even have a  
> record of Charles Lindbergh flying one. And this was the first  
> heavier than air aircraft that could hover for long periods (point it  
> straight up). It was the F-5U that never flew.

>

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> between the propellers, next to the cockpit. I have two photos of  
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>

> <http://www.flug-revue.rotor.com/FRTypen/FRV-173.htm>

>

> <http://www.stud.uni-hannover.de/user/67700/f5u.htm>

>

> <http://www.hyperscale.com/gallery/skimmer.htm>

no, no, no, no, NO! The Vought V-173 could NOT hover with its 125 hp engines, and the XF5U-1 did NOT HAVE JET ENGINES. Those are cooling fans for the normal radial piston engines. And even though it had ten times the horsepower, the XF5U-1 couldn't have hovered either. With a shaft turbine it could have, but it was never developed.

I think I see what you're trying to get at, Larry, but I sincerely believe that there were no squadrons of supersonic flying wings or flapjacks shooting around Washington in 1947. The flight logs for the Northrop B-35 and B-49 wings are published in the recent Pape book on the Northrop wing projects, and it's clear that they never left California (other than for special trips such as the PR flight to Washington DC in early 1949.) There never were nine flightworthy ones in any case. I think that if you want to prove that the Arnold objects were aircraft you have to stick to conventional ones -- maybe P-80 jets. But I'd hate to fly with guys that had the kind of technique that the pilots of the Arnold objects had.

Joel Carpenter

---

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Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 12:05:34 EDT  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Status:

James,

Arnold never "claimed" viewing the objects "from above"!!!! Where are you getting this stuff? He always stated that the objects were at about his altitude or on his horizon and he told McDonald in Nov 1966 that their altitude actually increased to 13,000 feet at the end of the sighting (whereas Arnold was at about 9,500 ft).

Brad

In a message dated 7/20/00 8:36:57 AM, [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk) writes:

<<

Regarding:

>From: "Robinson, Larry" <[lrobins@indiana.edu](mailto:lrobins@indiana.edu)>

>To: "'UFO Research List'" <[UFORL@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL@listbot.com)>

>Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

>Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 09:13:38 -0500

Larry wrote:

>> From: bruce maccabee [<mailto:brumac@compuserve.com>]

>> Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2000 12:10

>> To: UFO Research List

>> Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

>> Where are the beaks on these shiny pelicans?

>Below resolution?

Larry,

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James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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by air-yc03.mail.aol.com (v75\_b1.4) with ESMTP; Thu, 20 Jul 2000 11:36:57  
-0400

Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com (lbmail3.listbot.com [204.71.191.36]) by  
rly-yc02.mx.aol.com (v75.18) with ESMTP; Thu, 20 Jul 2000 11:36:36 -0400

Received: (qmail 70222 invoked by uid 0); 20 Jul 2000 15:37:40 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

Received: (qmail 1687 invoked from network); 20 Jul 2000 15:19:51 -0000

Received: from latimer.mail.uk.easynet.net (195.40.1.40)

by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 20 Jul 2000 15:19:51 -0000

Received: from voyager (ufoworld.easynet.co.uk [212.134.251.233])

by latimer.mail.uk.easynet.net (Postfix) with SMTP id DDBB35387A

for <.UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 20 Jul 2000 16:17:59 +0100 (BST)

Message-ID: <004201bff25d\$e6aad960\$e9fb86d4@voyager>

From: "James Easton" <.voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>References:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F61A@newjersey.exchange.indian  
a.edu>

Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 16:19:17 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

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Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 17:07:26 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Arnold described one of the objects as "very wraith-like looking".

Any ideas what exactly he meant by this?

[What was - in the US and in 1947 - perceived as a 'wraith'?]

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 13:14:24 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

James wrote:"

>

Arnold claims to have viewed the nine objects from above and this is what he depicts in the various sketches. As hardly anyone would ever be in a position to photograph these birds from overhead, it's proved impossible so far to locate a comparative image.

<

Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 13:16:19 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Message text written by "UFO Research List"

>

What is the speed limit for metallized pelicans?

<

metallized pelicans tend to sink like a lead balloon....  
but while flying, we are told, they can "scream by" at 50 mph  
top speed. Whether they can do this speed at 2 miles altitude  
I do not know. we have been assuming they can.

---

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Date: Thu, 20 Jul 2000 13:36:36 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en      UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,  
                                 UFO-SIGHTINGS <UFO-SIGHTINGS-L@living.rootsweb.com>,  
                                 "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
Subject: Paper Presented by Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
Status:

An interesting paper has been made available to Michigan UFO CENTRAL written by Richard Spalding - Senior Engineer at Sandia Labs in New Mexico titled "Ion-Based Conductions in the Atmosphere - A Geophysical Explanation for Atmospheric Enigmas". It can be viewed in its entirety at the link listed below.

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/ibconduct.html>

Although there are some points of the paper that I disagree with, it does show an interest in this phenomena by a reputable government employee and scientist. His hypothesis, if ever proven, could also narrow down our search, and help concentrate our efforts, in studying those cases that defy his hypothesis. Overall his work is interesting.

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"We would rather, I suspect, fear the unknown than convert it to the known. What we may fear more deeply than the unknown itself is the prospect of actually knowing it. Happily for all of us there are people like yourself who refuse to be bound by such mass refusal of reality, who are not afraid to seek and learn."

Coral Lorenzen : Flying Saucers - The Startling Evidence of The Invasion from Outer Space

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Date: Fri, 21 Jul 2000 10:33:27 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Here's how the confusion starts. These were my sources:

This site says the F-5U flew in 1942:

<http://www.fsb.hr/~ah951096/avi/vought.html>

This page says there WAS a jet version:

[http://www.tje.net/para/news/military\\_disks.htm](http://www.tje.net/para/news/military_disks.htm)

This page is quite informative, but it says only one v-173 was built, and I have photos of two different ones.

<http://www.vought.com/sfcmv/sf173/sf173.html>

This site says the V-173 was developed after WW II:

<http://www.farshore.force9.co.uk/naziinfo.htm>

This page says the F-5U flew secretly, and jet versions were designed. It also says the Air Force let the flying saucer craze with its extraterrestrial hypothesis continue to hid its own development of disc planes.

<http://www.theporthole.co.uk/hufos/disc.html>

This site says the XF-5U was operational:

<http://www.ufomind.com/ufo/updates/1998/nov/m16-003.shtml>

I think this was where I read the v-173 hovered, but the link to the article is gone now:

<http://www.flug-revue.rotor.com/FRheft/FRH9801/FR9801in.htm>

Would you believe a FOO factor?

[http://www.vought.com/y40-50/prod\\_40/prod\\_40.html](http://www.vought.com/y40-50/prod_40/prod_40.html)

Here it is without the horizontal tailplanes. There is language in here that could make someone think it could hover, related by the test pilot:

[http://www.vought.com/y40-50/prod\\_40/prod\\_40.html](http://www.vought.com/y40-50/prod_40/prod_40.html)

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ no, no, no, no, NO! The Vought V-173 could NOT hover with its 125 hp  
@ engines, and the XF5U-1 did NOT HAVE JET ENGINES. Those are  
@ cooling fans for  
@ the normal radial piston engines. And even though it had ten times the  
@ horsepower, the XF5U-1 couldn't have hovered either. With a  
@ shaft turbine it could have, but it was never developed.

Actually, I was just commenting on the number of disk and crescent  
shaped aircraft around in 1947. I have actually seen the v-173 that is at  
the Smithsonian. But they restored it as the version without the horizontal  
tailplanes for some reason.

However, the small angular size now poses a question in the Kenneth  
Arnold case:

Is the perceived shape entirely due to halation? If so, why couldn't these  
be  
conventional planes, either propeller or jet, below Arnold's resolution,  
reflecting sunlight enough to produce an expanded image?

Take a private plane with an overwing, and let the sun bounce from  
the front of the fuselage. Add the wing. Halation would expand it  
into a crescent shape.

@

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Date: Fri, 21 Jul 2000 17:15:47 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Halation rounds images, doesn't create sharper lines or crescents. Jets or aircraft just below visual resolution would be at even greater distance than 23 miles and hence higher speed than 1800 mph.

In a message dated Fri, 21 Jul 2000 4:20:27 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

<SNIP>

However, the small angular size now poses a question in the Kenneth Arnold case:

Is the perceived shape entirely due to halation? If so, why couldn't these be conventional planes, either propeller or jet, below Arnold's resolution, reflecting sunlight enough to produce an expanded image?

Take a private plane with an overwing, and let the sun bounce from the front of the fuselage. Add the wing. Halation would expand it into a crescent shape.

@

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Date: Sat, 22 Jul 2000 01:09:11 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce wrote:

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>

>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

>Date: 20 July 2000 19:20

>>James wrote:

>>Arnold claims to have viewed the nine objects from above and

>>this is what he depicts in the various sketches. As hardly

>>anyone would ever be in a position to photograph these birds

>>from overhead, it's proved impossible so far to locate a

>>comparative image.

>

Date: Sun, 23 Jul 2000 01:40:01 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Looks like I may have come across another account of Arnold's - it's confirmed as his own voice and apparently taped from a TV program - in which he claims:

"I could see way off to the right, coming in the vicinity of Mt. Baker, a whole chain-like string of very... of aircraft..."

That's a different story!

Now, the objects were first noticed "way off to the right" and not, as stated elsewhere, to his left.

This could make sense and explain some things which I suspected were possible.

As previously noted, we have quite different versions of where Arnold actually was and his heading when the objects had first been noticed.

It's been a long time since I trusted the scenario depicted in his 'official' report, where Arnold states he was on a heading for Yakima and had been cruising for "two or three minutes" when the encounter unfolded.

In the radio interview, Arnold claims:

"I had made one sweep in close to Mt. Rainier and down one of the canyons and was dragging it for any types of objects that might prove to be the Marine ship, uh, and as I come out of the canyon there, was about 15 minutes, I was approximately 25 to 28 miles from Mt. Rainier, I climbed back up to 9200 feet and I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier".

In the report, he states:

"Unable to see anything that looked like the lost ship, I made a 360 degree turn to the right and above the little city of Mineral, starting again toward Mt. Rainier. I climbed back up to an altitude of approximately 9,200 feet.

[...]

I trimmed out my airplane in the direction of Yakima, Washington, which was almost directly east of my position and simply sat in my plane observing the sky and the terrain.

[...]

I hadn't flown more than two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash reflected on my airplane.

In his book, he recalls:

"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft".

If he was in fact coming out of a turn over Mineral, then the objects could at first have been seen "way off to the right".

It changes so much, though.

I had wondered if this is exactly what happened. Arnold was coming out of a turn near Mineral, noticed the bright flashes way off to the right and - depending on how wide his turn was - he eventually flew at right angles to them, before turning his plane "around"/"sideways". Arnold must have believed they passed the 'jagged peak' on Mt. Rainier quite early in the observation, as it wasn't until the objects left Rainier that he began to 'clock' them. By this time, as they had apparently disappeared behind a peak on the mountain, Arnold would have assumed they were far distant, as he confirms.

I also wondered if the DC-4 might have been responsible for the initial flash(es), although Arnold seemed satisfied they all came from those nine objects.

Still, unless we believe that Arnold made a gross mistake in this specific account, what do we make of it?

The interview is in Real Audio format and can be heard at:

<http://www.iufomrc.com/arnold.htm>

Maybe someone can date it.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Sat, 22 Jul 2000 23:52:07 EDT  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold TestimonyStatus:

Maybe if we had a full transcript and info on where this came from we could date it. It sounds much more likely Arnold simply misspoke and meant to say "left."

In a message dated 7/22/00 5:39:09 PM, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<<

Looks like I may have come across another account of Arnold's -  
it's confirmed as his own voice and apparently taped from a TV  
program - in which he claims:

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[...]



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<http://www.iufomrc.com/arnold.htm>

Maybe someone can date it.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <[UFORL-return-2157-8364808@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL-return-2157-8364808@listbot.com)>

Received: from rly-zd03.mx.aol.com (rly-zd03.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.227])  
by air-zd01.mail.aol.com (v75\_b1.4) with ESMTP; Sat, 22 Jul 2000 20:39:09  
-0400

Received: from lbmail12.listbot.com (lbmail12.listbot.com [204.71.191.10])  
by rly-zd03.mx.aol.com (v75.18) with ESMTP; Sat, 22 Jul 2000 20:38:41 -0400

Received: (qmail 9345 invoked by uid 0); 23 Jul 2000 00:38:20 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list [UFORL@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL@listbot.com)

Received: (qmail 20607 invoked from network); 23 Jul 2000 00:40:18 -0000

Received: from chalfont.mail.uk.easynet.net (195.40.1.44)  
by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 23 Jul 2000 00:40:18 -0000

Received: from voyager (ufoworld.easynet.co.uk [212.134.251.233])  
by chalfont.mail.uk.easynet.net (Postfix) with SMTP id C0E47F813C  
for <.UFORL@listbot.com>; Sun, 23 Jul 2000 01:38:33 +0100 (BST)  
Message-ID: <000b01bff43e\$8ac3ca20\$e9fb86d4@voyager>  
From: "James Easton" <.voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>References:  
<200007201314\_MC2-ACF2-242A@compuserve.com>  
<003501bff371\$10aeac00\$13c628c3@voyager>  
Subject: New Kenneth Arnold Testimony  
Date: Sun, 23 Jul 2000 01:40:01 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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Date: Sun, 23 Jul 2000 22:43:49 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

James wrote:

>  
>In the radio interview, Arnold said, "they seemed to flip and  
>flash in the sun, just like a mirror, and, in fact, I happened to  
>be in an angle from the sun that seemed to hit the tops of these  
>peculiar looking things in such a way that it almost blinded you  
>when you looked at them through your plexiglass windshield".

>These 'flashes' were apparently observed throughout the sighting  
>- how do we equate this with the objects always being in a  
>position where the sun reflected from them?

>In that interview he added, "I could see them only plainly when  
>they seemed to tip their wing, or whatever it was, and the sun  
>flashed on them".

>Yet, that was also when the reflection had been 'almost  
>blinding'.

YUes, and it clear that at th instant of the flash he likely was  
temporarily  
blinded at a small spot on his retina.

HOWEVER.... (1) the TILTING could give him a view of the TOP  
surface even if they were about at his level (UNLIKE {PELICANS THAT  
DON'T "TILT"}) at times when there was not perfect alignment with the sun  
(2) in other words, there could have been tilts which did NOT result  
in a bright solar reflection. At these times he could have seen an  
outline of the objects.

How much tilt? I have presented this before. The sun was 30 degrees  
down from Zenith or 60 up from the horizon. Therefore a 30 degree tilt  
of a normally horizontal flat surface could reflect the sunlight  
back toward the sun. Another 30 degrees of tilt would cause the  
reflection

to go 60 degrees down from the sun (figure it out: mirror turns the ray of  
light twice as fast as the mirror turns). 60 degrees down from the  
sun would be horizontal or, in this case, basically toward Arnold  
(nearly at the altitude of the objects). Thus I would suggest that the  
objects tilted by as much as 60 degrees.

>In his 'official' report, Arnold claimed, "These objects being  
>quite far away, I was unable for a few seconds to make out their  
>shape or their formation. Very shortly they approached Mt.

>Rainier, and I observed their outline against the snow quite  
>plainly".>

>There seem to be contradictions - could he see them "quite  
>plainly", or only when the sun flashed on them and how was this  
>possible if he was almost blinded every time the opportunity  
>arose?

I agree there seems a contradiction. However, we do not know,  
as he did not state, that there was a bright reflection EACH time  
an object tilted. There may have been tilts without reflection  
But, lets suppose each tilt did result in a reflection. While the  
object was tilting there would be a period of time BEFORE the  
reflection occurred when Arnold could see an object silhouetted  
against the mountain. For example, if the object had to tilt to  
60 degrees to make a reflection, then all the time as it approached  
60 degrees Arnold could, one presumes, see the verall shape.  
AFTER the reflection he might not be able to see the shape becuase  
of temprary flash blindedness.  
when he could see the outline, then he could

>>In his sketches he presents a top view because, I believe, the  
>>objects tilted so much he was able to see the top or the basic  
>>overall shape.

>Birds do not 'tilt'. ;)

WE AGREE ON SOMETHING.

And since I have indicated a measure of the required tilt in the paragraph  
above, I guess we would have to reject birds!

(Note: if th top of a saucer were curved or had a "bubble canopy or  
cockpit" or something, then the required angle of tilt MIGHT be less.  
It all depends upon what was the largest reflecting surface and how it  
was oriented when the saucer was flying level (the angles of the  
surface elements... iof there were "surface elements").

>Some time ago I was driving in the region near Klamath Lake in  
>southern Oregon, travelling north along the west shore of a large  
>lake, where white pelicans are resident. It was mid day, with the  
>sun behind me. Out of a cloudless blue sky a very large and  
>bright white amorphous shape suddenly appeared for a few seconds,  
t>hen disappeared completely. A few seconds later it appeared  
>again, slightly different in shape, only to disappear. As an  
>experienced biologist I recognized the pattern as that which is  
.produced by some flocking birds and schooling fish, turning in >  
unison. This produces alternately bright reflection from the full>  
>body and extended wings, followed by almost complete invisibility  
>when the animals are seen "head on" or in narrow profile. This is  
>often seen in starlings, phalaropes, and shorebirds when large

>groups are in flight. But I had never seen very large birds like  
>white pelicans doing this. The size of the amorphous shaped cloud  
>and apparent distance were difficult to grasp.>

>As I watched, I could make out individuals. They turned in  
>precise unison, giving the visual effect of a single huge object.  
>There were about 150 individuals in the group, and when I first  
>saw the "cloud" it was nearly five miles away!  
>[End]

>Excellent! As a long-time skeptic of "flying saucers" I found  
>this very perceptive. Only once have I seen white pelicans flying  
>high at a distance in clear sky [in Boise, Idaho in 1989 or  
>thereabouts] and their initial appearance created a brief moment  
>of "what on earth is THAT?" I was on the ground at the time, and  
>I know birds. Thus after intense scrutiny I could discern their  
>true shapes and natures, but to the untrained eye, saucers could  
>well have been perceived.  
>[End]

>[Not all ornithologists are sceptics!]

>There is some interesting data here, especially in that first  
>reply (and not only in relation to the Arnold case). We'll see  
>what else transpires.

>In the symposium speech, Arnold recalled, "And actually they  
>disappeared behind a sharp projection on Mt. Rainier in the snow  
>field to my eyesight and since I knew approximately where I was,  
f>lying of course toward the mountain, I knew where they had  
>passed. I thought my judgement and my clocking could be within  
>reasonable limits as to about how fast they were going".>

>"I knew where they had passed".

>Apparently not, as he couldn't rationalise this 'peak' later.

>"I thought my judgement and my clocking could be within  
>reasonable limits as to about how fast they were going".

>Not if this perception was quite mistaken and the result of a  
>deceptive observation.

>I did note he added, "to my eyesight"; was he implying this is  
>what seemed to have happened? Obviously, they could not  
f>leetingly have passed out of sight behind Little Tahoma.>

>Could we now have an explanation why the objects, if of course a  
>formation of AWP's, momentarily 'disappeared'.

Are you suggesting that a flight of pelicans, while traveling southward, suddenly turned toward Arnold so that he was getting a "head on" look and at that time they seemed to disappear from view?

But, even if so, this still requires a simple proof that the dynamics could work.  
DRAW A MAP.

And, by the way, Arnold's FIRST or INITIAL observation was of a bright flash on his airplane. At that time hypothetical pelicans would have been a mile or more away. How could they possibly cause a flash on his airplane that could be so bright he would immediately think of a nearby passage of an aircraft?

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Date: Sun, 23 Jul 2000 22:44:00 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: New Kenneth Arnold Testimony  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

James wrote:>

Still, unless we believe that Arnold made a gross mistake in this specific account, what do we make of it?

<

I believe he made a "gross" mistake. just as he made a mistake when he said he made a 360 degree turn.... obvious nonsense because such a turn would have him continuing to head westward away from Mt. Rainier.

People have been known to "misspeak" or misunderstand.  
Sometimes I have been told, while driving to turn left and I am thinking of something else and absent mindedly start to turn right and my wife yells

,.... no, no, the OTHER left!!..

That certainly does not mean that I don't know right from left....  
(I think.... I have been told that when I hold my right hand out, palm down, my thumb points toward my left hand....  
that's easy!)

Anyway, I suspect that the explanation for his statement is that he momentarily got mixed up.

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Date: Mon, 24 Jul 2000 10:35:31 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

See inserted text:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Sunday, July 23, 2000 21:44

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@ @

@ James wrote:

@ >

@ HOWEVER.... (1) the TILTING could give him a view of the TOP

@ surface even if they were about at his level (UNLIKE {PELICANS THAT

@ DON'T "TILT") at times when there was not perfect alignment

@ with the sun

@ (2) in other words, there could have been tilts which did NOT result

@ in a bright solar reflection. At these times he could have seen an

@ outline of the objects.

@ How much tilt? I have presented this before. The sun was

@ 30 degrees

@ down from Zenith or 60 up from the horizon. Therefore a 30

@ degree tilt

@ of a normally horizontal flat surface could reflect the sunlight

@ back toward the sun. Another 30 degrees of tilt would cause the

@ reflection

@ to go 60 degrees down from the sun (figure it out: mirror

@ turns the ray of

@ light twice as fast as the mirror turns). 60 degrees down from the

@ sun would be horizontal or, in this case, basically toward Arnold

@ (nearly at the altitude of the objects). Thus I would

@ suggest that the

@ objects tilted by as much as 60 degrees.

snip

@

@ >Birds do not 'tilt'. ;)

@ WE AGREE ON SOMETHING.

Now I don't agree. We have seagulls here, and I have seen bank angles

on them as high as 75 degrees in a tight turn. So birds do tilt. But they don't tilt while flying in a straight line. But their wings might tilt while they are flapping. But I still can't imagine, even as bright as seagulls and pelicans are, that they could light up an airplane with a specular reflection, unless a diffraction effect was responsible.

@ And since I have indicated a measure of the required tilt in  
@ the paragraph  
@ above, I guess we would have to reject birds!  
@ (Note: if the top of a saucer were curved or had a "bubble canopy or  
@ cockpit" or something, then the required angle of tilt MIGHT be less.  
@ It all depends upon what was the largest reflecting surface and how it  
@ was oriented when the saucer was flying level (the angles of the  
@ surface elements... if there were "surface elements").

I have also eliminated the Granville Brothers' Gee Bee, because of the difficulty of getting 9 of them together. But I just found out that there was a racing class of under-190-cu-in single-engine planes at the time (I saw one such race of tiny little planes in 1957).

BTW, in my earlier post, I was assuming that only the canopy was halating, and that the wings of a plane were sticking out beyond the halation to produce the observed shape.

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Date: Tue, 25 Jul 2000 15:20:50 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status: O

Regarding:

>Date: Jul 19 2000 11:21:32 EDT  
>From: "Brian Straight" <brians@mdbs.com>  
>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Brian wrote:

>I was recently on vacation in Florida and was driving over a  
>bridge to the keys. The bridge ran north/south, and I was  
>travelling due north. The morning sun, about 20 degrees above  
>the horizon, was to my right at almost a right angle to my car.  
>Suddenly, to my left, and similarly at a right angle to my line  
>of vision, I saw a bright flash, almost like a flash gun or the  
>reflection off a mirror. As I looked, I saw a pelican wheeling  
>away from me, about 150 yards away over the water.

Brain,

An interesting account and much appreciated.

I was wondering if anyone would, intentionally or otherwise, have an opportunity to observe their specularity and flight characteristics first-hand.

Your sighting was low and over water. Image how reflective they might appear on a glorious sunny day, in perfect visibility and against a backdrop of snow-covered, white mountains. Viewed on the 'horizontal', their wing movements and any reflections coming from the slow flapping (apparently 1.3 times per second) of that large, glossy, predominately white expanse, would be particularly evident.

Almost like a flash gun, or mirror reflection, you say.

This agrees with all other evidence I've looked at and I think we may have underestimated just how 'brilliant' these huge birds can be.

>Many bird feathers have a semi-transparent aspect to them.

>Given the roughly cylindrical shape of most feather elements, is  
>it possible for them to have some kind of prismatic lensing  
>effect (a kind of natural fresnel lens) under the circumstances  
>I have mentioned? Perhaps certain combinations of incident light  
>angle and angle of reflection could produce a mirror-like  
>sparkle.

Unquestionably, this is something I've observed on many occasions.

Ufologists would benefit from becoming reasonably familiar with birds and their characteristics, especially large migratory species which might be responsible for UFO reports.

For example, even at night, White Pelicans can be highly reflective, as Ann Johnson, on the CompuServe 'Birders' forum, confirmed: "I can attest to the reflectiveness. When we were in South Texas last spring, a small flock was migrating after dark. The gleam in the moonlight was most evident".

I recently watched and taped a 'UFO' related documentary on satellite TV and which featured some of Jose Escamilla 's copious camcorder footage. There was video taken, near Roswell during 1991 if I recall, of objects which Escamilla declares are a formation of flying saucers, each one 30 foot in diameter, or some such nonsense. It is in fact a typical V-shaped formation of white birds - although difficult from the brief film to make out whether they are swans, pelicans, or snow geese.

Of course, you would never convince Jose (or many other ufologists) about this explanation!

However, you can see how specular these birds are, resembling, indistinctly shaped, anomalous mirrors in the sky, especially when they 'flutter'.

Anyway, although I can't locate a photo of White Pelicans taken from any considerable distance, I have come across one showing various formations or 'skeins' of migrating snow geese, taken in North America. These fly in formation similar to White Pelicans and the photo gives some appreciation about related perspectives of size and distance, etc. By a reasonably accurate comparison, White Pelicans are twice as large as snow geese. See:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/arnold/geese.jpg>

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 25 Jul 2000 15:15:52 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

James wrote:

>

>Brian wrote:

>>I was recently on vacation in Florida and was driving over a  
>>bridge to the keys. The bridge ran north/south, and I was  
>>travelling due north. The morning sun, about 20 degrees above  
>>the horizon, was to my right at almost a right angle to my car.  
>>Suddenly, to my left, and similarly at a right angle to my line  
>>of vision, I saw a bright flash, almost like a flash gun or the  
>reflection off a mirror. As I looked, I saw a pelican wheeling >  
>away from me, about 150 yards away over the water.

>Brain,

>An interesting account and much appreciated.

>I was wondering if anyone would, intentionally or otherwise, have  
>an opportunity to observe their specularity and flight  
>characteristics first-hand.

>Your sighting was low and over water. Image how reflective they  
>might appear on a glorious sunny day, in perfect visibility and  
>against a backdrop of snow-covered, white mountains. Viewed on  
>the 'horizontal', their wing movements and any reflections coming  
>from the slow flapping (apparently 1.3 times per second) of that  
>large, glossy, predominately white expanse, would be particularly  
>evident.

>Almost like a flash gun, or mirror reflection, you say.

>This agrees with all other evidence I've looked at and I think we  
>may have underestimated just how 'brilliant' these huge birds can  
>be.

I wonder if the proximity of the bird to the water could be a clue here.

(We are always looking for clues, aren't we?)

If the bird had just taken off from being on the water or diving in to get  
a fish

or whatever, it could have (a) created a momentary "sheet" of water falling  
from

it and/or (2) could have gotten wet. IN the case of (1) the water could momentarily create a bright reflection of sunlight. IN the case of (2) the water on the bird could increase its reflectivity (depending upon the thickness of the hypothetical water layer) and make it almost specular for a short time.

(SNIP)

>I recently watched and taped a 'UFO' related documentary on  
>satellite TV and which featured some of Jose Escamilla's copious  
>camcorder footage. There was video taken, near Roswell during  
>1991 if I recall, of objects which Escamilla declares are a  
formation of flying saucers, each one 30 foot in diameter, or  
>some such nonsense. It is in fact a typical V-shaped formation of  
>white birds - although difficult from the brief film to make out  
>whether they are swans, pelicans, or snow geese.

I don't know what video you are referring to and I wonder how an image that appears circular (if it does appear circular) could have a V shape. BUT aside from Escamilla's film.... whatever it shows... I was struck by your comment: "each one 30 foot in diameter or some such nonsense." Are you suggesting that the basic idea of a 30 ft diameter "flying saucer" is, by itself, nonsense? I thought that that was what one was trying to prove, whether or not such things exist. Do you rule out the possibility as nonsense a priori?

If so, how do you handle the report on the April, 1950 White Sands movie film which included a triangulation that showed there were 30 diameter objects traveling at high speed at an altitude of 150,000 ft over the White Sands Proving Ground? Was this nonsense? Or were pelicans of those days able to fly at 150,000 ft?

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Date: Tue, 25 Jul 2000 17:00:46 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

James, Bruce & List,

Since there must be millions of pelicans flying around, let's see some movies or video of "flash gun" sun reflections off of them, so "blindingly bright" as to be almost like "arc light" (Arnold). Such a spectacular effect would surely be the staple of National Geographic, Discovery Channel and BBC nature or science programs. It should be a well-known and well-STUDIED phenomenon to ornithologists who have spent their lives studying birds -- and not some poetic off-handed remark without any scientific investigation. I am puzzled as to why we don't have such solid documentation despite your (James') contacts with top ornithologists.

If pelicans "slowly flap" at about 1.3 beats per second, then how do we reconcile this with Arnold's data indicating that each object only flashed about once every 9 seconds (or about 0.1 beat per second)? That would be too slow to fly wouldn't it?

Also, I think Bruce earlier pointed out that the distance to such bird observations is much, much less than was possible with Arnold. Here the distance was estimated by Brian at about 150 yards. If Arnold had been at that distance from pelicans he would have overtaken them in his 110 mph plane in about 3 SECONDS!!!!

If pelicans have to get that close in order to reflect enough sunlight in order to appear "Arnold brightness," then inverse-square law tells us that at the initial remote range of about 6 miles that James has previously mentioned, they would have been about 5,000 times dimmer than at 150 yards. How on earth could they have "lit up" Arnold's plane from there????

I second Bruce's comment about the April 27, 1950, White Sands theodolite film and triangulation incident.

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 25 Jul 2000 3:26:30 PM Eastern Daylight Time, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

James wrote:

>

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>>bridge to the keys. The bridge ran north/south, and I was  
>>travelling due north. The morning sun, about 20 degrees above  
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>may have underestimated just how 'brilliant' these huge birds can  
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comment: "each one 30 foot in diameter or some such nonsense."  
Are you suggesting that the basic idea of a 30 ft diameter "flying saucer"  
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prove,  
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nonsense  
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If so, how do you handle the report on the April, 1950 White Sands movie  
film which included a triangulation that showed there were 30 diameter  
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White Sands Proving Ground? Was this nonsense?  
Or were pelicans of those days able to fly at 150,000 ft?

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 02:05:10 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Jul 24 2000 11:33:50 EDT

>From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu>

>Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Larry wrote:

>We have seagulls here, and I have seen bank angles on them as  
>high as 75 degrees in a tight turn. So birds do tilt.

Larry,

My 'objection' was to the word 'tilt', in Bruce's comment that,  
"I believe, the objects tilted so much he was able to see the top  
or the basic overall shape".

This implies, as Bruce would intentionally do, a mechanical  
device. ;)

Yes, of course birds will frequently make turns and bank at sharp  
angles.

>But they don't tilt while flying in a straight line. But their  
>>wings might tilt while they are flapping.

White Pelicans are the most erratic, weaving flyers I now know of  
- rarely do they seem to fly in a straight line!

>But I still can't imagine, even as bright as seagulls and  
>pelicans are, that they could light up an airplane with a  
>specular reflection, unless a diffraction effect was  
>responsible.

It depends if this ever actually happened.

There's no question that in all other respects, the evidence  
indicates these nine unidentified "objects were simply White  
Pelicans:

1. They flew in an echelon formation, which was also chain-like  
and resembled a kite-tail blowing in the wind. That indicates  
straight away these were probably birds and either swans, geese,  
or pelicans.

2. They had a noticeable fluttering and gliding attribute. This is a distinctive flight characteristic of White Pelicans and together with the ribbon-like, or chain-like, or kite-tail like formation, identifies these nine objects as almost certainly White Pelicans.

3 They displayed undulating flight, which in some birds with a large wingspan, including White Pelicans, is a direct result of their flapping and gliding motion. The wingbeats enable the bird to gain height and it then glides on open wings, saving energy, although losing some altitude. This is continually repeated and produces the effect of a roller coaster, or a stone skipping across water.

4. When they fluttered, they flashed and also gained altitude, absolutely typical of White Pelicans flapping their wings to gain height and light being reflected from the huge expanse of glossy, white wing as they did so.

5. Some of Arnold's sketches depict an obviously bird-like profile and ultimately, it is what he claimed they looked like. That depiction is strikingly similar to the profile of a White Pelican.

We can demonstrate how Arnold's recollections changed and it's impossible to determine precise facts

However, if he had later exaggerated his recollections and even unintentionally, there should be an indication of this and there certainly does seem to be.

So far as I can see, the first time Arnold mentioned that the flash was so bright that it reflected on his aircraft came in the letter to the Air Force.

In that formative KWRC radio interview on 26 June, he states:

"I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they were geese because it flew like geese".

Strangely, there's no mention of any initial flashes in this lengthy interview, however, he later adds, "And, they seemed to flip and flash in the sun, just like a mirror, and, in fact, I happened to be in an angle from the sun that seemed to hit the tops of these peculiar looking things in such a way that it almost blinded you when you looked at them through your plexiglass windshield".



Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 08:54:39 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Larry Wrote:

>  
>>But I still can't imagine, even as bright as seagulls and  
>>pelicans are, that they could light up an airplane with a  
>>specular reflection, unless a diffraction effect was  
>>responsible.

James responded:

>It depends if this ever actually happened.

>There's no question that in all other respects, the evidence  
i>ndicates these nine unidentified "objects were simply White  
>Pelicans:

WWWWWHHHHHHAAAATTTTTT???

ALL other respects?

This one statement proves you haven't got it yet, James.

You would if you seriously attempted to  
(yes, folks, here it is again....)

DRAW A MAP.

Prove that the DYNAMICS of the situation can make sense in some way  
that doesn't just change Arnold's story so much as to make the "new"  
version

vastly different from the old.

Go on, James, take a chance.... DO IT!

>1. They flew in an echelon formation, which was also chain-like  
>and resembled a kite-tail blowing in the wind. That indicates  
>straight away these were probably birds and either swans, geese,  
>or pelicans.

>2. They had a noticeable fluttering and gliding attribute. This  
i>s a distinctive flight characteristic of White Pelicans and  
>together with the ribbon-like, or chain-like, or kite-tail like  
>formation, identifies these nine objects as almost certainly  
>White Pelicans.

You are assuming that Arnold's description of skipping like a saucer  
on the water, etc.... corresponds to the birds "fluttering and  
gliding."

Perhaps Arnold was trying to portray a more violent sort of motion.  
AT least that's my interpretation.

>3 They displayed undulating flight, which in some birds with a  
>large wingspan, including White Pelicans, is a direct result of  
>their flapping and gliding motion. The wingbeats enable the bird  
>to gain height and it then glides on open wings, saving energy,  
>although losing some altitude. This is continually repeated and  
>produces the effect of a roller coaster, or a stone skipping  
>across water.

At a rather slow rate. (Many seconds between "skips")

>4. When they fluttered, they flashed and also gained altitude,  
>absolutely typical of White Pelicans flapping their wings to gain  
>height and light being reflected from the huge expanse of glossy,  
>white wing as they did so.

How do you know that "when they fluttered they gained altitude?"  
You must be careful not to superimpose your solution onto the  
"raw data."

>5. Some of Arnold's sketches depict an obviously bird-like  
>profile and ultimately, it is what he claimed they looked like.  
>That depiction is strikingly similar to the profile of a White  
>Pelican.

And some DON'T depict a birdlike profile/. I suppose you would argue  
that we have to ignore the ones that don't agree with a birdlike profile  
and only accept those which do.

>We can demonstrate how Arnold's recollections changed and it's  
>impossible to determine precise facts

Recollections no doubt changed somewhat... and also the  
reporting was not completely accurate.

>However, if he had later exaggerated his recollections and even  
>unintentionally, there should be an indication of this and there  
>certainly does seem to be.  
Exaggerated? What was exaggerated?

>So far as I can see, the first time Arnold mentioned that the  
>flash was so bright that it reflected on his aircraft came in the  
l>etter to the Air Force.

Yes, a good time to put it into the record.

In that formative KWRC radio interview on 26 June, he states:

>"I noticed to the left of me a chain which looked to me like the  
>tail of a Chinese kite, kind of weaving and going at a terrific  
>speed across the face of Mt. Rainier. I, at first, thought they  
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>flip and flash in the sun, just like a mirror, and, in fact, I  
>happened to be in an angle from the sun that seemed to hit the  
t>ops of these peculiar looking things in such a way that it  
>almost blinded you when you looked at them through your  
>plexiglass windshield".

So he didn't tell the whole story second by second. HE was not wrong  
in saying that he "noticed to the left of me a chain... etc." He  
apparently was not  
complete. Not surprising. People being interviewed hardly ever think to  
say everything that happened. On the other hand, his repeated references  
to  
"blinding" flashes are NOT characteristics of birds even close up (Brian's  
observation  
notwithstanding)),. In arnold's case the birds in your scenario (DRAW  
A... you know what)  
the pelicans were initially a couple of miles away. HARDLY VISIBLE... and  
certainly not  
creating "nblinding flashes."



Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 08:11:12 -0500  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
Message-ID: <20000726.081114.-307059.1.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 0-3,5-8,12-13,16-17,20-21  
X-Juno-Att: 0  
X-Juno-RefParts: 0  
From: Donald L Piccard <balloon@juno.com>  
Status:

Hi Guys,

Just exactly what does

" just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected brightly on my plane."

mean? Brightly ON my airplane? Brightly on my level?

If it is "brightly on my airplane", that does not, to me, say "lighting up the inside of my airplane brightly". It just says that from the airplane he could see it brightly. "Behold, and a great light shined down upon me and I was enlightened!"

If it is "Brightly on my level" it could be bright sparkles as from any dew drops that were directed, at various instants of time, to strike his eyes intermittently.

I seem to always have a hard time understanding what people mean when they are not specific and don't use redundant phrases to present the idea from all angles.

Don Piccard

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:36:57 -0400

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D22C@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>

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boundary="----\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01BFF706.91CF6690"

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<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D22C@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>

Thread-Topic: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Thread-Index: Ab/3A1remnNxHEhZQCqw8QjSDW0VqAAAm3nS

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com>

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:36:57 -0400

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D22C@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>

X-MS-Has-Attach:

boundary="----\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01BFF706.91CF6690"

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D22C@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>

Thread-Topic: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Thread-Index: Ab/3A1remnNxHEhZQCqw8QjSDW0VqAAAm3nS

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com>

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

PS'zÇš-ÈKŠĚa¶Ú ħ



[illegible]

Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:57:38 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

> >

> Hi Guys,

>

> Just exactly what does

>

> " just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected  
> brightly on my plane."

>

> mean? Brightly ON my airplane? Brightly on my level?

>

> If it is "brightly on my airplane", that does not, to me, say "lighting  
> up the inside of my airplane brightly". It just says that from the  
> airplane he could see it brightly. "Behold, and a great light shined  
> down upon me and I was enlightened!"

>

> If it is "Brightly on my level" it could be bright sparkles as from any  
> dew drops that were directed, at various instants of time, to strike his  
> eyes intermittently.

>

> I seem to always have a hard time understanding what people mean when  
> they are not specific and don't use redundant phrases to present the idea  
> from all angles.

>

> Don Piccard

Hi Don -

Could you comment on the theory that the Socorro, NM UFO encounter in April  
1964 was provoked by a hot air balloon?

Joel Carpenter

---

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:16:43 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, July 25, 2000 16:01

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@

@ @

@ James, Bruce & List,

@

@ Since there must be millions of pelicans flying around, let's  
@ see some movies or video of "flash gun" sun reflections off  
@ of them, so "blindingly bright" as to be almost like "arc  
@ light" (Arnold). Such a spectacular effect would surely be  
@ the staple of National Geographic, Discovery Channel and BBC  
@ nature or science programs. It should be a well-known and  
@ well-STUDIED phenomenon to ornithologists who have spent  
@ their lives studying birds -- and not some poetic off-handed  
@ remark without any scientific investigation. I am puzzled as  
@ to why we don't have such solid documentation despite your  
@ (James') contacts with top ornithologists.

@

@ If pelicans "slowly flap" at about 1.3 beats per second, then  
@ how do we reconcile this with Arnold's data indicating that  
@ each object only flashed about once every 9 seconds (or about  
@ 0.1 beat per second)? That would be too slow to fly wouldn't it?

Maybe most of the reflections from the flaps missed the plane.

@ Also, I think Bruce earlier pointed out that the distance to  
@ such bird observations is much, much less than was possible  
@ with Arnold. Here the distance was estimated by Brian at  
@ about 150 yards. If Arnold had been at that distance from  
@ pelicans he would have overtaken them in his 110 mph plane in

@ about 3 SECONDS!!!!

That's the big problem. I drew a "map", but I couldn't draw one that kept the flight direction, the direction of travel, and the orientation of the group consistent with Arnold's report. At least one of these has to change to a wrong value during the sighting if pelicans are involved (unless someone managed to invent a 70 mi/hr upgrade to the basic P-100 pelican).

A new theory has entered my thoughts: Could Arnold have somehow encountered a test or an exercise involving some small target drones? Radio controlled aircraft DO exhibit flight characteristics of undulation, due to overcorrections of a pilot on the ground.

(I know there weren't many R/C modelers out there at that time, because everything was tube, the FCC regulations required a ham radio license at the time, and the economy was still returning to normal after the war. Plus, model planes would be too small and slow.)

@ If pelicans have to get that close in order to reflect enough  
@ sunlight in order to appear "Arnold brightness," then  
@ inverse-square law tells us that at the initial remote range  
@ of about 6 miles that James has previously mentioned, they  
@ would have been about 5,000 times dimmer than at 150 yards.  
@ How on earth could they have "lit up" Arnold's plane from there?????

@ I second Bruce's comment about the April 27, 1950, White  
@ Sands theodolite film and triangulation incident.

One would wonder how much of the apparent diameter of those objects was due to grain size or halation in the film. In other words:

1. How big would a point source of light register on the film?
2. How big would that image appear to be at the calculated range?
3. How many grains across is the image of a 30 ft disk at that range?

@ Brad

---

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 15:28:29 +0100  
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
References: <20000726.081114.-307059.1.balloon@juno.com>  
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>From: Donald L Piccard <balloon@juno.com>  
>Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 08:11:12 -0500  
>Subject Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Don,

Firstly, a warm welcome to the list.

[Although many subscribers will be aware of Don's background, for the benefit of those who may not, Don is regarded as the 'Dean of American ballooning' and no-one has contributed more to the development of sports ballooning, from the design stage and literally upwards!

A more detailed and comprehensive biography is easily located via any search engine].

You wrote:

>Just exactly what does  
>  
>"just enough for the" just enough for the sun to strike them at  
>an angle that reflected brightly on my plane" mean?  
>  
>Brightly ON my airplane? Brightly on my level?  
>  
>If it is "brightly on my airplane", that does not, to me, say  
>"lighting up the inside of my airplane brightly". It just says  
>that from the airplane he could see it brightly. "Behold, and  
>a great light shined down upon me and I was enlightened!"

The answer does seem to depend on when we might have asked Kenneth Arnold. One of the problems with his accounts is how the story demonstrably grew in the telling.

Initially, reflections from the objects were 'intensely bright' and by all original accounts, the objects had first been noticed crossing in front of Mt. Rainier.

However, in his 'official report' to the Air Force, he stated:

"I hadn't flown more than two or three minutes on my course when a bright flash reflected on my airplane. It startled me as I thought I was too close to some other aircraft. I looked every place in the sky and couldn't find where the reflection had come from until I looked to the left and the north of Mt. Rainier where I observed a chain of nine peculiar looking aircraft flying from north to south at approximately 9,500 foot elevation and going, seemingly, in a definite direction of about 170 degrees.

[...]

I discovered that this was where the reflection had come from, as two or three of them every few seconds would dip or change their course slightly, just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected brightly on my plane".

By the time of his book (1952), the story had become one where:

"It was during this search and while making a turn of 180 degrees over Mineral, Washington, at approximately 9200 feet altitude, that a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft.

[...]

I spent the next twenty to thirty seconds urgently searching the sky all around--to the sides, above and below me--in an attempt to determine where the flash of light had come from.

[...]

Before I had time to collect my thoughts or to find any close aircraft, the flash happened again. This time I caught the direction from which it had come. I observed, far to my left and to the north, a formation of very bright objects coming from the vicinity of Mount Baker, flying very close to the mountain tops and traveling at tremendous speed. At first I couldn't make out their shapes as they were still at a distance of over a hundred miles".

Latterly, in his other main account, given to a UFO conference during 1977, Arnold claimed:

"...it was a beautiful day, in fact the plane was very stable, I didn't have to fight controls or weather or anything - a

tremendous flash appeared in the sky and it lit up my whole aircraft, even it seemed the cockpit of the airplane and I was rather startled.

[...]

I looked all around below me and looked ahead of me. And then the flash came again and, uh, this very, very bright flash, it was almost like an arc light, was coming from a group of objects far up to the north of Mt. Rainier, in the area of Mt. Baker".

You pays your money and takes your choice...

What seems ridiculous is Arnold's assertion that 30 seconds after the first flash had 'lit up' his aircraft, it happened again and the objects were still over a hundred miles distant. Obviously 30 seconds beforehand and travelling at the supposed 1,200 mph plus which Arnold later calculated, the objects would have been even more distant when the initial 'tremendous flash' illuminated everything around, including his cockpit!

As an aside, five days later Arnold of course had a second close encounter, as recounted in his book:

"I recall looking at my instrument clock which read about five minutes to seven. As I looked up from my instrument panel and straight ahead over the La Grande valley, I saw a cluster of about twenty to twenty- five brass coloured objects that looked like ducks.

They were coming at me head on and at what seemed a terrific rate of speed.

The sun was at my back and to my right. These objects were coming into the sun. I wasn't sighting through the viewfinder on my camera but was sighting along the side of it. As the group of objects came within 400 yards of me they veered sharply away from me and to their right, gaining altitude as they did so and fluttering and flashing a dull amber color.

They appeared to be round, rather rough on top, and to have a dark or a light spot on top of each one. I couldn't be absolutely positive of this because it all happened so suddenly. I attempted to make a turn and follow them but they disappeared to the east at a speed far in excess of my airplane. I knew they were not ducks because ducks don't fly that fast.

I was a little bit shocked and exited when I realized they had

the same flight characteristics of the large objects I had observed on June 24".

As I have previously noted, ducks can actually fly circa 75mph and these 25-30 objects which resembled ducks were almost certainly just that.

Yet, Arnold describes them as "fluttering" - that's probably because they were birds - and "flashing a dull amber colour". Arnold's definition of "flashing" a "dull colour" is very odd.

If our theoretical nine White Pelicans did have exceptional specularly, I wondered if their natural ability to reflect light from those massive, glossy, white wings might somehow have been enhanced. It would be cold as they migrated over the Cascades - what about the possibility that ice crystals or water droplets, maybe tiny particles, on their thick plumage, might have amplified their already considerable ability to reflect light? This would not be not dissimilar to the 'Fresnel lens' effect which Brian Straight recently suggested on the list.

A difficulty is that we're getting into relatively unknown territory and few people have ever encountered White Pelicans at such altitude and in the perfect visibility Arnold related, plus later described their observations.

Any comparative experiences you may have had would be a truly invaluable insight.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 10:36:55 -0500  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
Message-ID: <20000726.103657.-307059.2.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 0-1,3-16,25-26,28-29,31-32,36-37,39-42  
X-Juno-Att: 0  
X-Juno-RefParts: 0  
From: Donald L Piccard <balloon@juno.com>  
Status:

On Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:57:38 -0400 "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com>  
writes:

> UF<<SNIP>>> > from all angles.

> >

> > Don Piccard

>

>

> Hi Don -

>

> Could you comment on the theory that the Socorro, NM UFO encounter

> in April

> 1964 was provoked by a hot air balloon?

>

> Joel Carpenter

>

Well, I recall meeting a fellow about that time that told of touring around with a home built unregistered balloon internationally. How he did it without running afoul of the various FAA's, I don't know but he said he had a ball. He gave me a picture of his balloon that I have seen in my junk pile recently. It is an all white outfit. I don't recall if the crew is in white coveralls or even visible in the picture. I don't think there were any logo's on the bag. Just a white "ghost in the fog" sort of picture. (When I was a kid, most of my pictures turned out to look like a black cat in the coal bin, or a dentist in a snow storm.)

I can look for the snapshot and e-mail it to the list as an attachment if you all approve. I am sure I can find it very easily.

Reading the peace officer's report brings to mind the old saying that if it looks like a duck...

I would say that the '64 NM UFO fits as a balloon. My logbook doesn't indicate that it was me, but there were a few other balloons already flying by '64. The above mentioned balloon was about then, or maybe a little later. I hope the snapshot has a date on the print. We'll see.

As long as it didn't "Follow" the cop, it wasn't a star or a rising moon....

Don Piccard 1445 East River Parkway Minneapolis Minnesota 55414-3625  
E-Mail DonPiccard@USA.net Telephone 612/333-6912 Fax 612/673-0530

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 12:34:00 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Very interesting Don --

(By the way, one of the most outstanding pieces of research I've seen on Socorro is available at

<http://www.cufon.org/contributors/chrisl/socorro.htm>

-- I urge everyone interested in the case to look this over. An example for us all.)

Joel Carpenter

> >

> > Hi Don -

> >

> > Could you comment on the theory that the Socorro, NM UFO encounter  
> > in April

> > 1964 was provoked by a hot air balloon?

> >

> > Joel Carpenter

> >

> Well, I recall meeting a fellow about that time that told of touring  
> around with a home built unregistered balloon internationally. How he  
> did it without running afoul of the various FAA's, I don't know but he  
> said he had a ball. He gave me a picture of his balloon that I have seen  
> in my junk pile recently. It is an all white outfit. I don't recall  
> if the crew is in white coveralls or even visible in the picture. I  
> don't think there were any logo's on the bag. Just a white "ghost in the  
> fog" sort of picture. (When I was a kid, most of my pictures turned out  
> to look like a black cat in the coal bin, or a dentist in a snow storm.)

>

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>

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>

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> flying by '64. The above mentioned balloon was about then, or maybe a  
> little later. I hope the snapshot has a date on the print. We'll see.

>

> As long as it didn't "Follow" the cop, it wasn't a star or a rising  
> moon....  
>  
> Don Piccard 1445 East River Parkway Minneapolis Minnesota 55414-3625  
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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 13:00:29 EDT  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Status:

Hi Don,

Your source for the Arnold quote was incomplete. That's why you are missing the requisite details reported by Arnold about the initial flash, call it Flash No. 1, lighting up his plane.

In his letter to the Army Air Forces of July 1947, Arnold said he saw:

"... a bright flash reflected on my airplane. It startled me as I thought I was too close to some other aircraft."

Arnold on the Edward R. Murrow broadcast of April 7, 1950:

"... I noticed a terrific blue flash pass the nose of my airplane."

Arnold in his 1952 book:

"... a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my aircraft. I was startled. I thought I was very close to collision with some other aircraft whose approach I had not noted.... My momentary explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had given me a buzz job across my nose and that it was the sun reflecting from the surface of his wings as he passed that had caused the flash. "

Arnold in the June 24, 1977, Fate Symposium lecture:

"... a tremendous flash appeared in the sky and it lit up my whole aircraft, even it seems the cockpit of the airplane and I was rather startled.

"I thought I had seen a plane that was very close to me, or possibly it had been a military plane that had dove over my nose and the reflection of the afternoon sun against his wing surfaces had caused the flash. Now this just, in less than one tenth of a second, I think, went through my mind."

By the way, Arnold could not localize the source of the flash, which he thought must have come from an aircraft, maybe a P-51 fighter, in near-collision with him. At Flash No. 2 he localized the \_general direction\_ and soon spotted a group of objects he first thought were geese, just for a moment, since he was not seeing them \_at that moment\_ flash like intense, blinding arc light. He didn't know for sure these were the source of the flashes until Flash No. 3 came directly from one of the group of objects. At that point he of course dropped the idea these could be birds and returned to his first impression, that of aircraft.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 7/26/00 6:14:19 AM, balloon@juno.com writes:

<<

Hi Guys,

Just exactly what does

" just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected brightly on my plane."

mean? Brightly ON my airplane? Brightly on my level?

If it is "brightly on my airplane", that does not, to me, say "lighting up the inside of my airplane brightly". It just says that from the airplane he could see it brightly. "Behold, and a great light shined down upon me and I was enlightened!"

If it is "Brightly on my level" it could be bright sparkles as from any dew drops that were directed, at various instants of time, to strike his eyes intermittently.

I seem to always have a hard time understanding what people mean when they are not specific and don't use redundant phrases to present the idea from all angles.

Don Piccard

---

—  
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by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 26 Jul 2000 13:16:49 -0000

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<"WBo9IfdNEvvpvLQrnYl86NlxhjkHGtdz1yDBAsswVacD2CylVVtg==">  
Received: (from balloon@juno.com)  
by m6.boston.juno.com (queuemail) id FDWHNXAW; Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:12:40  
EDTCc: UFORL@listbot.com  
Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 08:11:12 -0500  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
Message-ID: <20000726.081114.-307059.1.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 0-3,5-8,12-13,16-17,20-21  
X-Juno-Att: 0  
X-Juno-RefParts: 0  
From: Donald L Piccard <.balloon@juno.com>

>>

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 13:13:14 EDT  
Subject: Re: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?Status:

## QUICK COMMENTS

In a message dated 7/26/00 8:33:34 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, July 25, 2000 16:01

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@

@

@

@ James, Bruce & List,

@

@ Since there must be millions of pelicans flying around, let's



@ see some movies or video of "flash gun" sun reflections off  
@ of them, so "blindingly bright" as to be almost like "arc  
@ light" (Arnold). Such a spectacular effect would surely be  
@ the staple of National Geographic, Discovery Channel and BBC  
@ nature or science programs. It should be a well-known and  
@ well-STUDIED phenomenon to ornithologists who have spent  
@ their lives studying birds -- and not some poetic off-handed  
@ remark without any scientific investigation. I am puzzled as  
@ to why we don't have such solid documentation despite your  
@ (James') contacts with top ornithologists.

@

@ If pelicans "slowly flap" at about 1.3 beats per second, then  
@ how do we reconcile this with Arnold's data indicating that  
@ each object only flashed about once every 9 seconds (or about  
@ 0.1 beat per second)? That would be too slow to fly wouldn't it?

Maybe most of the reflections from the flaps missed the plane.

COMMENTS: ALL of the flaps, 100% of them, would have missed reflecting sunlight in Arnold's direction since the high-angle tilt required to reflect in his direction would mean the alleged pelican had DROPPED OUT OF THE FORMATION TO DO SO.

@ Also, I think Bruce earlier pointed out that the distance to  
@ such bird observations is much, much less than was possible  
@ with Arnold. Here the distance was estimated by Brian at  
@ about 150 yards. If Arnold had been at that distance from  
@ pelicans he would have overtaken them in his 110 mph plane in

@ about 3 SECONDS!!!!

That's the big problem. I drew a "map", but I couldn't draw one that kept the flight direction, the direction of travel, and the orientation of the group consistent with Arnold's report. At least one of these has to change to a wrong value during the sighting if pelicans are involved (unless someone managed to invent a 70 mi/hr upgrade to the basic P-100 pelican).

COMMENTS: It has nothing to do with the direction of travel or orientation of the group or drawing a map. The pelicans could be traveling in ANY DIRECTION and Arnold would have overtaken them in LESS THAN 5 SECONDS. Period!

A new theory has entered my thoughts: Could Arnold have somehow encountered a test or an exercise involving some small target drones? Radio controlled aircraft DO exhibit flight characteristics of undulation, due to overcorrections of a pilot on the ground.

(I know there weren't many R/C modelers out there at that time, because everything was tube, the FCC regulations required a ham radio license at the time, and the economy was still returning to normal after the war. Plus, model planes would be too small and slow.)

@ If pelicans have to get that close in order to reflect enough

@ sunlight in order to appear "Arnold brightness," then

@ inverse-square law tells us that at the initial remote range

@ of about 6 miles that James has previously mentioned, they

@ would have been about 5,000 times dimmer than at 150 yards.

@ How on earth could they have "lit up" Arnold's plane from there?????

@ I second Bruce's comment about the April 27, 1950, White

@ Sands theodolite film and triangulation incident.

One would wonder how much of the apparent diameter of those objects was due to grain size or halation in the film. In other words:

1. How big would a point source of light register on the film?
2. How big would that image appear to be at the calculated range?
3. How many grains across is the image of a 30 ft disk at that range?

@ Brad

COMMENTS: The Askania phototheodolites were used to track V-2's and Viking rocket at the altitudes and distances of the UFO's reported on April 27, 1950, and had the requisite magnification to do so. Hence, a 30-foot size is comparable to the dimensions of these rockets and -- without having the Askania performance data or film data -- must be presumed of sufficient resolution.

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by lb6.listbot.com with SMTP; 26 Jul 2000 14:13:34 -0000

Received: from massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu

(massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu [129.79.6.159])

by mask.uits.indiana.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/IUPO) with ESMTP id e6QEEFq07740

for <.UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:14:16 -0500 (EST)

Received: by massachusetts.exchange.indiana.edu with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

id <31JPHZKK>; Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:15:48 -0500

Message-ID:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F629@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>

From: "Robinson, Larry" <.lrobin@indiana.edu> Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:16:43 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 12:42:08 -0500  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
Message-ID: <20000726.124227.-307059.4.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 1-2,4-173  
X-Juno-Att: 0  
X-Juno-RefParts: 0  
From: Donald L Piccard <balloon@juno.com>  
Status:

This is the kind of clearly stated report that leaves no room for  
misconstruction.

Thank you very much. I really appreciate your taking the time to bring  
me up to speed. Your quotations were cleared of the ambiguity.

Don

On Wed, 26 Jul 2000 13:00:29 EDT RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

> >

> Hi Don,

>

> Your source for the Arnold quote was incomplete. That's why you are

> missing

> the requisite details reported by Arnold about the initial flash,

> call it

> Flash No. 1, lighting up his plane.

>

> In his letter to the Army Air Forces of July 1947, Arnold said he

> saw:

>

> "... a bright flash reflected on my airplane. It startled

> me as I

> thought I was too close to some other aircraft."

>

> Arnold on the Edward R. Murrow broadcast of April 7, 1950:

>

> "... I noticed a terrific blue flash pass the nose of my

> airplane."

>

> Arnold in his 1952 book:

>

> "... a tremendously bright flash lit up the surfaces of my

> aircraft.

> I was startled. I thought I was very close to collision

> with some

> other aircraft whose approach I had not noted.... My

> momentary

> explanation to myself was that some lieutenant in a P-51 had

>

> given me a buzz job across my nose and that it was the sun  
> reflecting from the surface of his wings as he passed that  
> had  
> caused the flash. "  
>  
> Arnold in the June 24, 1977, Fate Symposium lecture:  
>  
> "... a tremendous flash appeared in the sky and it lit up my  
> whole  
> aircraft, even it seems the cockpit of the airplane and I  
> was  
> rather startled.  
>  
> "I thought I had seen a plane that was very close to me, or  
> possibly  
> it had been a military plane that had dove over my nose and  
> the  
> reflection of the afternoon sun against his wing surfaces  
> had  
> caused the flash. Now this just, in less than one tenth of  
> a second,  
> I think, went through my mind."  
>  
> By the way, Arnold could not localize the source of the flash, which  
> he  
> thought must have come from an aircraft, maybe a P-51 fighter, in  
> near-collision with him. At Flash No. 2 he localized the \_general  
> direction\_  
> and soon spotted a group of objects he first thought were geese,  
> just for a  
> moment, since he was not seeing them \_at that moment\_ flash like  
> intense,  
> blinding arc light. He didn't know for sure these were the source  
> of the  
> flashes until Flash No. 3 came directly from one of the group of  
> objects. At  
> that point he of course dropped the idea these could be birds and  
> returned to  
> his first impression, that of aircraft.  
>  
> Brad Sparks  
>  
>  
> In a message dated 7/26/00 6:14:19 AM, balloon@juno.com writes:  
>  
> << >  
> Hi Guys,  
>  
> Just exactly what does  
>

> " just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected  
> brightly on my plane."  
>  
> mean? Brightly ON my airplane? Brightly on my level?  
>  
> If it is "brightly on my airplane", that does not, to me, say  
> "lighting  
> up the inside of my airplane brightly". It just says that from the  
> airplane he could see it brightly. "Behold, and a great light  
> shined  
> down upon me and I was enlightened!"  
>  
> If it is "Brightly on my level" it could be bright sparkles as from  
> any  
> dew drops that were directed, at various instants of time, to strike  
> his  
> eyes intermittently.  
>  
> I seem to always have a hard time understanding what people mean  
> when  
> they are not specific and don't use redundant phrases to present the  
> idea  
> from all angles.  
>  
> Don Piccard  
>  
>  
>

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> by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 26 Jul 2000 13:16:49 -0000  
> Received: from cookie.juno.com by cookie.juno.com for  
> <"WBo9IfdNEvvpvLQrnYl86NlxhjkHGtdz1yDBAsswVacD2CylVVtg==">  
> Received: (from balloon@juno.com)  
> by m6.boston.juno.com (queuemail) id FDWHNXAW; Wed, 26 Jul 2000  
> 09:12:40 EDT  
> To: UFORL@listbot.com  
> Cc: UFORL@listbot.com  
> Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 08:11:12 -0500  
> Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
> Message-ID: <20000726.081114.-307059.1.balloon@juno.com>  
> > > > X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 0-3,5-8,12-13,16-17,20-21  
> X-Juno-Att: 0  
> X-Juno-RefParts: 0  
> From: Donald L Piccard <.balloon@juno.com>  
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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 13:01:14 -0500  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
Message-ID: <20000726.130116.-307059.5.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 2-7  
X-Juno-Att: 0  
X-Juno-RefParts: 0  
From: Donald L Piccard <balloon@juno.com>  
Status:

The painting looks like fairly flat ground - not what I think of as an arroyo. But if it were down below the observer in a canyon of some sort a hot air balloon could easily have that perspective shape appearance.

I'll look for my white balloon shot.

Don Piccard 1445 East River Parkway Minneapolis Minnesota 55414-3625  
E-Mail DonPiccard@USA.net Telephone 612/333-6912 Fax 612/673-0530

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 15:41:10 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Don wrote:

>Just exactly what does

> " just enough for the sun to strike them at an angle that reflected  
>brightly on my plane."

>what does that mean? Brightly ON my airplane? Brightly on my level?

>If it is "brightly on my airplane", that does not, to me, say "lighting  
>up the inside of my airplane brightly". It just says that from the  
>airplane he could see it brightly. "Behold, and a great light shined  
>down upon me and I was enlightened!">

>If it is "Brightly on my level" it could be bright sparkles as from any  
>dew drops that were directed, at various instants of time, to strike his  
>eyes intermittently.

>I seem to always have a hard time understanding what people mean when  
>they are not specific and don't use redundant phrases to present the idea  
>from all angles.

I agree. The failure to use precise language is another reason we should  
ignore Arnold's  
report as replete with errors and not worthy of further consideration.  
(smile)

But More Seriously,

He repeatedly emphasized how bright the flashes were. Brightness within  
the cockpit refers  
to light reflected from objects within the cockpit. All those "objects" in  
the cockpit were, of course,  
already reflecting sky light and sunlight that came in through the windows.

Whether the flashes noted by Arnold actually increased the brightness of  
these objects

by a noticeable amount or not is a question we cannot answer. Arnold  
apparently had the

IMPRESSION that the inside of his cockpit got a little bit brighter.

Hence his initial

"explanation:" was that a fast plane had reflected sunlight from its wings  
into his cockpit as

it buzzed his nose (a close shiny metallic airplane could reflect sunlight

into the cockpit)

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charset="utf-8"

Status:

PS‘zÇš-ÈKŠĚa¶Ú ħ

[illegible]

Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 15:41:42 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Brad wrote

>@  
>@ If pelicans "slowly flap" at about 1.3 beats per second, then  
>@ how do we reconcile this with Arnold's data indicating that  
>@ each object only flashed about once every 9 seconds (or about  
.@ 0.1 beat per second)? That would be too slow to fly wouldn't it?

Larry wrote:

>Maybe most of the reflections from the flaps missed the plane.  
<  
This could explain the lack of a specular reflection at each "flap" ....  
but pelican wings do not provide specular reflections. The light  
is reflected from the wing into all directions.

---

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 15:21:08 -0500  
Subject: Re: =?utf-8?B?UkU6IE5ldyBLZW5uZXRoIEFybm9sZCBTa2V0Y2g/?=  
Message-ID: <20000726.152110.-307059.7.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 1-2,4-9  
X-Juno-Att: 0  
X-Juno-RefParts: 0  
From: Donald L Piccard <balloon@juno.com>  
Status:

I am new to this list. Is there something special that I should do to decipher your posting?

On Wed, 26 Jul 2000 15:17:50 -0500 =?utf-8?B?Um9iaW5zb24sIExhcnJ5?=  
<lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:  
> PS'zÇš-ÈKŠĚa¶Ú ÿ  
0¹ú0¢¹]r<ðýI•...±±äü4(4(''€€€µ`€€€õ

Don Piccard 1445 East River Parkway Minneapolis Minnesota 55414-3625  
E-Mail DonPiccard@USA.net Telephone 612/333-6912 Fax 612/673-0530

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 16:02:11 -0500  
charset="utf-8"

Status:

I was asking Steve Kaeser how to decode his. It must be in some form that Netscape can't handle. When I got my proof copy back, it was just as scrambled.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Donald L Piccard [mailto:balloon@juno.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, July 26, 2000 15:21

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@

@ @

@ I am new to this list. Is there something special that I

@ should do to

@ decipher your posting?

@

@ On Wed, 26 Jul 2000 15:17:50 -0500 =?utf-8?B?Um9iaW5zb24sIExhcnJ5?=  
@ <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

@ > PSzÇŠKíŠaà¬¶ æ½·

@ 00]rã¬Iã±±4(ä´€`

@

@ Don Piccard 1445 East River Parkway Minneapolis Minnesota 55414-3625  
@ E-Mail DonPiccard@USA.net Telephone 612/333-6912 Fax 612/673-0530

@

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 17:42:00 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: White Sands Film  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Regarding White Sands Film of Objects triangulated at 150,000 ft and estimated at 30 ft diameter

Larry wrote:

>One would wonder how much of the apparent diameter of those objects was due to grain size or halation in the film. In other words:

1. How big would a point source of light register on the film?
2. How big would that image appear to be at the calculated range?
3. How many grains across is the image of a 30 ft disk at that range?

>

Brad wrote   COMMENTS: The Askania phototheodolites were used to track V-2's and Viking rocket at the altitudes and distances of the UFO's reported on April 27, 1950, and had the requisite magnification to do so. Hence, a 30-foot size is comparable to the dimensions of these rockets and -- without having the Askania performance data or film data -- must be presumed of sufficient resolution.  
<

First, halation would not affect the triangulation, so size is the only question.

Unfortunately I have found no specifications on the cinetheodolites.

However, one might make some reasonable assumptions. Consider that the size of the image is the angular size of the object in radians times the focal length  $30 \text{ ft}/150,000 \text{ ft} = 0.0002 \text{ radians}$ . Hence with a focal length of 1,000 mm, the image size is about 0.2 mm or 200 microns. Now, typical film grain for black and white movies of rockets could be, say 25 microns. Maybe as low as 10, probably not fine grained

as 5 microns. Hence the image size could be 8 times larger than grain size.

I'm sure the cameras were adapted to filming objects under the ambient light (shutter time and lens aperture set appropriately) and so, unless the UFOs were bright sources themselves, they probably caused negligible halation.

I don't know that the focal length was 1000 mm, but it certainly isn't difficult to get a focal length that long (or longer).

Main point: without technical data to go on, it seems reasonable that the cinematheodolites could have resolved objects of size 30 ft at 150,000 ft and that the images would not have been greatly increased in size by halation.

Moreover, I'm sure the employees of the "mathematical reduction unit" understood the capabilities/limitations of their instruments (telescopes).

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 17:42:44 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James-

It struck me that another form of Pacific Northwest wildlife hasn't been considered as the cause of the Arnold sighting. It should be so obvious.

Salmon.

Now, come on, don't laugh. Surely their general configuration is correct. They're shiny, they travel en mass, they jump and leap while shooting along at high speed, they're indigenous to the streams in the area, and ... they're shiny! Please don't argue that Salmon aren't commonly seen above, say, altitudes of 25 feet above the ground. If everything else about their behavior fits the sighting, they're a valid explanation! I can show you plenty of photos of Salmon glistening in the sun!

(gentle irony intended. I only \_wish\_ I was the Duke of Mendoza)

Columbia D. Urgtetospawn

Cold Fish

---

—  
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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 18:15:59 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold SketchMime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Joel,

Don't laugh. Arnold actually described the objects as like "FISH FLIPPING IN THE SUN." (See his First Interview in the Pendleton East Oregonian, June 26, 1947.) See? You can prove anything by creative use of imagery and metaphors! :)

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 26 Jul 2000 5:44:41 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com> writes:

<<  
James-

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 17:19:28 -0500  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch  
Message-ID: <20000726.172124.-307059.11.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 1-4,6-45  
X-Juno-Att: 0  
X-Juno-RefParts: 0  
From: Donald L Piccard <balloon@juno.com>  
Status:

A mirage reflection in the sky of salmon. If desert mirages can carry hundreds of miles, why not?

I don't mean surface reflections on a hot highway.

On Wed, 26 Jul 2000 17:42:44 -0400 "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com> writes:

> >  
> James-  
>  
> It struck me that another form of Pacific Northwest wildlife hasn't  
> been  
> considered as the cause of the Arnold sighting. It should be so  
> obvious.  
>  
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>  
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>  
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> Cold Fish  
>  
>  
>

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 23:21:27 +0100

charset="utf-8"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com>

>Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 09:36:57 -0400

>Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

Steve wrote:

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ÖµÍ½Í½ É•Ñ...Ñ¥Ñ;aÉ...Í”4)Í;Ö± ä %oÑ...Ñ•É...4(ä,€4)â€!..

Steve,

Our earthly compooters aren't coping too well with communications from the mothership.

Please try a recognised terrestrial language, thank you. ;)

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 27 Jul 2000 02:21:25 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com>  
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch  
>Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 17:42:44 -0400

Joel wrote:

>It struck me that another form of Pacific Northwest wildlife  
>hasn't been considered as the cause of the Arnold sighting. It  
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Good job their identity was discovered at the time, otherwise to suggest now that these were probably nine White Pelicans, in a typical weaving formation, would naturally have been quite

ridiculous.

Sheesh... imagine an experienced pilot making \_that\_ mistake!

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Coincidental, of course.

My further research would locate a highly relevant scientific paper, "Bounding and Undulating Flight in Birds", by J. M. V. Rayner, published in the 'Journal of Theoretical Biology' [(1985) volume 117, pages 47-77] and this naturally featured a discourse on White Pelicans. That it was possible to correlate specifics of their distinctive flapping and gliding motion with the 'fluttering and gliding motion' which so statedly impressed Arnold re his nine undulating objects, was also purely chance.

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Additionally, with Little Tahoma having now been identified as almost certainly the 'jagged peak' Arnold relied on as a distance marker and as it's impossible for the objects to have travelled behind it and also on the western side of Mt. Rainier - these are mutually exclusive - as he claimed, his acknowledged key indicator for being confident about distance and speed calculations is demonstrably a fundamental error of perception on his part.

Last I heard, Bruce and Brad continued to disagree about which side of the mountain was now the most likely choice to still maintain a premise for 'something', or nine 'somethings',

travelling rapidly.

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Perhaps it's this background which makes it somewhat irrelevant, in fact pretty much completely irrelevant, to mainstream ufology whether Arnold's founding experience or 'flying saucers', or anything which comparatively glitters, may be fool's gold.

The question is, where to go from here.

There is considerable evidence I might in due course publish and support as indicating a 'scientific enigma'. As things stand, those seeds will probably only get trampled underfoot or choked by the abundant 'ufological weeds' which compete for recognition.

Bob Rickard suggests that if ufology was to clear out all the garbage, then what remains could actually be worth something.

As some will declare that most of what comprises ufology is garbage and most would censure that only some of what comprises ufology is garbage, the suggestion is commendably idealistic and, as Bob will doubtless appreciate, utterly unrealistic.

Where to go from here, indeed.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 22:40:43 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold SketchMime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

James,

One crucially important factor you have not considered in all the argument about the Arnold case and your question of "where to go from here?" is whether the Arnold case would ever pass a reasonable OBJECTIVE set of criteria for UFO Best Evidence. I contend that it does not and that it is unfair to judge and condemn the UFO phenomenon on the basis of a case that fails to meet the standards for Best Evidence. For years now I have been posting certain Screening Criteria for UFO Best Evidence for basic visual sightings (not intended for instrument, radar, photo, landing trace cases, etc.):

- (a) Minimum Duration: 1 minute.
- (b) Minimum Angular Size: Full Moon (1/2 deg).
- (c) Minimum Number of Witnesses: 2.

Obviously the Arnold case would not meet these basic minimum standards. Without going into a long justification, let me just point out that Hynek had a requirement for MULTIPLE WITNESSES (see The UFO Experience) because there is just too much possibility of strange personal idiosyncrasies and with multiple witnesses one can calibrate the observations of one witness against another. Some UFOlogists object to these standards as too strict -- but surely there are many multiple witness UFO cases that meet a 1-minute minimum duration and half-degree angular!!!!

I would only allow exceptions in the extremely rare cases of witnesses with truly outstanding or exceptional qualifications where the criterion is not being relaxed much anyway, e.g., the 4-witness 2-1/2-minute 1/4-degree Daylight Disc sighting by the then world's leading aerial phenomena sighting investigator and full-time professional Ph.D. astronomer Dr. Lincoln LaPaz and his family on July 10, 1947, which is documented with a wealth of quantitative data including real-time angular size measurements, not just offhand b.s. of the "it looked bigger than a star" type.

If there aren't any lasting at least a minute and close enough to see some real detail then what in the hell are we doing in this field anyway???? But there ARE many such qualified UFO cases -- UFOlogists have never gathered them in one place and documented them exhaustively. UFOlogists would rather fritter away their time on poorly documenting and barely investigating 1,000 mediocre cases than in meticulously investigating and documenting 10 (or even 3) really good UFO cases.

For all the thundering that Bruce and I have done goading you to "DRAW A MAP" for the Arnold case to force you to work out what are in actuality unworkable and impossible details of your pelican theory (the real reason why you won't draw a map for a bird scenario, because you can't and no one can), it is ironic that NO ONE had ever drawn and published a detailed map of the Arnold case in 50+ years, not Arnold, not anyone. Even though Arnold did mark a map (he is photographed with one in

1947) he never published it. It is such a fundamental and elementary piece of investigation -- a map for a sighting covering an enormous geographic range and for which geographic landmarks (Mts. Rainier and Adams) are such a crucial and integral part of the case (the famous "clocking" that determined the impossibly high speed that made it an Unknown and put it on headlines around the world, launching the whole era of "flying saucers"). Yet it had never been done in 50 years of UFOlogy (or at!  
! least not until Bruce did one and posted it, last year I think, 1999).

Your pilot-pelican sighting in July 1947 of course fails the Screening Criteria and would never have qualified for UFO Best Evidence. In fact, it's just an UN-INVESTIGATED newspaper clipping in which no one really knows if it was a prank deliberately designed to discredit Arnold by "copycatting" him with a b.s. story. There are NO QUANTITATIVE details of duration, angular size, size, altitude, distance, even time of day.

Lastly, I already posted a detailed analysis of how Arnold's sighting does NOT match bird flight patterns, based on your own posted bits of data and allegations, and that was months ago, yet you IGNORE it. I've seen nothing from you today that even approaches the rigor of my detailed POINT-BY-POINT analysis of more than a dozen inconsistencies with bird flight and appearance. I hereby challenge you to post the actual COMPLETE pelican flight characteristics from the 1985 Rayner paper in the Journal of Theoretical Biology and PROVE it POINT-BY-POINT. I bet it will turn out almost entirely UN-Arnold-like.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 26 Jul 2000 9:20:22 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

Regarding:

>From: "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com>  
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch  
>Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 17:42:44 -0400

Joel wrote:

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 23:18:19 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: =?utf-8?B?UkU6IE5ldyBLZW5uZXRoIEFybm9sZCBTa2V0Y2g/?=  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Dear utf-8?B?Um9iaW5zb24sIEhcnJ5?=<  
I don't know what the ..... you sent!

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 23:27:32 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

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<

Hmmmm.... where are the descriptions by the crew of bright flashes from the pelicans which were "2000 ft below) (below what?)

Here was a sighting from above, I presume. And the plane apparently easily overtook the pelicans. Unfortunately this sighting is not as well reported as Arnolds. Perhaps you can say what was the location, time, date, sky condition, direction of travel of the aircraft, direction of travel of the pelicans, altitude of the aircraft, whether any deviation was made to investigate the pelicans, the initial azimuth and depression angle to the pelicans, the closest approach, the final direction, etc.

But I doubt it.

Comparison with Arnold?

Not really.

---

—  
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Date: Thu, 27 Jul 2000 05:26:28 -0400

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC41774@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>  
charset="utf-8"

X-MS-Has-Attach:

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

Thread-Topic: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

Thread-Index: Ab/3T93ewwfPUcYAS+ux+gHOqe+GzAAXGxnA

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com> Status: R

U29ycnkgZm9yIHRoZSBjb21wdXRlciB0YWxrLiAgSSBqdXN0IGNoYW5nZWQg  
c3lzdGVtcyBhbmQg  
Zm91bmQgdGhhdBpdA0KaGFkIGJlZW4gc2VuZGluZyBvdXQgbXkgbWFpbCBp  
biAiUmljaCBUZXB0  
IEZvcmlhdCIuICBJIGd1ZXNzIGl0IHdhcyBhDQpiaXQgdG9vICJSaWNoIi4NCg0K  
SW4gYW55IGNh  
c2UsIEkgaG9wZSB0aGlzIGNvbWVzIHRocm91Z2ggaW4gYSBsZWdpYmxlIGZvc  
m0uDQoNCIN0ZXZl  
DQoNCIBTLBUaGUgd2VpcmQgdGV4dCB5b3UgcmlvZlZlZWQgd2FzIHByb2J  
hYmx5IG1vcmlvZlZlZWQgd2FzIHByb2J  
ZXJlc3RpbmcgdGhhbiBteQ0KY29tbWVudHMgYW55d2F5LiAuIC4gLiAuIDxnPg0  
KDQo+IC0tLS0t  
T3JpZ2luYWwgTWVzc2FnZS0tLS0tDQo+IEZyb206IEphbWVzIEVhc3RvbiBbbW  
FpbHRvOnZveWFu  
ZXJlZlZlZWQgd2FzIHByb2JhYmx5IG1vcmlvZlZlZWQgd2FzIHByb2J  
wgMjAwMCA2OjIx  
IFBNDQo+IFRvOiBVRk8gUmVzZWVzY2ggTGldA0KPiBTdWJqZWNoIiBSZTo  
gTmV3IEtlbm5ldGgg  
QXJub2xkIFNrZXRjaD8NCj4gDQo+IA0KPiBVRk8gUmVzZWVzY2ggTGldCAI  
Gh0dHA6Ly93d3cu  
dWZvd29ybGQuY28udWsvDQo+IA0KPiBSZWdhcmRpbmc6DQo+IA0KPiA+RnJv  
bTogIiN0ZXZlIFcu  
IEthZXNlciIgPFN0ZXZlQGVbnN1bHRpbmcuY29tPg0KPiA+RGF0ZTogV2VklC  
AyNiBKdWwgMjAw  
MCAwOT0zNjo1NyAtMDQwMA0KPiA+U3ViamVjdDogUkU6IE5ldyBLZW5uZX  
RoIEFyb29sZCBTa2V0  
Y2g/DQo+IA0KPiBTdGV2ZSB3cm90ZToNCj4gDQo+ID5QU3RhmkvlimHLtn8gM  
DBdcumLpF/lZA0  
KDQpJTU8yaXRseSBveSBhSDRhdGVyYXkpiHNlcK00bzRlNGhNCkgyZnRoXHd  
hcK01bXRlSDQsNCB  
0aHQgTQpIMK0yZUNCj4gPs2Fyb3RoXFd0aHIgdGhwrTVsSDRociBNCnRvNWR  
1bXRpdGhZdCBwrTI  
gdGhING8IDQp1bk3ZQg1bXNvc29IMmV0YXRpdGhYcmFzZQ0Kc2h1bEg5IGJ0  
YXRlcmFNCjkuIA0  
KeKApi4uDQo+IA0KPiBTdGV2ZSwNCj4gDQo+IE91ciBlYXJ0aGx5IGNvbXBvb3  
RlcnMgYXJlbid0  
IGNvcGluZyB0b28gd2VsbCB3aXRoIGNvbW11bmljYXRpb25zDQo+IGZyb20gdG  
hlIG1vdGhlcnNo

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Date: Thu, 27 Jul 2000 05:26:28 -0400

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC41774@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>  
charset="utf-8"

X-MS-Has-Attach:

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

Thread-Topic: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

Thread-Index: Ab/3T93ewwfPUcYAS+ux+gHOqe+GzAAXGxnA

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com> Status:

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Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2000 23:38:14 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Brad wrote:

>

One crucially important factor you have not considered in all the argument about the Arnold case and your question of "where to go from here?" is whether the Arnold case would ever pass a reasonable OBJECTIVE set of criteria for UFO Best Evidence. I contend that it does not and that it is unfair to judge and condemn the UFO phenomenon on the basis of a case that fails to meet the standards for Best Evidence. For years now I have been posting certain Screening Criteria for UFO Best Evidence for basic visual sightings (not intended for instrument, radar, photo, landing trace cases, etc.):

- (a) Minimum Duration: 1 minute.
- (b) Minimum Angular Size: Full Moon (1/2 deg).
- (c) Minimum Number of Witnesses: 2.

Obviously the Arnold case would not meet these basic minimum standards. Without going into a long justification, let me just point out that Hynek had a requirement for MULTIPLE WITNESSES (see The UFO Experience) because there is just too much possibility of strange personal idiosyncrasies and with multiple witnesses one can calibrate the observations of one witness against another. Some UFOlogists object to these standards as too strict -- but surely there are many multiple witness UFO cases that meet a 1-minute minimum duration and half-degree angular!!!!

>

I second Brad on that. My beef about the Arnold case isn't that it is the paragon of all sightings (there were, after all, about 2 dozen other sightings on the same day, one of which was Fred Johnson.... did he see pelicans?)

My beef about that is..... garbage explanations that contradict basic aspects of the sighting information. If we had NO information on sighting duration, direction to objects and flight paths of airplane and objects.... as with your often cited 9 pelican sighting ..... then we could move away from the Arnold sighting and consider it only as the "bell ringer" that alerted the nation to strange things flying around.

There certainly ARE better sightings.... some of which may have even popped up on this list (e.g., White Sands, April 1950., Rogue River, Oregon, May 1949, C. B. Moore of Mogul fame - April 24, 1949, etc.)

SNIP

>

For all the thundering that Bruce and I have done goading you to "DRAW A MAP" for the Arnold case to force you to work out what are in actuality unworkable and impossible details of your pelican theory (the real reason why you won't draw a map for a bird scenario, because you can't and no one can), it is ironic that NO ONE had ever drawn and published a detailed map of the Arnold case in 50+ years, not Arnold, not anyone. Even though Arnold did mark a map (he is photographed with one in 1947) he never published it. It is such a fundamental and elementary piece of investigation -- a map for a sighting covering an enormous geographic range and for which geographic landmarks (Mts. Rainier and Adams) are such a crucial and integral part of the case (the famous "clocking" that determined the impossibly high speed that made it an Unknown and put it on headlines around the world, launching the whole era of "flying saucers"). Yet it had never been done in 50 years of UFOlogy (or at least not until Bruce did one and posted it, last year I think, 1999).

>

Yes indeed. the Arnold sighting was never really "investigated". It was only reported, on would hope reasonably accurately, by the witness. (McDonald got close to an investigation. Others dd, of course, ask some questions. But no one established a real complete time line or map and the best we can do now is make some reasonable guesses based on wat Arnold reported.)

---

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Date: Thu, 27 Jul 2000 12:46:46 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Must be aliens! They zxnrb1 this time of year. :)

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, July 26, 2000 22:18

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: New Kenneth Arnold Sketch?

@

@

@ @

@ Dear utf-8?B?Um9iaW5zb24sIExhcncJ5?=<

@ I don't know what the ..... you sent!

@

@

@

---

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@

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Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2000 08:06:56 EDT

Subject: Re: video and audio evidence of UFO over England Status:

Has anybody heard about a recent case in England where a local group have video footage of an object and have also audio recording of an aircraft that also witnessed the object ? . This item appeared on BBC news but ive heard no more about it since then . They stated they were going to release the video and audio evidence soon .

Ray Packham

---

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Tue, 1 Aug 2000 17:01:53 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: RAYOSB@aol.com <RAYOSB@aol.com> Date: 01 August 2000 13:07

Subject: Re: video and audio evidence of UFO over England

>>

>Has anybody heard about a recent case in England where a local group have  
>video footage of an object and have also audio recording of an aircraft  
that

>also witnessed the object ? . This item appeared on BBC news but ive heard  
no

>more about it since then . They stated they were going to release the video  
>and audio evidence soon .

>

>Ray Packham

>

You might be interested in this statement on the case prepared by UFOIN

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

Hi,

In light of extensive requests for information and comment about the widely promoted 'Cheshire Video', the UFO Investigators Network has agreed the following statement which is being sent in reply.

The Cheshire Video:

In recent weeks there has been much discussion about what has been hailed as a highly significant piece of video taken in Hartford, Cheshire, UK on 9 July 2000. Press releases by Tim Matthews and Eric Morris of the BUFOSC, a small Cheshire based UFO group, have reported that these daylight images are amongst the best footage ever taken.

UFOIN has been carefully investigating the circumstances surrounding this case since before the press releases were sent around the world and been collecting considerable evidence. Whilst we are willing to accept that this case may have been sincerely reported we are not able to endorse the significance of this footage in terms of useful scientific evidence for anything unexplained.

In our opinion a fairly typical piece of daylight video of an undefined object has been promoted well beyond its importance . We would not speculate on the motives for this, of course, but would point out that very little hard evidence of investigation or useful case data has been made available and that we have seen nothing as yet that persuades us that the object could not be a balloon. The object appears of only modest size, is below low cloud and moves slowly in a manner not inconsistent with this possibility. It is the opinion expressed to us by over 90% of experienced UFOlogists who have seen the footage. Other comments include 'it could be anything' and 'not up to much'.

Even if the balloon diagnosis ultimately proves incorrect, the footage cannot, in our opinion, justify the label of being important scientific evidence and resembles many other similar pieces taken all over the world - few of which have been given such a degree of spin doctoring.

Allegations in some sources about air band radio messages and an aircraft possibly being scrambled out of the way have not been verified by our investigations with nearby Manchester air traffic control. They informed us that they made no radar tracking, were advised of no sightings by inbound or outbound air crew and had no knowledge of air traffic being moved out of the path of any UFO that day. In the absence of contrary evidence such information seems to suggest that this aspect of the case should not be considered of further interest.

UFOIN intends to keep on top of this case and has uncovered many other enlightening details. We suggest that you observe our web site [www.ufoin.org.uk](http://www.ufoin.org.uk) in order to see new messages that update our findings. And in the meantime observe a cautious approach to this case beyond considering it as just another piece of unverified evidence.

UFOIN (UFO Investigators Network)

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Date: Fri, 4 Aug 2000 04:33:33 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

## Voyager Newsletter No. 14

### CONTENTS

1. 'Star Kids', or the Exploitation of Children in 'Ufology'?
2. Larry Warren and the Foibles of 'Regressive Hypnosis'.

OOO~OOO~OOO~OOO

1. 'Star Kids', or the Exploitation of Children in 'Ufology'?

Appreciation to Errol Bruce-Knapp and 'UFO UpDates' for highlighting concerns about the following:

### SUMMER CAMP FOR KID E.T. ABDUCTEES

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. -- When E.T. phones home this summer, he may be calling from Santa Cruz, California.

That's where a UFO researcher is holding the world's first summer school for kids of E.T. origin.

Dr. Richard Boylan's space-age summer school is for children who have been genetically modified by aliens.

Boylan claims these so-called "star kids" are not only brighter than other kids, they can have strange superpowers such as levitation, invisibility and teleportation.

Besides reenacting their alien encounters via puppets and role-playing, students will listen to lectures including one titled,  
"



Date: Fri, 4 Aug 2000 15:39:36 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

Advance Warning - Crop Circle Imminent!

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

----- Original Message -----

From: John Lundberg <[john@circlemakers.org](mailto:john@circlemakers.org)> Sent: Friday, August 04, 2000 3:21 PM  
Subject: <<< Advance Warning >>>

> <http://www.circlemakers.org>  
> The Crop Circle Makers of England  
>  
> \_\_\_\_\_  
>  
> Advance Warning  
>  
> For the first time ever we are giving advance notice of the design of a  
> crop formation before we put it on the ground . It will be constructed in  
> the next 48 hrs somewhere in the UK.  
>  
> The formation will be made at night without any artificial lighting by a  
> small three man team :  
> Rod Dickinson, John Lundberg, and Wil Russell.  
>  
> We estimate it will take about three hours to create. The construction of  
> the formation will be filmed using thermal imaging cameras and will appear  
> on a TV screen near you shortly. Once completed the formation will be open  
> to the public to visit.  
>  
> To see diagrams of the formation go to:  
> <http://www.circlemakers.org/advancewarning.html>  
>  
> \_\_\_\_\_  
>  
> Later,  
> John  
>  
> --  
> --  
> john lundberg:                      circlemakers:

> <mailto:john@circlemakers.org> <http://www.circlemakers.org>  
>  
> [ there is no art without risk ::: jean cocteau ]  
>

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Date: Mon, 07 Aug 2000 14:57:37 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: The Coso Artifact  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Pierre Stromberg's 'Pacific Northwest Skeptics' web site currently features a paper which may be of interest. The 'Coso artifact', sometimes touted as evidence of an ancient, highly advanced civilisation, or something that fell off an alien spaceship, etc., seems to have been positively identified.

The full story can be read at:

<http://www.eskimo.com/~pierres/coso/coso.html>

As an aside, the web site also carries a notable, short article entitled, "Washington State's UFOs of 1897 and 1947 - Lessons from History", by Robert Bartholomew - see:

<http://www.eskimo.com/~pierres/washufo.html>

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Mon, 07 Aug 2000 15:01:45 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

There was another on-line feature I recently noticed and was  
equally surprised it hadn't received wider attention - I had  
never heard of this case before.

Date: Mon, 07 Aug 2000 16:00:13 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Looks like the last URL given was truncated - it should read:

[http://members.tripod.com/%7Etask\\_2/Wave-Octhoaxc.htm](http://members.tripod.com/%7Etask_2/Wave-Octhoaxc.htm)

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 11:46:40 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ Quite some story - a UFO which could manoeuvre at 'fantastic'  
@ speed, could easily outrun a helicopter, which appeared to fire  
@ three times at the helicopter and all of this was observed by  
@ multiple witnesses, who were highly experienced police officers.

Here are some more such cases. In both cases, the identity of the fire  
balloon was later confirmed:

10/20/73 Baton Rouge Louisiana. A police helicopter chased a UFO  
that turned out to be a fire balloon. Thousands in a stadium saw the  
chase. Police on the ground recovered the fire balloon when it landed.  
Here is another case I suspect to be another fire balloon:

4/17/66 Atwater Ohio to Conway Pennsylvania. Two deputy sheriffs  
chased a UFO from Atwater Ohio to Conway Pennsylvania. Along  
the way, two more police officers joined the chase.

@ Difficult to see how this could easily be explained.  
@  
@ Who would have thought the UFO was simply a 'fire balloon'.  
@  
@ Apparently that is the explanation (makes a bit more sense than a  
@ small, pear-shaped, aggravated, alien spacecraft) and it was  
@ published in Paul Fuller's excellent 'Crop Watcher' magazine -  
@ see:.  
@  
@ <http://www.overflite.com/news11.html>  
@  
@ If someone can confirm the exact date of this 'close encounter'  
@ and whether there were any further developments in the case, I  
@ would be interested to know.

2/26/93 Jefferson County Kentucky. A police helicopter, sent to  
investigate a UFO report, tried to catch up to an object the officers  
said was larger than their helicopter. They also said that the UFO  
made "ramming attacks" on the helicopter. Meanwhile, people on the

ground reported that the helicopter kept flying past the object. That alone showed me it was a probable fire balloon.

Once the sighting made the papers, the person who launched the fire balloon for a weather experiment came forward.

I looked into this one when it happened, but the balloon launchers came forward with the solution before I had all of the data.

The Coyne case was:

11/18/73 Cleveland/Mansfield Ohio

@ What might have caused the three 'fireballs'?

Candles melting free from the crossbars and falling. See my diagram at:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins/candbal.htm>

@ Has anyone else realized how this relatively little-known case  
@ contains notable elements of the more celebrated October 18, 1973  
@ 'Coyne' helicopter incident?

@

@ Is it just a coincidence that two of the ground based witnesses  
@ reportedly described the Coyne UFO as "like a blimp" and "sort of  
@ pear shaped"? See, for example:

@

@ <http://www.nwlink.com/~ufocntr/interlink/Coyne.html>

@

@ Could it have been a balloon or blimp - perhaps similar to the  
@ "multicoloured spaceship" which was seemingly part of a 'UFO  
@ flap' occurring in October 1973 - see:

@

@ [http://members.tripod.com/%7Etask\\_2/Wave-Octhoaxc](http://members.tripod.com/%7Etask_2/Wave-Octhoaxc)

@

@

@ James Easton.

@ E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

@ [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

@

@

@ This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

@

@

@

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 12:51:52 EDT  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter IncidentStatus:

The case is strangely missing date and exact location; needs duration data etc. It's possible the "three fireballs" were three candles flaming out or three balsa struts catching fire. It's hard to imagine a flimsy fire balloon made of dry cleaner bag being able to withstand the turbulent force of a helicopter and if traveling at 100 mph the ballloon certainly could not keep up. Without duration data there is no comparison to the Coyne helicopter case.

In a message dated 8/7/00 7:06:59 AM, [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk) writes:

<<

There was another on-line feature I recently noticed and was equally surprised it hadn't received wider attention - I had never heard of this case before.

Date: Mon, 07 Aug 2000 15:01:45 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<.voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)  
>>

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—  
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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 13:00:17 -0400

Status:

See this for details:

<http://www.nwlink.com/~ufocntr/interlink/Coyne.html>

Bill

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Monday, August 07, 2000 12:51 PM

Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

> >

> The case is strangely missing date and exact location; needs duration data

> etc. It's possible the "three fireballs" were three candles flaming out or

> three balsa struts catching fire. It's hard to imagine a flimsy fire balloon

> made of dry cleaner bag being able to withstand the turbulent force of a

> helicopter and if traveling at 100 mph the ballloon certainly could not keep

> up. Without duration data there is no comparison to the Coyne helicopter case.

>

>

> In a message dated 8/7/00 7:06:59 AM, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

>

> << >

> There was another on-line feature I recently noticed and was

> equally surprised it hadn't received wider attention - I had

> never heard of this case before.

Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 12:09:06 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Monday, August 07, 2000 11:52

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

@

@

@ @

@ The case is strangely missing date and exact location; needs duration data

@ etc. It's possible the "three fireballs" were three candles flaming out or

@ three balsa struts catching fire. It's hard to imagine a flimsy fire balloon

@ made of dry cleaner bag being able to withstand the turbulent force of a @ helicopter and if traveling at 100 mph the balloon certainly could not keep

@ up. Without duration data there is no comparison to the Coyne helicopter

@ case.

I have the original newspaper articles. I will look up this item and respond.

Here's what happened:

The officers decided to investigate the UFO.

They assumed it was much bigger and much farther away than it was.

They tried to close in on it.

The UFO appeared to make "ramming attacks" on the helicopter at fantastic speeds.

Actually, the helicopter rapidly closed on it and passed it. Since the crew greatly overestimated its size, they also overestimated the speed and distance.

The avoiding action the helicopter took to prevent the collision kept it from destroying the fire balloon.

Meanwhile, the people on the ground saw the helicopter repeatedly pass the UFO, as though it couldn't find it. They did NOT see the violent motions the helicopter crew reported.

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 12:21:03 -0500  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
Message-ID: <20000807.122109.-301765.2.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 0-1,7-8,10-11,14-197  
From: balloon@juno.com  
Status:

Just an aside here on balloons and helicopters.

Margaret Burke-White, LIFE magazine photographer, once circled my 35,000 cubic foot helium balloon with five officers on board at about 150 foot radius. After one or two cycles, witness said the helicopter stood motionless, turning as the balloon circled the helicopter. Then both descended slowly until the chopper saw the altitude loss and broke off. The evolution was repeated twice with the same effect.

Now imagine the case of a very small candleloon and how the turbulence could make it react...

By the way, she was wearing a knee length skirt and sitting on the floor between the two pilots, with the chopper point directly at us all the time.....

Compare that

On Mon, 7 Aug 2000 12:51:52 EDT RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

> >

> The case is strangely missing date and exact location; needs  
> duration data  
> etc. It's possible the "three fireballs" were three candles flaming  
> out or  
> three balsa struts catching fire. It's hard to imagine a flimsy  
> fire balloon  
> made of dry cleaner bag being able to withstand the turbulent force  
> of a  
> helicopter and if traveling at 100 mph the ballloon certainly could  
> not keep  
> up. Without duration data there is no comparison to the Coyne  
> helicopter  
> case.

>

>

> In a message dated 8/7/00 7:06:59 AM, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk  
> writes:

>

> << >

> There was another on-line feature I recently noticed and was  
> equally surprised it hadn't received wider attention - I had  
> never heard of this case before.

Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 13:28:45 EDT  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter IncidentStatus:

Hi Bill,

It's this recent Kentucky (?) case we're missing details on, not the Coyne case from 1973.

Brad

In a message dated 8/7/00 10:04:43 AM, size14d@bigfoot.com writes:

<<

See this for details:

<http://www.nwlink.com/~ufocntr/interlink/Coyne.html>

Bill

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>Sent: Monday, August 07, 2000 12:51 PM  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

> >

> The case is strangely missing date and exact location; needs duration data

> etc. It's possible the "three fireballs" were three candles flaming out or

> three balsa struts catching fire. It's hard to imagine a flimsy fire balloon

> made of dry cleaner bag being able to withstand the turbulent force of a  
> helicopter and if traveling at 100 mph the balloon certainly could not keep

> up. Without duration data there is no comparison to the Coyne helicopter  
> case.

>

>

> In a message dated 8/7/00 7:06:59 AM, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

>

> << >

> There was another on-line feature I recently noticed and was  
> equally surprised it hadn't received wider attention - I had  
> never heard of this case before.

Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 13:00:17 -0400

>>

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 13:36:19 -0400

Status:

Ooops. Well, looks like they have had more than one fantastic sighting there.

Bill

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Monday, August 07, 2000 1:28 PM

Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

> >

> Hi Bill,

>

> It's this recent Kentucky (?) case we're missing details on, not the Coyne  
> case from 1973.

>

> Brad

>

>

> In a message dated 8/7/00 10:04:43 AM, size14d@bigfoot.com writes:

>

> << >

> See this for details:

>

> <http://www.nwlink.com/~ufocntr/interlink/Coyne.html>

>

> Bill

> ----- Original Message -----

> From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>

> To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Sent: Monday, August 07, 2000 12:51 PM

> Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

>

>

> > > >

> > The case is strangely missing date and exact location; needs duration  
> data

> > etc. It's possible the "three fireballs" were three candles flaming out  
> or

> > three balsa struts catching fire. It's hard to imagine a flimsy fire  
> balloon

> > made of dry cleaner bag being able to withstand the turbulent force of a  
> > helicopter and if traveling at 100 mph the balloon certainly could not  
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> > up. Without duration data there is no comparison to the Coyne  
helicopter

> > case.

> >

> >

> > In a message dated 8/7/00 7:06:59 AM, [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk) writes:

> >

> > << > >

> > There was another on-line feature I recently noticed and was

> > equally surprised it hadn't received wider attention - I had

> > never heard of this case before.

Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 14:08:13 EDT  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter IncidentStatus:

Well, one was in Ohio, the other Kentucky. One fits the profile of a meteor fireball excepting certain details, the other fits the profile of a hot-air balloon excepting certain details. Other than that they're both really "fantastic."

Brad

In a message dated 8/7/00 10:42:33 AM, size14d@bigfoot.com writes:

<<

Ooops. Well, looks like they have had more then one fantastic sighting there.

Bill

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>Sent: Monday, August 07, 2000 1:28 PM  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

> >

> Hi Bill,

>

> It's this recent Kentucky (?) case we're missing details on, not the Coyne  
> case from 1973.

>

> Brad

>

>

> In a message dated 8/7/00 10:04:43 AM, size14d@bigfoot.com writes:

>

> << >

> See this for details:

>

> <http://www.nwlink.com/~ufocntr/interlink/Coyne.html>

>

> Bill

> ----- Original Message -----

> From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>

> To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Sent: Monday, August 07, 2000 12:51 PM

> Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

>

>

> > > >

> > The case is strangely missing date and exact location; needs duration

> data  
> > etc. It's possible the "three fireballs" were three candles flaming out  
> or  
> > three balsa struts catching fire. It's hard to imagine a flimsy fire  
> balloon  
> > made of dry cleaner bag being able to withstand the turbulent force of a  
> > helicopter and if traveling at 100 mph the balloon certainly could not  
> keep  
> > up. Without duration data there is no comparison to the Coyne  
helicopter  
> > case.  
> >  
> >  
> > In a message dated 8/7/00 7:06:59 AM, [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk) writes:  
> >  
> > << > >  
> > There was another on-line feature I recently noticed and was  
> > equally surprised it hadn't received wider attention - I had  
> > never heard of this case before.

Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 13:36:19 -0400

>>

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 14:09:12 -0400  
From: Andy Roberts <Brigantia@compuserve.com>  
Subject: WWII UFO Study?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Hi,

Does anyone have any information on the following:

In the somewhat murky early history of the UK government's involvement with UFOs it is often mentioned (latterly by Good & Redfern) that the whole cover up kicked off with a study from WWII.

This study was allegedly carried out by someone called General Massey name.

In trying to track this story down all roads seem to lead back to Frank Edwards' 'Flying Saucers Serious Business' book. But Edwards doesn't reference his source and indeed worsens matters by referring to the alleged 'disc' sightings on the Schweinfurt raid of 14/10/43 (which, incidentally I have found nothing on in the PRO and the PRO reference he gives is gibberish).

So, does anyone out there have any other sources for this tale about 'Massey' and his foo-fighter study, or indeed any other useful references to the UK Government's early UFO involvement (besides the obvious stuff).

Also, has anyone any suggestions how best to contact any grouping of UK aviation historians?

Thanks,

Happy Trails

Andy

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 16:55:56 EDT  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter IncidentStatus:

In a message dated 8/7/00 10:07:20 AM Eastern Daylight Time,  
voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<< Police Chopper Attacked By UFO In Kentucky! >>

Hi all. I do believe this appeared in the book "UFO Invasion" and was written about by Joe Nickell (The article originally appeared in the skeptical Inquirer #18 - Fall 1993).

The article begins as :

"UFO Fires on Louisville, Ky. Police Chopper" was the Headline on the Weekly World News's May 4 cover story, complete with fanciful illustration.

I am not so sure if I can reproduce the full article here but it is pages 194-5 of the book. Apparently the incident occurred on February 26, 1993 and was initially published in the Louisville Courier-Journal on March 4, 1993. The Louisville Courier-Journal did a follow-up on March 6th and discovered the source of the fire balloon was that of Scott and Conchys Heacock. They had made it out of a dry cleaning bag, balsa wood, and a dozen birthday candles. The Nickell article then reads:

"The encounter was a comedy of errors and misperceptions. Likened to a cat chasing its tail, the helicopter was actually pushing the light-weight device around with its prop wash. In fact, as indicated by the officers own account, the UFO zoomed away in a response to the helicopter's sudden propulsion - behavior consistent with a lightweight object. As to the "fireballs", they may have been melting , flaming gobs of plastic or candles that becam dislodged and fell, or some other effect. (Heacock says he used the novelty "relighting" type of birthday candles ass a safeguard against the wind snuffing them out. Such candles may sputter, the abruptly reflare.)..."

"...a television reporter asked Scott Heacock how certain he was that his balloon was the reported UFO. Since he witnessed the encounter and kept the balloon in sight until it was caught in the police spotlight, he replied: "I'd bet my life on it."

I hope this helps.

Tim Printy

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 19:20:28 EDT  
Subject: Re: WWII UFO Study?Status:

Andy ...i belive when you refer to the obvious as foo fighters , alas i cannot offer anymore info but i would be interseted in your findings ....ray

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Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 19:41:09 EDT  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter IncidentStatus:

sadly nothing really helps all were left with is more questions than answers.

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Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2000 01:29:02 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Mon, 7 Aug 2000 14:09:12 -0400

>From: Andy Roberts <Brigantia@compuserve.com>

>Subject: WWII UFO Study?

>Sender: Andy Roberts <Brigantia@compuserve.com>

Andy wrote:

>...Edwards doesn't reference his source and indeed worsens

>matters by referring to the alleged 'disc' sightings on the >

Schweinfurt raid of 14/10/43 (which, incidentally I have found

>nothing on in the PRO and the PRO reference he gives is

>gibberish).

>So, does anyone out there have any other sources for this tale

>about 'Massey' and his foo-fighter study, or indeed any other

>useful references to the UK Government's early UFO involvement

>(besides the obvious stuff).

Andy,

Although you may have seen this before, there's some related material on the CUFON web site at:

[http://www.holman.net/ufo/archives/mfiles/History\\_of\\_UFO's\\_During\\_WW2.html](http://www.holman.net/ufo/archives/mfiles/History_of_UFO's_During_WW2.html)

>Also, has anyone any suggestions how best to contact any

>grouping of UK aviation historians?

If you're looking for information about the Schweinfurt raid on 14/10/43, there's a book which apparently has some 50 first hand accounts from aircrew members who participated - see:

<http://www.airpower.maxwell.af.mil/airchronicles/bookrev/kuhl.html>

l

[These URLs will wrap around]

Also noted from a brief Internet search was another mention of a UFO related aspect to the Schweinfurt raid. Unfortunately, I don't know if it's of any value as this is located on a

Czechoslovakian web site and it isn't in English! See:

<http://www.ufo.cz/pozorovani/nemecko.htm>

Maybe someone can help translate this.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2000 10:20:47 +0200

Message-ID: <NDBBKODJGLIFKNBDCLKPGEJBCDAA.rotsky@wanadoo.fr>  
charset="iso-8859-1"

In-Importance: Normal

Status: O

For anything to do with WW2 aviation stuff, your first stop could be the RAF Museum at Hendon.

Steve

-----Original Message-----

From: Andy Roberts [mailto:Brigantia@compuserve.com]

Sent: 07 August 2000 20:09 Subject: WWII UFO Study?

Hi,

Does anyone have any information on the following:

In the somewhat murky early history of the UK government's involvement with UFOs it is often mentioned (latterly by Good & Redfern) that the whole cover up kicked off with a study from WWII.

This study was allegedly carried out by someone called General Massey name.

In trying to track this story down all roads seem to lead back to Frank Edwards' 'Flying Saucers Serious Business' book. But Edwards doesn't reference his source and indeed worsens matters by referring to the alleged 'disc' sightings on the Schweinfurt raid of 14/10/43 (which, incidentally I have found nothing on in the PRO and the PRO reference he gives is gibberish).

So, does anyone out there have any other sources for this tale about 'Massey' and his foo-fighter study, or indeed any other useful references to the UK Government's early UFO involvement (besides the obvious stuff).

Also, has anyone any suggestions how best to contact any grouping of UK aviation historians?

Thanks,

Happy Trails

Andy

---

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2000 11:42:08 -0400  
From: Andy Roberts <Brigantia@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: WWII UFO Study  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status: O

Hi,

Thanks for the info James,

>Although you may have seen this before, there's some related  
>material on the CUFON web site at:  
>[http://www.holman.net/ufo/archives/mfiles/History\\_of\\_UFO's\\_During\\_WW2.html](http://www.holman.net/ufo/archives/mfiles/History_of_UFO's_During_WW2.html)

I think that's the stuff which regurgitates the 'Sonderburo', alleged German foo fighter study. CUFON need to change it because Henry Durrant admitted he'd made it up as a hoax for his book back in the 1980s.

>If you're looking for information about the Schweinfurt raid on  
>14/10/43, there's a book which apparently has some 50 first hand  
>accounts from aircrew members who participated - see:  
><http://www.airpower.maxwell.af.mil/airchronicles/bookrev/kuhl.htm>

Nothing in there about UFOs though.

><http://www.ufo.cz/pozorovani/nemecko.htm>  
>Maybe someone can help translate this.

Thanks.

Happy Trails

Andy

---

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Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2000 08:07:44 -0400

Status:

Andy:

If you look in Gerald K. Haine's CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90 <http://www.cia.gov/csi/studies/97unclass/ufo.html> there is a reference of the OSI (pre-CIA) asking the British opinion on the subject.

"An eminent British scientist, R. V. Jones, headed a standing committee created in June 1951 on flying saucers. Jones' and his committee's conclusions on UFOs were similar to those of Agency officials: the sightings were not enemy aircraft but misrepresentations of natural phenomena."

Source: Chadwell, memorandum for the record, "British Activity in the Field of UFOs," 18 December 1952.

It might be another avenue to start looking. Also, have you contacted Wendy Connors at Project Sign? She might have found something.

Bill Stockstill

Destination: Space

----- Original Message -----

From: "Andy Roberts" <Brigantia@compuserve.com> Sent: Monday, August 07, 2000 2:09 PM

Subject: WWII UFO Study?

Hi,

Does anyone have any information on the following:

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Happy Trails

Andy

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Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2000 08:07:44 -0400

Status:

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Bill Stockstill

Destination: Space

----- Original Message -----

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Subject: WWII UFO Study?

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Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2000 09:24:51 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

[http://www.space.com/sciencefiction/phenomena/russian\\_ufo\\_report\\_000808.html](http://www.space.com/sciencefiction/phenomena/russian_ufo_report_000808.html)

By Jim Oberg

In an special report obtained by SPACE.com, two of Russia's leading UFO investigators have summarized the results of the Soviet Union's official 13-year study of UFO reports.

They maintain that the Western media claims of "secret KGB files" and "captured aliens" are untrue.

"One can hardly imagine a greater absurdity," they write, although they do admit that their own research program (1978-1990) was indeed classified "SECRET" at the time and that there remained cases that could not be explained.

The investigators, Dr. Yuliy Platov of the Academy of Sciences and Colonel Boris Sokolov of the Ministry of Defense, wrote up their conclusions for an issue of the official Reports of the Academy of Sciences journal, published in Moscow. Dr. Platov forwarded an advance copy of the report to SPACE.com.

"Many people are the eyewitnesses of strange things," the writers report, "which cannot always be precisely identified with natural or man-made effects. However, this amount is very insignificant, and from this there does not follow even a 'hint' of the probable interference of extraterrestrial forces into our lives."

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The official groups did not use the term "UFO" (or "NLO" in Russian). Instead, they referred to "paranormal phenomena." But everyone involved in the project knew exactly what this meant -- any apparently unexplainable aerial apparitions.

Military secrets

Platov and Sokolov explain that from the start, the teams "assumed a high probability of a military-technical origin of the observed strange effects."

This was based in large part on the iron-clad identification of the "Petrozavodsk UFO" with the launching of a spy satellite from a secret nearby base. But this factor dictated that the study be kept secret because most of the suspected causes were already military secrets.

Another reason for secrecy was "to decrease a public resonance" regarding

the reality of UFOs -- a "resonance" that would only grow if the government's formal interest were known.

Finally, there was the possibility of military application of discoveries regarding some of the perceived properties of UFOs such as radar invisibility and high maneuverability.

Sokolov himself is widely quoted on Internet UFO pages endorsing this last possible benefit of UFO research. However, his more prosaic explanations for some "classic" Russian UFO cases failed to show up on several search engines I tried.

The biggest UFO network ever

In January 1980, the Soviet Ministry of Defense issued a directive to all military forces to report "any inexplicable, exotic, extraordinary phenomenon". Sokolov described how this essentially converted millions of military personnel across one sixth of the Earth's surface into a sensory network for UFOs. "It is not likely that anybody could organize such a large-scale research," he boasted, "and practically with no financing."

Over the course of more than a decade, Platov's and Sokolov's teams together collected and analyzed about 3,000 detailed messages, covering about 400 individual events.

A pattern soon emerged.

"Practically all the mass night observations of UFOs were unambiguously identified as the effects accompanying the launches of rockets or tests of aerospace equipment," the report concludes. These sightings were mainly associated with activity at the secret rocket base at Plesetsk, north of Moscow.

In about 10-12 percent of the reports, they also identified another category of "flying objects," or as they clarified it, "floating objects." These were meteorological and scientific balloons, which sometimes acted in unexpected ways and were easily misperceived by ground personnel and by pilots.

Specifically, Platov and Migulin describe events on June 3, 1982, near Chita in southern Siberia, and on September 13, 1982, on the far-eastern Chukhotskiy Peninsula. In both cases, balloon launches were recorded but the balloons reached a much greater altitude than usually before bursting. Air defense units reacted in both cases by scrambling interceptors to attack the UFOs.

"The described episodes show that even experienced pilots are not immune against errors in the evaluation of the size of observed objects, the distances to them, and their identification with particular phenomena," the report observes.

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## Nobody's abducting Russians

The official investigators also point out a striking absence of certain types of reports from their files. "In contrast to numerous descriptions of various kinds of contacts with aliens," they write, "there has not been obtained, within the framework of the project which involved the great observational potential of the army and civilian organizations, any message about UFO landings, any message about contacts with pilots of UFOs, any message about the abductions of individuals by UFOs."

"This means," they conclude, "that either the territory of the USSR was, due to any reasons, closed for alien visitations during, at least, 13 years, or that the hypothesis of an extraterrestrial origin of UFOs is inconsistent. Any serious investigator of the problem of UFOs should, at least, face this reality."

Platov and Sokolov clearly are aware that popular press reports, both in Russia and in the West, will undoubtedly still refer to "Soviet UFO secrets." In the harsh economic conditions of post-Soviet Russia, many people, especially military veterans, will continue to be willing to tell any story that other people are willing to pay for.

But their insider positions in one of Earth's greatest government UFO investigations, and their evident lack of any motivation aside from telling the truth as they found it, will make their report a significant contribution to our understanding of what really has been happening regarding this mysterious and fascinating subject.

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Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2000 11:56:15 EDT  
Subject: Re: WWII UFO Study?Status:

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Destination: Space

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Received: from atlasmtpl.atl.mediaone.net (HELO smtp.atl.mediaone.net) (24.92.1.152)

by lb6.listbot.com with SMTP; 9 Aug 2000 12:07:16 -0000

Received: from oemcomputer (client32048.atl.mediaone.net [24.88.32.48])

by smtp.atl.mediaone.net (8.8.7/8.8.7) with SMTP id IAA16734  
for <.UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 9 Aug 2000 08:08:39 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-ID: <009601c001fa\$6d3956e0\$30205818@atl.mediaone.net>  
From: "Bill Stockstill" <.size14d@bigfoot.com>References: <200008071409\_MC2-AEDC-DBB5@compuserve.com>  
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Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2000 15:58:40 -0400  
Status: O

Sorry, I had been thinking OSS, Office of Strategic Services established in June 1942, a precursor to the CIA.

Bill

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2000 11:56 AM  
Subject: Re: WWII UFO Study?

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> To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

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08:08:59 -0400  
> Received: from lbmail12.listbot.com (lbmail12.listbot.com  
[204.71.191.10])  
> by rly-zb01.mx.aol.com (v75\_b3.9) with ESMTP; Wed, 09 Aug 2000  
08:08:45 -0400  
> Received: (qmail 3687 invoked by uid 108); 9 Aug 2000 12:08:22 -0000  
> > Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com  
> > Received: (qmail 59076 invoked from network); 9 Aug 2000 12:07:16 -0000  
> Received: from atlasmtpl.atl.mediaone.net (HELO smtp.atl.mediaone.net)  
> (24.92.1.152)  
> by lb6.listbot.com with SMTP; 9 Aug 2000 12:07:16 -0000  
> Received: from oemcomputer (client32048.atl.mediaone.net [24.88.32.48])  
> by smtp.atl.mediaone.net (8.8.7/8.8.7) with SMTP id IAA16734  
> for <.UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 9 Aug 2000 08:08:39 -0400 (EDT)  
> Message-ID: <009601c001fa\$6d3956e0\$30205818@atl.mediaone.net>  
> From: "Bill Stockstill" <.size14d@bigfoot.com>  
> To: "UFO Research List" <.UFORL@listbot.com>  
> References: <200008071409\_MC2-AEDC-DBB5@compuserve.com>  
> Subject: Re: WWII UFO Study?  
> Date: Wed, 9 Aug 2000 08:07:44 -0400  
> > > >  
> >>  
>  
>  
>  
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> register to win a Total Gym 3000 (\$1000.00 retail value). Click now,  
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> <http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

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free shipping on all our great buys plus get free sunglasses. Also, register to win a Total Gym 3000 (\$1000.00 retail value). Click now, limited time offer.

<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Wed, 09 Aug 2000 16:50:22 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,  
"canufo@egroups.com" <canufo@egroups.com>,  
"UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
Subject: Flight Strips  
Status: O

Is anyone here familiar with how to interpret "Flight Strips" and decode some of the acronyms that appear in a ACT Log? I would appreciate any help anyone here could give me, or a shove in the right direction for obtaining this information.

Thank You,  
Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2000 02:39:59 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Regarding:

>Date: Tue, 8 Aug 2000 11:42:08 -0400  
>From: Andy Roberts <Brigantia@compuserve.com>  
>Subject: Re: WWII UFO Study  
>Sender: Andy Roberts <Brigantia@compuserve.com>

Andy wrote:

>Thanks for the info James,

>>Although you may have seen this before, there's some related  
>>material on the CUFON web site...

>I think that's the stuff which regurgitates the 'Sonderburo',  
>alleged German foo fighter study. CUFON need to change it  
>because Henry Durrant admitted he'd made it up as a hoax for his  
>book back in the 1980s.

Duly noted.

>>If you're looking for information about the Schweinfurt raid on  
>>14/10/43, there's a book which apparently has some 50 first  
>>hand accounts from aircrew members who participated...

>Nothing in there about UFOs though.

I had presumed any references to the purported 'UFOs' might be  
couched in different terminology - 'unusual anti-aircraft  
artillery', 'possible German secret weapons' or such-like.

If there is no mention of anything remotely in that category and  
given this does seem to be a comprehensive first-hand account, it  
does seem reasonable to perhaps conclude the claims of related  
'disc sightings' are a myth.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2000 10:30:32 +0200  
Message-ID: <NDBBKODJGLIFKNBDCLKPKELLCDA.rotsky@wanadoo.fr>  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Importance: Normal  
Status: O

Why don't you post the information here and we'll have a go at it?

-----Original Message-----

From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
Sent: 09 August 2000 22:50UFORL@listbot.com  
Subject: Flight Strips

Is anyone here familiar with how to interpret "Flight Strips" and decode some of the acronyms that appear in a ACT Log? I would appreciate any help anyone here could give me, or a shove in the right direction for obtaining this information.

Thank You,  
Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

---

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Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2000 04:49:35 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Flight Strips  
References: <NDBBKODJGLIFKNBDCLKPKELLCDA.rotsky@wanadoo.fr>  
Status: O

Rotsky,

I've scanned pg. 2 of 4, which can be obtained at  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/misc/flitstrp.bmp>

To give you an idea of the area, these were strips obtained from  
the Toledo, Ohio ATC on July 1, 2000 between the hours of 10:00  
p.m. and 1:00 a.m. July 2, 2000

2 related links for interpretation are located at

<http://www.ivpa.com/vta/faao7110/65Jtx02b.htm>  
<http://www.cyberair.com/tower/dpa/atc.html>

Thanks,  
Todd Lemire

rotsky wrote:

>  
> >  
> Why don't you post the information here and we'll have a go at it?  
>  
> -----Original Message-----  
> From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
> Sent: 09 August 2000 22:50  
> To: UFO-SIGHTINGS; UFO UpDates - Toronto; canufo@egroups.com;  
> UFORL@listbot.com  
> Subject: Flight Strips  
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> Is anyone here familiar with how to interpret "Flight Strips" and  
> decode some of the acronyms that appear in a ACT Log? I would  
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> Thank You,  
> Todd Lemire  
> Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
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> --  
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> religion."

>

> Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

>

>

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Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2000 10:40:33 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Try this:

<http://www.ivpa.com/vta/faao7110/65Jtx02b.htm#2-3-2>

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:[tlemire@home.com](mailto:tlemire@home.com)]

@ Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2000 03:50

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Flight Strips

@

@

@ @

@ Rotsky,

@

@ I've scanned pg. 2 of 4, which can be obtained at

@ <http://members.home.net/tlemire/misc/flitstrp.bmp>

@

@ To give you an idea of the area, these were strips obtained from

@ the Toledo, Ohio ATC on July 1, 2000 between the hours of 10:00

@ p.m. and 1:00 a.m. July 2, 2000

@

@ 2 related links for interpretation are located at

@

@ <http://www.ivpa.com/vta/faao7110/65Jtx02b.htm>

@ <http://www.cyberair.com/tower/dpa/atc.html>

@

@ Thanks,

@ Todd Lemire

@

@ rotsky wrote:

@ >

@ > @ >

@ > Why don't you post the information here and we'll have a go at it?

@ >

@ > -----Original Message-----

@ > From: Todd Lemire [mailto:[tlemire@home.com](mailto:tlemire@home.com)]

@ > Sent: 09 August 2000 22:50  
@ > To: UFO-SIGHTINGS; UFO UpDates - Toronto; canufo@egroups.com;  
@ > UFORL@listbot.com  
@ > Subject: Flight Strips  
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@ > @ >  
@ > Is anyone here familiar with how to interpret "Flight Strips" and  
@ > decode some of the acronyms that appear in a ACT Log? I would  
@ > appreciate any help anyone here could give me, or a shove in the  
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@

@ Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

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Date: Thu, 10 Aug 2000 21:09:05 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Flight Strips  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F649@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status:

Larry,

I actually printed out that entire page and brought it to work with me in order to interpret what I could of these flight strips. Of all the information available on these flight strips I can find nothing on aircraft bearings. It seems that within the image I've posted online for review, there are a few, what I'm assuming to be directional headings for a few overflights of the Toledo Airport expressed in terms of NW, NE, etc., but nothing on the arriving and departing flights.

Todd

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

>  
> >  
> Try this:  
>  
> <http://www.ivpa.com/vta/faao7110/65Jtx02b.htm#2-3-2>  
>  
> ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins>  
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109  
>  
> @ -----Original Message-----  
> @ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
> @ Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2000 03:50  
> @ To: UFO Research List  
> @ Subject: Re: Flight Strips  
> @  
> @  
> @ > @  
> @ Rotsky,  
> @  
> @ I've scanned pg. 2 of 4, which can be obtained at  
> @ <http://members.home.net/tlemire/misc/flitstrp.bmp>  
> @

> @ To give you an idea of the area, these were strips obtained from  
> @ the Toledo, Ohio ATC on July 1, 2000 between the hours of 10:00  
> @ p.m. and 1:00 a.m. July 2, 2000  
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> @ <http://www.ivpa.com/vta/faao7110/65Jtx02b.htm>  
> @ <http://www.cyberair.com/tower/dpa/atc.html>  
> @  
> @ Thanks,  
> @ Todd Lemire  
> @  
> @ rotsky wrote:  
> @ >  
> @ > > @ >  
> @ > Why don't you post the information here and we'll have a go at it?  
> @ >  
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> @ > From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
> @ > Sent: 09 August 2000 22:50  
> @ > To: UFO-SIGHTINGS; UFO UpDates - Toronto; canufo@egroups.com;  
> @ > UFORL@listbot.com  
> @ > Subject: Flight Strips  
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> @ > > @ >  
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> @ > decode some of the acronyms that appear in a ACT Log? I would  
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> @ > Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
> @ > <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>  
> @ > --  
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> @

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 12:43:40 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Maybe that's because you misunderstand the purpose of the flight strip. It is not there to keep a record of everything about the flight. It is there to keep a busy controller from forgetting that he has that flight under his control. If a controller forgets an airplane he has control over, the results can be terrible.

In the days of manual block control of railroads, the worst thing a signalman could do was to forget a train. If he did so, and then accepted another train on the same track, a terrible disaster was the result. The solution for this was the train register. Every time the signalman accepted a train from another station (required before the train is allowed to leave the station), he entered it, and the time, in the train register. Stoppages and diversions onto sidings were recorded too. When the train leaves, the time the train was accepted into the next station's block, and the time it actually left the area under his control are entered into the book. Incomplete entries mean that the train is still under his control (for example, if it is shunting in the yards).

Air traffic control is very much like the control of trains on a railroad. Notice that the important entries in the flight strips are the TIMES: when the airplane was accepted by the controller, when RADAR fixes occurred, and when the flight was handed off to another control center, or to approach control. The practice of the train register book made its way into the practice of air traffic control. But since there are many controllers at one site, the book is divided into tear-out strips, and each strip is given to the controller given charge of its flight. As the flight is handed off to another control center, the time of that is noted, and the strip is collected by a runner, and placed in the day's records.

Notice that, if the plane lands, there could be as many as 5 strips for it, especially if the various controllers are not located in the same rooms (or buildings). ATC normally hands the flight off to approach control, which keeps its own strips. Then when the plane lands, ground control either gets the approach control strip, or keeps another strip on it. When the plane is ready to take off, ground control then hands the plane off to departure control, which either gets the strip from ground, or makes another one. Finally, when departure control hands off the plane to ATC, a new strip for it is made at the ATC center.

If the plane is taken in for maintenance by the airline at that airport, even more strips could be generated.

For regularly scheduled flights, the direction that particular flight takes is repeated day after day, or week after week, so it is unnecessary for the controller to write it down. The flight designation is usually enough. Only in the case of charter or special flights will that information normally be on the strip.

I learned something very interesting a few months ago. Most air traffic control systems no longer have primary skin reflection RADAR capabilities. They rely entirely on transponders. This means that they do not detect any planes without transponders. They also do not detect UFOs anymore.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----  
@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
@ Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2000 20:09  
@ To: UFO Research List  
@ Subject: Re: Flight Strips  
@  
@  
@ @  
@ Larry,  
@  
@ I actually printed out that entire page and brought it to work  
@ with me in order to interpret what I could of these flight  
@ strips. Of all the information available on these flight strips  
@ I can find nothing on aircraft bearings. It seems that within  
@ the image I've posted online for review, there are a few, what  
@ I'm assuming to be directional headings for a few overflights of  
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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 13:48:16 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

>

Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 15:28:58 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: RE: Flight StripsMime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

What a frighteningly primitive 19th century system! Thousands of people's lives hinge on such a cumbersome, error-prone system -- I mean, what if a runner/messenger has to use the restroom on his way to another control building? What if he loses a strip among possibly dozens at a busy airport like Chicago's O'Hare? And here we've been misled to believe that air traffic control has high-tech display screens to graphically keep track of every flight and electronic intercoms to communicate between buildings, not \_runners\_ for God sake!

In a message dated Fri, 11 Aug 2000 1:41:29 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

Maybe that's because you misunderstand the purpose of the flight strip. It is not there to keep a record of everything about the flight. It is there to keep a busy controller from forgetting that he has that flight under his control. If a controller forgets an airplane he has control over, the results can be terrible.

In the days of manual block control of railroads, the worst thing a signalman could do was to forget a train. If he did so, and then accepted another train on the same track, a terrible disaster was the result. The solution for this was the train register. Every time the signalman accepted a train from another station (required before the train is allowed to leave the station), he entered it, and the time, in the train register. Stoppages and diversions onto sidings were recorded too. When the train leaves, the time the train was accepted into the next station's block, and the time it actually left the area under his control are entered into the book. Incomplete entries mean that the train is still under his control (for example, if it is shunting in the yards).

Air traffic control is very much like the control of trains on a railroad. Notice that the important entries in the flight strips are the TIMES: when the airplane was accepted by the controller, when RADAR fixes occurred, and when the flight was handed off to another control center, or to approach control. The practice of the train register book made its way into the practice of air traffic control. But since there are many controllers at one site, the book is divided into tear-out strips, and each strip is given to the controller given charge of its flight. As the flight is handed off to another control center, the time of that is noted, and the strip is collected by a runner, and placed in the day's records.

Notice that, if the plane lands, there could be as many as 5 strips for it, especially if the various controllers are not located in the same rooms (or buildings). ATC normally hands the flight off to approach control, which keeps its own strips. Then when the plane lands, ground control either gets the approach control strip, or keeps another strip on it. When the plane is ready to take off, ground control then hands the plane off to departure control, which either gets the strip from ground, or makes another one. Finally, when departure control hands off the plane to ATC, a new strip for it is made at the ATC center.

If the plane is taken in for maintenance by the airline at that airport, even more strips could be generated.

For regularly scheduled flights, the direction that particular flight takes is repeated day after day, or week after week, so it is unnecessary for the controller to write it down. The flight designation is usually enough. Only in the case of charter or special flights will that information normally be on the strip.

I learned something very interesting a few months ago. Most air traffic control systems no longer have primary skin reflection RADAR capabilities. They rely entirely on transponders. This means that they do not detect any planes without transponders. They also do not detect UFOs anymore.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2000 20:09

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Flight Strips

@

@

@ @

@ Larry,

@

@ I actually printed out that entire page and brought it to work

@ with me in order to interpret what I could of these flight

@ strips. Of all the information available on these flight strips

@ I can find nothing on aircraft bearings. It seems that within  
@ the image I've posted online for review, there are a few, what  
@ I'm assuming to be directional headings for a few overflights of  
@ the Toledo Airport expressed in terms of NW, NE, etc., but  
@ nothing on the arriving and departing flights.  
@

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 15:03:51 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

You misunderstand. The runner picks up the strips AFTER the controller is finished with them, and deposits them in the records. Actual acceptance of the flight is handled by radio. If the offering controller is in a different location, the accepting controller is given a new strip shortly after accepting the flight. The single coordinating controller has the exclusive job of making and coordinating the flight strips in that room, so that two controllers don't inadvertently accept the same flight. Only if the controllers are in the same room are strips ever handed from one controller to another, and the coordinating controller does that. And whenever any controller has to take a break, another controller is on standby to replace him.

No electronic device has the tangible safeguard of the flight strip. Possession of the flight strip means that that controller has exclusive control of that aircraft, until he closes it out by filling out the part where the aircraft is accepted by another control center. Its purpose is to handle WHO is in control of a given aircraft, not what instructions are given to the aircraft.

And guess what: It works even during an electrical failure!

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Friday, August 11, 2000 14:29

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: Flight Strips

@

@

@ @

@ What a frighteningly primitive 19th century system!

@ Thousands of people's lives hinge on such a cumbersome,

@ error-prone system -- I mean, what if a runner/messenger has

@ to use the restroom on his way to another control building?  
@ What if he loses a strip among possibly dozens at a busy  
@ airport like Chicago's O'Hare? And here we've been misled to  
@ believe that air traffic control has high-tech display  
@ screens to graphically keep track of every flight and  
@ electronic intercoms to communicate between buildings, not  
@ \_runners\_ for God sake!  
@  
@

---

—  
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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 16:21:01 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: Why the military handles UFOs  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

It's an established fact that the US Air Force by its own admission has investigated UFO's \_in part\_ because of the \_possibility\_ they were extraterrestrial spacecraft intruding into our airspace. Other countries have admitted likewise, e.g., France as indicated in the COMETA report, etc. Even the secret Soviet military-scientific investigation of 1978-90 has now revealed that it operated on the basis of three main theories of UFO origin: manmade, natural and ET civilization. To deny this indisputable fact as you have done is ludicrous.

In a message dated Fri, 11 Aug 2000 2:46:11 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<  
>

Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 17:03:19 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: RE: Flight StripsMime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

The lives of hundreds of passengers of, say, a 747 depends on one little strip of paper!!!! What about backups and failsafes? You talk about the paper strips somehow "working" even if there is a power failure but if the outage is that bad then there is no communications or transponder-radar data to even know there is an aircraft out there to record on a paper strip.

This is the first I ever heard of a problem of air traffic controllers "remembering" what flights are up there in their jurisdiction, and having to be reminded by little papers. If someone told me this was how the Soviets did it I could believe that. But here it is 31 years after we landed a man on the moon and this is how controllers "remember" whether they have 500 passengers up there in a 747 or not?????????

In a message dated Fri, 11 Aug 2000 4:01:42 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

You misunderstand. The runner picks up the strips AFTER the controller is finished with them, and deposits them in the records. Actual acceptance of the flight is handled by radio. If the offering controller is in a different location, the accepting controller is given a new strip shortly after accepting the flight. The single coordinating controller has the exclusive job of making and coordinating the flight strips in that room, so that two controllers don't inadvertently accept the same flight. Only if the controllers are in the same room are strips ever handed from one controller to another, and the coordinating controller does that. And whenever any controller has to take a break, another controller is on standby to replace him.

No electronic device has the tangible safeguard of the flight strip. Possession of the flight strip means that that controller has exclusive control of that aircraft, until he closes it out by filling out the part where the aircraft is accepted by another control center. It's purpose is to handle WHO is in control of a given aircraft, not what instructions are given to the aircraft.

And guess what: It works even during an electrical failure!

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Friday, August 11, 2000 14:29

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: Flight Strips

@

@

@ @

@ What a frighteningly primitive 19th century system!

@ Thousands of people's lives hinge on such a cumbersome,

@ error-prone system -- I mean, what if a runner/messenger has

@ to use the restroom on his way to another control building?

@ What if he loses a strip among possibly dozens at a busy

@ airport like Chicago's O'Hare? And here we've been misled to

@ believe that air traffic control has high-tech display

@ screens to graphically keep track of every flight and

@ electronic intercoms to communicate between buildings, not

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@

@

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 16:18:18 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

You have turned the question around. I was not answering the question: "Why are UFOs investigated?" I was answering the question "Why does the military do the investigating?"

The stock answer was "Because THEY are invading."

But the main reason the military has a mechanism in place for the quick reporting of UFOs is still the reality of foreign military threats. And that's why they have the job.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Friday, August 11, 2000 15:21

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Why the military handles UFOs

@

@

@ @

@ It's an established fact that the US Air Force by its own  
@ admission has investigated UFO's \_in part\_ because of the  
@ \_possibility\_ they were extraterrestrial spacecraft intruding  
@ into our airspace. Other countries have admitted likewise,  
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@ has now revealed that it operated on the basis of three main  
@ theories of UFO origin: manmade, natural and ET  
@ civilization. To deny this indisputable fact as you have  
@ done is ludicrous.

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-  
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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 16:42:52 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

You still misunderstand the purpose of the strip. It is to make sure that one, exactly one, and only one controller is in control of a flight. If a second copy of the strip existed, then it would be possible for two controllers to give conflicting commands to an aircraft. It is similar to a deed or the title to a car, in that there can be only one.

Having that strip of paper gives the controller authority to control that aircraft. Without it, he can't intervene except in an imminent crash. It's like a legal document.

What do they use when the RADAR goes out? A chalkboard and radio reports of GPS positions - and the flight strips. They do have backup radios.

Why do controllers have trouble remembering whether or not they have a flight? They work the same flights day after day, and sooner or later, a controller will "remember" yesterdays flight, or forget one. With the paper in hand, the chance of error is greatly reduced.

You seem to think that maybe each controller has only one flight at a time to handle. The number is closer to 12, and they keep changing minute by minute. That little strip has the airplane's call sign on it too - the identifying link between pilot and controller.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Friday, August 11, 2000 16:03

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: Flight Strips

@

@

@ @

@ The lives of hundreds of passengers of, say, a 747 depends on

@ one little strip of paper!!!! What about backups and

@ failsafes? You talk about the paper strips somehow "working"

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@  
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@ controllers "remembering" what flights are up there in their  
@ jurisdiction, and having to be reminded by little papers. If  
@ someone told me this was how the Soviets did it I could  
@ believe that. But here it is 31 years after we landed a man  
@ on the moon and this is how controllers "remember" whether  
@ they have 500 passengers up there in a 747 or not???????  
@  
@  
@ In a message dated Fri, 11 Aug 2000 4:01:42 PM Eastern  
@ Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:  
@  
@ <<

---

—  
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Date: Sat, 12 Aug 2000 00:22:17 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I'm grateful for all responses to my queries and note Don's informative first-hand experience!

It seems proven - Larry and Tim's references being of immense value - that the 'UFO Fires on Louisville, Ky. Police Chopper' incident is explained by a 'fire balloon' and the three fireballs were probably candles, perhaps being expelled due to turbulence, or simply falling to ground.

Quite extraordinary that such an ostensibly dramatic UFO encounter, especially involving experienced personnel, has an incredibly simple solution.

I suspect if the source of our 'UFO' had never been revealed by Scott and Conchys Heacock, any suggestions the helicopter crew might have encountered a fire balloon would have received due ridicule. It's similar in this respect to the July, 1947, aircrew's sighting of "nine big round disks weaving northward two thousand feet below us", which would, guaranteed, have been a celebrated 'flying saucer' sighting, contemporary to Kenneth Arnold's, if it had never been discovered, at the time, that they were a formation of pelicans.

How many other seemingly inexplicable cases have a comparatively mundane explanation - 5-10%, 50%, 95%, all of them... who knows.

A prime difficulty is, as evidenced by these two of certainly many examples, that UFO cases rarely leave us with anything other than anecdotal evidence. Yet, these can often be relatively (all things considered) accurate and detailed accounts, it's the interpretation, both during an incident and particularly afterwards, which can result in the 'UFO' status.

A comprehensive report on the October 18, 1973, Coyne 'helicopter' encounter with a 'UFO' can be found at:

[http://www.jse.com/ufo\\_reports/Zeidman/toc.html](http://www.jse.com/ufo_reports/Zeidman/toc.html)

This is a copy of by Jennie Zeidman's paper, published online by the 'Society for Scientific Exploration' and which in 1998 formed part of the 'best UFO evidence' presented to the 'Sturrock panel' - see:

[http://www.jse.com/press/PR\\_UFO\\_98.html](http://www.jse.com/press/PR_UFO_98.html)



As I previously noted, the object encountered near Mansfield, Ohio seems to have resembled a blimp and my further, cursory research notes that Goodyear have a large facility at Akron, Ohio, not that far from Mansfield.

I may have missed this in a brief review of the case evidence, however, was it determined that Goodyear, Akron were not flying blimps or anything related during October, 1973 and if they did, that there was definitely no connection?

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 19:35:40 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

James,

Your blowing smoke again. You claim these MARGINAL, virtually uninvestigated incidents are relatively "detailed and accurate." Yet we don't have DURATION or ANGULAR SIZE or virtually any other meaningful quantitative data for either one! The alleged pelican sighting and fire balloon-helicopter incident would never qualify as UFO Best evidence under any reasonable quantitative criteria such as I've proposed.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 11 Aug 2000 7:20:32 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

I'm grateful for all responses to my queries and note Don's informative first-hand experience!

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James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 21:14:58 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Flight Strips  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F64E@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status:

Larry,

I wonder if these call signs are a permanent part of that aircraft's identification? In other words does that particular aircraft's call sign stay with that aircraft \_wherever\_ it flies? Could it be similar to a "license plate"?

Todd

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

>  
> >  
> You still misunderstand the purpose of the strip. It is to make  
> sure that one, exactly one, and only one controller is in control  
> of a flight. If a second copy of the strip existed, then it would  
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> You seem to think that maybe each controller has only one flight  
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>  
> ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

> Kinesiology Dept            <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>  
> 1025 E 7th St    Rm 112    HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109  
>  
> @ -----Original Message-----  
> @ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]  
> @ Sent: Friday, August 11, 2000 16:03  
> @ To: UFORL@listbot.com  
> @ Subject: RE: Flight Strips  
> @  
> @  
> @ > @  
> @ The lives of hundreds of passengers of, say, a 747 depends on  
> @ one little strip of paper!!!! What about backups and  
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> @ even if there is a power failure but if the outage is that  
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> @  
> @  
> @ In a message dated Fri, 11 Aug 2000 4:01:42 PM Eastern  
> @ Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:  
> @  
> @ << >  
>

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>  
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"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness  
evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian  
religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

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Date: Sat, 12 Aug 2000 02:20:08 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 16:21:01 EDT  
>From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
>Subject: Re: Why the military handles UFOs  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

Brad wrote:

>It's an established fact that the US Air Force by its own  
>admission has investigated UFO's \_in part\_ because of the  
>\_possibility\_ they were extraterrestrial spacecraft intruding  
>into our airspace.

Brad,

No question about this and even moreso - which seems to be rarely appreciated - the USAF has acknowledged some cases were so puzzling they could not be explained.

Are you familiar with former Air Force Chief of Staff, General Curtis Le May's comments in his autobiography?

>Other countries have admitted likewise, e.g., France as  
>indicated in the COMETA report, etc. Even the secret Soviet  
>military-scientific investigation of 1978-90 has now revealed  
>that it operated on the basis of three main theories of UFO  
>origin: manmade, natural and ET civilization. To deny this  
>indisputable fact as you have done is ludicrous.

It's a natural consequence that countless UFO sightings or reported incidents will remain enigmatic, however, it's surely recognised by now that 'UFOs' are of insignificance to the USAF, RAF and science per se.

It's certainly not advocated they should be, however, they are.

As long-standing ufologists have highlighted elsewhere, the COMETA report is hardly an objective, critical assessment of the most significant 'UFO' evidence.

It cites the 1956 Lakenheath, 1976 Teheran and 1981 Trans-en-Provence cases as 'best evidence', all of which are far removed from critical indications of alien encounters - the most unlikely explanation of all.

Incidentally, an in-depth dismissal of the latter, can be found at:

'Trans en Provence : le mythe de l'OVNI scientifique'

<http://zetetique.ldh.org/tep.html>

Devastatingly worse than this, the COMETA report recommends that the farcical claims of 'Colonel Philip Corso' should be taken seriously.

As Dennis Stacy, former editor of the 'MUFON Journal' (I'm sure you appreciate how Dennis was 'sacked' as Editor because he had the courage to critically appraise 'Roswell') commented on UFO UpDates:

"There was a genuine Col. Corso, if that's what you mean.

Unfortunately, that doesn't necessarily mean that even 10% of his book is true, never mind its "core."

What is its core, BTW, that virtually all the major American technological breakthroughs since 1947, were seeded out to industry by Corso himself, from UFO debris he found languishing in a file cabinet in the Pentagon? That he almost singlehandedly won a spurious Cold War and saved humanity from alien invasion?

It helps sometimes, you know, to take a step back from some of this stuff. And that would apparently include a few high-ranking French military officers".

If all of this represents 'best evidence', we can only be thankful of being spared the worse.

Unfortunately, we seldom are and that's the essence of contemporary ufology.

Choose any current 'UFO' magazine or recent/impending conference and highlight, if you can, something which resembles ufology's scientific approach to the subject, as opposed to the promotion of absolute, gullible, yet recognised to be profitable, nonsense.

You have, as they say, the floor...

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)



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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 22:42:13 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: Why the military handles UFOs  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

James,

COMMENTS.

Brad

In a message dated Fri, 11 Aug 2000 9:18:50 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

Regarding:

>Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 16:21:01 EDT  
>From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
>Subject: Re: Why the military handles UFOs  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

Brad wrote:

>It's an established fact that the US Air Force by its own  
>admission has investigated UFO's \_in part\_ because of the  
>\_possibility\_ they were extraterrestrial spacecraft intruding  
>into our airspace.

Brad,

No question about this and even moreso - which seems to be rarely appreciated - the USAF has acknowledged some cases were so puzzling they could not be explained.

COMMENTS: I think the number of USAF unexplained cases was about 700.

Are you familiar with former Air Force Chief of Staff, General Curtis Le May's comments in his autobiography?

COMMENTS: Please remind me.

>Other countries have admitted likewise, e.g., France as  
>indicated in the COMETA report, etc. Even the secret Soviet  
>military-scientific investigation of 1978-90 has now revealed  
>that it operated on the basis of three main theories of UFO  
>origin: manmade, natural and ET civilization. To deny this

>indisputable fact as you have done is ludicrous.

It's a natural consequence that countless UFO sightings or reported incidents will remain enigmatic, however, it's surely recognised by now that 'UFOs' are of insignificance to the USAF, RAF and science per se.

It's certainly not advocated they should be, however, they are.

COMMENTS: UFO's are not insignificant to the French military and that's why I cited the COMETA report, not because I was endorsing its UFO case evaluations. UFO's are still required to be reported, under USAF operational reporting regulations OPREP-3 and CIRVIS regs, ordered by AFMAN (AF Manual) 10-206 para. 5.7.3. This is still in effect and has effectively superseded AFR 200-2, AFR 80-17, AFM 55-11, AFR 55-88, and indirectly superseded the now canceled US-Canadian JANAP-146(E) by apparently continuing the CIRVIS regs. Also the OPREP-3 procedures provide for reporting events or incidents of importance to the national-level, called OPREP-3 PINNACLE (OPREP-3P) reports, which include PINNACLE NUCFLASH reports (OPREP-3PNF), which includes in para. 3.3.2 of AFMAN 10-206:

"Detection of unidentified objects by a missile warning system or interference (experienced by such a system or related communications) that appears threatening and could create a risk of nuclear war."

This is in addition to the existing regulations for CIRVIS UFO reports and PINNACLE reports of anything that an AF reporting unit thinks requires reporting (i.e., including UFO's).

As long-standing ufologists have highlighted elsewhere, the COMETA report is hardly an objective, critical assessment of the most significant 'UFO' evidence.

It cites the 1956 Lakenheath, 1976 Teheran and 1981 Trans-en-Provence cases as 'best evidence', all of which are far removed from critical indications of alien encounters - the most unlikely explanation of all.

COMMENTS: The COMETA report also cites my RB-47 case analysis which certainly does qualify as Best Evidence, even if COMETA's evaluations of other cases does represent a consistent or articulated level of evidence.

Incidentally, an in-depth dismissal of the latter, can be found at:

'Trans en Provence : le mythe de l'OVNI scientifique'

<http://zetetique.ldh.org/tep.html>

Devastatingly worse than this, the COMETA report recommends that the farcical claims of 'Colonel Philip Corso' should be taken seriously.

COMMENTS: I have already published several devastating refutations of the Corso nonsense, first on the Web in Nov 1997, then in Skeptical Inquirer in Feb 1998 (both while Corso was still alive; his coauthor was confronted with some of my evidence in Dec 1997), and now in a book chapter on Roswell.

As Dennis Stacy, former editor of the 'MUFON Journal' (I'm sure you appreciate how Dennis was 'sacked' as Editor because he had the courage to critically appraise 'Roswell') commented on UFO UpDates:

"There was a genuine Col. Corso, if that's what you mean.

COMMENTS: Actually there wasn't a genuine "Col. Corso," he was actually LT. Col. Corso.

Unfortunately, that doesn't necessarily mean that even 10% of his book is true, never mind its "core."

What is its core, BTW, that virtually all the major American technological breakthroughs since 1947, were seeded out to industry by Corso himself, from UFO debris he found languishing in a file cabinet in the Pentagon? That he almost singlehandedly won a spurious Cold War and saved humanity from alien invasion?

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James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

COMMENTS: I didn't elect, approve, appoint or endorse any of the nonsense that goes on at any of these conferences.

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Date: Fri, 11 Aug 2000 22:49:08 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

The Air Technical Intelligence Center's mission statement in the 1950s summed it up pretty succinctly : "Air Technical Intelligence Center is responsible for elimination of technological surprise." That definition was broad enough to encompass anybody's technology.

Joel Carpenter

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Date: Sat, 12 Aug 2000 19:18:48 +0200From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>  
Subject: Re: WWII UFO Study?  
Cc: project-1947@listserv.aol.com  
In-Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status: O

Hello Andy!

At 14.09 07/08/00 -0400, Andy Roberts wrote:

>In the somewhat murky early history of the UK government's  
>involvement with UFOs it is often mentioned (latterly by Good &  
>Redfern) that the whole cover up kicked off with a study from  
>WWII.  
>This study was allegedly carried out by someone called General  
>Massey name.  
>In trying to track this story down all roads seem to lead back to Frank  
>Edwards' 'Flying Saucers Serious Business' book. But Edwards doesn't  
>reference his source [...]  
>So, does anyone out there have any other sources for this tale about  
>'Massey' and his foo-fighter study [...]

Our own UFO historian, Giuseppe Stilo (whom I turned your message over to), advises me that the first known source for the Massey tale was not Edward's 1967 book but a 1960 military memoirs book by an American author, Martin Caidin: "Black Thursday", published by Dutton. We got a copy of the Italian edition, but would be interested in getting a photocopy of the relevant pages in the USA edition (if anybody reading this can get a copy of it).

Also, it would be interested to learn more about that author. All we know is that he was in the air industry, after WWII, but before his death he'd claimed he had taken part in a flying saucer investigation by "USAF Continental Air Command" as early as 1948. Does this sound as a known or as a new fact to our US fellows more versed in government files? Can anybody check?

Best regards

Edoardo Russo  
Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici  
CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino  
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033  
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: [e.russo@cisu.org](mailto:e.russo@cisu.org)

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From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>  
Subject: Re: WWII UFO Study?  
Cc: project-1947@listserv.aol.com  
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Status: O

Sign Historical Group - <http://www.project1947.com/shg/>

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>So, does anyone out there have any other sources for this tale about  
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Also, it would be interested to learn more about that author. All we know is that he was in the air industry, after WWII, but before his death he'd claimed he had taken part in a flying saucer investigation by "USAF Continental Air Command" as early as 1948. Does this sound as a known or as a new fact to our US fellows more versed in government files? Can anybody check?

Best regards

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CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino  
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033  
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: [e.russo@cisu.org](mailto:e.russo@cisu.org)

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Date: Sun, 13 Aug 2000 18:44:30 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Flight Strips  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F64E@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status: O

Very good information Larry!

But I didn't mean to get an "argument" going.... :) Anyway, I found an interesting sight that will let you plug in the Aircraft ID #'s from these flight strips (ex. N3448S), and it will give back all the registration information, aircraft type, owner etc.

<http://www.flightdata.com>

It was a very helpful site, but I'm still lacking information on those aircraft which carry a different identifier such as T/SF34/A I know what the "T" and "A" stand for but I can't find any information on the SF34 for instance.

Todd

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

- >
- > >
- > You still misunderstand the purpose of the strip. It is to make
- > sure that one, exactly one, and only one controller is in control
- > of a flight. If a second copy of the strip existed, then it would
- > be possible for two controllers to give conflicting commands to
- > an aircraft. It is similar to a deed or the title to a car, in that
- > there can be only one.
- >
- > Having that strip of paper gives the controller authority to control
- > that aircraft. Without it, he can't intervene except in an imminent
- > crash. It's like a legal document.
- >
- > What do they use when the RADAR goes out? A chalkboard and
- > radio reports of GPS positions - and the flight strips. They do have
- > backup radios.
- >
- > Why do controllers have trouble remembering whether or not they
- > have a flight? They work the same flights day after day, and sooner
- > or later, a controller will "remember" yesterdays flight, or forget one.
- > With the paper in hand, the chance of error is greatly reduced.
- >
- > You seem to think that maybe each controller has only one flight

> at a time to handle. The number is closer to 12, and they keep  
> changing minute by minute. That little strip has the airplane's call  
> sign on it too - the identifying link between pilot and controller.  
>  
> ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109  
>  
> @ -----Original Message-----  
> @ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]  
> @ Sent: Friday, August 11, 2000 16:03  
> @ To: UFORL@listbot.com  
> @ Subject: RE: Flight Strips  
> @  
> @  
> @ > @  
> @ The lives of hundreds of passengers of, say, a 747 depends on  
> @ one little strip of paper!!!! What about backups and  
> @ failsafes? You talk about the paper strips somehow "working"  
> @ even if there is a power failure but if the outage is that  
> @ bad then there is no communications or transponder-radar data  
> @ to even know there is an aircraft out there to record on a  
> @ paper strip.  
> @  
> @ This is the first I ever heard of a problem of air traffic  
> @ controllers "remembering" what flights are up there in their  
> @ jurisdiction, and having to be reminded by little papers. If  
> @ someone told me this was how the Soviets did it I could  
> @ believe that. But here it is 31 years after we landed a man  
> @ on the moon and this is how controllers "remember" whether  
> @ they have 500 passengers up there in a 747 or not?????????  
> @  
> @  
> @ In a message dated Fri, 11 Aug 2000 4:01:42 PM Eastern  
> @ Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:  
> @  
> @ << >  
>

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>  
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--  
"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness

evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2000 12:08:09 -0400  
From: Kenny Young <ufo@fuse.net>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Info on Bill Knell  
Status:

Does anyone have any information on the present activities of  
Bill Knell and if he is still on the UFO lecture circuit?

Thanks,  
KENNY YOUNG

--

UFO Research  
<http://home.fuse.net/ufo/>

---

—

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2000 14:02:18 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Yes. It's the number that is painted on the side of the plane.

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Friday, August 11, 2000 20:15

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Flight Strips

@

@

@ @

@ Larry,

@

@ I wonder if these call signs are a permanent part of that

@ aircraft's identification? In other words does that particular

@ aircraft's call sign stay with that aircraft \_wherever\_ it

@ flies? Could it be similar to a "license plate"?

@

@ Todd

---

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2000 14:40:52 -0500  
Subject: Re: Flight Strips  
Message-ID: <20000814.144126.-426173.4.balloon@juno.com>  
X-Juno-Line-Breaks: 3-4,8-9,11-61  
From: balloon@juno.com  
Status:

NO. The "N" number stays with the aircraft. For ATC, the flight number of airline flights is used. The individual aircraft will be different, but the flight will generally be the same type/size of aircraft and follow the same routing.

"United 829 Heavy" may be N1234UA one day and N4321UA the next. (The UA is a vanity feature. Northwest has a lot of US suffixes. No's 1 - 99 are usually FAA owned and operated aircraft. Most of the two digit US No's. were Piccard Balloons, many still are.)

On Mon, 14 Aug 2000 14:02:18 -0500 "Robinson, Larry"  
<lrobbins@indiana.edu> writes:

> >

> Yes. It's the number that is painted on the side of the plane.

>

> ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88

> ----

> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu

> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins

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>

>

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> @

> @ Todd

>



>  
>

—

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>

Don Piccard 1445 East River Parkway Minneapolis Minnesota 55414-3625  
E-Mail [DonPiccard@USA.net](mailto:DonPiccard@USA.net) Telephone 612/333-6912 Fax 612/673-0530  
<http://www.freeyellow.com/members/balloon/homepage.html>

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2000 15:06:14 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

I misunderstood partly. On private planes, the call sign is the N number, because they do not have regular flight designations.

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: balloon@juno.com [mailto:balloon@juno.com]

@ Sent: Monday, August 14, 2000 14:41

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Cc: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Flight Strips

@

@

@ @

@ NO. The "N" number stays with the aircraft. For ATC, the

@ flight number

@ of airline flights is used. The individual aircraft will be

@ different,

@ but the flight will generally be the same type/size of aircraft and

@ follow the same routing.

@

@ "United 829 Heavy" may be N1234UA one day and N4321UA the

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@ On Mon, 14 Aug 2000 14:02:18 -0500 "Robinson, Larry"

@ <lrobbins@indiana.edu> writes:

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@ >

@ > ---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I=- ->

@ <O-O-O< <-88

@ > ----

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@ > Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

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@

@ Don Piccard 1445 East River Parkway Minneapolis Minnesota 55414-3625

@ E-Mail DonPiccard@USA.net Telephone 612/333-6912 Fax 612/673-0530

@ <http://www.freeyellow.com/members/balloon/homepage.html>

@

@

@

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Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2000 21:12:01 EDT

Subject: Re: Info on Bill KnellStatus:

I sincerely hope Bill Knell is history as far as the subject of UFOs is concerned. I saw him speak once in Columbus, Ohio several years ago. I may not know as much as Jerry Claark does about the subject of UFOs, but I can tell you that Bill Knell made so many mistakes with regard to facts that it was embarrassing. Let's hope he had gone the way of the Dodo Bird.

Bill Jones

MUFON State Director for Ohio

---

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2000 12:56:52 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Noticed in passing - there's an interesting photograph of a 'fire  
balloon' UFO and some UFO folklore recalled at:

<http://detnews.com/history/ufo/ufo.htm>

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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limited time offer.

<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2000 18:19:20 -0400

From: Kenny Young <ufo@fuse.net>

X-Accept-Language: enSubject: ADVISE REQUESTED for gathering data on  
'military informant'

Status:

Could anyone please inform me how I could gather verifying data  
on a person who claims to have once been active in the military?  
What might constitute sufficient 'documentable' information that  
this person could offer to support his military service/record?  
Are discharge papers commonly held by individuals and do they  
attest to the quality of one's service record?

Thank you

KENNY YOUNG

--

UFO Research

<http://home.fuse.net/ufo/>

---

—

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Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2000 18:27:33 EDT

Subject: Re: ADVISE REQUESTED for gathering data on 'military informant' Status:

In a message dated 8/15/00 6:24:50 PM Eastern Daylight Time, ufo@fuse.net writes:

<<

Could anyone please inform me how I could gather verifying data on a person who claims to have once been active in the military? What might constitute sufficient 'documentable' information that this person could offer to support his military service/record? Are discharge papers commonly held by individuals and do they attest to the quality of one's service record?

>>

Kenny,

I don't know about the other services, but the big one is the DD214. This will identify that the individual was discharged. It also provides codes on the type of discharge. Having recently retired from the Navy, I keep my DD214 in a safe place. Some others may have just allowed their 214s to get lost but if someone is serious about proof of military service, this would be a start.

Tim Printy

---

—  
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Date: Tue, 15 Aug 2000 17:42:55 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Whatever that is in the top photo, it's not the sky.

I do believe that, from the descriptions given, that the Hillsdale sighting (and JUST the Hillsdale one) WAS swamp gas.

My pet theory for the main Dexter sighting is that they surprised a bunch of poachers in a camouflaged shelter or swamp buggy. Of course, when the son blurted out his remark, they doused their lights immediately and beat it before the cops came.

And I think most of the police sightings were fire balloons.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Tuesday, August 15, 2000 06:57

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

@

@

@ @

@ Noticed in passing - there's an interesting photograph of a 'fire  
@ balloon' UFO and some UFO folklore recalled at:

@

@ http://detnews.com/history/ufo/ufo.htm

@

@

@ James Easton.

@ E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

@ www.ufoworld.co.uk

---

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/wonderfulbuys>

Date: Wed, 16 Aug 2000 09:35:17 EDT

Subject: Re: ADVISE REQUESTED for gathering data on 'military informant' Status:

as far i know ...ask for his service number then contact MOD or US DOD if in us in UK service men have service number such as 23975 ..this happens to be a marine but if you check his service number you should be able to check with MOD or DOD.....i think

---

—  
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Thu, 17 Aug 2000 16:38:08 EDT  
Subject: Re: Re: Info on Bill KnellStatus:

BILL & COLLEAGUES --

>Let's hope he had gone the way of the Dodo Bird.

Amen to that! I understand from a Usually Reliable Source he's lurking somewhere in south Florida, keeping his head low and not involving himself in matters ufological. -- Cheers, KARL

---

—  
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Fri, 18 Aug 2000 02:23:25 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Published I believe for the first time, I've uploaded the scan of a map which claims to show exactly where Larry Warren had his supposed encounter in Rendlesham forest.

This was amongst some unpublished case material obtained from the US and I presume the map reference was provided directly by Warren.

It's online at:

[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/warr\\_map.jpg](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/warr_map.jpg)

So far as I can see, the 'landing site' shown here is not where Warren later claimed the action had taken place. Instead, 'x' marks the spot in almost exactly the same location where Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston had previously reported the 'UFO' in the early hours of 26/12/80 and also where Halt and company had started their investigations on the night of 27/12/80.

Although Warren's tale itself is arguably not worth spending time on - he's hardly told the same story once - there are some aspects which might be helpful in clarifying another issue.

I would like to know; am I correct in thinking that this is not the same 'landing site' as he later claimed? Also, where exactly in relation to this 'marker' is the farmer's house, which Halt noted was 'glowing' and thought was on fire?

Is it directly east, in front of the field and the same farmhouse which Ian Ridpath photographed - see:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ridpath1.jpg>

There's a more detailed and similar scale Ordnance Survey map on my web site at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/bases2.jpg>

As can be seen, the location of Halt's team - confirmed on Halt's microcassette recording - at the same time as Warren's remarkable adventures, encompasses Warren's 'landing site'.

In the previously unpublished 'hypnotic regression' transcript revealed in the last Voyager newsletter, I didn't mention that when Warren describes the UFO, he initially says it's a house! He also thinks it could be on fire.

Another notable difference from his story in 'Left at East Gate' is that whilst therein he describes seeing an airman crouched down and crying, according to Warren's 'regression' the airman is sitting down being sick.

Maybe too much Christmas spirit...

Incidentally, I have had it confirmed that "drugs were rampant" on the base and "easily available".

Also now online are documents I obtained from Trinity House Lighthouse Service re Orford Ness Lighthouse and which definitively confirm the specification others have previously obtained details of, together with an accompanying factsheet - see:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/orford1.jpg>  
<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/orford2.jpg>  
<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/orford3.jpg>  
<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/orford4.jpg>

Incidentally, an 'informed source' advises:

Georgina Bruni's forthcoming book is called 'You Can't Tell the People' and it will be published by Sidgwick & Jackson on November 10. Amusingly, the publisher has put it in their Religion & Spirituality category!

The publisher's blurb reads as follows:

"The first full investigation into "Britain's Roswell", with a foreword by UFO writer Nick Pope. The world's only officially-recognized UFO sighting took place in the UK. This casebook is an exploration of the "lights in the sky" incident, and possible alien encounter that ensued, of December 1980 at the RAF/USAF Nato airbase near Woodbridge, Suffolk. Previous accounts of this Rendlesham Forest incident have been flawed: a ufologist with an axe to grind or little access to primary sources, or a discreditable single eyewitness account. Georgina Bruni has had access to police, Ministry of Defence and US military sources, along with fresh interviews, and her casebook reveals other never-before-reported incidents in the area, and the treatment meted out to those who wavered from the "don't ask, don't tell"

line of officialdom."

I think you can tell this is going to be a rational, critical treatment, and above all will offer generous credit to all those who have researched the case before.

Or perhaps not.  
[End]

No wonder 'UFO World' is now a 'Skeptic Ring' web site...

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 18 Aug 2000 13:05:56 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Scientific UFO Research [SUFOR) Webring  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

I'm pleased to announce the creation of a new Webring:

Scientific UFO Research [SUFOR)

As briefly described therein:

"This web ring features sites which embrace principles of scientific investigation. Participating sites must exhibit a critical, yet objective appraisal of UFO related evidence and demonstrably distance themselves from the non-scientific, often ludicrous, claims promoted to the subject's detriment.

It's expected that comparatively few will meet these standards, however, the objective is to highlight those which do and ensure they are easier to locate amongst the many others in existence".

The criteria and objectives are hopefully self explanatory.  
Applications are welcome and should be made via:

<http://edit.webring.org/cgi-bin/membercgi?ring=sufor;addform>

That basic criteria should of course be unexceptional, especially for any subject which expects to be taken seriously by the media and scientific world.

Please feel free to forward this notification elsewhere.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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Date: Fri, 18 Aug 2000 15:50:21 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en      UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>  
Subject: Seeking member of DTIC's STINET  
Status:

I'm seeking a current member of DTIC's STINET (<http://stinet.dtic.mil/index.html>) to assist me in obtaining 2 reports for research possibly related to UFOs. Any help from a member of STINET would be greatly appreciated. The documents I'm seeking are available through NTIS, but at a significantly increased cost. (\$7.00 per report vs. \$28.50 per report). I can stomach a \$14.00 charge for these 2 reports plus S/H, but for some reason I just can't fathom \$57.00 + \$5.00 S/H for these same reports through NTIS. Please contact me at [tlemire@home.com](mailto:tlemire@home.com) if you can help me with this information.

Humbly,  
Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

---

—  
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Date: Sat, 19 Aug 2000 10:12:57 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Scientific UFO Research [SUFOR) Webring  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

May I humbly suggest brumac.8k.com as a participant in a scientific web ring.

---

—  
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Date: Sat, 19 Aug 2000 18:37:44 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F654@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status:

Larry,

Have you ever read the lab analysis done on the swamp gas case by Van Horn. <http://www.cufon.org> has the laboratory analysis results on the "swamp gas" case, or you can access the same results at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/1960.html#sheriffs>

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

>  
> >  
> Whatever that is in the top photo, it's not the sky.  
>  
> I do believe that, from the descriptions given, that the Hillsdale sighting  
> (and JUST the Hillsdale one) WAS swamp gas.

> My pet theory for the main Dexter sighting is that they surprised a  
> bunch of poachers in a camouflaged shelter or swamp buggy. Of  
> course, when the son blurted out his remark, they doused their lights  
> immediately and beat it before the cops came.  
>  
> And I think most of the police sightings were fire balloons.

<snip>

--  
"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

---

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Date: Mon, 21 Aug 2000 16:37:06 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Saturday, August 19, 2000 17:38

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

@

@

@ @

@ Larry,

@

@ Have you ever read the lab analysis done on the swamp gas case by

@ Van Horn. <http://www.cufon.org> has the laboratory analysis

@ results on the "swamp gas" case, or you can access the same

@ results at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/1960.html#sheriffs>

None of the tests run had anything to do with swamp gas. And  
with a temperature of 42 degrees, all traces of the gas would have  
dissipated by then (3 days later)

@ Todd Lemire

@ Michigan UFO CENTRAL

@ <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

@

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@ their lights

@ > immediately and beat it before the cops came.

@ >

@ > And I think most of the police sightings were fire balloons.

@

@ <snip>

@

@

@ --

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@ evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian

@ religion."

@

@ Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

@

@

@

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@

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=278&AID=1452>

Date: Mon, 21 Aug 2000 19:22:45 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: swamp gas  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F65C@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status:

Hello Larry,

See my replies below.

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

> @ -----Original Message-----  
> @ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]  
> @ Sent: Saturday, August 19, 2000 17:38  
> @ To: UFO Research List  
> @ Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
  
> @ > @  
> @ Larry,  
> @  
> @ Have you ever read the lab analysis done on the swamp gas case by  
> @ Van Horn. <http://www.cufon.org> has the laboratory analysis  
> @ results on the "swamp gas" case, or you can access the same  
> @ results at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/1960.html#sheriffs>  
  
> None of the tests run had anything to do with swamp gas. And  
> with a temperature of 42 degrees, all traces of the gas would have  
> dissipated by then (3 days later)

I agree with you Larry on the fact that the "gas" would've dissipated within 3 days but I disagree with you that these "water" tests have nothing to do with "swamp gas", when in fact the gas would have to originate from the water.

I'm sure you're aware of the ideal conditions of which methane form due to plant decay. I quote from Dr. Allen R. Utke (Fate Magazine, October 1967, pg. 37), "The water excludes oxygen and this favors the development of the necessary bacteria (anaerobic bacteria-TL). The decay takes place for the most part in late summer and early autumn because of the heat...."

As we see from the text quoted from  
<http://gsbs.utmb.edu/microbook/ch004.htm>, "In the late 1850s, Pasteur demonstrated that fermentation is a vital process



associated with the growth of specific microorganisms, and that each type of fermentation can be defined by the principal organic end product formed (lactic acid, ethanol, acetic acid, or butyric acid). His studies on butyric acid fermentation led directly to the discovery of anaerobic microorganisms. Pasteur concluded that oxygen inhibited the microorganisms responsible for butyric acid fermentation because both bacterial mobility and butyric acid formation ceased when air was bubbled into the fermentation mixture. Pasteur also introduced the terms aerobic and anaerobic. His views on fermentation are made clear from his microbiologic studies on the production of beer (from *Etudes sur la Biere*, 1876):

I ask you, how can the anaerobic microorganisms (required for fermentation and the production of methane, in this case) responsible for the plant decay within the swamp water "disappear/and or die" within 3 days? The water tested was neutral of both acid and base. Therefore where is the evidence of the acid, formed as an end product of this anaerobic decay? The neutrality of the water would indicate that the conditions were not favorable for the production of methane based plant decay. \*NOTE\* - Under the "Water Analysis" done by Van Horn the mention that all microscopic animals and plants were dead.

I also would like to ask your opinion of how does the "fire balloon" and "poacher light" explain the following aspects of these sightings.

- 1) The "siren" sound as described by Frank Mannor?
- 2) How can "swamp gas" and/or "fire balloons" outdistance 6 police cars?
- 3) What accounts for the higher than normal radiation found at the site?
- 4) What about the maneuverability and excessive speeds witnessed and described by the sheriffs?
- 5) Was the odor of anaerobic decay ever mentioned within the report?

Respectfully,  
Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=278&AID=1452>

Date: Wed, 23 Aug 2000 13:59:40 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Bruce,

I'm pleased to hear you approve of the web ring initiative.

>May I humbly suggest brumac.8k.com as a participant in a  
>scientific web ring.

Absolutely yes, however, I can't add this myself as the Web Ring software requires that you confirm a submission via the on-line form at:

<http://edit.webring.org/cgi-bin/membercgi?ring=sufor;addform>

If you would like to do so, I'll add it straight away.

I've edited the standard web ring code and put together an alternative version, plus a basic logo for now, that seems to be working OK. I've appended the coding (this will 'wrap around') and anyone can of course amend it as desired.

I have a few more sites still to add and then I'll start sending out targeted invitations.

There are a number of little known web sites which contain quality research material and it might be worthwhile if they're easier to locate.

We'll see how it goes!

Best wishes,

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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<center>  
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<td align=center>

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</FONT>  
<p>  
<FONT FACE="Arial" SIZE="2" COLOR="#000080">  
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<br>  
<a href="http://nav.webring.org/cgi-bin/navcgi?ring=sufor;id=6;prev">Previous</a>  
</FONT>  
</td>

<td align=center>  
<FONT FACE="Arial" SIZE="2" COLOR="#000080">  
<a href="http://nav.webring.org/cgi-bin/navcgi?ring=sufor;id=6;next5">Next 5 Sites</a>  
<br>  
<a href="http://nav.webring.org/cgi-bin/navcgi?ring=sufor;id=6;prev5">Previous 5 Sites</a>  
<br>  
<a href="http://nav.webring.org/cgi-bin/navcgi?ring=sufor;random">Random Site</a>  
<br>  
<a href="http://nav.webring.org/cgi-bin/navcgi?ring=sufor;list">List Sites</a>  
</FONT>  
</td>  
</table>  
</center>

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Wed, 23 Aug 2000 11:14:51 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Monday, August 21, 2000 18:23

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: swamp gas

@

@

@ @

@ Hello Larry,

@

@ See my replies below.

@

@ "Robinson, Larry" wrote:

@

@ > @ -----Original Message-----

@ > @ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ > @ Sent: Saturday, August 19, 2000 17:38

@ > @ To: UFO Research List

@ > @ Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident

@

@

@ > @ @ > @

@ > @ Larry,

@ > @

@ > @ Have you ever read the lab analysis done on the swamp gas case by

@ > @ Van Horn. <http://www.cufon.org> has the laboratory analysis

@ > @ results on the "swamp gas" case, or you can access the same

@ > @ results at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/1960.html#sheriffs>

@

@ > None of the tests run had anything to do with swamp gas. And

@ > with a temperature of 42 degrees, all traces of the gas would have

@ > dissipated by then (3 days later)

@

@ I agree with you Larry on the fact that the "gas" would've

@ dissipated within 3 days but I disagree with you that these  
@ "water" tests have nothing to do with "swamp gas", when in fact  
@ the gas would have to originate from the water.

Hynek's hypothesis was that the gas had formed and been trapped under ice for some time, then was released when the ice started melting. At 42 degrees, the ice would have been long gone.

@ I'm sure you're aware of the ideal conditions of which methane  
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@ Magazine, October 1967, pg. 37), "The water excludes oxygen and  
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@ Pasteur demonstrated that fermentation is a vital process  
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@ each type of fermentation can be defined by the principal organic  
@ end product formed (lactic acid, ethanol, acetic acid, or butyric  
@ acid). His studies on butyric acid fermentation led directly to  
@ the discovery of anaerobic microorganisms. Pasteur concluded that  
@ oxygen inhibited the microorganisms responsible for butyric acid  
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@ His views on fermentation are made clear from his microbiologic  
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@ responsible for the plant decay within the swamp water  
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@ neutral of both acid and base. Therefore where is the evidence of  
@ the acid, formed as an end product of this anaerobic decay? The  
@ neutrality of the water would indicate that the conditions were  
@ not favorable for the production of methane based plant decay.  
@ \*NOTE\* - Under the "Water Analysis" done by Van Horn the mention  
@ that all microscopic animals and plants were dead.

Which indicates that the process had taken place earlier, and the gaseous products were trapped under ice. And while the water had moved on in the intervening time, replaced by melt, the gas remained trapped by the ice.

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@ these sightings.

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I have no record of that. But sounds do not necessarily have to come from a UFO just because they are heard at the same time and direction. I have been fooled too many times by this kind of coincidence. Why couldn't it have been a police siren, a game warden siren, or one of the toy sirens sold for bicycles? Toy sirens are illegal for use on bicycles in my state, but perfectly legal to sell for other uses. Or it could have been an outboard motor.

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Which site? Who took the measurements?

I have records of many many UFO cases where a Civil Defense Officer made the measurement, and mistook normal background readings for "unusual radiation". This is because they were told to calibrate their background readings against air, not minerals (which DO have higher readings than air does - granite and marble in particular have much

higher readings). They were trained for nuclear bomb fallout IN THE AIR, not geological radiation sources.

One must also realize that at that particular time, radium was not yet considered to be a hazardous waste. I had a watch with radium hands on it, to tell time in the dark, and radium paint had until recently been sold on the open market. Who knows where that stuff was dumped?

@ 4) What about the maneuverability and excessive speeds witnessed  
@ and described by the sheriffs?

If they overestimate the distance, then they also overestimate the speed and the violence of the maneuvers. See my page on UFO maneuvers:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins/ufomaneu.htm>

@ 5) Was the odor of anaerobic decay ever mentioned within the  
@ report?

It would have dissipated by the time the investigators got there, as the ice melted and released the trapped bubbles.

@ Respectfully,  
@ Todd Lemire  
@ Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
@ <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>  
@ --  
@ "But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness  
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@  
@  
@

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—  
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@ <http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=278&AID=1452>  
@



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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Wed, 23 Aug 2000 22:25:25 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: RE: swamp gasMime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Larry,

There are a number of problems with identifying the UFO in the Hillsdale College case of March 21-22, 1966, as swamp gas:

1. The ionizing radiation readings the NEXT DAY (March 23), not 3 DAYS LATER, were much too high to be casually dismissed -- they were some 10,000 to 30,000 times background level of typically 10 to 30 microrentgens/hour. The lab report gives the following readings:

Soil: 0.31 R/hr (= 310,000 microR/hr)  
Plants: 0.315 R/hr  
Amphibian: 0.3075 R/hr  
Crustacean: 0.3125 R/hr  
Igneous Rock: 0.31 R/hr  
Metamorphic Rock: 0.31 R/hr  
Sedimentary Rock: 0.3125 R/hr  
Environment: 0.33 R/hr  
                  0.27 R/hr (3 hours later)

The nearly 20% decay in overall radiation level in 3 hours suggests a possible half-life of around perhaps 8-10 hours. It also indicates that a person lingering in the area for only ONE DAY would pick up a dose exceeding the ICRP maximum permissible dose for a YEAR. This is not a natural feature of the area and the nearly 20% decay in three hours indicates it was a short-lived radiation event that had just occurred there -- the UFO.

2. The report on Todd Lemire's website states that the area is NOT a "swamp" but a "PARK" owned by Hillsdale College. If there was no swamp in the area there could not possibly be any SWAMP GAS.

3. Swamp gas (methane) is INVISIBLE unless it ignites. Therefore, any lights seen over a period of 5 hours would mean there was a FIRE on Hillsdale College property or nearby area, only 1,500 to 1,700 feet away, and should have resulted in a fire alarm and fire dept action.

4. Swamp gas FIRE would not present the appearance of a discrete object some 20 feet in size. Again, if this was a swamp gas FIRE and it was some 20 feet in size it would have been cause for a major fire alarm.

(The angular size of 20 feet at 1,500-1,700 feet away is quite large, about 1-1/2 full moons, and well within the ability of the human eye to see plenty of detail.)

5. Swamp gas FIRE could not slowly ascend and descend 100-150 feet into the air above the ground.
6. The lab report states there were "HIGH WINDS" on the night of the sighting which would have dispersed any methane gas and prevented the formation of a collected mass of such gas.
7. Any alleged swamp gas released from melting ice would have been released during the DAYTIME when the sun warmed and melted the ice NOT AT NIGHTTIME, near midnight, when the Hillsdale UFO incident began.
8. Any alleged swamp gas released over a period of 5 hours AT NIGHT would certainly have continued to be released in the DAY over the next day and should have been detected by the lab.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 23 Aug 2000 7:40:09 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Monday, August 21, 2000 18:23

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: swamp gas

@

@

@ @

@ Hello Larry,

@

@ See my replies below.

@

@ "Robinson, Larry" wrote:

@

@ > @ -----Original Message-----

@ > @ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ > @ Sent: Saturday, August 19, 2000 17:38

@ > @ To: UFO Research List  
 @ > @ Subject: Re: The Coyne Helicopter Incident  
 @  
 @  
 @ > @ @ > @  
 @ > @ Larry,  
 @ > @  
 @ > @ Have you ever read the lab analysis done on the swamp gas case by  
 @ > @ Van Horn. <http://www.cufon.org> has the laboratory analysis  
 @ > @ results on the "swamp gas" case, or you can access the same  
 @ > @ results at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/1960.html#sheriffs>  
 @  
 @ > None of the tests run had anything to do with swamp gas. And  
 @ > with a temperature of 42 degrees, all traces of the gas would have  
 @ > dissipated by then (3 days later)  
 @  
 @ I agree with you Larry on the fact that the "gas" would've  
 @ dissipated within 3 days but I disagree with you that these  
 @ "water" tests have nothing to do with "swamp gas", when in fact  
 @ the gas would have to originate from the water.

Hynek's hypothesis was that the gas had formed and been trapped under ice for some time, then was released when the ice started melting. At 42 degrees, the ice would have been long gone.

@ I'm sure you're aware of the ideal conditions of which methane  
 @ form due to plant decay. I quote from Dr. Allen R. Utke (Fate  
 @ Magazine, October 1967, pg. 37), "The water excludes oxygen and  
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@ \*NOTE\* - Under the "Water Analysis" done by Van Horn the mention  
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One must also realize that at that particular time, radium was not yet considered to be a hazardous waste. I had a watch with radium hands on it, to tell time in the dark, and radium paint had until recently been sold on the open market. Who knows where that stuff was dumped?

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@ Todd Lemire

@ Michigan UFO CENTRAL

@ <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

@ --

@ "But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness  
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@

@ Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

@

@  
@

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Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2000 08:36:22 -0400  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: swamp gas  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F65F@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status:

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

> @ I also would like to ask your opinion of how does the "fire  
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> sold for bicycles? Toy sirens are illegal for use on bicycles in my state,  
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The sounds described by Frank Mannor are quoted within the report on my website. I've listed the particular paragraph below.

"Mannor said the vehicle, by its own lights, appeared to be the length of a car and had a hazy mist under it as it hung above the ground. Mannor's son, a member of the Dexter High School track team, and Mannor's wife also witnessed the object. It rose up to the tree tops and waited awhile and fell back to the ground. It became different colors, white on the ground, blue, then red in the trees, and then came down and changed colors again. It sounded like a ricochet of a bullet, and like a siren, a real high frequency, they said."

> @ 3) What accounts for the higher than normal radiation found at  
> @ the site?  
  
> Which site? Who took the measurements?

Did you even read the report on my site? Van Horn took the readings at the Hillsdale site.



Respectfully,  
Todd Lemire

--

"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

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—  
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Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2000 13:09:21 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, August 24, 2000 07:36

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: swamp gas

@

@

@ @

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@

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@ the trees, and then came down and  
@ changed colors again. It sounded like a ricochet of a bullet, and  
@ like a siren, a real high frequency, they said."  
@

The reports I have I acquired in 1966 and 1967. They mention a  
sound like a ricochet, but nothing about a siren. They also say  
nothing about the object rising up to the tree tops while being  
initially watched by the Mannors, but later after the police arrived.

The date of the time exposure photo is different in the data I  
have than on your site. The date of the photo is given as the 19th.

@ > @ 3) What accounts for the higher than normal  
@ radiation found at  
@ > @ the site?

@  
@ > Which site? Who took the measurements?

@  
@ Did you even read the report on my site? Van Horn took the  
@ readings at the Hillsdale site.

I read the analysis. I went back and read the report today. Your page  
comes up weird on my browser, and the report is much wider than  
the screen. It is very tedious to read that way (which is why I skipped  
it the first time).

If there HAD been a real radiation event, I would have expected each  
of the items tested to have a different radiation level, since they were  
made out of different substances. The fact that they all had nearly  
the same reading indicates either misadjustment or malfunction in  
the radiation meter. The variance of the readings between different  
kinds of materials should be large, since there would be different  
concentrations and different half-lives of each radioisotope formed.

Even addition of a substance like radium dioxide by pranksters would  
not give such uniform readings, since it would be absorbed into  
different things differently.

Boron is used as a neutron moderator in nuclear reactors. Possibly  
some "hot" boron was dumped in the area. But the closeness of the  
readings (the variance is an order of magnitude smaller than the  
readings) tends to disprove that.

Boron was also used in some green railroad flares to make the flame color, and as a soil additive to neutralize alkali soils..

One thing that might make sense is radon from the ground, since it would be in the air, not on the objects measured. A thaw could have released high concentrations of it, which diminished over time by dilution and wind.

The following parts of the analysis makes absolutely no sense to me:

About the "blue pigment" that "disappeared", I have no guess what they are talking about. Only a few plants have a blue pigment in them. Chlorophyll is a green chemical, the color being produced by a set of d-orbital transitions of the element chromium in it. Any blue pigment mixed with chlorophyll would reduce its activity. Red and orange light produce the most activity in chlorophyll, and any blue pigment would absorb those colors.

I would expect only pigments such as carotene (orange), and xanthophyll (yellow) to be present in places containing chlorophyll, since their reflections aid the collection of sunlight. So I would expect there to be only a green and a yellow pigment present. The presence of a blue pigment would be unusual unless confined to a specific specie.

A spectroscopy test of Chlorophyll might consist of one of the following:

1. An absorption test. This would not reveal the existence of any blue pigment, since the green pigment would also absorb the same wavelengths.
2. A reflectance test. This would reveal the presence of a blue pigment.

Paper chromatography of a green ink would probably reveal a yellow pigment and a cyan one. Ink is often used to test a paper chromatography apparatus.

Was this by chance a test on algae?

Do you have any idea what blue pigment they were talking about?

It is also evident that whoever wrote the parts on "acid-base" did not fully understand the concept of pH, but was doing common farm soil tests without understanding them.

Van Horn also released a UFO photo he took the previous July. It is a lens flare.

@ Respectfully,  
@ Todd Lemire  
@ --  
@ "But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness  
@ evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian  
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Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2000 20:50:02 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: RE: swamp gasMime-Version: 1.0  
Message-ID: <6d.881d9b3.26d71ccb@aol.com>  
Status:

The relatively uniform readings of ionizing radiation to within about 10% (though decreasing with time by nearly 20% in three hours) indicates a blanketing of the environment with a common radionuclide of short half-life of perhaps 8-10 hours in solid particulates or liquid aerosol, but not gas such as radon (since a noble gas is virtually inert and won't stick to anything taken offsite into a lab). The lab might have had a protocol for radiotesting samples of similar size and at a uniform distance.

You still haven't responded to my points against swamp gas for the Hillsdale sighting, including the fact the radiation readings were about 10,000 to 30,000 times background level (I DON'T want to hear any nitpicking argument about different background levels in different locales and altitudes as that is a second-order effect having nothing to do with a first-order effect of 4 orders of magnitude).

In a message dated Thu, 24 Aug 2000 2:15:55 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
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@ Sent: Thursday, August 24, 2000 07:36

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 @ > have been a police siren, a game warden siren, or one of  
 @ the toy sirens  
 @ > sold for bicycles? Toy sirens are illegal for use on  
 @ bicycles in my state,  
 @ > but perfectly legal to sell for other uses. Or it could have been an  
 @ > outboard  
 @ > motor.  
 @  
 @ The sounds described by Frank Mannor are quoted within the  
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 @ below.  
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 @ "Mannor said the vehicle, by its own lights, appeared to be the  
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 @ ground. Mannor's son, a member of the Dexter High School track  
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 @ became different colors, white on the ground, blue, then red in  
 @ the trees, and then came down and  
 @ changed colors again. It sounded like a ricochet of a bullet, and  
 @ like a siren, a real high frequency, they said."  
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 @ Did you even read the report on my site? Van Horn took the  
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@ Respectfully,

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Thu, 24 Aug 2000 20:50:27 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: RE: swamp gasMime-Version: 1.0  
Message-ID: <7c.a25138e.26d71cd4@aol.com>  
Status:

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In a message dated Thu, 24 Aug 2000 2:15:55 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, August 24, 2000 07:36

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: swamp gas

@

@

@ @

@ "Robinson, Larry" wrote:

@

@ > @ I also would like to ask your opinion of how does the "fire

@ > @ balloon" and "poacher light" explain the following aspects of

@ > @ these sightings.

@ > @

@ > @ 1) The "siren" sound as described by Frank Mannor?  
 @ >  
 @ > I have no record of that. But sounds do not necessarily  
 @ have to come from  
 @ > a UFO just because they are heard at the same time and  
 @ direction. I have  
 @ > been fooled too many times by this kind of coincidence. Why  
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Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2000 14:43:57 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, August 24, 2000 19:50

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: swamp gas

@

@

@ @

@ The relatively uniform readings of ionizing radiation to  
@ within about 10% (though decreasing with time by nearly 20%  
@ in three hours) indicates a blanketing of the environment  
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They don't even tell what KIND of spectrometer was used. I have worked with at least 5 different kinds of optical spectrometer, each with completely different properties. They are:

- Solution Absorption
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- U-V Excited Fluorescence

Plus some kinds that could not give the indicated results:

- Mass
- Atomic Absorption
- U-V Absorption
- X-Ray

This didn't happen to be one of those little plastic spectrometers for stream turbidity, did it?

The test results certainly were not calibrated, either in terms of pH or in terms of wavelength of light. The mysterious "blue pigment" makes no sense unless they were testing algae. And if the hemoglobin test is the one I think it is, (based on a blood color chart), it is valid only for mammals.

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Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2000 21:16:13 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Arnold case again  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

The other day I happened to be driving along as a flock of Canadian geese passed over in a typical V formation, one end of the V being longer than the other. I could see fluttering and rising and falling, etc.....  
JUST LIKE ARNOLDS OBJECTS I suppose (no one has proposed Canadian geese....yet.////  
(Don't look to me to propose Canadian geese.)

One thing struck me..... how CLOSE TOGETHER they were... I would estimate the spacing was 1 to 2 bird lengths, ie, a few feet.

I then said to myself, that's logical, if one goose tries to ride the tailwind of the goose ahead, it has to be quite close.

I then turned my ever turning mind back 53 years to that fateful day when Arnold measured the LENGTH of the "flock" of objects which he saw. I recalled that Arnold said the first object was leaving the plateau region south of Rainier just as the last object was entering the plateau region. Subsequently Arnold says he flew over the plateau region and found it to be 5 miles long.

I then mused to myself, hmmmmm.... 5 miles at about 25 miles. What does this shrink to at PELICAN DISTANCE!!!

Now the pelicans must have been closer then 6 miles to be seen and farther than 1 mile to avoid recognition (or Arnold flying into them and getting messy feathers all over his plane),

So, let's see... 5 miles at 25 corresponds to 1 mile at 5 miles distance and 1/25 of a mile at 1 mile distance. Divide 5 miles by 8 (yes, eight spaces between nine objects) and get...SURPRISE! .... 5/8 mile or about 3300 ft. Hmmmm..... one or two bird lengths between them? That means awfully BIG pelicans.

Suppose the flight were only 1 mile long. That still is 660 ft between pelicans.

Nope. Clearly this does not work.

We have to assume that once again Arnold was wrong... this time in either

thinking that the leading one was  
leaving the plateau as the last one entered.... or else he was very wrong  
in measuring the length of th plateau.

In fact, we can estimate how long the plateau MUST HAVE BEEN since the  
objects obviously "WERE" pelicans  
(right Jim?). Assume pelicans are 4 ft long and lets be generous....  
10 ft between them (2.5 bird lengths).  
Then a bird plus a space is  $4 + 10 = 14$  ft. Multiply this by 8 and add  
one bird length (figure it out!) and get  
116 ft. Now assume the birds were, say 2.5 miles away as they appeared to  
pass the plateau.  
The angle is  $116 \text{ ft} / 2.5 \text{ ft}$ . Projecting out to 25 miles we find that the  
plateau was about 1160 ft long or 0.22 miles.

Yup. Arnold was WAY wrong!!!!  
Can't trust him on any other measurements either, I suppose.

(Note: I realize that the length of the "flock" as opposed to the length  
of the plateau has been discussed  
previously.... by Brad?..... but I think not to the detail I have done  
here.)

Gee, I wish I had thought of this BEFORE I wrote a response to Jim's  
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Date: Fri, 25 Aug 2000 21:42:04 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: RE: swamp gasMime-Version: 1.0  
Message-ID: <6.ab804df.26d87a6d@aol.com>  
Status:

Boys "scared" the girls with WHAT for 5 hours???? A fire balloon???? How did they evade searches by Van Horn and police? If there were "high winds" how could a fire balloon have even been launched???? Again, you've ignored my 8 points against the swamp gas theory (except for the radiation) and except for admitting now you don't think it was swamp gas. The angular size (my Point 4) was large enough at about 1-1/2 full moon diameter to see plenty of detail, including the "convex surface" Van Horn saw at one point.

In a message dated Fri, 25 Aug 2000 3:45:17 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
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Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
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@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, August 24, 2000 19:50

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: swamp gas

@

@

@ @

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Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 07:48:09 -0500From: Bobbie Felder  
<jilain@digidezign.com>  
Subject: Re: Arnold case again  
Status:

At 09:16 PM 8/25/00 -0400, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> wrote:

>Yup. Arnold was WAY wrong!!!!  
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>(Note: I realize that the length of the "flock" as opposed to the length  
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>previously.... by Brad?..... but I think not to the detail I have done  
>here.)  
>  
>Gee, I wish I had thought of this BEFORE I wrote a response to Jim's  
>Fortean times article.

Well, since we've established that the Arnold case was just a bunch of pelicans....thanks to Dr. Maccabee's hysterical...I mean, irrefutable analysis....one has to wonder if the triangle UFOs so often reported are nothing more than frisbees distorted by swamp gas.....

yeah.....that's probably it.....mystery solved, close down the list, and let's all take up knitting :)

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder  
--->backwoods of Mississippi  
--->USA  
--->planet Earth  
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>  
<http://www.ufohoax.com>  
<http://www.dragoncrest.net>  
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers
And things are not what they seem~~~

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 09:03:36 -0700

boundary="-----_NextPart_000_0035_01C00F3C.84783A20"

Status:

<x-html><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">

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<META http-equiv=<META content="MSHTML 5.50.4134.600" name=GENERATOR>

<STYLE></STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#d8d0c8>

<P>

<DIV>Hi All:</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>For several years now I have been collecting all accounts I could find involving injury, death, or the healing of the witness to a UFO. </DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Rampart/2653/sixthkind.html</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Right now, the raw data is not available on-line. </DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>I would appreciate any comments or suggestions you

might have on my report and my site.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Thanks,</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Geoff Dittman</DIV>

<hr>

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</BODY></HTML>

</x-html>

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 13:18:41 +0100 From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U) Status:

At the time of those late December, 1980 UFO-like 'strange lights', the Orford Ness lighthouse used a 3KW, 100V, 'incandescent electric filament' lamp.

Speculating for a moment... if both the lighthouse beacon and the beam discharged were viewed directly through the 'filter' of light from a yellow, low pressure sodium lamp, would any colour alteration/distortion possibly occur, such that the pulsating beacon might take on another colour, even intermittently?

I see that one characteristic of low pressure sodium lamps is "a dramatic lack of color rendition", however, what if the source was another bright light and light from the sodium lamp was becoming diffused in the dark of night?

There's, incredibly, a 'Discharge Lamp FAQ' and for information it states:

Low Pressure Sodium Lamps

Low pressure sodium lamps are the most efficient visible light sources in common use. These lamps have luminous efficacies as high as 180 lumens per watt.

A low pressure sodium lamp consists of a tube made of special sodium-resistant glass containing sodium and a neon-argon gas mixture. Since the tube is rather large and must reach a temperature around 300 degrees Celsius, the tube is bent into a tight U-shape and enclosed in an evacuated outer bulb in order to conserve heat. As an additional heat conservation measure, the inner surface of the outer bulb is coated with a material that reflects infrared but passes visible light. This material has traditionally been tin oxide or indium oxide.

The electrodes are coiled tungsten wire coated with thermionically emissive material, and somewhat resemble the electrodes of fluorescent lamps. Unlike most fluorescent lamps, low pressure sodium lamps have only one electrical connection to each electrode and the electrodes cannot be preheated.

The gas mixture is a "Penning" mixture, consisting mainly of

neon with a small amount of argon. Depending on who you listen to, this mixture is .5 to 2 percent argon, 98 to 99.5 percent neon. More argon-rich mixtures around 98-2 may be favored today since hot glass has some ability to absorb argon from a low pressure electric discharge. Ideally the mixture should be only a few tenths of a percent argon, in order to ionize most easily and do so much more easily than pure neon or pure argon.

A significant surplus of sodium is contained in the glass arc tube since the glass may absorb or react with some of the sodium. The sodium vapor pressure is controlled by the temperature of the coolest parts of the arc tube. When the arc tube reaches a proper temperature, further heating is reduced by the lamp's efficiency at producing light instead of heat.

The arc tube has dimples in it, which are normally slightly cooler than the rest of the arc tube. This causes the sodium metal to collect in the dimples instead of covering a larger portion of the arc tube and blocking light.

The low pressure sodium lamp usually requires 5 to 10 minutes to warm up.

The light of low pressure sodium consists almost entirely of the orange-yellow 589.0 and 589.6 nm sodium lines. This light is basically monochromatic orange-yellow. This monochromatic light causes a dramatic lack of color rendition - everything comes out in an orange-yellow version of black-and-white! This can cause some confusion in parking lots since cars become more alike in color.

Some basically red and reddish color fluorescent inks, dyes, and paints can fluoresce red to red-orange from the yellow sodium light and these will stand out in sodium light with color differing from that of the sodium light.

Another disadvantage of low pressure sodium light is that many objects will look darker than they would with an equal amount of other light. Red, green, and blue objects look dark under low pressure sodium light. Most other sources of light of sodium-like color such as "bug bulbs" have significant red and green output and will render red and green objects at least somewhat normally.

[End]

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 14:30:31 -0500

Message-ID: <LNBBIACAJIDCBDPAONMHCELKGAAA.abcdefg@shreve.net>
charset="iso-8859-1"

In-Importance: Normal

Status:

Dear Boobie Felder,

Please do not join any more UFO mailing lists because every time you do, I have to unsubscribe to get away from your psycho bitch hose beast redneck fucking ass. I couldn't possible hate anyone more than I do you.

PS. KillaZ still hasn't gotten a picture of your big titties.

-----Original Message-----

From: Bobbie Felder [mailto:jilain@digidezign.com]

Sent: Saturday, August 26, 2000 7:48 AM Subject: Re: Arnold case again

At 09:16 PM 8/25/00 -0400, bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> wrote:

>Yup. Arnold was WAY wrong!!!!

>Can't trust him on any other measurements either, I suppose.

>

>(Note: I realize that the length of the "flock" as opposed to the length

>of the plateau has been discussed

>previously.... by Brad?..... but I think not to the detail I have done

>here.)

>

>Gee, I wish I had thought of this BEFORE I wrote a response to Jim's

>Fortean times article.

Well, since we've established that the Arnold case was just a bunch of pelicans....thanks to Dr. Maccabee's hysterical...I mean, irrefutable analysis....one has to wonder if the triangle UFOs so often reported are nothing more than frisbees distorted by swamp gas.....

yeah.....that's probably it.....mystery solved, close down the list, and let's all take up knitting :))

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder

--->backwoods of Mississippi

--->USA

--->planet Earth

--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>

<http://www.ufohoax.com>

<http://www.dragoncrest.net>

ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!  
For the soul is dead that slumbers  
And things are not what they seem~~~

---

—  
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Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 17:01:58 -0400 (EDT)  
From: Maverick <ranger2@inorbit.com> Subject: RE: psycho bitch hose beast (was RE: Arnold case again)  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
X-Originating-IP: 206.173.248.237  
Status: O

-----Original Message-----

From: "Russell Henry" <abcdefg@shreve.net> Sent: August 26, 2000 7:30:31 PM GMT  
Subject: psycho bitch hose beast (was RE: Arnold case again)

> Dear Boobie Felder,  
>  
> Please do not join any more UFO mailing lists because  
> every time you do, I have to unsubscribe to get away  
> from your psycho bitch ...

I have snipped the rest of this mean-spirited post. Based on your attitude and poor posting judgement, it is you who would cause members to flee a list and not Bobbie Felder.

I hope that the list owner has read your post, and has already removed you from the list. Freedom of speech should not be abused, such as you have done, and can only harm a good list.

Maverick

---

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Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 14:14:07 -0700

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Saturday, August 26, 2000 4:03 PM

Subject: Re: Injury/Death/Healing Database

> Hi Geoff,

>

> I notice your study has its peak years in 1976-79, which is

> subsequent to my study. Those years also followed the release of the Star

> Wars and Close Encounters movies, the former representing aliens as a mix  
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> hostiles and friendlies. Even the CEIII movie, while portraying the  
aliens

> as non-hostile, still presented them as quite frightening and as the cause  
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> kidnappings and disturbing mental effects.

A good comment, but I'm not sure if it can explain this peak as it is largely due to an incredible number of reports coming from villages in Brazil. But of course you wouldn't know that not having my data...which I promise will be made available within about one to three weeks (depending on work). I'll be putting on the web both a table giving all the basic information, including the sources for each report, and a document containing a one paragraph summary of each case.

> With any mass study of data the problem is always GIGO (garbage in,  
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> t). If a large or unknown proportion of cases are fraudulent or simply

> mistaken, the statistical analysis will be contaminated and probably badly

> skewed.

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That I'm sure is a problem with this database. I did do some editing, but I none the less left in some quite questionable cases (namely a half dozen or so "disappearance" cases) which I should probably take out. Furthermore, I have also included cases where the injury was not \*directly\* caused by the UFO or its occupants. For example, there is one case from quite some time ago where a rider was thrown from his horse after the horse was startled by a UFO. This kind of case is of course quite different from one where say the witness was targeted by the UFO and hit by a "light beam." I will be including in the future some sort of indicator to differentiate cases for intent, as well as whether or not the injury was directly caused by the UFO/occupant.

Thanks for the comments,

Geoff D.

---

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Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 23:53:45 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James,

I have the information you asked for regarding the farmhouse visible in Ian Ridpath's photo, plus I've worked out the location of Larry Warren's landing site, the route Larry Warren most recently claims he took to that site, and the direction he claims he saw Col. Halt take on 29/12/80 (actually 28/12/80).

Since this is my first post, I should first mention I live very close to Redlesham Forest, and may be able to check out geographical features and landmarks for those who are too far away to do this themselves.

I became interested in this case after going on a Forestry Commission walk on 10 May this year titled "Is the anybody out there!?". The Forestry worker took a group of about 25 people to the supposed landing site, which is at the location Ian Ridpath took the photo shown on your website <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ridpath1.jpg>. It was dusk, and the lighthouse beacon was clearly visible from the fence line that separates the field to the west of the farmhouse at Capel Green from the forest. The Forestry worker explained the lighthouse theory, and that the actual "landing site" was either somewhere out in the field or a short distance (e.g. 50 to 100 m) into the forest directly to the west. I will call the "landing site" in the forest at that point the "accepted" landing site, and the site in the field "Larry Warren's" landing site.

Because the young trees are so thick near ground level, there was no point in trying to get to the actual landing site, as you wouldn't be able to see anything.

I think I have read everything now about this case in print and on the internet, and the more I have read the more amazed I am at the confusion over the location of the "landing site", and how little is known about the routes taken by the three airmen on 26/12/80, and by Col. Halt and others on 28/12/80. If these were better known, perhaps more of the strange lights could be explained. Once the leaves and vegetation have died down this winter, I should be able to add something here.

To add a bit of rigor into this subject (and to avoid scanning in lots of maps), I am going to be referring to the local Ordnance Survey map, "Explorer 212" (you have a section of this on your website as <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/bases2.jpg>), and using the OS grid references, written in standard form as explained in the margin on OS maps as TMabcxyz where abc are east-west grid references and .xyz are the north-south grid references. If others outside the UK wish to buy this map, I'm sure it's available from [amazon.co.uk](http://amazon.co.uk).

There are four east-west roads leading into Rendlesham Forest from the main north-south access road that runs past the east end of the runway. Driving south along the main access road from the B1084, I label these:

"the first road" from TM356497 to TM364494

"the second road" from TM355493 to TM367493

"the third road" from TM354488 to TM365488

"the fourth road" from TM355484 to TM368484

The "third road" is the road that everyone thinks formed the first part of the route to the accepted landing site on 26/12/80 and 28/12/80.

I was very surprised to see on the early Larry Warren map you published on [http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/warr\\_map.jpg](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/warr_map.jpg) that the initial route Larry Warren was supposed to have taken was along the "first road".

I don't want to boost unnecessarily the money generated by the "Left at East Gate" industry, but you may wish to obtain a copy of Larry Warren's CD-ROM. This can be ordered from <http://leftateastgate.com/>. (Incidentally, this site is well worth a visit as it has audio files of a telephone interview of Col Halt by Peter Robbins. I'm not sure why they have made this publicly available, as Col Halt makes statements and gives information I've not seen elsewhere that do not seem to help Larry Warren's case.)

The Left at East Gate CD-ROM has some good video footage which clarifies the location of Larry Warren's landing site, and the route he took to it. In the clip titled "Rendlesham Forest", Larry Warren describes the route he claims he took into the forest on the way to the landing site. This video is shot at a location on the "third road" that I was able to identify with certainty this morning 26/08/00 - grid reference TM360488. The video seems to have been shot about 1992, as the background areas were bare of trees, but now have young trees at least 7 years old.

The location TM360488 is the junction of several roads/trails with the "third road". There is a road running towards the south-east and a road running south, both of which lead to the "fourth road". There is also a narrow road, or trail, that runs north, directly in line with the road that runs to the south. This north-running trail is not shown on the OS map.

I believe that the junction at TM360488 has previously been identified as a possible location at which Burroughs, Penniston and Cabansag stopped their patrol car owing to the impassable nature of the road beyond. However this "third road" is graded with gravel and is clearly one of the major logging roads into the forest. It's certainly one of the widest as the trees have been planted to give it a width of about 17 m. This width extends right to the eastern end of the road. It could easily be driven today.

Below is a transcript of Larry Warren's video clip "Rendlesham Forest". My comments are inside [brackets]. Larry Warren is standing on the north-east

corner of the junction at TM360488, facing roughly south or south-west, with the "third road" in front of him, and the northwards leading narrow road or trail to his right (to the left as seen on screen).

-----

" On the night of December 29, 1980, this is as far as we got in the vehicles into Rendlesham Forest, and we all stopped. This was a more of a circular area at that time. It's been spread out due to clearing of trees. And there was an armoury vehicle parked right about here [LW indicates the north east corner of the junction]. We turned in our weapons, which we shouldn't have had off the base anyway, and moved into the woods with . . . some people had side arms - I did not . . . with Motorola radios which were . . . I had it turned off. The lower ranking guys had to maintain radio silence.

"Col. Halt and . . . met Lt. Englund who was in my truck, and they moved out on this path [LW points down the northwards leading trail] when I first got here with a small group of people back into the woods.

"We had a lot of lighting equipment here [LW indicates with his hands the general area of the junction] that did not work as soon as we got out in this area. I had still no idea what was happening. After about 10, 15 minutes here I could see a lot of activity down at the end of this road [LW indicates the eastern end of the "third road"], at the time - lights, flashlights moving, flashlights in the woods, a lot of radio transmissions. We gathered into a five-man group. I was with Sgt. Major Bustinza. A captain from the base arrived - he was with us.

"And . . . we broke up into small units and moved out through the woods. I then went down this path [i.e. the same path Col Halt went down 15 minutes previously]. It's impassable now because of the new trees [I think it could be negotiated with a four wheel drive]. But we got down this path and turned right [LW indicates a direction mainly east, but a bit to the north of, and almost parallel to, the "third road"], and continued that way through dense forest with trees much like this, right here [LW indicates a solitary very large Corsican pine that has been in the background behind him. The camera pans up and down giving a complete view of the tree. There are very few such trees left, and by the distinctive shape of the branches, I was able to make a definite identification of the tree, still standing in isolation at the north-east corner of the junction at TM360488.] It's all gone now. To give you the idea that there was a lot of spread between them.

[In his book, LW writes that the truck he was in travelled 1/2 mile down the logging road before stopping. The actual distance to the junction is 0.38 mile or 600 m. "We were suddenly motioned to follow the captain down the footpath and into the woods." "After 100 yards, we turned right and continued deeper into the forest." LW then goes on in his book to describe "ground flares", and surveyor's tape to his left.]

"As we walked I started to see flares off to my left [LW points north-north-east] at about a hundred yards or so in the woods with red

surveyor's tape surrounding it. And we heard on the radio, the one senior guy in our group who had the radio running 'We want you guys to avoid those hot spots. We don't want you walking all over them.' And that obviously meant radiation areas where this other object had been seen moving through the woods that same night. No idea what was going on. Thought we were fighting a forest fire, or assisting in that. We continued on through the woods.

[In his book LW states that "We moved on for another quarter mile through Rendlesham Forest, then stopped again. I could see, maybe a hundred feet in front of me, a large field with a broken wire fence at its perimeter." The distance from the northwards leading track to the forest is about 0.26 mile, or 400 m.]

"There were British personnel here. There were bobbies from the town of Woodbridge present - they went up that way [LW points down the east end of the "third road"]. There was a British police car that went down that way [LW points down the narrow road or track that leads northwards that Col. Halt had taken] - and you can hear it on the actual Halt tape, it pulling up. And they were witnesses to this event that we're going to see also."

-----

So, both the book Left at East Gate, and the video clip are consistent that Larry Warren took the accepted route 600 m east along the "third road" as far as the junction at TM360488, then turned north along a track for 100 yards, then turned right to go roughly east parallel with "third road" for a further 400 m. It does seem a bit odd to walk 400 m through the forest on a dark night when there is a perfectly good road so nearby.

Another video clip on the Left at East Gate CD-ROM titled "Capel Green" allows me to pinpoint the exact location of Larry Warren's "landing site".

>

Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 19:03:24 EDT  
Subject: Re: Injury/Death/Healing DatabaseStatus:

Hi Geoff,

Very interesting project. In the early and mid-70's I compiled a catalog of UFO injury cases and analyzed the symptomatology. I was especially interested in alleged ionizing radiation cases. I had more than 170 cases and only two or three alleged healings (the one I remember was Damon, Texas, 1965). I notice your study has its peak years in 1976-79, which is subsequent to my study. Those years also followed the release of the Star Wars and Close Encounters movies, the former representing aliens as a mix of hostiles and friendlies. Even the CEIII movie, while portraying the aliens as non-hostile, still presented them as quite frightening and as the cause of kidnappings and disturbing mental effects.

I can't really comment further without at least a catalog of your 330 cases. Unfortunately, my catalog is unavailable. I had started to computerize it but gave up the effort around 1978 and turned to other projects.

With any mass study of data the problem is always GIGO (garbage in, garbage out). If a large or unknown proportion of cases are fraudulent or simply mistaken, the statistical analysis will be contaminated and probably badly skewed.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 8/26/00 3:06:42 PM, gdittman@autobahn.mb.ca writes:

<<

Hi All:

For several years now I have been collecting all accounts I could find involving injury, death, or the healing of the witness to a UFO. To date I have found approximately 330 such cases. The preliminary findings of my study can be found at:

<http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Rampart/2653/sixthkind.html>

Right now, the raw data is not available on-line. I will however in the near future post both the raw data as well as a brief summary for each case.

I would appreciate any comments or suggestions you might have on my report

and my site.

Thanks,

Geoff Dittman

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<DIV>Thanks,</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Geoff Dittman</DIV>

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by rly-ye02.mx.aol.com (v75\_b3.9) with ESMTP; Sat, 26 Aug 2000 18:06:19 -0400

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by mail.autobahn.mb.ca (8.9.3/8.9.3/AAC/AD) with SMTP id RAA04339

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Sat, 26 Aug 2000 17:06:11 -0500 (CDT)

Message-ID: <003801c00f77\$31d150a0\$6efe2dce@pavilion>

From: "Geoff Dittman" <gdittman@autobahn.mb.ca>Subject: Injury/Death/Healing Database  
Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 09:03:36 -0700  
boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_0035\_01C00F3C.84783A20"

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Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 16:56:43 -0700

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Saturday, August 26, 2000 9:11 PM

Subject: Re: Injury/Death/Healing Database

> >

> Geoff,

>

> I'll look forward to your full catalog. But please don't actually throw away

> any cases. It would be extremely useful to have an IFO and Disqualified

> Cases list >

>

Great idea! Will do.

Geoff D.

---

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Sun, 27 Aug 2000 00:11:56 EDT  
Subject: Re: Injury/Death/Healing DatabaseStatus:

Geoff,

I'll look forward to your full catalog. But please don't actually throw away any cases. It would be extremely useful to have an IFO and Disqualified Cases list or lists so that (hopefully) erroneous info is not propagated unnecessarily. I think I had a list of about 30-40 like that. And it is good that you're distinguishing the accident and disappearance cases.

Brad

In a message dated 8/26/00 8:17:08 PM, gdittman@autobahn.mb.ca writes:

<<

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>

Sent: Saturday, August 26, 2000 4:03 PM

Subject: Re: Injury/Death/Healing Database

> Hi Geoff,

>

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> subsequent to my study. Those years also followed the release of the Star

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Thanks for the comments,

Geoff D.

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Received: from rly-zb02.mx.aol.com (rly-zb02.mail.aol.com [172.31.41.2]) by air-zb02.mail.aol.com (v75\_b3.11) with ESMTP; Sat, 26 Aug 2000 23:17:08 2000

Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com (lbmail3.listbot.com [204.71.191.36]) by rly-zb02.mx.aol.com (v75\_b3.9) with ESMTP; Sat, 26 Aug 2000 23:16:59 -0400

Received: (qmail 72544 invoked by uid 0); 27 Aug 2000 03:13:46 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list [UFORL@listbot.com](mailto:UFORL@listbot.com)

Received: (qmail 2414 invoked from network); 27 Aug 2000 03:18:41 -0000

Received: from mail.autobahn.mb.ca (204.112.189.26)

by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 27 Aug 2000 03:18:41 -0000

Received: from pavilion (a12MXG109.autobahn.mb.ca [206.45.254.109])

by mail.autobahn.mb.ca (8.9.3/8.9.3/AAC/AD) with SMTP id WAA15378

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Sat, 26 Aug 2000 22:16:45 -0500 (CDT)

Message-ID: <000b01c00fa2\$931f6240\$6dfe2dce@pavilion>

From: "Geoff Dittman" <gdittman@autobahn.mb.ca>References:

<90.8eec29b.26d9a6bc@aol.com>

Subject: Re: Injury/Death/Healing Database

Date: Sat, 26 Aug 2000 14:14:07 -0700

charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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—

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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Sun, 27 Aug 2000 21:11:56 -0500From: Bobbie Felder  
<jilain@digidezign.com>  
Subject: New online poll...your opinion, please :)  
Status:

My wonderful, hard-working webmaster has installed an online opinion poll at my webpage. The question being asked is "When do you believe we will find extraterrestrial life?" I would like very much if everyone would drop by on your next websurfing session and vote. You can access the webpage via the IP address.....I just moved the domain and the direct link to jilain.com isn't up yet.....

<http://208.161.214.170/index.html>

We're also starting a new mailing list there. You can sign up at the webpage by following the email list link. Everyone is encouraged to join up!

Any feedback on the webpage is welcome :)

Thanks!!

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder  
--->backwoods of Mississippi  
--->USA  
--->planet Earth  
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>  
<http://www.ufohoax.com>  
<http://www.dragoncrest.net>  
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers
And things are not what they seem~~~

—
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Sun, 27 Aug 2000 22:39:23 -0500From: Bobbie Felder
<jilain@digidezign.com>
Subject: apologies to list
Status:

I feel that I need to make a comment about the recent post made about me to this list. I had no idea that the poster was on this list. If I had known, I would have warned the list owner that a posting of that very distasteful nature would probably show up after I made my first post here. That particular "gentleman"..and I use that term VERY loosely....has a problem, as he demonstrated. I am sorry that this list had to witness the manifestation of his problem, however.

Once again, I have registered a complaint with his ISP, and hope that they will do something about this person's continued harassment. I am sorry that this list had to witness such nastiness.

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder
--->backwoods of Mississippi
--->USA
--->planet Earth
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>
<http://www.ufohoax.com>
<http://www.dragoncrest.net>
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
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And things are not what they seem~~~

---

—  
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>



Date: Mon, 28 Aug 2000 13:06:45 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Rendlesham  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Aug 26 2000 19:07:13 EDT  
>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>  
>Subject: Rendlesham: Larry Warren's landing site

Robert wrote:

>I have the information you asked for regarding the farmhouse  
>visible in Ian Ridpath's photo, plus I've worked out the  
>location of Larry Warren's landing site, the route Larry Warren  
>most recently claims he took to that site, and the direction he  
>claims he saw Col. Halt take on 29/12/80 (actually 28/12/80).

Robert,

This is of considerable help and greatly appreciated.

I'll be coming back to this data in due course - it ties in nicely with a couple of related queries I'm trying to resolve at the moment.

In the meantime, I will disclose first of all on the UFO Research List that there have been significant \_new\_ developments in the Rendlesham forest case, such that it may be possible to prove an explanation for all of the 'strange lights' reported, or as much as this can ever be done over 20 years later.

As previously discussed, the key 'phenomena' were those red and blue lights observed from east gate. It was these lights which were a) of absolutely no consequence, b) 'threw off the outline of a craft', although no actual object was visible, or c) were attached to a craft which obligingly waited until it had been examined and documented in great detail, before zooming off into space.

Yes, dear old 'Rendlesham' was always that kind of case!

The origin of those lights may now have been determined and I hope to say more about this shortly.

Robert, as an aside and although \_I think it unlikely there's a direct connection to the UFO incidents\_, can you maybe help answer the following questions:

1. As you know, Orford Ness lighthouse is in a direct line of sight, due east of east gate and that line of sight effectively passes through the farmhouse.

Are there any churches, or similar, in this 'line of sight' or close to it and do you know if any of them have stained glass windows? As I've highlighted on my transcript of the 'Halt tape', there are audible chimes from a nearby bell, striking half past the hour.

2. The direct line of sight also seems to include Orford Castle. However, it's apparently more of a ruin than a building with stained glass windows or one which is floodlit at night (although who knows if circumstances were different for Xmas 1980).

Would it possibly have aircraft warning lights though?

Again, thanks for your assistance.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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—  
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Date: Mon, 28 Aug 2000 19:05:42 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 28 August 2000 13:11  
Subject: Rendlesham

>>

>Regarding:

>

>>Date: Aug 26 2000 19:07:13 EDT

>>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>

>>Subject: Rendlesham: Larry Warren's landing site

>

>

>1. As you know, Orford Ness lighthouse is in a direct line of  
>sight, due east of east gate and that line of sight effectively  
>passes through the farmhouse.

>

>Are there any churches, or similar, in this 'line of sight' or  
>close to it and do you know if any of them have stained glass  
>windows? As I've highlighted on my transcript of the 'Halt  
>tape', there are audible chimes from a nearby bell, striking  
>half past the hour.

Hi,

Sorry James but this is irrelevant. The clock chimes are in fact an artefact of the rerecording of the tape. There are a couple of other anomalous intrusions where voices cut in. One seems to say something about 'West Point' and the other 'He took this along to doc...' or something like that.

These were all introduced when the dictaphone tape was rerecorded on base onto a normal cassette after the incident.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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—  
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Mon, 28 Aug 2000 14:12:11 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

We used a light stick on a small rope slung over the branch of a tree. we could raise and lower it, and make it swing, while we were some distance away (out of the glow).

Those didn't exist in 1966, but electric lanterns did. The same trick would have worked with those.

To end the "sighting", we just let go of the rope, and recovered the stick from the gulley it was over.

Were there continued sightings during the searches, or were the objects gone while the officials were there?

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Friday, August 25, 2000 20:42

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: swamp gas

@ @

@ Boys "scared" the girls with WHAT for 5 hours???? A fire  
@ balloon???? How did they evade searches by Van Horn and  
@ police? If there were "high winds" how could a fire balloon  
@ have even been launched???? Again, you've ignored my 8  
@ points against the swamp gas theory (except for the  
@ radiation) and except for admitting now you don't think it  
@ was swamp gas. The angular size (my Point 4) was large  
@ enough at about 1-1/2 full moon diameter to see plenty of  
@ detail, including the "convex surface" Van Horn saw at one point.  
@

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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Mon, 28 Aug 2000 15:10:00 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I have a couple of problems with your poll:

1. I have shown that multiple choice is a very bad method of collecting reliable information. The only reliable way to take a poll is to use a separate question for each item, answerable as:

YES - NO - DON'T CARE

See my site for more info:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins/fairelec.htm>

2. My position on the subject is not a possible answer of the poll. My position is:

- There is currently no testable and verifiable evidence that extraterrestrial life exists.

- A claim, without testable and verifiable evidence, is just a claim. A claim by itself cannot be considered to be evidence of anything except a need to investigate.

- It is impossible to prove that something does not exist.

- Because of these facts, the null hypothesis must be:

No extraterrestrial life exists.

- When the null hypothesis is shown to be false by testable and verifiable proof, then proof of the existence of extraterrestrial life is obtained.

- The time scale is open-ended, since there can never be conclusive proof that extraterrestrial life does not exist.

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Bobbie Felder [mailto:jilain@digidezign.com]

@ Sent: Sunday, August 27, 2000 21:12

@ To: jilain-list@digidezign.com

@ Subject: New online poll...your opinion, please :)

@

@

@ @

@ My wonderful, hard-working webmaster has installed an online

@ opinion poll at

@ my webpage. The question being asked is "When do you believe

@ we will find

@ extraterrestrial life?" I would like very much if everyone

@ would drop by on

@ your next websurfing session and vote. You can access the

@ webpage via the

@ IP address.....I just moved the domain and the direct link to

@ jilain.com

@ isn't up yet.....

@

@ <http://208.161.214.170/index.html>

@

@ We're also starting a new mailing list there. You can sign up at the

@ webpage by following the email list link. Everyone is

@ encouraged to join up!

@

@ Any feedback on the webpage is welcome :)

@

@ Thanks!!

@

@ Bobbie

@

@ Bobbie "Jilain" Felder

@ --->backwoods of Mississippi

@ --->USA

@ --->planet Earth

@ --->somewhere in the cosmos

@

@ <http://www.jilain.com>

@ <http://www.ufohoax.com>

@ <http://www.dragoncrest.net>

@ ICQ #7524076

@

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,

@

Life is but an empty dream!

@

For the soul is dead that slumbers

@

And things are not what they seem~~~

@

@

@

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@

—
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Mon, 28 Aug 2000 15:39:19 -0500From: Bobbie Felder
<jilain@digidezign.com>
Subject: RE: New online poll...your opinion, please :)
Status:

Don't take the poll if it doesn't meet with your criteria for a valid poll.
It was just a little unofficial, unscientific sampling of what people
thought. It isn't a major research project or grand proclamation about ET
life in general.

It was just a little harmless fun :)

Bobbie

At 03:10 PM 8/28/00 -0500, you wrote:

>>

>I have a couple of problems with your poll:

>

>1. I have shown that multiple choice is a very bad method of
>collecting reliable information. The only reliable way to take
>a poll is to use a separate question for each item, answerable
>as:

>

>YES - NO - DON'T CARE

>

>See my site for more info:

>

><http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins/fairelec.htm>

>

>2. My position on the subject is not a possible answer of the
>poll. My position is:

>

>- There is currently no testable and verifiable evidence that
>extraterrestrial life exists.

>

>- A claim, without testable and verifiable evidence, is just a
>claim. A claim by itself cannot be considered to be evidence
>of anything except a need to investigate.

>

>- It is impossible to prove that something does not exist.

>

>- Because of these facts, the null hypothesis must be:

>

> No extraterrestrial life exists.

>

>- When the null hypothesis is shown to be false by testable
>and verifiable proof, then proof of the existence of
>extraterrestrial life is obtained.

>

>- The time scale is open-ended, since there can never be
>conclusive proof that extraterrestrial life does not exist.
>
>
>---- -X =@ o_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
>Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
>Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
>Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
>1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
>Bloomington IN 47405-7109
>
>
>
>
>@ -----Original Message-----
>@ From: Bobbie Felder [mailto:jilain@digidezign.com]
>@ Sent: Sunday, August 27, 2000 21:12
>@ To: jilain-list@digidezign.com
>@ Subject: New online poll...your opinion, please :)
>@
>@
>@ >@
>@ My wonderful, hard-working webmaster has installed an online
>@ opinion poll at
>@ my webpage. The question being asked is "When do you believe
>@ we will find
>@ extraterrestrial life?" I would like very much if everyone
>@ would drop by on
>@ your next websurfing session and vote. You can access the
>@ webpage via the
>@ IP address.....I just moved the domain and the direct link to
>@ jilain.com
>@ isn't up yet.....
>@
>@ http://208.161.214.170/index.html
>@
>@ We're also starting a new mailing list there. You can sign up at the
>@ webpage by following the email list link. Everyone is
>@ encouraged to join up!
>@
>@ Any feedback on the webpage is welcome :)
>@
>@ Thanks!!
>@
>@ Bobbie
>@
>@ Bobbie "Jilain" Felder
>@ --->backwoods of Mississippi
>@ --->USA
>@ --->planet Earth
>@ --->somewhere in the cosmos

>@
>@ <http://www.jilain.com>
>@ <http://www.ufohoax.com>
>@ <http://www.dragoncrest.net>
>@ ICQ #7524076
>@ ~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
>@ Life is but an empty dream!
>@ For the soul is dead that slumbers
>@ And things are not what they seem~~~
>@
>@
>@

—
>@ To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com
>@
>@ Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>
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>

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder
--->backwoods of Mississippi
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ICQ #7524076

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And things are not what they seem~~~

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—  
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Date: Mon, 28 Aug 2000 15:44:42 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I am trying (without much success) to teach people that multiple choice is a very poor way to take polls, and that until the poll-takers change their methods, all polls are always unscientific.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Bobbie Felder [mailto:jilain@digidezign.com]

@ Sent: Monday, August 28, 2000 15:39

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: New online poll...your opinion, please :)

@

@

@ @

@ Don't take the poll if it doesn't meet with your criteria for  
@ a valid poll.

@ It was just a little unofficial, unscientific sampling of what people  
@ thought. It isn't a major research project or grand

@ proclamation about ET

@ life in general.

@

@ It was just a little harmless fun :)

@

@ Bobbie

---

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 00:38:34 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>  
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham  
>Date: 28 August 2000 19:32

Jenny wrote:

>>Are there any churches, or similar, in this 'line of sight' or  
>>close to it and do you know if any of them have stained glass  
>>windows? As I've highlighted on my transcript of the 'Halt  
>>tape', there are audible chimes from a nearby bell, striking  
>>half past the hour.

>Sorry James but this is irrelevant. The clock chimes are in fact  
>an artefact of the rerecording of the tape. There are a couple  
>of other anomalous intrusions where voices cut in. One seems to  
>say something about 'West Point' and the other 'He took this  
>along to doc...' or something like that.

Jenny,

I thought the only point where something had clearly been taped over Halt's original recording was that brief comment 'he took this long to document...'. I assumed this may have happened when, according to Halt, his tape was played at a subsequent staff meeting of the Third Air force - someone accidentally pressed 'record' and it ironically captured the moment when they noted how long Halt had taken to document the incidents!

Even if the distinct peal of a bell (it sounds like a large bell) is an artefact, it's separate from the question of whether there were any buildings in a direct line of sight which could have exhibited 'strange lights', visible from east gate at RAF Woodbridge.

Since raising the question, I've been able to look at an Ordnance Survey map which confirms that Butley Abbey and Priory are located not far behind the farmhouse. The Priory is a guest house - see:

<http://www.mistral.co.uk/hammerwood/butley.htm>  
<http://www.bedandbreakfast.com/pictures/full/618372.jpg>

Was it open at Christmas 1980, did it have any resplendent, outdoor Christmas lights and could they have been visible from east gate? I'm not sure if the Abbey is a ruin or still in use - in 1980, could it have played host to a Christmas service?

As stated, I suspect it's unlikely any of this is linked to the unfamiliar lights seen from east gate and which sparked the UFO incident(s). Even if there was a direct connection, it's almost impossible to establish that now. However, it's useful to appreciate all the possibilities and I have reasons for querying what these are.

Without going into other aspects of the case in detail, I can say that I've been in contact with Chris Arnold and asked if he could further clarify what happened after he met up with Burroughs - following Burroughs and Penniston's claimed 'close encounter' in the forest. Arnold has provided significant new information which, if accurate, effectively puts an end to the 'UFO which took off' story that Burroughs and Penniston - primarily of course the latter - subsequently told, in stark contrast to what was documented in their early, written testimonies.

I still need to understand some related issues before explaining what this concerns.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

---

—  
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 00:39:35 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James

>

> Robert, as an aside and although \_I think it unlikely there's a  
> direct connection to the UFO incidents\_, can you maybe help  
> answer the following questions:

>

> 1. As you know, Orford Ness lighthouse is in a direct line of  
> sight, due east of east gate and that line of sight effectively  
> passes through the farmhouse.

>

> Are there any churches, or similar, in this 'line of sight' or  
> close to it and do you know if any of them have stained glass  
> windows? As I've highlighted on my transcript of the 'Halt  
> tape', there are audible chimes from a nearby bell, striking  
> half past the hour.

The two nearest churches are at Butley (grid ref TM374502) and Boyton (TM373471). I have not yet checked these for clocks, but I'd be amazed if any churches in the countryside rang half hours. I'll let you know if I find anything. However, I've been out in the vicinity of the "landing site" before and after midnight half a dozen times, usually for 1-3 hours at a time. It really is deathly quiet, except for rutting stags this time of year (they sound unnervingly like a person repeatedly screaming in fear!) and I have never heard any bells.

I've been keeping an eye out for red or blue coloured lights when walking around the area at night, but have seen none anywhere. I'll be checking for xmas lights nearer the time.

If you stand at the forest/field boundary at the accepted landing site and look at the Orfordness lighthouse beam (or location where it would be in the daytime), there are no buildings or lights closer to the lighthouse beam/location than the farmhouse shown in Ian Ridpath's photo. Also, if you lay a clear 18" ruler on the OS map between the two points of the accepted landing site and the Orfordness lighthouse, none of the buildings the ruler passes near are visible. Moving outwards along the line of site from the accepted landing site are:

i) Butley Abbey. This 1050 m to the east and to the left, but is hidden (at least in summer) behind a thin line of deciduous trees along a field boundary not shown on the OS map. The Abbey is a ruin, but parts of the structure are still visible. The farm buildings there are large, but I have not yet had a good look at them. I will look out for stained glass, but the only coloured light I've seen there is a low pressure sodium lamp (the type that produces the deep yellow colour - Sodium D-line to be technical) at the

eastern edge of the farm buildings, this is visible near the unmarked road just east of the buildings.

Because it is only possible to walk about 126 m into the field immediately to the east of the accepted landing site before the lighthouse beam disappears behind the ridge 4 km to the east, the lighthouse beam could never be seen in proximity with Butley Abbey.

ii) Gedgrave Hall. This is 4 km to the east and to the right, but is hidden (at least on summer) behind about 75 m of trees just to the west of the buildings. I have not walked by these buildings yet, but it is on my to-do list.

iii) Richmond Cottages midway between Gedgrave Hall and Orford is behind the ridge at Gedgrave.

It's difficult to see how the red/blue coloured lights, or molten-dripping and then exploding lighthouse beacon could be seen at the accepted landing site. The difficulty is that the lighthouse beacon is visible only in a 64 m wide, 126 m deep stretch of field. Even allowing a further 50 m to 100 m further depth inside the forest, it is difficult to see what the lighthouse can line up with (at least when leaves are still on the trees).

>

> 2. The direct line of sight also seems to include Orford Castle.

> However, it's apparently more of a ruin than a building with

> stained glass windows or one which is floodlit at night

> (although who knows if circumstances were different for Xmas

> 1980).

I have visited Orford Castle many times. It's run by English Heritage, and has only clear glass windows, all of which are rather small. Orford Castle has lost its curtain walls and is just the keep, so it's really just a tall tower. The line of sight does not include Orford Castle - it's well to the left (north). It is not visible from the accepted landing site. The view is blocked by the trees, either those at Gedgrave Broom or those immediately north of Butley Abbey. This will have to be checked again in winter. The top of the tower can be seen floodlit at night from parts of Burrow Hill (grid ref TM390485). But the lighthouse cannot be seen from any part of Burrow Hill.

I had previously wondered if the combined effect of street lights at Orford plus upward directed floodlights at Orford Castle (I don't know if they were there in 1980) could have been responsible for the yellow glow to the east. I've looked out for this, and have not seen anything noticeable, but it might need special low cloud or mist conditions.

>

> Would it possibly have aircraft warning lights though?

>

I have not noticed any (I've been on top of the tower, the highest point of which is a flag pole), and I'm sure it is much too low to require these.



There are much taller radio masts at Orford Ness which I know have no such lights.

Your questions have however got me wondering about the "second road" in Rendlesham Forest, which is the one that leads east from Folly House, almost in line with the end of the runway. Last weekend I was walking east down this road, and unlike the other east-west roads (which rise initially as you walk east), this one starts off level, or drops very gradually. If you look back down this road, you can see the runway perimeter fence for at least about 500 m (although there is small birch tree partly obscuring the view now). Green Farm and Butley Abbey are in line with the "second road". The perimeter patrol might have seen lights down this road. I will look out for such an effect, but again it may have to wait until winter clears trees of leaves.

Robert

---

—  
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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 07:26:09 -0400

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D28A@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com  
>

charset="iso-8859-1"

X-MS-Has-Attach:

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

Thread-Topic: Rendlesham

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

Thread-Index: AcARSL5Q11G/MkW/RQ2u0zeSkNscbgAYnVJQ

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com> Status:

I'm hesitant to enter this discussion from this side of the pond, but. .

. . .

It was my understanding that Col. Halt still has the original recording that was made on a mini-cassette. Jenny has indicated that there are "artifacts" on the current copies of the recording that were introduced during a dubbing process, but those would not be on the original.

If my memory is correct, why are we dealing with bad copies of the original at this point. Lack of access?

Steve

---

—

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 12:40:44 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Aug 28 2000 22:59:48 EDT  
>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>  
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham

Robert wrote:

>The two nearest churches are at Butley (grid ref TM374502) and  
>Boyton (TM373471). I have not yet checked these for clocks, but  
>I'd be amazed if any churches in the countryside rang half  
>hours. I'll let you know if I find anything. However, I've been  
>out in the vicinity of the "landing site" before and after  
>midnight half a dozen times, usually for 1-3 hours at a time.  
>It really is deathly quiet, except for rutting stags this time  
>of year (they sound unnervingly like a person repeatedly  
>screaming in fear!) and I have never heard any bells.

Robert,

There's no substitute for local knowledge and you have provided  
some further, significant information.

In fact, you seem to have explained one or two of our unsolved  
mysteries!

"...except for rutting stags this time of year (they sound  
unnervingly like a person repeatedly screaming in fear!)"

I'm sure some subscribers immediately recognise what this almost  
certainly correlates with, as described by Burroughs:

"We stopped the truck where the road stopped and went on foot. We  
crossed a small open field that led into the trees where the  
lights were coming from and as we were coming into the trees  
there were strange noises, like a woman was screaming. Also the  
woods lit up and you could hear the farm animals making a lot of  
noise and there was a lot of movement in the woods. All three of  
us hit the ground..."

This is just hilarious...

A 'rutting stag' - absolutely wonderful phrase - announces the arrival of our three earnest voyagers - the seekers of the lights [guarded by 'keepers' of the lights ;)] - and almost in need of an underwear change, they all 'eat dirt'!

I think we can now evidence the enigmatic 'screams' as resolved:

"The rut takes place in late November/December and the male will drive away any intruding bucks from his territory. The buck has a deep resonant call which he uses when herding together his does and he will make an appealing squeaking noise when following a particular doe. When really frightened, for instance if being chased by a dog, buck or doe will emit a screaming high-pitched bark".

From:

<http://www.chantec5.co.uk/animaluk/articles/deer/deer1.html>

I'll come back in due course to other key facts you have provided. One striking comment is:

"...the only coloured light I've seen there is a low pressure sodium lamp (the type that produces the deep yellow colour - Sodium D-line to be technical) at the eastern edge of the farm buildings, this is visible near the unmarked road just east of the buildings".

Could this now fully explain our 'glowing farmhouse' and more besides. It was a 'yellow glow' and 'surrounding fog' - really scary stuff - which started the UFO hysteria up again on the night of the 27th December. Ian Ridpath has copies of the base weather records which record 'ground fog' that night.

Were low pressure sodium lamps in use at the end of the 1980s, or are they a more recent, power-saving alternative?

If there were available in 1980, is it possible we can confirm they were used on the farm - this would certainly go a long way to explaining some of the reported light 'phenomena'.

Thanks again for your invaluable help.

James 'Rutting Stag' Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 16:54:21 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 29 August 2000 00:36  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Regarding:

>

>>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>

>>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>>Subject: Re: Rendlesham

>>Date: 28 August 2000 19:32

>

>Even if the distinct peal of a bell (it sounds like a large bell)  
>is an artefact, it's separate from the question of whether there  
>were any buildings in a direct line of sight which could have  
>exhibited 'strange lights', visible from east gate at RAF  
>Woodbridge.

Hi,

I agree its worth checking. But the bell sound definitely is an artefact.

>

>Since raising the question, I've been able to look at an Ordnance  
>Survey map which confirms that Butley Abbey and Priory are  
>located not far behind the farmhouse. The Priory is a guest house  
>- see:

>

><http://www.mistral.co.uk/hammerwood/butley.htm>

><http://www.bedandbreakfast.com/pictures/full/618372.jpg>

>

>Was it open at Christmas 1980, did it have any resplendent,  
>outdoor Christmas lights and could they have been visible from  
>east gate? I'm not sure if the Abbey is a ruin or still in use -  
>in 1980, could it have played host to a Christmas service?

No idea, of course. But I never saw the abbey from the alleged landing site  
owing to the forest in between - although I was aware of its presence.  
Indedd I think we refer to it in Sky Crash.

Im not sure anybody has ever asked Vic Boast (who has never been terribly  
cooperative as you know) whether he might have had some Christmas lights in  
his windows - as after all he had a family with at least one young girl and

so this is hardly improbable. He may even have had lights in the garden.

Burroughs did refer to the original sighting resembling Christmas lights, so given the location of this house it has to be the prime candidate.

I dare say there's little hope 20 years from now that anyone would recall for sure what decorations they might have had up though. Pity that statement of his did not surface earlier.

Do we know BTW why these 1981 witness statements were sat on unreferred to for so many years if in the hands of US UFOlogists? This seems to me as interesting a question as why the witnesses themselves never mentioned the abortive lighthouse chase referenced in them?

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

---

—  
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 18:33:09 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 29 August 2000 12:45

Subject: Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Regarding:

>

>>Date: Aug 28 2000 22:59:48 EDT

>>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>

>>Subject: Re: Rendlesham

>

>Robert wrote:

>

>I think we can now evidence the enigmatic 'screams' as resolved:

>

>"The rut takes place in late November/December and the male will

>drive away any intruding bucks from his territory. The buck has

>a deep resonant call which he uses when herding together his

>does and he will make an appealing squeaking noise when

>following a particular doe. When really frightened, for instance

>if being chased by a dog, buck or doe will emit a screaming

>high-pitched bark".

>

Hi,

Actually, I never saw (or heard) such noises from stags, but I did hear the woman screaming noise from a bird.

I report this event in 'The UFOs that Never Were' as a possible cause for this noise - and the sound is eerily like a scream.

Has Robert heard this too?

Mind you, I assumed it was a bird as it seemed to be airborne. I guess its possible one stag rutted another high over the pine trees.

Do you think Colonel Halt will buy that idea?

Best wishes,

Jenny



---

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 12:56:08 -0500From: Bobbie Felder  
<jilain@digidezign.com>  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham  
Status:

At 04:54 PM 8/29/00 +0100, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> wrote:

>I dare say theres little hope 20 years pm that anyone would recallfor sure  
>what decorations they might have had up though. Pity that statement of his  
>did not surface earlier.

Hi Jenny. Your above statement hit on something that I've been thinking about a lot lately. Why is it..or at least, why does it seem like...there is so much emphasis among research groups and individual researchers on cases from the past? Are there no recent sightings that warrant indepth investigation?

If current sightings are being investigated in depth, are ufologists again "sitting on the material"? Do we have to wait another 20 years before we see anything on what is happening now?

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder  
--->backwoods of Mississippi  
--->USA  
--->planet Earth  
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>  
<http://www.ufohoax.com>  
<http://www.dragoncrest.net>  
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers
And things are not what they seem~~~

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 13:38:52 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@
@ "...the only colored light I've seen there is a low pressure
@ sodium lamp (the type that produces the deep yellow color -
@ Sodium D-line to be technical) at the eastern edge of the farm
@ buildings, this is visible near the unmarked road just east of
@ the buildings".
@
@ Could this now fully explain our 'glowing farmhouse' and more
@ besides. It was a 'yellow glow' and 'surrounding fog' - really
@ scary stuff - which started the UFO hysteria up again on the
@ night of the 27th December. Ian Ridpath has copies of the base
@ weather records which record 'ground fog' that night.
@
@ Were low pressure sodium lamps in use at the end of the 1980s,
@ or are they a more recent, power-saving alternative?
@
@ If there were available in 1980, is it possible we can confirm
@ they were used on the farm - this would certainly go a long way
@ to explaining some of the reported light 'phenomena'.

I first saw them in the 1960s, lighting a bridge somewhere in
Tennessee. They are a saturated yellow. They predate the
high-pressure sodium lamp, which has a characteristic pink-orange
color.

If a low pressure sodium bulb fails to start correctly, or cycles, it
gives off a neon spectrum (red light).

@ Thanks again for your invaluable help.

@

@

@ James 'Rutting Stag' Easton.

@ E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

@ www.ufoworld.co.uk

@

@

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 13:43:54 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2000 07:19

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

@ At the time of those late December, 1980 UFO-like 'strange
@ lights', the Orford Ness lighthouse used a 3KW, 100V,
@ 'incandescent electric filament' lamp.

@

@ Speculating for a moment... if both the lighthouse beacon and the
@ beam discharged were viewed directly through the 'filter' of
@ light from a yellow, low pressure sodium lamp, would any color
@ alteration/distortion possibly occur, such that the pulsating
@ beacon might take on another color, even intermittently?

The human visual system can make a white light, when seen beside
a highly saturated light, appear to take on the complimentary color
(blue is the complement of yellow).

-
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 13:49:09 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2000 10:54

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham

@

@

@ >Even if the distinct peal of a bell (it sounds like a large bell)

@ >is an artifact, it's separate from the question of whether there

@ >were any buildings in a direct line of sight which could have

@ >exhibited 'strange lights', visible from east gate at RAF

@ >Woodbridge.

On the question of a clock striking a half hour, could a bell have been rung for a special service?

@ >Was it open at Christmas 1980, did it have any resplendent,

@ >outdoor Christmas lights and could they have been visible from

@ >east gate? I'm not sure if the Abbey is a ruin or still in use -

@ >in 1980, could it have played host to a Christmas service?

@ I'm not sure anybody has ever asked Vic Boast (who has never been terribly

@ cooperative as you know) whether he might have had some

@ Christmas lights in

@ his windows - as after all he had a family with at least one

@ young girl and

@ so this is hardly improbable. He may even have had lights in

@ the garden.

@

@ Burroughs did refer to the original sighting resembling

@ Christmas lights, so

@ given the location of this house it has to be the prime candidate.

@

@ I dare say there's little hope 20 years pm that anyone would
@ recall for sure
@ what decorations they might have had up though. Pity that
@ statement of his
@ did not surface earlier.

But they might have photos. My family always takes photos of each
year's decorations. We have them back to 1950.

Larry

—
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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 20:13:34 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: Bobbie Felder <jilain@digidezign.com> Date: 29 August 2000 18:52

Subject: Re: Rendlesham

>>

>At 04:54 PM 8/29/00 +0100, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> wrote:

>

>>I dare say theres little hope 20 years pm that anyone would recallfor sure

>>what decorations they might have had up though. Pity that statement of his

>>did not surface earlier.

>

>

>Hi Jenny. Your above statement hit on something that I've been thinking

>about a lot lately. Why is it..or at least, why does it seem like...there

>is so much emphasis among research groups and individual researchers on

>cases from the past? Are there no recent sightings that warrant indepth

>investigation?

>

>If current sightings are being investigated in depth, are ufologists again

>"sitting on the material"? Do we have to wait another 20 years before we

>see anything on what is happening now?

>

>Bobbie

>

>Bobbie "Jilain" Felder

Hi,

Rendlesham is such a big case - in terms of claims made for it and the number and calibre of witnesses / evidence that it is always going to be newsworthy. Unless solved that is!

Often - as here - its only in retrospect that a case becomes more clear.

But modern cases are still investigated. Just rarely do they lead anywhere. I write so many books that I certainly dont have a shortage of reporting on cases as they happen. But few are of major interest.

This year I have probably investigated about 20 cases personally. Of these I am convinced that 18 have been solved to my satisfaction. The two that havent are both inconclusive.

One is mildly interesting (a witness professed he was struck on the head by a UFO and it burned a hole through his cap). He found a rock that might have been the UFO. We explored this thoroughly via several astronomers and two science institutes. The rock was not a meteorite - as we thought possible. It was not what hit him either. The hat burns could have been caused by various methods the lab tests revealed. And as of yet the cause of the sighting is unknown. Opinions vary from a hoax (which I do not support) to ball lightning (this is possible but we cannot hope to be sure of that from the facts). So it sits in limbo, like many cases do.

I'll write it up (as I do all my investigations) in my own magazine (Northern UFO News). But its unlikely we'll be debating it in 2020!

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 23:02:48 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Jenny wrote:

>
> Hi,
>
> Actually, I never saw (or heard) such noises from stags, but I did hear
the
> woman screaming noise from a bird.
>
> I report this event in 'The UFOs that Never Were' as a possible cause for
> this noise - and the sound is eerily like a scream.
>
> Has Robert heard this too?
>
> Mind you, I assumed it was a bird as it seemed to be airborne. I guess its
> possible one stag rutted another high over the pine trees.
>
> Do you think Colonel Halt will buy that idea?
>
> Best wishes,
>
> Jenny

Hi

I did startle a pheasant in a hedgerow just outside Rendlesham Forest, and it did make a typical pheasant screech, which I suppose could be mistaken for a woman screaming as it is high pitched. But pheasants are common and you often hear such calls in the daytime. I startled another bird in the forest which just flew off without screeching. The thing about birds at night is that they tend to sit tight until you're really close, and then startle you by flying off. Presumably this is because darkness is such good cover, and perhaps difficulties of flying at night? I think it would be difficult but not impossible to mistake a startled screeching bird - the flapping is noisy and unmistakable if you are close enough. It sure makes you jump.

The stag call sounds very weird, and I've never heard it in the daytime. It was a short rasping scream about midway between a man's and a woman's voice in pitch, and without much change in pitch. It repeated regularly about 4 to 6 seconds for about 5 minutes. This was unnerving, but not as unnerving as if it had made one scream and stopped - hearing it more than once at regular intervals allows it to be identified as a non-human sound. I didn't actually see the stag, but on other nights I've seen other deer nearby at dusk and at dark by moonlight. Above all it was loud, at least as loud as a human shout or scream at full volume.

Next time I'll take my Dictaphone and record it. Then I'll just have to remember not to give it to my secretary for typing up!

Maybe it wasn't rutting if rutting season is Nov./Dec. I had my flashlight on inside the trees (there was no moonlight) and maybe it was warning me off its patch. I'll listen out in Nov./Dec. and let you know if there's a more seductive rutting call.

Deer feature in Larry Warren's story too. He says in his book that two deer jumped over the runway perimeter fence "with ease", and "bounded across the runway". These runway fences are nine feet high and topped with barbed wire. It's surprising that such fences were unable to keep deer off the runway (just think what could have happened if a plane had been landing at that moment!). But then I suppose a lot of surprising things happened that night.

Robert

>
>
>

—

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 23:41:19 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James wrote:

- >
- > Jenny,
- >
- > Since raising the question, I've been able to look at an Ordnance
- > Survey map which confirms that Butley Abbey and Priory are
- > located not far behind the farmhouse. The Priory is a guest house
- > - see:
- >
- > <http://www.mistral.co.uk/hammerwood/butley.htm>
- > <http://www.bedandbreakfast.com/pictures/full/618372.jpg>
- >
- > Was it open at Christmas 1980, did it have any resplendent,
- > outdoor Christmas lights and could they have been visible from
- > east gate? I'm not sure if the Abbey is a ruin or still in use -
- > in 1980, could it have played host to a Christmas service?

I drove by Butley Abbey on the way home from work today and had a quick look at it from the road at the east of the buildings. There is no stained glass visible along the eastern and southern sides of the building, but it is the western side that's important. I'll try to check it out. Butley Abbey is just the name of the house, and it is a very grand house still in use. Much more than your typical farmhouse, but not what you would call a stately pile. The gardens are impressive. Immediately to the west there is a line of large deciduous trees that blocks the view to the forest and accepted landing site. But it's not a forest and I would not be surprised if lights from the Abbey were visible from the eastern edge of the forest at night in the winter months. I'll check it out then.

There are working farm buildings at Butley Abbey, too. There must be a "barn" there too, but I haven't got close enough to identify the farm buildings individually. If so, this is the closest barn to the accepted landing site. None of the houses along the road to the east of the accepted landing site have a proper barn, although Green farm does have geese, and what looks like two wire mesh chicken coops.

Today, there were cows grazing in the water meadows between Oak Wood and Butley Abbey. In December, they wouldn't be there, because the grass isn't growing, but would be inside a barn, possibly a barn at Butley Abbey.

As shown on the OS map, Butley Priory is about 150 m north of Butley Abbey. You can't see Butley Priory from the road, but the website you found gives a good idea. It is much less likely that lights from Butley Priory are important, because it's bordered by a 400 m wide wood in the direction of the RAF Woodbridge. Even in the winter this must be a total screen. Butley Abbey

is less likely to be screened.

Butley Abbey and Butley Priory must take their name from the ruins of the Augustinian priory there, and some ancient stonework is still standing and incorporated into boundary walls and the buildings themselves. The OS map shows no church there, but xmas lights are a good possibility. If there is any stained glass, it's nothing to do with the ruins, but just what you might find in a grand house.

NB But even if xmas lights are visible, the lighthouse beacon as viewed from the accepted landing site would appear to be at least 20 m above the ground level at Butley Abbey.

Robert

>

> As stated, I suspect it's unlikely any of this is linked to the
> unfamiliar lights seen from east gate and which sparked the UFO
> incident(s). Even if there was a direct connection, it's almost
> impossible to establish that now. However, it's useful to
> appreciate all the possibilities and I have reasons for querying
> what these are.

>

> Without going into other aspects of the case in detail, I can say
> that I've been in contact with Chris Arnold and asked if he could
> further clarify what happened after he met up with Burroughs -
> following Burroughs and Penniston's claimed 'close encounter' in
> the forest. Arnold has provided significant new information
> which, if accurate, effectively puts an end to the 'UFO which
> took off' story that Burroughs and Penniston - primarily of
> course the latter - subsequently told, in stark contrast to what
> was documented in their early, written testimonies.

>

> I still need to understand some related issues before explaining
> what this concerns.

>

>

> James Easton.
> E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
> www.ufoworld.co.uk

>

>

>

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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 23:58:57 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James wrote:

> I think we can now evidence the enigmatic 'screams' as resolved:
>
> "The rut takes place in late November/December and the male will
> drive away any intruding bucks from his territory. The buck has
> a deep resonant call which he uses when herding together his
> does and he will make an appealing squeaking noise when
> following a particular doe. When really frightened, for instance
> if being chased by a dog, buck or doe will emit a screaming
> high-pitched bark".
>
> From:
>
> <http://www.chantec5.co.uk/animaluk/articles/deer/deer1.html>
>

James

Sorry to be pedantic, but the quote you have taken from that website is for Chinese Water Deer. The deer I have seen there in the daytime are definitely Fallow Deer, the most common type of deer in England:

"Prized for their ornamental value in deer parks, male fallow have distinctive palmated antlers which are cast and regrown each year. The antlers, fully formed and clean of the velvet covering in which they grow, are an impressive sight at the time of the rut or mating season in October. The male, normally silent, at this time of the year is to be heard groaning as he defends his rutting stand."

So, I heard the sounds about 4 weeks before the start of the official rutting season on October. Well, it's been a lousy summer. "Groan" is not a good description. It was a short rasping shout or scream type noise, at a pitch that is a bit high for a man and a bit low for a woman, perhaps one second long at about 4 to 6 second intervals, that went on for about 5 minutes. A "screaming medium pitched bark" would be a good description.

Robert

—
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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 18:03:49 -0500From: Bobbie Felder
<jilain@digidezign.com>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham
Status:

At 08:13 PM 8/29/00 +0100, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> wrote:

>Hi,
>
>Rendlesham is such a big case - in terms of claims made for it and the
>number and calibre of witnesses / evidence that it is always going to be
>newsworthy. Unless solved that is!

At this stage of the game, honestly, is there much hope of solving it? To me, its like Roswell....it happened too long ago to ever conclusively solve. Time is the enemy when it comes to memory and physical evidence that was overlooked on an initial investigation. I first heard of Rendlesham about 4 years ago, and I've read the myriad of debates about it. I still don't know what to believe, to be honest. I find it hard to believe that trained military personnel could be fooled by a lighthouse....but I have to admit it is not an impossible scenario. So....who knows?

>But modern cases are still investigated. Just rarely do they lead anywhere.

That just seems odd to me, that cases from 20 or more years ago are still being debated while current sightings reports don't seem to go anywhere. Do you think investigative techniques have improved, thus solving most cases?

>I'll write it up (as I do all my investigations) in my own magazine
>(Northern UFO News). But its unlikely we;ll be debating it in 2020!
>
>Best wishes,
>
>Jenny Randles

Let's hope not!! LOL

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder
--->backwoods of Mississippi
--->USA
--->planet Earth
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>
<http://www.ufohoax.com>
<http://www.dragoncrest.net>
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!  
For the soul is dead that slumbers  
And things are not what they seem~~~

---

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 19:18:45 -0400  
From: The Duke of Mendoza <DarkSecretPB@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Rendlesham: The Birds and the Stags  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Compliments of the Duke:

>Message-ID: <000c01c01204\$ff0bb3a0\$963ca8c2@mclean2>  
>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>  
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Rendlesham: The Birds and the Stags  
>Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 23:02:48 +0100

In winter stags also make a sound rather like a motorcycle revving briefly, though I'm uncertain of the purpose. I've also heard that only in daytime. Whether they can jump 9-ft fences I'd think was open to doubt, but all mammals can perform astonishing gymnastic feats under stress.

The seemingly human shriek could, at a stretch, have been a rabbit dying. That is a particularly horrible noise. But rather more likely (from the description) would be a fox call. Some are distinctly bark-like, and these are made on the run. But there's a much more eerie call that sounds as if the animal's in pain. These can sound both unearthly and very human, and will raise the hair on anyone's head, even if you're familiar with it, especially at night. It is also very loud. I've heard these calls many times, and seen foxes do them at night, too -- moving slowly along their way and pausing to let this awful noise out, and hanging around for a while before moving on. Apart from the thousands of rabbits that must live in R'sham Forest there was a kept pheasant shoot in the southern part in the early 80s (may well still be) near Padley Water, so you'd expect a commensurate fox population. Plenty for 'em to eat.

Personally & FWIW I've always looked askance at the "wildlife was going crazy" aspect of R'sham witnesses' "evidence" that something odd was afoot in the forest that night (or two).

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 19:19:35 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Astronauts  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

There have, in the past, been discussions over whether or not any astronauts have spotted anything in space which could be designated as a UFO... or, of more interest, an object clearly not in a stationary or a ballistic orbit. We have seen film and videos of lots of "stuff" over the years. I am aware of only one case in which NASA calls the object seen.... and photographed.... "unidentified." My research report on the Gemini 11 sighting/photos is no on my web site at brumac.8k.com. Anyone who is an "orbit wonk" might like to try his skills at determining the orbit of the unknown which traveled alongside the Gemini 11 spacecraft, lo those many years ago. There is a non-mathematical discussion followed by intense math!

As you will see there are two key points of the analysis:  
a) NORAD was wrong in its initial idenfication of the unknown  
b) whatever it was, i was uncomfortably close to the Gemini spacecraft and, if another satellite in orbit, should have been known to NASA and/or NORAD

The astronauts thought it was something rather large and seemed metallic, like looking at other satellites in space. If this were so then the question is, was it in a real orbit or did it just seem that way to the astronauts?

On the other hand, maybe it was small..  
but what? Trash? Make a guess.

---

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID<sup>1</sup> 78>

Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 19:49:01 EDT  
From: RB47Expert@aol.com  
Subject: Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0  
Message-ID: <3a.9c75701.26dda5f0@aol.com>  
Status:

Hi Bobbie,

A partial answer to your question is that a certain number of classic UFO cases of the past are of extremely high quality (e.g., I don't know of any recent stereo photo cases similar to the Trent case) regardless of the passage of time and they often benefit in clarity from that passage of time. You may ask how so? For example, in the 1950 Trent photo case (McMinnville, Ore.) it is absolutely conclusively certain that it was not a digital image hoax because digital image processing did not yet exist. Time helps eliminate various hoax theories in that case. Often the passage of time allows for declassification of government documents about a case that would not have been released at the time it occurred.

Another factor is that many UFOlogists today focus on abduction cases, which usually reach back 20 years or more, rather than "lesser" traditional UFO cases. This means that traditional UFO cases get less attention and less investigation. And it also means that the oldness of cases is getting preference as well.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Tue, 29 Aug 2000 7:00:26 PM Eastern Daylight Time, Bobbie Felder <jilain@digidezign.com> writes:

<<

At 08:13 PM 8/29/00 +0100, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> wrote:

>Hi,

>

>Rendlesham is such a big case - in terms of claims made for it and the  
>number and calibre of witnesses / evidence that it is always going to be  
>newsworthy. Unless solved that is!

At this stage of the game, honestly, is there much hope of solving it? To me, its like Roswell....it happened too long ago to ever conclusively solve. Time is the enemy when it comes to memory and physical evidence that was overlooked on an initial investigation. I first heard of Rendlesham about 4 years ago, and I've read the myriad of debates about it. I still don't know what to believe, to be honest. I find it hard to believe that trained military personnel could be fooled by a lighthouse....but I have to admit it is not an impossible scenario. So....who knows?

>But modern cases are still investigated. Just rarely do they lead anywhere.

That just seems odd to me, that cases from 20 or more years ago are still being debated while current sightings reports don't seem to go anywhere. Do you think investigative techniques have improved, thus solving most cases?

>I'll write it up (as I do all my investigations) in my own magazine  
>(Northern UFO News). But its unlikely we;ll be debating it in 2020!  
>  
>Best wishes,  
>  
>Jenny Randles

Let's hope not!! LOL

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder  
--->backwoods of Mississippi  
--->USA  
--->planet Earth  
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>  
<http://www.ufohoax.com>  
<http://www.dragoncrest.net>  
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 00:53:57 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James wrote:

- > Speculating for a moment... if both the lighthouse beacon and the
- > beam discharged were viewed directly through the 'filter' of
- > light from a yellow, low pressure sodium lamp, would any colour
- > alteration/distortion possibly occur, such that the pulsating
- > beacon might take on another colour, even intermittently?

- > I see that one characteristic of low pressure sodium lamps is "a
- > dramatic lack of color rendition", however, what if the source
- > was another bright light and light from the sodium lamp was
- > becoming diffused in the dark of night?

Light doesn't interact directly with other light, it just superimoses. But there would have to be exact alignment between the street lamp and lighthouse, as seen by the viewer.

- > I'll come back in due course to other key facts you have
- > provided. One striking comment is:
- >
- > "...the only coloured light I've seen there is a low pressure
- > sodium lamp (the type that produces the deep yellow colour -
- > Sodium D-line to be technical) at the eastern edge of the farm
- > buildings, this is visible near the unmarked road just east of
- > the buildings".
- >
- > Could this now fully explain our 'glowing farmhouse' and more
- > besides. It was a 'yellow glow' and 'surrounding fog' - really
- > scary stuff - which started the UFO hysteria up again on the
- > night of the 27th December. Ian Ridpath has copies of the base
- > weather records which record 'ground fog' that night.

This is an interesting idea. If there is one place where the ground fog is most likely, it would be in the water meadow between Butley Abbey and Oak Wood, as this is at 0 m elevation, and criss-crossed by large ditches.

- > Were low pressure sodium lamps in use at the end of the 1980s,
- > or are they a more recent, power-saving alternative?
- >
- > If there were available in 1980, is it possible we can confirm
- > they were used on the farm - this would certainly go a long way
- > to explaining some of the reported light 'phenomena'.
- >
- > Thanks again for your invaluable help.
- >

> James 'Rutting Stag' Easton.

James

I can definitely confirm, that low pressure sodium lamps were widespread in the UK in 1980. I know this, because I grew up in Canada and came here for university in 1977 (and ended up staying for a bit longer than I intended). Mercury vapour street lighting was universal in Canada in 1977, and I was surprised when I arrived here to see all the bright yellow street lamps, which I later learned when studying physics at university were low pressure sodium lamps. These are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times more efficient than mercury vapour at turning electricity into useful light, and about 10 times more efficient than a normal incandescent bulb.

All these "gas discharge" lamps emit light at specific wavelengths - "emission lines".

The advantage of mercury vapour lamps is that there are three emission lines. The strongest line is in the green part of the spectrum, followed closely by a yellow line. There is a weak red line. The overall effect is a whitish light with a green tinge. When used as street lighting most colours on illuminated objects can be seen, except for blue, which looks dark.

The disadvantage of low pressure sodium, as you have found out, is that there is only one emission line. So illuminated objects appear yellow and black. In particular, red and blue objects look dark.

In the past 10 years, in North American and the UK, high pressure sodium lamps have become widespread. These give off a salmon pink colour, and must have a number of emission lines, because colours can be seen, but not as well as with mercury vapour. The efficiency is not quite as good as that of low pressure sodium.

As stated on the Trinity House website, Orfordness lighthouse earlier this year converted its light source from a 3 kW incandescent source to a 1 kW mercury vapour lamp. Mercury vapour lamps are 4 times as efficient as incandescent lamps, so the beam will be about 33% brighter (unless they made compensating changes to the lenses). Unfortunately, as a proportion, there is less red light from a mercury vapour lamp, so it will be more difficult to see the red crucible of terror under the same conditions as in 1980.

The light from one yellow sodium lamp at Butley Abbey will not create an effect that illuminates an area of sky about the forest as seen from the East Gate $2\frac{1}{2}$ km away. But a town like Orford 8 km away could certainly do this, if there were low cloud or mist about the town at an altitude of a 100 m to a few hundred metres. Orford is only about 5° out of alignment with the drive that leads to the East Gate.

I do not believe that the scanning beam of the Orfordness lighthouse is visible above the trees at East Gate (except perhaps on a dark moonless

night). Assuming there was mist or low cloud to provide this effect, the moon was about 2/3 full on those nights, and I think that this would cast much more light on such mist or low cloud than the lighthouse could, thus swamping the effect. If I can find time, I'll do a calculation to prove this.

Robert

—
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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 01:07:50 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I had a quick, but thorough, look this afternoon at the two nearest churches to the "landing sites", at Boyton 2 km to the south and Butley 1½ km to the north-east. Both of these are small churches. There are no clocks, which is not surprising as the communities they serve are too small ever to have been likely to be able to afford one.

Robert

James wrote

> >

> >1. As you know, Orford Ness lighthouse is in a direct line of
> >sight, due east of east gate and that line of sight effectively
> >passes through the farmhouse.

> >

> >Are there any churches, or similar, in this 'line of sight' or
> >close to it and do you know if any of them have stained glass
> >windows? As I've highlighted on my transcript of the 'Halt
> >tape', there are audible chimes from a nearby bell, striking
> >half past the hour.

>

>

Jenny wrote

> Hi,

>

> Sorry James but this is irrelevant. The clock chimes are in fact an
artefact
> of the rerecording of the tape. There are a couple of other anomalous
> intrusions where voices cut in. One seems to say something about 'West
> Point' and the other 'He took this along to doc...' or something like
that.

>

> These were all introduced when the dictaphone tape was rerecorded on base
> onto a normal cassette after the incident.

>

> Best wishes,

>

> Jenny Randles

>

>

>

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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 01:12:05 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 30 August 2000 00:49

Subject: Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Bobbie,

>

>A partial answer to your question is that a certain number of classic UFO cases of the past are of extremely high quality (e.g., I don't know of any recent stereo photo cases similar to the Trent case) regardless of the passage of time and they often benefit in clarity from that passage of time. You may ask how so? For example, in the 1950 Trent photo case (McMinnville, Ore.) it is absolutely conclusively certain that it was not a digital image hoax because digital image processing did not yet exist. Time helps eliminate various hoax theories in that case. Often the passage of time allows for declassification of government documents about a case that would not have been released at the time it occurred.

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>Another factor is that many UFOlogists today focus on abduction cases, which usually reach back 20 years or more, rather than "lesser" traditional UFO cases. This means that traditional UFO cases get less attention and less investigation. And it also means that the oldness of cases is getting preference as well.

>

>

>Brad Sparks

>

Hi,

Yes all true.

I do think there is a tendency towards retrospective investigation these days and its in danger of becoming an obsession.

I've had a few battles in UFOIN over this. What I am not saying is that looking back anew on old cases is worthless. Clearly it isnt. And some people I know are basically making a career out of taking old cases and tearing them to shreds.

There are - as I said - valid benefits from this and reasons why it is easier to assess a case 20 years on than at the time. Once secret technology no longer is. Witnesses who wouldnt talk then might do now. And so on.

But this has to be balanced - IMO - with investigating current activity. Which is certainly what I do. I've spent much of this year debating Rendlesham , reinvestigating the 1956 Lakenheath/Bentwaters case and,as I told you, investigating something like 20 brand new cases.

As Brad says, really important cases are rare. I dont recall the last really good photo case I investigated. Car stops are important when they happen but I havent had one locally for several years.

The trouble is 99% of all UFO sightings are LITS that take us nowhere and have probable resolutions. So you do tend to focus on the cases that stand out and debate them for years.

But believe me if a really good case occurred now I'd be chasing it up and have indeed pursued a number of such cases in recent years - although none that really could be termed a classic.

A few have that possibility - such as the 1987 photo of an alien on Ilkley Moor, or the video footage of a UFO taken by security cameras at a Warrington shopping mall - or indeed the recent man who was hit on the head by a blazing UFO - and they will all get written up by me somewhere.

UFOlogy will always be a blend of intense debate on the classsic cases and pursuit of new evidence. Both in their own way are part of the quest for truth.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 01:19:58 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

>I do not believe that the scanning beam of the Orfordness lighthouse is
>visisble above the trees at East Gate (except perhaps on a dark moonless
>night). Assuming there was mist or low cloud to provide this effect, the
>moon was about 2/3 full on those nights, and I think that this would cast
>much more light on such mist or low cloud than the lighthouse could, thus
>swamping the effect. If I can find time, I'll do a calculation to prove
>this.

>

>Robert

>

Hi,

All I can say Robert is that the lighthouse beam WAS visible from the East Gate on several nights inb 1983 / 4 - because I saw it. I didnbt record the moon on those dates but will have the dates somewhere to check.

I do think a low cloud base is probably necessary to create the reflection.

Best wishes,

Jenny

—

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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 01:21:48 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert McLean <robert.mclean2@virgin.net> Date: 30 August 2000 01:11
Subject: Rendlesham: Church Bells

>>

>I had a quick, but thorough, look this afternoon at the two nearest churches

>to the "landing sites", at Boyton 2 km to the south and Butley 1½ km to the

>north-east. Both of these are small churches. There are no clocks, which is

>not surprising as the communities they serve are too small ever to have been

>likely to be able to afford one.

>

>Robert

Hi,

I appreciate your efforts here, but I really think this is a red herring. That 'bong' is not recorded in the forest so theres no evidence at all for bells being heard during the sighting.

I never heard bells out there all the times I was in the forest at night. And its even less likely there were any at about 3 am surely!

Best wishes,

Jenny

—
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Date: Tue, 29 Aug 2000 23:20:09 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

James wrote:

>

At the time of those late December, 1980 UFO-like 'strange lights', the Orford Ness lighthouse used a 3KW, 100V, 'incandescent electric filament' lamp.

Speculating for a moment... if both the lighthouse beacon and the beam discharged were viewed directly through the 'filter' of light from a yellow, low pressure sodium lamp, would any colour alteration/distortion possibly occur, such that the pulsating beacon might take on another colour, even intermittently?

>

First of all, light of one color won't affect another color. If two (or more) colors of light both impinge on an object the apparent color of the object may appear different than if it were viewed in one light or the other.

Light will not "filter" other light. If you were looking and the beacon and sodium-yellow light passed through the beam but NOT into your eye, the beacon would look the same as without yellow light passing through it. HOWEVER, if some of the yellow light comes to your eye from the same direction as the beacon then your eye will see the sum of white (beacon) plus yellow which, obviously, will appear yellowish.

The only way light from a sodium lamp could get into your eye from the SAME direction as the beacon (since the sodium light is not in the same direction as the beacon) is for fog to scatter the sodium light into your eye. In other words, you would be looking at the beacon flashing through a yellow fog. I suspect that the beacon light would be much greater than the yellow fog-scattered light. At any rate, for 0.1 sec out of every 5 sec the beacon would flash through the fog and the witness would see a slightly yellow tinted white light. Of course, for about 4.9 seconds the witness would see a steady yellow light.

-
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http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID[⊥] 78

</BODY></HTML>
</x-html>

Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 12:37:51 +0200

Message-ID: <NDBBKODJGLIFKNBDCLKPGEFMCEAA.rotsky@wanadoo.fr>
charset="iso-8859-1"

In-Importance: Normal

Status:

>>I find it hard to believe that trained military personnel could be fooled by a lighthouse

I just want to take issue with this statement. What does 'trained' mean in this context, and does the fact that the witnesses were military really have anything to do with it?

I ask this because, in UFO reports, we are often told that the witness was a police officer, pilot, etc, as though this lends credibility to the report. And yet, in the vast majority of cases, the training and/or profession of the witness does not give them any special skills or abilities in this case. Just because someone serves with USAF doesn't necessarily make them an expert in airborne objects. USAF is full of clerks, cooks, drivers, technicians and general dogsbodies, none of whom are necessarily proficient in spotting a spaceship when they see it. One might just as well say the witness was a 'highly trained gynaecologist' for all the difference it makes.

You might argue (and it has been said) that people belonging to such respected professions are by nature sober and not prone to excitability or flights of fancy. This is nonsense. I've met plenty of doctors, police officers, soldiers etc who are - frankly - barking. We are all human. Being a professional doesn't preclude you from having whacky ideas. David Ickes was a professional TV presenter and political candidate...

Just my little hobby horse.

Steve

—
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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 07:52:16 -0400

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D292@kaeser_konsult.konsulting.com>

X-MS-Has-Attach:

charset="iso-8859-1"

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

Thread-Topic: Rendlesham

Thread-Index: AcASc3ATIQswEs5USzKIYMctZDzDuwABbnkA

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com>

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

> -----Original Message-----

> From: rotsky [mailto:rotsky@wanadoo.fr]

> Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2000 6:38 AM

> To: UFO Research List

> Subject: RE: Rendlesham

>

>

> >

> >>I find it hard to believe that trained military personnel

> could be fooled

> by a lighthouse

>

> I just want to take issue with this statement. What does

> 'trained' mean in

> this context, and does the fact that the witnesses were

> military really have

> anything to do with it?

I think the issue is that they would probabaly have a better idea of the countryside and what it contains than a tourist who has just arrived in the area.

> I ask this because, in UFO reports, we are often told that

> the witness was a

> police officer, pilot, etc, as though this lends credibility

> to the report.

> And yet, in the vast majority of cases, the training and/or

> profession of

> the witness does not give them any special skills or

> abilities in this case.

> Just because someone serves with USAF doesn't necessarily make them an

> expert in airborne objects. USAF is full of clerks, cooks, drivers,

> technicians and general dogsbodies, none of whom are

> necessarily proficient

> in spotting a spaceship when they see it. One might just as

> well say the

- > witness was a 'highly trained gynaecologist' for all the difference it
- > makes.
- >
- > You might argue (and it has been said) that people belonging to such
- > respected professions are by nature sober and not prone to
- > excitability or
- > flights of fancy. This is nonsense. I've met plenty of doctors, police
- > officers, soldiers etc who are - frankly - barking. We are
- > all human. Being
- > a professional doesn't preclude you from having whacky ideas.
- > David Ickes
- > was a professional TV presenter and political candidate...
- >
- > Just my little hobby horse.
- >
- > Steve

This is a more complicated issue than you make it, but I think we have to understand that this is a sliding scale and not two absolutes. The question is whether being a trained (in part) as an observer and being prepared for the unexpected makes one a better witness of an unknown object for which one doesn't have a frame of reference. The fact that we can probably both provide examples to support either contention in this debate merely adds more to the confusion.

I think in the end we can't rely on anecdotal evidence as proof of much. On the other hand, one has to decide for themselves as to whose testimony they will believe.

Steve

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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 14:09:35 +0100
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Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: rotsky <rotsky@wanadoo.fr> Date: 30 August 2000 12:14
Subject: RE: Rendlesham

>>
>>>I find it hard to believe that trained military personnel could be fooled
>by a lighthouse
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>I just want to take issue with this statement. What does 'trained' mean in
>this context, and does the fact that the witnesses were military really
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>I ask this because, in UFO reports, we are often told that the witness was
a
>police officer, pilot, etc, as though this lends credibility to the report.
>And yet, in the vast majority of cases, the training and/or profession of
>the witness does not give them any special skills or abilities in this
case.

Hi,

This is an area we have often discussed in relation to this (and other)
cases and its perfectly valid.

Airline pilots, in particular, are often cited as unimpeachable because of
their skills - but they are no less open to the misperceptions created by
the way our senses and brains operate.

As I once said, even Albert Einstein was fooled by the same optical
illusions that fool us. Its nothing to do with intelligence and training
much of the time. And all to do with how human beings interpret puzzling
stimuli.

I had this argument with Civil Aviation Authority experts who had concluded
that two British Airways pilots saw a UFO in January 1995 in a much touted
case - but, as I discuss in detail in my book on pilot cases (Something in
the Air), the CAA were wrong to argue as they did. To them their pilots were
skilled observers (as I am sure they were) and so what they said they
literally saw (a wedge shaped craft with windows) was what was really up
there. Ergo if the CAA could not find any mundane wedge shaped craft that

should have been up there this case is puzzling and might be a spaceship.

That is fraught with flawed logic that the CAA could not understand because they don't routinely investigate UFO cases. I saw immediately the links here with other cases that were solved as a bright meteor burn up and where witness perceptions 'join the dots' and create windows on a dark craft from the disconnected trail of debris that is really visible. This is nothing to do with pilot ability and all to do with human senses in extreme situations facing highly unusual stimuli.

Here the mythical idea was that pilots would describe only what they saw. In fact they described only what they perceived. And these things are often quite different - as UFO investigators soon find out.

These lessons have to be applied in Rendlesham Forest. These were mostly young airmen who had no experience of a forest at night. Many probably didn't know that you could see two lighthouses several miles inland. They did not appreciate how the lie of the land effected its visibility. There may also have been meteorological / or other factors effecting its perception.

So there are many reasons why what was perceived was not necessarily what was actually there. Its lesson numero uno for the UFOlogist.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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yAHIAyQBuaHQAYgB1AG4ALgBj
AG8AbQAAAAAAHwA4QAEAAAAMAAAAUwBUAEUAVgBFAAAAHwA5Q
AEAAAAEAAAALgAAAAAsAKQAAAAAA
CwAjAAAAAADAAyQkV5NrwmABxA0BQAAAwAQEAAAAAADABEQAA
AAAB4ACBABAAAAAZQAAAC0tLS0t
T1JJR0lOQUxNRVNTQUdFLS0tLS1GUk9NOkpFTk5ZUkFORExFU1NFTlQ6V0
VEOC8zMC8yMDAwOTow

OUFNVE86VUZPUkVTRUFSQ0hMSVNUQ0M6U1VCSkVDVDpSRTpSRU4AA
AAAAgF/AAEAAABFAAAAPDVD
NzU2NzlEQ0UyQTUzNDY5ODBBMDI3QkI5QjgxREM0RDI5NEBrYWVzZXJfa2
9uc3VsdC5rb25zdWx0
aW5nLmNvbT4AAAAAaRU=

Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 09:37:07 -0400

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D294@kaeser_konsult.konsulting.com>

X-MS-Has-Attach:

boundary="----_=_NextPart_001_01C01287.642A22C0"

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D294@kaeser_konsult.konsulting.com>

Thread-Topic: Rendlesham

Thread-Index: AcASg94c97yP3otAQSm96lAO2tj7ugAAfId/

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com>

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\winmail5.dat"

Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 15:23:31 EDT

Subject: Re: AstronautsStatus:

Bruce makes good points, maybe it's time to confront SPACECOM and ask them to recompute and resupport the claim they made at Fort Smith back in '75. The young lieutenant, Steve Pease, who made that presentation, later retired in the Colorado Springs area, and I met him again at a Mars conference in Boulder in 1998. Yes, I think the onus is on me to follow up on that version.

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 21:03:23 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I have realised that there are two types of deer that are common around Rendlesham. Occasionally at night over the past few years I have seen in the area, but not the Rendlesham forest itself, deer that are much too small to be Fallow deer and I have now verified with someone who knows about these things (ie my wife) that these are Muntjac deer.

Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 15:41:29 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

@ Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2000 17:41

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Rendlesham: Butley Abbey, Butley (and remains of Augustinian

@ Priory)

@ pile. The gardens are impressive. Immediately to the west

@ there is a line

@ of large deciduous trees that blocks the view to the forest

@ and accepted

@ landing site. But it's not a forest and I would not be

@ surprised if lights

@ from the Abbey were visible from the eastern edge of the

@ forest at night in

@ the winter months. I'll check it out then.

And how big were those trees 20 years ago?

-
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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 16:00:49 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

However, a strong colored light will affect the color balance of the eye, causing any white light to tend to appear as the complementary color in the absence of other color standards to compare it with.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2000 22:20

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

@ First of all, light of one color won't affect another color.

@ If two (or more) colors of light both impinge on an object the

@ apparent color of the object may appear different than if it

@ were viewed in one light or the other.

@

@ Light will not "filter" other light. If you were looking

@ and the beacon

@ and sodium-yellow light passed through the

@ beam but NOT into your eye, the beacon would look the same as

@ without yellow light passing through it. HOWEVER, if some of the

@ yellow light comes to your eye from the same direction as the beacon

@ then your eye will see the sum of white (beacon) plus yellow which,

@ obviously, will appear yellowish.

@ The only way light from a sodium lamp could get into your

@ eye from the SAME direction as the beacon (since the

@ sodium light is not in the same direction as the beacon) is for

@ fog to scatter the sodium light into your eye. In other words,

@ you would be looking at the beacon flashing through a yellow

@ fog. I suspect that the beacon light would be much greater than

@ the yellow fog-scattered light. At any rate, for 0.1 sec

@ out of every 5

@ sec the beacon

@ would flash through the fog and the witness would see a slightly yellow

@ tinted white light.

@ Of course, for about 4.9 seconds the witness would see a steady yellow
@ light.

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 16:08:59 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

How were many police officers fooled by a star on 3/23/66 in Dexter Michigan? Hynek positively identified the star as Arcturus as the police pointed it out.

How did this happen again in Joplin Missouri and Milledgeville Georgia in 1967? Again, investigators identified the lights as police pointed them out.

Trained individuals?

Trained in what? Identification of unidentified lights at night?

Again, the rule holds: NOBODY, no matter what training they have had, can determine visually the distance, size, speed, or altitude of an unknown object farther than 30 feet away against a uniform sky.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: rotsky [mailto:rotsky@wanadoo.fr]

@ Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2000 05:38

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

@ >>I find it hard to believe that trained military personnel

@ could be fooled

@ by a lighthouse

@

@ I just want to take issue with this statement. What does

@ 'trained' mean in

@ this context, and does the fact that the witnesses were

@ military really have

@ anything to do with it?

@

@ I ask this because, in UFO reports, we are often told that

@ the witness was a
@ police officer, pilot, etc, as though this lends credibility
@ to the report.
@ And yet, in the vast majority of cases, the training and/or
@ profession of
@ the witness does not give them any special skills or
@ abilities in this case.
@ Just because someone serves with USAF doesn't necessarily make them an
@ expert in airborne objects. USAF is full of clerks, cooks, drivers,
@ technicians and general dogsbodies, none of whom are
@ necessarily proficient
@ in spotting a spaceship when they see it. One might just as
@ well say the
@ witness was a 'highly trained gynecologist' for all the difference it
@ makes.
@
@ You might argue (and it has been said) that people belonging to such
@ respected professions are by nature sober and not prone to
@ excitability or
@ flights of fancy. This is nonsense. I've met plenty of doctors, police
@ officers, soldiers etc who are - frankly - barking. We are
@ all human. Being
@ a professional doesn't preclude you from having whacky ideas.
@ David Ickes
@ was a professional TV presenter and political candidate...
@
@ Just my little hobby horse.
@
@ Steve
@
@
@

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1578>

Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 23:32:43 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: Robert McLean <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Muntjac deer vs Fallow deer
>Date: 30 August 2000 21:07

Robert wrote:

>I have realised that there are two types of deer that are common
>around Rendlesham. ...I have now verified with someone who knows
>about these things (ie my wife) that these are Muntjac deer.

Robert,

This seems to have identified our nocturnal callers!

As you say, they are also known as the 'barking deer'. However,
even more relevant is, that similar to the Chinese Water Deer:

"They click when alarmed and also squeak and scream when
frightened".

See:

<http://www0.bbc.co.uk/watchout/download/22munt.txt>

You are of course correct that the reference I quoted related to
Chinese Water Deer - I had assumed whatever the species, it was
now explained that deer were almost certainly responsible for the
'scream' which caused our patrol to hit the deck.

If we recap on Burroughs' written statement:

"We crossed a small open field that led into the trees where the
lights were coming from and as we were coming into the trees
there were strange noises, like a woman was screaming. Also the
woods lit up and you could hear the farm animals making a lot of
noise and there was a lot of movement in the woods. All three of
us hit the ground...".

Doubtless that movement in the woods were the frightened deer.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

—
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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 23:43:40 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 30 August 2000 23:31
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Muntjac deer vs Fallow deer

>>

>Regarding:

>

>>From: Robert McLean <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>

>>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>>Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Muntjac deer vs Fallow deer

>>Date: 30 August 2000 21:07

>

>If we recap on Burroughs' written statement:

>

>"We crossed a small open field that led into the trees where the
>lights were coming from and as we were coming into the trees
>there were strange noises, like a woman was screaming. Also the
>woods lit up and you could hear the farm animals making a lot of
>noise and there was a lot of movement in the woods. All three of
>us hit the ground..."

Hi,

Like I said I heard the screaming noise. I assumed it was a bird as I have heard it elsewhere and been told by a nature lover thats what it is. But either way its not a mystery.

As for the animals making a noise, as I have reported before Boast had dogs in the garden at the time and they made a heck of a lot of noise whenever I went near the field in question. I am pretty sure they'd not let a few airmen pass by unheralded unless Santa had fed them a few rum laden mince pies!

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

-
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Date: Wed, 30 Aug 2000 19:07:34 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Astronauts
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Jim wrote:

>

Bruce makes good points, maybe it's time to confront SPACECOM and ask them to recompute and resupport the claim they made at Fort Smith back in '75. The young lieutenant, Steve Pease, who made that presentation, later retired in

the Colorado Springs area, and I met him again at a Mars conference in Boulder in 1998. Yes, I think the onus is on me to follow up on that version<

Thanks, Jim. Let us know if you "make contact"
(Hmmm isn't everyone trying to "make contact?"
Rhetorical question.)

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID^ 78>

Date: Thu, 31 Aug 2000 11:03:04 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham
References:
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F675@newjersey.exchange.indian
a.edu> <005d01c0131a\$3ad3a440\$573aa8c2@mclean2>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Aug 30 2000 18:47:52 EDT
>From: "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com>
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Muntjac deer vs Fallow deer

Jenny wrote:

>Like I said I heard the screaming noise. I assumed it was a bird
>as I have heard it elsewhere and been told by a nature lover
>thats what it is.

Jenny,

It remains a possibility, although I can't think of any forest or woodland dwelling bird [they're primarily small finches, tits and typical garden birds] which sounds like that - not even owls! If you ever find out, I would be interested to know what species was being suggested.

Whilst our knowledge of the Suffolk countryside has improved appreciably, here's a reported sighting from near Fort Knox and which might be of interest:

"One night late, in the early 80's, I was up late (as usual), playing on my computer. I was about 12 at the time. I used to stay up and play games all the time. I guess it was around 2:00 am. Mom and dad were asleep. I was into my game when I noticed the dog kept barking. He was tied up in the back yard. He barked alot so I ignored it. But Sydney my Australian Shepard sounded spooked, different in some way, and this made me curious. I know my pet as most of you all know yours, and something wasn't right with Sydney. He was barking like someone (he didnt know) was outside messing around. Well I didn't want to wake my parents up cause they had to work. So I looked out the window and saw that a thick fog was hanging in the air. I couldn't make too much out, because a tree by my window obscured my view. I thought that maybe someone was trying to steal something. I started to go

outside to check it out when Sydney really sounded scared. This made me scared, so I ran to the kitchen and got a steak knife out of the drawer. I ran to the outside door and turned on the porch light. I opened the door and yelled, "What is it boy"? He just kept on barking and whimpering. I knew I had to check on him, "maybe he's hurt" I thought. I then summoned up my courage and walked toward him, holding the steak knife straight out in front of me. I could see as I approached him that he was stretched all the way to the end of his chain, straining to get loose. He was looking out in the cow pasture that is behind our house. (We have about 120 acres) I called to him again, "Sydney what is it boy!!!?" I had tingles all over, like something was about to jump out at me. I looked in the direction where he was looking and I saw a mass of thick fog. My eyes were getting use to the dark, and it was then I saw something through the fog..... about 100 yards away or less I could see a shape sitting in the field. It was a pyrimid. At least from what I could tell. It appeared to be sitting on the ground or barely over it. It made no noise that I could hear, and had no lights. It looked to be metallic and I could see light from a distant street light shining off of it. It didn't move, but boy I did. Thoughts of being abducted by aliens entered my head! I untied the dog and we both ran to the house! I ran to my room and turned off the lights and looked out the window, but couldn't see anything. Needless to say, Sydney slept with me that night. In the morning I walked out into the field about where I saw this thing, but found nothing. I live about 2 miles from Ft. Knox and as I look back on it now we may have seen an experimental craft from the army or maybe, just maybe we saw a UFO. I will never know. I have thought back many many times, that I should have walked out to it, to get a better look. I wish I had. I was too scared to then. Sydney saw it, and I saw it. This is a true story.
[End]

I recently noticed this on a web site and recognised certain parallels with a well-known other case from that time-frame.

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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</html>
</x-html>

Date: Thu, 31 Aug 2000 07:53:55 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Robert wrote:

>

> @ pile. The gardens are impressive. Immediately to the west

> @ there is a line

> @ of large deciduous trees that blocks the view to the forest

> @ and accepted

> @ landing site. But it's not a forest and I would not be

> @ surprised if lights

> @ from the Abbey were visible from the eastern edge of the

> @ forest at night in

> @ the winter months. I'll check it out then.

>

Larry wrote:

> And how big were those trees 20 years ago?

>

Larry

They look like mature oak trees, but of course I could not see the leaves and they may have been beech, ash or chestnut trees.

Date: Fri, 1 Sep 2000 20:21:58 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

----- Original Message -----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Sent: Thursday, August 31, 2000 11:03 AM
Subject: Re: Rendlesham

> >

> Regarding:

>

> >Date: Aug 30 2000 18:47:52 EDT

> >From: "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com>

> >Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Muntjac deer vs Fallow deer

>

> Jenny wrote:

>

> >Like I said I heard the screaming noise. I assumed it was a bird

> >as I have heard it elsewhere and been told by a nature lover

> >thats what it is.

>

> Jenny,

>

> It remains a possibility, although I can't think of any forest or

> woodland dwelling bird [they're primarily small finches, tits and

> typical garden birds] which sounds like that - not even owls! If

> you ever find out, I would be interested to know what species was

> being suggested.

>

> Whilst our knowledge of the Suffolk countryside has improved

> appreciably, here's a reported sighting from near Fort Knox and

> which might be of interest:

>

> "One night late, in the early 80's, I was up late (as usual),

> playing on my computer. I was about 12 at the time. I used to

> stay up and play games all the time. I guess it was around 2:00

> am. Mom and dad were asleep. I was into my game when I noticed

> the dog kept barking. He was tied up in the back yard. He barked

> alot so I ignored it. But Sydney my Australian Shepard sounded

> spooked, different in some way, and this made me curious. I know

> my pet as most of you all know yours, and something wasn't right

> with Sydney. He was barking like someone (he didnt know) was

> outside messing around. Well I didn't want to wake my parents up

> cause they had to work. So I looked out the window and saw that a

> thick fog was hanging in the air. I couldn't make too much out,

> because a tree by my window obscured my view. I thought that

> maybe someone was trying to steal something. I started to go
> outside to check it out when Sydney really sounded scared. This
> made me scared, so I ran to the kitchen and got a steak knife out
> of the drawer. I ran to the outside door and turned on the porch
> light. I opened the door and yelled, "What is it boy"? He just
> kept on barking and whimpering. I knew I had to check on him,
> "maybe he's hurt" I thought. I then summoned up my courage and
> walked toward him, holding the steak knife straight out in front
> of me. I could see as I approached him that he was stretched all
> the way to the end of his chain, straining to get loose. He was
> looking out in the cow pasture that is behind our house. (We have
> about 120 acres) I called to him again, "Sydney what is it
> boy!!!?" I had tingles all over, like something was about to
> jump out at me. I looked in the direction where he was looking
> and I saw a mass of thick fog. My eyes were getting use to the
> dark, and it was then I saw something through the fog.....
> about 100 yards away or less I could see a shape sitting in the
> field. It was a pyrimid. At least from what I could tell. It
> appeared to be sitting on the ground or barely over it. It made
> no noise that I could hear, and had no lights. It looked to be
> metallic and I could see light from a distant street light
> shining off of it. It didn't move, but boy I did. Thoughts of
> being abducted by aliens entered my head! I untied the dog and we
> both ran to the house! I ran to my room and turned off the lights
> and looked out the window, but couldn't see anything. Needless to
> say, Sydney slept with me that night. In the morning I walked out
> into the field about where I saw this thing, but found nothing. I
> live about 2 miles from Ft. Knox and as I look back on it now we
> may have seen an experimental craft from the army or maybe, just
> maybe we saw a UFO. I will never know. I have thought back many
> many times, that I should have walked out to it, to get a better
> look. I wish I had. I was too scared to then. Sydney saw it, and
> I saw it. This is a true story.
> [End]
> This sounds very much like the movie "Critters" which was released about
20 years ago. Not sure which came first, the story or the film!!! From
Richard Tomlinson
>
> I recently noticed this on a web site and recognised certain
> parallels with a well-known other case from that time-frame.
>
>
> James Easton.
> E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
> www.ufoworld.co.uk
>
>
> This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>
>
>

>

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Date: Fri, 1 Sep 2000 20:51:02 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

----- Original Message -----

From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com> Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2000 1:12 AM
Subject: Re: Rendlesham

> >

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com>

> To: UFORL@listbot.com <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Date: 30 August 2000 00:49

> Subject: Re: Rendlesham

>

>

> >> >

> >Hi Bobbie,

> >

> >A partial answer to your question is that a certain number of classic UFO
> cases of the past are of extremely high quality (e.g., I don't know of any
> recent stereo photo cases similar to the Trent case) regardless of the
> passage of time and they often benefit in clarity from that passage of
time.

> You may ask how so? For example, in the 1950 Trent photo case
(McMinnville,

> Ore.) it is absolutely conclusively certain that it was not a digital
image

> hoax because digital image processing did not yet exist. Time helps
> eliminate various hoax theories in that case. Often the passage of time
> allows for declassification of government documents about a case that
would

> not have been released at the time it occurred.

> >

> >Another factor is that many UFOlogists today focus on abduction cases,
> which usually reach back 20 years or more, rather than "lesser"
traditional

> UFO cases. This means that traditional UFO cases get less attention and
> less investigation. And it also means that the oldness of cases is
getting

> preference as well.

> >

> >

> >Brad Sparks

> >

> Hi,
 >
 > Yes all true.
 >
 > I do think there is a tendency towards retrospective investigation these
 > days and its in danger of becoming an obsession.
 >
 > I've had a few battles in UFOIN over this. What I am not saying is that
 > looking back anew on old cases is worthless. Clearly it isnt. And some
 > people I know are basically making a career out of taking old cases and
 > tearing them to shreds.
 >
 > There are - as I said - valid benefits from this and reasons why it is
 > easier to assess a case 20 years on than at the time. Once secret
 technology
 > no longer is. Witnesses who wouldnt talk then might do now. And so on
 > But this has to be balanced - IMO - with investigating current activity.
 > Which is certainly what I do. I've spent much of this year debating
 > Rendlesham , reinvestigating the 1956 Lakenheath/Bentwaters case and,as I
 > told you, investigating something like 20 brand new cases.
 >
 > As Brad says, really important cases are rare. I dont recall the last
 really
 > good photo case I investigated. Car stops are important when they happen
 > but I havent had one locally for several years.
 >
 > The trouble is 99% of all UFO sightings are LITS that take us nowhere and
 > have probable resolutions. So you do tend to focus on the cases that stand
 > out and debate them for years.
 >
 > But believe me if a really good case occurred now I'd be chasing it up and
 > have indeed pursued a number of such cases in recent years - although none
 > that really could be termed a classic.
 >
 > A few have that possibility - such as the 1987 photo of an alien on Ilkley
 > Moor, or the video footage of a UFO taken by security cameras at a
 > Warrington shopping mall - or indeed the recent man who was hit on the
 head
 > by a blazing UFO - and they will all get written up by me somewhere.
 >
 > UFOlogy will always be a blend of intense debate on the classic cases and
 > pursuit of new evidence. Both in their own way are part of the quest for
 > truth.
 >
 > Best wishes,
 >
 > Jenny Randles
 > I would be interested to hear if anyone has recently noticed an increase
 in the number of unidentifiable lights moving at speed in the Emley, West
 Yorkshire areas of Huddersfield and over the Pennines particularly over

Holme Moss. One last Friday was in the North and zig zagged at speed straight up and across to the North-East.

Comments welcome. David Kaye.

Kaye9@lineone.net

>

>

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Date: Fri, 01 Sep 2000 19:35:56 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
Subject: VISAR Technology for UFO Video and Photo Enhancement
Status: O

Hello list members,

I was reading over this article (link below) and realized what effects this software technology could provide the UFO field. I believe those already involved in UFO photo and video enhancement should seriously consider following up on this VISAR Technology. Funding could possibly be obtained for the purchase of this software in the future so that we can utilize the same technology our government agencies are currently using. When reading this article keep in mind the applications of this software towards the study of UFO photos and videos.

COPS CATCH CRIMINALS ON EARTH WITH HELP OF SPACE
TECHNOLOGY

FBI and other law enforcement officers -- whose investigations are normally down-to-Earth -- recently have been seeking the help of two NASA scientists who study the Sun and storms like hurricanes.

<http://spaceflightnow.com/news/n0009/01spacecops/>

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>
--

"But I must point out that we have much better eyewitness evidence available for UFOs than I have for the Christian religion."

Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1453>

Date: Sat, 02 Sep 2000 10:23:28 -0500From: Bobbie Felder <jilain@digidezign.com>
Subject: Desperately seeking....
Status:

....forensic specialists, policemen trained in evidence collection, scientific types of that nature. I would like to put together some guidelines for UFO landing/near landing/close encounter site investigative techniques. I'd also like to work up guidelines for preservation of evidence in reported abduction cases.

I think the first step to answering any questions is the gathering of information. And we need to make certain we gather that information in a fashion that would be hard for anyone to dispute. I think following police-type specimen collection procedures would be a good place to start.

Anyone with expertise in these areas who will allow me to "pick your brain", please contact me via email

jilain@digidezign.com

Thanks!!

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder
--->backwoods of Mississippi
--->USA
--->planet Earth
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>
<http://www.ufohoax.com>
<http://www.dragoncrest.net>
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!  
For the soul is dead that slumbers  
And things are not what they seem~~~

---

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Date: Sat, 02 Sep 2000 10:52:13 -0500From: Bobbie Felder <jilain@digidezign.com>  
Subject: Submissions wanted  
Status:

We're working toward getting the rest of my website here up and going. Toward that end, I'd like to add to the "articles" section with works done by formerly unpublished authors. If you've written an article dealing with UFOs and/or related events, please forward it to me in email....NOT as an attachment, but in the body of the email....at jilain@digidezign.com

Author will, of course, be given credit for his/her work, and will retain all copyrights to the work. We're just offering a showcase for new writers who want their work viewed by the public.

Thanks !

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder  
--->backwoods of Mississippi  
--->USA  
--->planet Earth  
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>  
<http://www.ufohoax.com>  
<http://www.dragoncrest.net>  
ICQ #7524076

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<DIV>Sent: Sunday, September 03, 2000 12:08 PM</DIV>

<DIV>Subject: Rendlesham UFO</DIV></DIV>

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<DIV>< I would be interested to hear if anyone has
recently noticed an increase</DIV>

<DIV>< in the number of unidentifiable lights moving
at speed in the Emley, </DIV>

<DIV>< West Yorkshire areas of Huddersfield and
over
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<DIV>< particularly over Holme
Moss.</DIV>

<DIV>< One last saturday night 26/08/00 at 11.48pm,
was in the</DIV>

<DIV>< North and zig zagged at speed straight up and
across to the</DIV>

<DIV>< North-East.</DIV>

<DIV>< Comments welcome</DIV>

<DIV>< </DIV>

<DIV>< David Kaye</DIV>

<DIV>< kaye9@lineone.net</DIV></BOD
Y>

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID¶ 53>

</HTML>
</x-html>

Date: Sat, 02 Sep 2000 10:31:16 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
X-Accept-Language: enCC: jilain-list@digidezign.com
Subject: Re: Desperately seeking....
References: <1.5.4.32.20000902152328.006b5fb8@digidezign.com>
Status:

Yes, I would certainly be willing to help. I will make a public announcement regarding the development of a project myself and my team are beginning which will be impeccably accredited throughout the world--when I tell them how and what equipment we will be using--and our 'network' of investigators will be armed with the latest 'cutting edge' technologies.' Please listen to "Ground Zero" this Sunday night a 8 till 11 pm CDT at <http://clydelewis.com> And a forthcoming interview with Rob McConnell on the "X-Zone."
Please feel free to write to me in private should you require more information.
Regards,
Jason Leigh

Bobbie Felder wrote:

> >
> forensic specialists, policemen trained in evidence collection, scientific
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> Thanks!!
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Date: Sun, 03 Sep 2000 12:09:02 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
Subject: FOIA Resource
Status:

Thought I'd pass this along. It may be of help to someone.

<http://notes.ire.org/FOIAedFO.nsf/FOIA%20Case%20Log%20Database?OpenView>

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

The only barriers thrown in the way of legitimate scientific study of the subject (of UFOs) are political.

>

Date: Mon, 04 Sep 2000 00:44:58 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Ground Zero.....This Is Not A Test, It Is The Future
boundary="-----32EACC2CF7CD8286BC230F8B"
Status:

'Sorry--I couldn't send this down the pike today as my computer crashed. If you missed this show--which turned out to be a tremendous effort by Clyde Lewis and the 'callers'--you can catch it in 'Ground Zero's" audio archives in the next day or two. You won't want to miss this one--as the response was great from the listeners--and Clyde played some remarkable NASA audio tapes on-air which will take your breath away. We were trying to bring more respect back to the UFO science--with a positive approach to the research--and we downed the 'hype' of other shows like Art Bell who retired for a reason: his 'hype' caught up with him--and now there is a Class Action lawsuit against him for that goofy 'survival food' he was hawking prior to Y2K's fissile. I was honored in that Clyde mentions many times on-air of "The UFO Research Group" of which, I am a newly joined member. I hope that you all will support us with this cause--and keep those comments coming!

Thank you, too, Mr. Easton.

Jason <http://members.aol.com/jasonufo>
<http://clydelewis.com/>

—
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              <TD><FONT FACE="Arial" SIZE="2"><B>Ground Zero is Proud to
have as a special guest Jason Leigh. Jason has been a UFO and Paranormal
researcher for over 30 years. He is a present member of The UFO Scientific Research
Center and The International Space Sciences Organization. His award winning
website produced by Faeylyn Wylder is an honored member of the Ground Zero Web
Ring. Leigh is a Former U.S. Navy SeaL--Former NASA employee--Former Director

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of Research & Development for SubSea International--Former ENG TV-news editor, director and photographer.

He has video taped some of the most remarkable UFO's on record. He has also shared information and compared UFO types with the ones shown in the STS-80 footage with Prof. Jack Kasher, Ph.D. He is also an honorably discharged disabled Vietnam Veteran and is the Founder of "S.O.S." (Save Our Soldiers) to benefit the plight of the actual 8 million homeless Veterans and their families in the USA--today.

He is also known for his defiant stand off at the Waco VA Administration Building, Sunday, March 8, 1998 where he held police off for 14 hours before he chose to surrender. Jason had no weapons during the stand off.

Listeners will remember that Jason's last interview before serving jail time was on Ground Zero. Now, after serving his time he returns to Ground Zero to start over and to bring you information about UFO research and what he has learned.

Jason has always been a credible, articulate, and down to earth researcher. He is an a credited Clairvoyant with documentation from 3 U.S. presidents.

You won't want to miss Jason Leigh this Sunday on Ground Zero.</TD>

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Ground Zero now has a high quality Real Audio stream; player available at www.real.com. Look for the "Listen Live" link during show times. If you want to participate in ICQ Chat the ICQ# is 32513053.

Remember just because you can't hear the last hour on KBER, that doesn't mean you can't be a part of the last hour. You can call in with your questions and you'll be able to hear the show while you are on hold. (There are 10 phone lines).

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bolts saucers and spacemen? This is a compendium of information and thoughts about
fundamental UFO research and a simplistic approach to at least one form of
extraterrestrial phenomena associated with anomalous orbs and spheres and how they
have appeared in the majority of sightings throughout history.</B></FONT>
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somewhere in an ice water slumber. Even though this creature is the creation of a
gripping mythology there are many coincidences that may wake you from your
nightmare. There are many synchronicities that may indicate that
&quot;Cthulhu&quot; may be rising from his sleep to rule the earth yet
again.</b></font>
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the way we experience life. Carl Jung coined the term synchronicity to explain the
simultaneous occurrence of two meaningful but not casually connected events, which
have the same or similar meaning. Submitted for your approval is the strange case of
Penni Matticks and her friend Susan. Their meeting at a high school reunion and
subsequent relationship has drawn them even closer to the "Jonbar
Hinge."

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Survival Of The Fittest
by Clyde
Lewis
The Fate of the Earth is always in the balance. Between the possibilities
of NEO Impact , the possibility of Extra Terrestrial Life and psychosocial upheaval
are we facing extinction?</td>

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What Does An Alien Look
Like?
You've Heard The Stories.
by Clyde Lewis
Now take a look at
the reality. With all of the sighting cases I find it interesting that there are only a

thimble full of alleged "real" aliens that have decided to pose for a glamour shot so here is the Ground Zero files of alleged alien pics</td>

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click here for more articles....

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Enter your email address</p>

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View The Newsletter Archive

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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

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Date: Tue, 05 Sep 2000 12:33:14 +0100
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
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X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
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Regarding:

>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Rendlesham: ID of Col. Halt's "second farmer's field"
>and "beaming down lights"
>Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 03:39:42 +0100

Robert,

Some initial comments:

[...]

>In fact, I had previously seen a direct view of the Sunk
>lightship beam from the top of Burrow Hill over a month ago,
>(at an elevation of about 15 m), but had not made the
>connection in my mind with Col Halt's "strobe-like flashes"
>until last night.

Nice one... ;)

I've always wondered where these strobe-light flashes originated as they seemed to be a separate source from the 'strange flashing red light'.

>Note that the "object to the south is still beaming lights down
>to the ground" after the point at which it has supposedly moved
>directly overhead and beamed down the "laser-like" white beam
>of light. So presumably, Col Halt would say that it moved back
>into position after this alarming close encounter, but the tape
>contains no mention of this retreat.

That's exactly what Halt does claim, as told to journalist Salley Rayl. In a related article, she reported:

"We've crossed the farmer's field past his house and across the road, stumbled through a small stream and went out into a large plowed field. Somebody noticed several objects in the sky to the

north - three objects clearly visible with multiple-colored lights on them. The objects appeared elliptical and then they turned full round, which I thought was quite interesting. All three doing that. They were stationary for awhile and then they started to move at high speed in sharp angular patterns as though they were doing a grid search. About that same time, somebody noticed the south, a similar object, it was round - did not change shape - and at one point it appeared to come toward us at a very high speed. It stopped overhead and sent down a small pencil-like beam, sort of like a laser beam. It was an interesting beam in that it stayed - it was the same size all the way down the beam. It illuminated the ground about ten feet from us and we just stood there in awe wondering whether it was a signal, a warning, or what it was. We really didn't know."

The beam, says Halt, just went away. "It clicked off as though someone threw a switch, and the object receded, back up into the sky," he says. "Then it moved back toward Bentwaters and continued to send down beams of light, at one point near the weapons storage facility. We knew that, because we could hear the chatter on the radio."

Halt was baffled. Whatever this object was, wherever it was from, it must have been under intelligent control. Within a couple of minutes, it was gone. Perhaps it retreated high into the skies with the other erratically moving lights up there. It was hard to say.

At around 4:30 a.m., Halt called the investigation off. "It was a cold winter night," he says. "The wind was blowing, we were wet, and I just ordered everybody back to the base. I saw no reason to stay out there any longer. We left those objects up there."

All told, Halt estimates that somewhere between 30 and 40 people stationed at various places around the dual Bentwaters-Woodbridge base, saw the object emitting beams that night. And that meant, says Halt, that this situation had to be dealt with and contained. "The thoughts running through my mind were: 'How am I going to explain this. Nobody's going to believe this. It's just too ridiculous.' But it couldn't be ignored, because now too many people were involved."

[End]

Also, from the transcript of a later interview:

HALT: Somebody else noticed another object very similar to the south. This object hovered back and forth and at one time approached us at very high speed. It stopped overhead, probably,

2, 3, maybe 4,000 feet, and sent down a beam, sort of like a laser beam that fell very close to our feet and illuminated the ground for probably maybe 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 seconds.

RAYL: All right. Now, what is going through your mind at this point?

HALT: Well, I'm ... the first thing I thought, well, I wish I hadn't gotten involved in this. Nobody's ever going to believe it. But, I didn't know whether the objects were hostile, friendly, trying to signal, trying to warn us or trying to communicate. I really didn't know. I was quite concerned, but just really wasn't that worried.

RAYL: So, you weren't ... you weren't struck with fear?

HALT: Not really with fear. I was ... concerned, yes. And more, I was more puzzled than anything.

RAYL: Did you think they were craft that belonged to a foreign country? The French, the Italian, the Germans, the Russians? What did, did you ...

HALT: No. There was nothing that we have in our inventory, or that anybody that I knew had in their inventory, that could travel at the speeds these were moving and making angular turns. They had to be pulling, you know, 30, 40, 50 g's. There's, there's no way that there was anything we have even today that can do that.

RAYL: Now, I know it's hard to tell because it was dark that night, but any idea what size the initial red object was? Any idea?

HALT: Nah. I would just have to guess. My guess would be probably two to three feet, maybe a little less.

RAYL: Two to three feet

HALT:

Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 03:39:42 +0100

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<DIV>I have identified with certainty the location of
Cabansag's "vantage point", which is the same as Col. Halt's "second farmer's
field" and, have also identified the source of the "beaming down
lights" Col Halt noticed to the south while in this field. I had
thought that the description of these lights was the most enigmatic, unusual and
intriguing aspect of the "Halt tape", and would be difficult if not impossible
to explain away. You may be a bit incredulous at first, but the "beaming down
lights" to the south are nothing more than yet another misidentified lighthouse!
Or rather, lightship - in fact it's the Sunk lightship.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Yes, Rendlesham really is that sort of
case.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>The Sunk lightship is not something out of the
X-Files, beaming lights out of a watery grave, but a floating lightship about 20
miles due south of Orfordness lighthouse. I don't have the exact co-ordinates
yet, but its location can be seen on the map at http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/ an
d

clicking on the map for the south-east corner of England.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>I phoned Trinity House in London this
afternoon to verify from the colour of the light and pattern of flashes, that it
is this lightship I saw, that there are no other possible candidates, and
that the Sunk lightship was there in Dec. 1980. In fact, a lightship has
been there since 1802.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>The identification of the "second
farmer's
field"</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>The key to this is the identification of the
"second farmer's field". The relevant parts of James Easton's transcript of

the "Halt tape" are:

HALT: 2:44. We're at the far side of the second farmer's field and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color. Also after negative readings in the center of the field we're picking up slight readings, four or five clicks now, on the meter.

Cabansag's witness statement states:

"But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our

vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards the light."

Here I have to refer again to the detailed Ordnance Survey (OS) map "Explorer 212" that covers the area. If you go in a straight line due East from the accepted landing site near grid ref TM364490 for a distance of exactly two miles towards Orfordness lighthouse, you end up in the Butley River, which is actually a small tidal estuary between 50 m and 100 m across. There is no way to cross this river at this point or at any point downstream. The only crossing is 2 miles upstream, to the North. The land immediately to the West of the Butley River is low lying marshes and fields.

Along the East bank of the Butley River is a ridge of land that rises to between 15 m and 20 m high. It is this ridge of land that completely blocks the Orfordness lighthouse beam when you have walked no more than about 136 m into the farmer's field immediately in front of the accepted landing site.

If you look at the OS map to locate possible high points of land roughly East of the accepted landing site and roughly 2 miles away, the first thing that is apparent is that there is no point in heading a bit North of East as you still have that ridge of land in the way, much of which is forested by Gedgrave Broom. But if you head a bit South of East, then there are two possibilities. The first is Burrow Hill, which rises to 15 m. However, there is still part of the ridge at above 15 m in the way, and I have failed to see any view of the Orfordness lighthouse beam from Burrow Hill at night.

The second possibility is the rise in the land 1 km South-West of Burrow Hill between Dock Farm and Banters Barn Farm near grid ref TM385477 - and the field at this location is Col Halt's "second farmer's field".

The entrance to this field is the Western corner at the sharp right angle bend in the road that leads up to this field. The elevation of this entrance is between 10 m and 15 m, and if you draw a straight line from this point to the Orfordness lighthouse, you will see that there are no obstructions, as the land level drops away. You don't even have to enter the field to see the lighthouse beam. It can be seen from the middle of the road at the corner. However, it cannot be seen as you walk along the road uphill to this corner.

In case people wonder if you could get to another point of land or adjacent field to one I have identified, a significant feature of the landscape are very wide drainage ditches that you would have to swim (not jump) across. These are to the West and North of the higher land at the "second farmer's field". To get to this field you are confined to take the road

leading uphill to the sharp right angle corner.

<P>I have looked from the entrance to the second farmer's field towards the Orfordness lighthouse both in the day, and at night by moonlight, and the sea is clearly visible by moonlight. Because of the bend in the coastline as seen at this location, and the elevation of the spit of land on which the Orfordness lighthouse sits, you can't see any sea near or behind the Orfordness lighthouse. It really does look as if it is "on the horizon". By day, most of the tower of the lighthouse is visible, and even by moonlight, it is possible to make out dimly the shape of the lighthouse, even though it is still 6.5 km away. The moon was brighter when Cabansag at al were there than when Col Halt at al were there two nights later, and this (or possibly mist) may be why Col. Halt did not identify it as a lighthouse.

<P>At the entrance to the field, the beacon light that has replaced the Shipwash lightship is clearly visible out to sea, at the angle at which the old Shipwash lightship would have been visible. This is the "lighthouse" that Col Halt correctly identified, and which he insists was visible all along (by the way, it isn't visible at the accepted landing site as Col Halt stated - there is high ground and Oak Wood in the way - this discrepancy has been overlooked by others). Today, this beacon has a yellow light that flashes regularly at 1.1 second intervals.

<P>An aside: How did I measure this so accurately in the dark? I used the tried and tested "Halt" Lighthouse Identification System (patent pending) of course, i.e. I brought my Dictaphone along and recorded "mark" for each flash of light, and then in the comfort of my own home played it back against a stop watch. I think it's safe to say the last time someone was in that field after midnight with a Dictaphone was 28/12/1980. I think I'll keep the tape in my desk drawer as a memento.

<P>The identification of the "beaming down lights"</P>

<P>Having arrived at the entrance to the "second farmer's field", and finally having located the beacon light again after a long walk across low lying land where it was not visible, I am sure that Col Halt would have set out across this field towards the light, as I did earlier this evening. This takes you almost directly towards the far Eastern corner of the field. The OS map is not quite accurate with the field boundaries at this far corner - there is a rectangular recess of dimensions about 100 m SE-NW and 75 m SW-NE in the field line - but this is a very minor detail.

<P>The land drops away towards this end of the field, and then just as you get near this far end (perhaps within 50 - 100 m), you can see the apparently irregular sporadic strobe-like pulses of light, directly to the south. Because the land is low here, and because there is a sea dike and the spit of the southern tip of Orford Ness about 1.5 km to the South, there is no direct view of the Sunk lightship beam (which is after all 20 miles away, it might even be below the horizon at sea level at this distance). I timed the white light pulses clearly visible in the misty sea air and they have alternating 5 second and 15 seconds gaps, i.e. 2 flashes every 20 s, which is what Trinity House told me by phone this afternoon.

<P>In fact, I had previously seen a direct view of the

Sunk lightship beam from the top of Burrow Hill over a month ago, (at an elevation of about 15 m), but had not made the connection in my mind with Col Halt's "strobe-like flashes" until last night.

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happily for the past 20 years. I think that if we can identify the exact routes taken on the two nights, we will be able to identify all the lights that were seen, and also prove whether the accepted "landing site" really is the true "landing site", or if there has been some significant confusion here too. One way, is to work backwards from the "second farmer's field", and that is what I

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Date: Tue, 05 Sep 2000 14:33:01 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: ID of Col. Halt's "second farmer's field" and "beaming
down lights"
References: <4a.a7bc42f.26e5ee7d@aol.com>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>From: RB47Expert@aol.com
>Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 02:36:45 EDT
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham: ID of Col. Halt's "second farmer's
>field" and "beaming down lights"
>To: UFORL@listbot.com

Brad wrote:

>I am completely confused by this account. I thought the group
>had traveled 2 miles through the forest chasing after the
>Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Now we're told the land was too
>low in elevation to see Orfordness beacon till the end of the 2
>miles???? What were they chasing BEFORE that point????

Brad,

Rainbows... effectively.

This has been clarified in the past - it was unidentified red
and blue lights, with a later observed white 'beam', plus a
'yellow glow' above the forest (all of these in varying degrees)
- which were seen from 'east gate' and investigated amidst
concerns there might have been an air crash.

When Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston [BPC] entered the dense
forest in search of the light's source, those red and blue/white
lights were always further away than they appeared to be.

Note that in Chris Arnold's testimony I will shortly be
publishing, he also confirms the illusive nature of lights
visible in this deceptive environment.

Eventually, BPC lost sight of the red and blue lights and
thought they were last seen near a house at the end of an open
field. The light from this house had an unusual, yellow 'glow'
and was the source of the 'yellow glow' visible from east gate.

Having lost sight of the lights originally pursued, they then noticed a beacon near this house and "walked and ran after it" for a considerable distance before realising it was, according to Burroughs, "a lighthouse".

So, like our intrepid patrol, we don't really know for sure what those red and blue/white lights were. With numerous possibilities, especially at Christmas time, it's an insignificant mystery though and of no relevance to 'UFOs', except that Penniston claims these lights were attached to one.

Burroughs seems to think they were attached to 'something', although he never saw a solid object, whilst Cabansag's account is merely of unidentified lights they never resolved.

The simple truth appears to be:

- they were spooked by these lights in the dark, scary forest
- Penniston did unquestionably report at one point how he believed they originated from a 'mechanical' object
- he was never closer to this elusive source than the 50 meters confirmed in his written statement
- they did lose sight of the lights and eventually saw a distant beacon which was presumed to be related
- they travelled towards this for a long time before realising what it was.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1453>

Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 02:36:45 EDT

Subject: Re: Rendlesham: ID of Col. Halt's "second farmer's field" and "beaming down lights" Status: O

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In a message dated 9/4/00 7:44:18 PM, robert.mclean2@virgin.net writes:

<<

Summary

I have identified with certainty the location of Cabansag's "vantage point", which is the same as Col. Halt's "second farmer's field" and, have also identified the source of the "beaming down lights" Col Halt noticed to the south while in this field. I had thought that the description of these lights was the most enigmatic, unusual and intriguing aspect of the "Halt tape", and would be difficult if not impossible to explain away. You may be a bit incredulous at first, but the "beaming down lights" to the south are nothing more than yet another misidentified lighthouse! Or rather, lightship - in fact it's the Sunk lightship.

Yes, Rendlesham really is that sort of case.

The Sunk lightship is not something out of the X-Files, beaming lights out of a watery grave, but a floating lightship about 20 miles due south of Orfordness lighthouse. I don't have the exact co-ordinates yet, but its location can be seen on the map at <http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/> and clicking on the map for the south-east corner of England.

I phoned Trinity House in London this afternoon to verify from the colour of the light and pattern of flashes, that it is this lightship I saw, that there are no other possible candidates, and that the Sunk lightship was there in Dec. 1980. In fact, a lightship has been there since 1802.

The identification of the "second farmer's field"

The key to this is the identification of the "second farmer's field". The relevant parts of James Easton's transcript of the "Halt tape" are:

HALT: 2:44. We're at the far side of the second farmer's field and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color. Also after negative readings in the center of the field we're picking up slight readings, four or five clicks now, on the meter.

Cabansag's witness statement states:

"But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards the light."

Here I have to refer again to the detailed Ordnance Survey (OS) map "Explorer 212" that covers the area. If you go in a straight line due East from the accepted landing site near grid ref TM364490 for a distance of exactly two miles towards Orfordness lighthouse, you end up in the Butley River, which is actually a small tidal estuary between 50 m and 100 m across. There is no way to cross this river at this point or at any point downstream. The only crossing is 2 miles upstream, to the North. The land immediately to the West of the Butley River is low lying marshes and fields. Along the East bank of the Butley River is a ridge of land that rises to between 15 m and 20 m high. It is this ridge of land that completely blocks the Orfordness lighthouse beam when you have walked no more than about 136 m into the farmer's field immediately in front of the accepted landing site.

If you look at the OS map to locate possible high points of land roughly East of the accepted landing site and roughly 2 miles away, the first thing that is apparent is that there is no point in heading a bit North of East as you still have that ridge of land in the way, much of which is forested by Gedgrave Broom. But if you head a bit South of East, then there are two possibilities. The first is Burrow Hill, which rises to 15 m. However, there is still part of the ridge at above 15 m in the way, and I have failed to see any view of the Orfordness lighthouse beam from Burrow Hill at night.

The second possibility is the rise in the land 1 km South-West of Burrow Hill between Dock Farm and Banter's Barn Farm near grid ref TM385477 - and the field at this location is Col Halt's "second farmer's field". The entrance to this field is the Western corner at the sharp right angle bend in the road that leads up to this field. The elevation of this entrance is between 10 m and 15 m, and if you draw a straight line from this point to the Orfordness lighthouse, you will see that there are no obstructions, as the land level drops away. You don't even have to enter the field to see the lighthouse

beam. It can be seen from the middle of the road at the corner. However, it cannot be seen as you walk along the road uphill to this corner.

In case people wonder if you could get to another point of land or adjacent field to one I have identified, a significant feature of the landscape are very wide drainage ditches that you would have to swim (not jump) across. These are to the West and North of the higher land at the "second farmer's field". To get to this field you are confined to take the road leading uphill to the sharp right angle corner.

I have looked from the entrance to the second farmer's field towards the Orfordness lighthouse both in the day, and at night by moonlight, and the sea is clearly visible by moonlight. Because of the bend in the coastline as seen at this location, and the elevation of the spit of land on which the Orfordness lighthouse sits, you can't see any sea near or behind the Orfordness lighthouse. It really does look as if it is "on the horizon". By day, most of the tower of the lighthouse is visible, and even by moonlight, it is possible to make out dimly the shape of the lighthouse, even though it is still 6.5 km away. The moon was brighter when Cabansag at al were there than when Col Halt at al were there two nights later, and this (or possibly mist) may be why Col. Halt did not identify it as a lighthouse.

At the entrance to the field, the beacon light that has replaced the Shipwash lightship is clearly visible out to sea, at the angle at which the old Shipwash lightship would have been visible. This is the "lighthouse" that Col Halt correctly identified, and which he insists was visible all along (by the way, it isn't visible at the accepted landing site as Col Halt stated - there is high ground and Oak Wood in the way - this discrepancy has been overlooked by others). Today, this beacon has a yellow light that flashes regularly at 1.1 second intervals.

An aside: How did I measure this so accurately in the dark? I used the tried and tested "Halt" Lighthouse Identification System (patent pending) of course, i.e. I brought my Dictaphone along and recorded "mark" for each flash of light, and then in the comfort of my own home played it back against a stop watch. I think it's safe to say the last time someone was in that field after midnight with a Dictaphone was 28/12/1980. I think I'll keep the tape in my desk drawer as a memento.

The identification of the "beaming down lights"

Having arrived at the entrance to the "second farmer's field", and finally having located the beacon light again after a long walk across low lying land where it was not visible, I am sure that Col Halt would have set out across

this field towards the light, as I did earlier this evening. This takes you almost directly towards the far Eastern corner of the field. The OS map is not quite accurate with the field boundaries at this far corner - there is a rectangular recess of dimensions about 100 m SE-NW and 75 m SW-NE in the field line - but this is a very minor detail.

The land drops away towards this end of the field, and then just as you get near this far end (perhaps within 50 - 100 m), you can see the apparently irregular sporadic strobe-like pulses of light, directly to the south. Because the land is low here, and because there is a sea dike and the spit of the southern tip of Orford Ness about 1.5 km to the South, there is no direct view of the Sunk lightship beam (which is after all 20 miles away, it might even be below the horizon at sea level at this distance). I timed the white light pulses clearly visible in the misty sea air and they have alternating 5 second and 15 seconds gaps, i.e. 2 flashes every 20 s, which is what Trinity House told me by phone this afternoon.

In fact, I had previously seen a direct view of the Sunk lightship beam from the top of Burrow Hill over a month ago, (at an elevation of about 15 m), but had not made the connection in my mind with Col Halt's "strobe-like flashes" until last night.

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Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 03:39:42 +0100

boundary="-----_NextPart_000_001F_01C016EA.ED1664C0"

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Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 13:53:19 -0500
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Status: RO

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 06:33

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham...

@

@

@ @

@ Regarding:

@

@ >From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>

@ >To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

@ >Subject: Rendlesham: ID of Col. Halt's "second farmer's field"

@ >and "beaming down lights"

@ >Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 03:39:42 +0100

@

@ Robert,

@

@ Some initial comments:

@

@ [...]

@

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@ >lightship beam from the top of Burrow Hill over a month ago,

@ >(at an elevation of about 15 m), but had not made the

@ >connection in my mind with Col Halt's "strobe-like flashes"

@ >until last night.

@

@ Nice one... ;)

@

@ I've always wondered where these strobe-light flashes originated

@ as they seemed to be a separate source from the 'strange

@ flashing red light'.

@

@

@ >Note that the "object to the south is still beaming lights down
@ >to the ground" after the point at which it has supposedly moved
@ >directly overhead and beamed down the "laser-like" white beam
@ >of light. So presumably, Col Halt would say that it moved back
@ >into position after this alarming close encounter, but the tape
@ >contains no mention of this retreat.

The "beaming down" effect seems to me like reflections of the Sunk light in the water. I have often seen that effect from the lights of distant vessels, or from lights on buildings on the far shore of a lake. Reflections from water waves create a spreading pattern of moving light "under" the object.

—

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Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 21:39:12 +0100

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Brad wrote:

>

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> miles through the forest chasing after the Orfordness lighthouse beacon.

Now

> we're told the land was too low in elevation to see Orfordness beacon till

> the end of the 2 miles???? What were they chasing BEFORE that point????

>

Sorry Brad,

It is a bit confusing unless you've got the detailed Ordnance Survey map in front of you. I'll have to try to post some scanned and annotated maps.

The accepted landing site, is close to where Ian Ridpath's photo was taken <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ridpath1.jpg>, and the lighthouse beacon comes through a narrow notch in the forested ridge forming the horizon near the centre of the photo. This photo is taken looking due east, at the eastern boundary to Rendlesham forest. The site where Col Halt's investigation started amongst the trees, and where he started recording his tape, might have been 50 m to 100 m west from this point where this photo was taken (i.e. in the opposite direction to the view). Certainly, the lighthouse beam would have been visible at least this far into the forest, which at this point had mature trees, and would have been planted in regular rows. There is essentially no undergrowth in this type of forest, and there are plenty of examples at different sites in Rendlesham to give an idea what it would have looked like.

I am very confused about the sequence of lights seen on the first night, and I suspect the witness statements jumble up the chronology, in a confused attempt to paint a coherent picture of something they thought they saw or almost saw. Cabansag's statement seems to be the most coherent.

The accepted landing site is supposed to be close to where an object was almost seen on the first night.

Col Halt's tape is much clearer. He saw no lights prior to arriving at the accepted landing site, and only then was the lighthouse beacon noticed after a delay of several minutes. What seems clear, is that Col Halt and men then went the very short distance, say 100 m, to the edge of the forest to find out what the pulsating red light was, and then out into the open farmer's field. The elevation of the field drops away quite quickly as you walk towards the light, and at night, the lighthouse beacon soon disappears behind the ridge 4 km away south-west of Orford. In the summer, the lighthouse beacon is visible only in a very small rectangular portion of

this field. I have measured this at night by pacing off the distance and the area is about 64 m north-south and about 126 m east-west. It is possible this area might be wider in the winter, as trees on the ridge 4 km away which in summer block out the lighthouse might let some light through. But the distance of 126 m into the field will be the same, because it is the ridge itself which blocks the beam as your elevation drops while you walk towards the farmhouse.

After the direct view of the beacon disappears, it is a further 200 m before you reach the farmhouse.

Then, to get to the "second farmer's field" you would have to cross the road directly in front of the farmhouse, keep going due east across 3 low fields at close to 0 m elevation for a further 1.1 km before you get to the next road, which at this point runs roughly northeast-southwest. Once into these 3 low fields, the way north or south is blocked by forested high ground (15 m elevation). You are really in a low valley about 200 to 400 m wide. During this time, it is possible that a pulsating glow from the lighthouse beacon might be visible to the east above the ridge in misty air, although I have not yet seen it, and as far as Col Halt had been concerned, that light had "exploded" and was gone.

Once you get to the northeast-southwest running road, (after crossing fields and drainage ditches in the dark, and according to Col Halt getting wet and cold, you are probably pretty pleased to get onto a road), you would then have to turn right and head south-west along the road for 800 m (ie generally away from your goal of reaching the invisible beacon light! - why not turn left??), before reaching a crossroads where it is finally possible to head again generally eastwards for a further 1 km to the "second farmer's field".

Now, how likely does this route sound? I'd say "not very".

Adding up these distances, following this path from the accepted landing site to the "second farmer's field" gives a distance of 3326 m (or 2.07 miles), during which the lighthouse beacon was directly visible for only the first 226 m.

One of the few things I am sure of is the location of the "second farmer's field". So how did parties on two nights starting out near the accepted landing site find this only vantage point west of the Butley River from which you have a clear view of the lighthouse?

Robert

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Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 21:53:52 +0100
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Status: O

----- Original Message -----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobins@indiana.edu> Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 7:53 PM
Subject: RE: Rendlesham...

Robert wrote:

> @
> @ >In fact, I had previously seen a direct view of the Sunk
> @ >lightship beam from the top of Burrow Hill over a month ago,
> @ >(at an elevation of about 15 m), but had not made the
> @ >connection in my mind with Col Halt's "strobe-like flashes"
> @ >until last night.
> @
> @ >Note that the "object to the south is still beaming lights down
> @ >to the ground" after the point at which it has supposedly moved
> @ >directly overhead and beamed down the "laser-like" white beam
> @ >of light. So presumably, Col Halt would say that it moved back
> @ >into position after this alarming close encounter, but the tape
> @ >contains no mention of this retreat.

Larry wrote:

>
> The "beaming down" effect seems to me like reflections of the Sunk
> light in the water. I have often seen that effect from the lights of
> distant vessels, or from lights on buildings on the far shore of a lake.
> Reflections from water waves create a spreading pattern of moving
> light "under" the object.
>

Larry,

Actually, you never have a direct view of the Sunk lightship from the "second farmer's field", which would help explain why it was never identified as such by Col Halt. At the far side of this field the elevation is below 5 m. I saw the scattered light in the otherwise clear night sky directly to the south, over the sea defences about 1.5 km away. The sea dikes are close to 3 m high, and the lightship is about 20 miles away. There is no view of the water when the Sunk lightship beam is visible at the far end of the field.

I hadn't thought of light reflected upwards from the waves, but I suppose this must happen. Presumably, there would be more light reflected up into the sky when it is windier and the waves are higher. Didn't Col Halt say in one interview it was a windy night?

Robert

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Date: Tue, 05 Sep 2000 17:50:41 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <5d.4703e9.26e6c4b2@aol.com>
Status: O

Robert,

Certainly you have exploded the whole notion that anyone followed the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through the Rendlesham forest for 2 miles. I was prepared to believe that the Orfordness lighthouse resolved the bulk of the sightings and that the remainder could eventually be resolved. Now you throw this all into doubt and now I have to reconsider whether the laser-like "beams" hitting the ground 10 feet from Col Halt can be frivolously explained away as star light scintillations. I've striven to try to fit the remote horizon lights as stars but given Halt's claim that one came overhead, this now seems more doubtful. Thank for you undertaking these on-site investigations.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Tue, 5 Sep 2000 4:44:29 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net> writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

>

> I am completely confused by this account. I thought the group had traveled 2

> miles through the forest chasing after the Orfordness lighthouse beacon.

Now

> we're told the land was too low in elevation to see Orfordness beacon till

> the end of the 2 miles???? What were they chasing BEFORE that point????

>

Sorry Brad,

It is a bit confusing unless you've got the detailed Ordnance Survey map in front of you. I'll have to try to post some scanned an anotated maps.

The accepted landing site, is close to where Ian Ridpath's photo was taken <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ridpath1.jpg> , and the lighthouse beacon comes through a narrow notch in the forrested ridge forming the horizon near the centre of the photo. This photo is taken looking due east, at the eastern boundary to Rendlesham forest. The site where Col Halt's investigation started amongst the trees, and where he started recording his tape, might have been 50 m to 100 m west from this point where this photo was taken (i.e. in the opposite direction to the view). Certainly, the lighthouse beam would have been visiable at least this far into the forest, which at this point had mature trees, and would have been planted in regular rows. There

is essentially no undergrowth in this type of forest, and there are plenty of examples at different sites in Rendlesham to give an idea what it would have looked like.

I am very confused about the sequence of lights seen on the first night, and I suspect the witness statements jumble up the chronology, in a confused attempt to paint a coherent picture of something they thought they saw or almost saw. Cabansag's statement seems to be the most coherent.

The accepted landing site is supposed to be close to where an object was almost seen on the first night.

Col Halt's tape is much clearer. He saw no lights prior to arriving at the accepted landing site, and only then was the lighthouse beacon noticed after a delay of several minutes. What seems clear, is that Col Halt and men then went the very short distance, say 100 m, to the edge of the forest to find out what the pulsating red light was, and then out into the open farmer's field. The elevation of the field drops away quite quickly as you walk towards the light, and at night, the lighthouse beacon soon disappears behind the ridge 4 km away south-west of Orford. In the summer, the lighthouse beacon is visible only in a very small rectangular portion of this field. I have measured this at night by pacing off the distance and the area is about 64 m north-south and about 126 m east-west. It is possible this area might be wider in the winter, as trees on the ridge 4 km away which in summer block out the lighthouse might let some light through. But the distance of 126 m into the field will be the same, because it is the ridge itself which blocks the beam as your elevation drops while you walk towards the farmhouse.

After the direct view of the beacon disappears, it is a further 200 m before you reach the farmhouse.

Then, to get to the "second farmer's field" you would have to cross the road directly in front of the farmhouse, keep going due east across 3 low fields at close to 0 m elevation for a further 1.1 km before you get to the next road, which at this point runs roughly northeast-southwest. Once into these 3 low fields, the way north or south is blocked by forested high ground (15 m elevation). You are really in a low valley about 200 to 400 m wide. During this time, it is possible that a pulsating glow from the lighthouse beacon might be visible to the east above the ridge in misty air, although I have not yet seen it, and as far as Col Halt had been concerned, that light had "exploded" and was gone.

Once you get to the northeast-southwest running road, (after crossing fields and drainage ditches in the dark, and according to Col Halt getting wet and cold, you are probably pretty pleased to get onto a road), you would then have to turn right and head south-west along the road for 800 m (ie generally away from your goal of reaching the invisible beacon light! - why not turn left??), before reaching a crossroads where it is finally possible to head again generally eastwards for a further 1 km to the "second farmer's

field".

Now, how likely does this route sound? I'd say "not very".

Adding up these distances, following this path from the accepted landing site to the "second farmer's field" gives a distance of 3326 m (or 2.07 miles), during which the lighthouse beacon was directly visible for only the first 226 m.

One of the few things I am sure of is the location of the "second farmer's field". So how did parties on two nights starting out near the accepted landing site find this only vantage point west of the Butley River from which you have a clear view of the lighthouse?

Robert

—
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Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 19:28:31 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: New Additions
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Papers recently added to my web site are:

Even More Remarkable.... my technical response to Barry Greenwoods analysis of the 1904 sighting from the USS Supply of "Remarkable Meteors" (three glowing objects seen traveling through the atmosphere for over 2 minutes.
<http://brumac.8k.com/RemarkableMeteors/EvenMoreRemarkable.html>

Not Just Another Evening Stroll.... analysis of a little known sighting by Ed Walters and half a dozen other witnesses in Gulf Breeze in January, 1990. The Walters sightings are so polluted with invective and poor analysis that it is "nice" to see a "simple" multiple witness sighting backed up by color photos taken by three people (Walters, Holsten, Pollak). This is a sighting to jog the skeptics.
http://brumac.8k.com/GulfBreeze/GB_Jan_8_1990.html

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID¶> 53

Date: Tue, 5 Sep 2000 21:12:28 EDT

Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamStatus: O

In a message dated 9/5/00 6:04:28 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Certainly you have exploded the whole notion that anyone followed the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through the Rendlesham forest for 2 miles. I was prepared to believe that the Orfordness lighthouse resolved the bulk of the sightings and that the remainder could eventually be resolved. Now you throw this all into doubt and now I have to reconsider whether the laser-like "beams" hitting the ground 10 feet from Col Halt can be frivolously explained away as star light scintillations. I've striven to try to fit the remote horizon lights as stars but given Halt's claim that one came overhead, this now seems more doubtful. Thank for you undertaking these on-site investigations.

Brad Sparks >>

Brad,

Perhaps James could enlighten us on this matter but I do not hear Halt stating that beams were striking the ground at his feet on the tape. Instead we hear (or read at James site):

HALT: They're both heading north. Hey, here he comes from the south, he's coming toward us now.

HALT: Now we're observing what appears to be a beam coming down to the ground.

SHOUT IN BACKGROUND: [Unclear]

HALT: This is unreal.

HALT: 03:30 and the objects are still in the sky, although the one to the south looks like it's losing a little bit of altitude. We're going around and heading back toward the base.

HALT: The object to the south is still beaming down lights to the ground.

Note again that he does not state the ground was illuminated at his feet or for that matter, anywhere nearby! Instead he uses the word "appears". The illumination of the ground only appears in later retellings. Interestingly, the star Sirius was in a similar position of the sky as the "star-like" object. Sirius (the brightest star in the night sky), is probably the best example for scintillation and has been described as emitting "beams" in other UFO reports (Condon report has one example and Hendry also describes several events with stars).

Also, he never mentions in his memo about said beams illuminating the ground. Instead we read "The object to the south was visible for two or three hours and beamed down a stream of light from time to time."

I am not so sure about his claims of a star being overhead for this event. Can you give me a quote? He did mention that the object receded back into the sky but in the tape, the object always appear low on the south-southwest horizon. Probably the most interesting statement is that Halt mentions that the object was losing altitude with time and by 4AM was only 5-10 degrees off the horizon towards the base. The exact same thing would have happened with Sirius.

Lastly, you forget that the moon was a waning last quarter and well up by this time. The beams would have to have been brighter than the moonlit landscape. Could Halt, trying to recall the events years later, have mistaken the trees allowing some occasional moonlight through (due to the wind) as "beams" illuminating the ground at his feet?

Perhaps Halt's imagination added the illumination of the ground. It is obvious is that Halt never mentioned it in his memo and never described this happening on the tape.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 02:27:58 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham
>Date: 05 September 2000 23:04

Brad wrote:

>Robert,

>Certainly you have exploded the whole notion that anyone
>followed the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through the Rendlesham
>forest for 2 miles.

Brad,

Are you perhaps confusing events from the two separate incidents?

There's no issue that the first night's 'UFO scare' involved the
eventual, lengthy pursuit of a distant beacon.

To reiterate, here is the confirmation, from written witness
statements provided at Halt's request in early January, 1981:

Airman First Class John Burroughs
81st Security Police Squadron
Hand-written and undated

On the night of 25-26 Dec at around 0300 while on patrol down at
east gate myself and my partner saw lights coming from the woods
due east of the gate. The lights were red and blue the red one
above the blue one and they were flashing on and off.

Because I've never seen anything like that coming from the woods
before we decided to drive down and see what it was. We went down
east gate road and took a right at the stop sign and drove down
about 10 to 20 yards to where there is a road that goes into the
forest. At the road I could see a white light shining onto the
trees and could still see the red and blue lights. We decided we
better go call it in so we went back up towards east gate. I was
watching the lights and the white light started coming down the
road that led into the forest. We got to the gate and called it
in.

The whole time I could see the lights and the white light was almost at the edge of the road and the blue and red lights were still out in the woods. A security unit was sent down to the gate and when they got there they could see it too. We asked permission to go and see what it was and they told us we could. We took the truck down the road that led into the forest. As we went down the east gate road and the road that led into the forest the lights were moving back and they appeared to stop in amongst a bunch of trees. We stopped the truck where the road stopped and went on foot. We crossed a small open field that led into the trees where the lights were coming from and as we were coming into the trees there were strange noises, like a woman was screaming. Also the woods lit up and you could hear the farm animals making a lot of noise and there was a lot of movement in the woods. All three of us hit the ground and whatever it was started moving back towards the open field and after a min or 2 we got up and moved into the open field.

We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open field and you could see the lights down by a farmers house. We climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue lights and they just disappeared. Once we reached the farmer's house we could see a beacon going around so we went towards it. We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was coming from a lighthouse.

We had just crossed a creek and were told to come back when we saw a blue light to our left in the trees. It was only there for a min and it just streaked away. After that, we didn't see anything so we returned to the truck.

Statement signed.

Airman Edward N. Cabansag
81st Security Police Squadron
Typed and undated

On 26 Dec 80, SSgt Penniston and I were on Security #6 at Woodbridge Base. I was the member. We were patrolling Delta NAPA when we received a call over the radio. It stated that Police #4 had seen some strange lights out past the East Gate and we were to respond. SSgt Penniston and I left Delta NAPA, heading for the East Gate code two. When we got there, SSgt Steffans and A1C Burroughs were on patrol. They told us they had seen some funny lights out in the woods. We notified CSC and we asked permission to investigate further. They gave us the go-ahead. We left our weapons with SSgt Steffans who remained at the gate. Thus the three of us went out to investigate.

We stopped the Security Police vehicle about 100 meters from the gate. Due to the terrain we had to go on by foot. We kept in constant contact with CSC. While we walked, each one of us could see the lights. Blue, red, white and yellow. The beacon light turned out to be the yellow light. We could see them periodically, but not in a specific pattern. As we approached, the lights would seem to be at the edge of the forest. We were about 100 meters from the edge of the forest when I saw a quick movement, it looked visible for a moment. It looked like it spun left about a quarter of a turn, then it was gone. I advised SSgt Penniston and A1C Burroughs. We advised CSC and proceeded in extreme caution.

When we got about 50-75 meters, MSgt Chandler/Flight Chief was on the scene.

CSC was not reading our transmissions very well, so we used MSgt Chandler as a go-between. He remained back at our vehicle. As we entered the forest, the blue and red lights were not visible anymore. Only the beacon light was still blinking. We figured the lights were coming from past the forest, since nothing was visible as we passed through the woody forest. We could see a glowing near the beacon light, but as we got closer we found it to be a lit-up farmhouse. After we had passed through the forest, we thought it had to be an aircraft accident. So did CSC as well. But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards the light.

We informed CSC that the light beacon was further than we thought, so CSC terminated our investigation. A1C Burroughs and I took a road, while SSgt Penniston walked straight back from where he came. A1C Burroughs saw the light again, this time it was coming from the left of us, as we were walking back to our patrol vehicle.

We got in contact with SSgt Penniston and we took a walk through where we saw the lights. Nothing. Finally, we made it back to our vehicle, after making contact with the PC's and informing them of what we saw. After that we met MSgt Chandler and we went into service again after termination of the sighting.

Statement signed.

[End]

>I have to reconsider whether the laser-like "beams" hitting the
>ground 10 feet from Col Halt can be frivolously explained away
>as star light scintillations.

Depends of course on whether this ever occurred.

As I've recently explained on the UFO UpDates list:

When Halt writes his memo to the MoD, he doesn't refer to the misidentified lighthouse and by this time seems to believe of the "red sun-like light" which he observed, that, "At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke into five separate white objects and then disappeared".

That never happened, as was proven when a copy of Halt's microcassette recording from that night became available. It is, nonetheless, still a part of the 'UFO' story Halt relates to this day. Similar to the more recent discovery of those written statements from early January 1981, the facts confirm our UFO tales have grown somewhat substantially in the telling.

This 'pulsating light' which Halt witnessed next to the farmhouse and in a direct line of sight to Orford Ness lighthouse, was seen again and described by Halt on his recording, after he documents that five white lights were visible in the distance:

HALT: We've passed the farmer's house and are crossing the next field and now we have multiple sightings of up to five lights with a similar shape and all but they seem to be steady now rather than a pulsating or glow with a red flash.

[...]

HALT: 2:44. We're at the far side of the second farmer's field and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color.
[End]

If Halt has embellished, misconstrued, or whatever, his recollection of a simple, distant flashing light to the extent it's 'mysteriously exploded' into five lights which were in fact unrelated and he critically ignores, forgets, or whatever, that the light was in fact seen again, "clear off to the coast" and "still steady or red in color", we should perhaps be wary of any further extraordinary claims.

Remember also that Halt, and it seems most of the 81st Security Police Squadron, are out looking for UFOs, based on a previous incident which actually concerned an abortive two mile lighthouse chase. As yet, because he hasn't interviewed those involved in the earlier excitement, Halt doesn't realise this.

What are the odds that, under these circumstances, some "star-like" objects would not have a mundane explanation?

Halt wrote in his memo:

"Later in the night a red sun-like light was seen through the trees. It moved about and pulsed. At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke into five separate white objects and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter, three star-like objects were noticed in the sky, two objects to the north and one to the south, all of which were about 10 degrees off the horizon. The objects moved rapidly in sharp angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights. The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12 power lens. They then turned to full circles. The objects to the north remained in the sky for an hour or more. The object to the south was visible for two or three hours and beamed down a stream of light from time to time".

>

Date: Tue, 05 Sep 2000 22:18:35 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <1e.a5a9217.26e7037c@aol.com>
Status: O

Tim,

Thanks for your responses. The info about beams etc. was quoted by James in his last several postings from interviews with Halt. This puts us in the awkward position of having to argue, as you say, that Halt was mistaken years later and that he surely would have mentioned beams coming down within 10 feet in his real-time tape and his memo a few weeks later. But this is argument from silence and not a very strong argument inherently. On the other hand, Halt may have an explanation as to why he didn't mention these seemingly (to us) important observations (maybe he deliberately kept the most sensational and/or sensitive details off tape). Frankly I would prefer that this whole messy case would just go away, year after year of tiresome confusion is getting a bit much. However, this latest from Robert seriously sets back the case for conventional explanation IMHO.

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 5 Sep 2000 9:13:18 PM Eastern Daylight Time, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 9/5/00 6:04:28 PM Eastern Daylight Time, RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Certainly you have exploded the whole notion that anyone followed the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through the Rendlesham forest for 2 miles. I was prepared to believe that the Orfordness lighthouse resolved the bulk of the sightings and that the remainder could eventually be resolved. Now you throw this all into doubt and now I have to reconsider whether the laser-like "beams" hitting the ground 10 feet from Col Halt can be frivolously explained away as star light scintillations. I've striven to try to fit the remote horizon lights as stars but given Halt's claim that one came overhead, this now seems more doubtful. Thank for you undertaking these on-site investigations.

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Tim Printy

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Date: Tue, 05 Sep 2000 22:37:12 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <35.9d9c331.26e707d8@aol.com>
Status: O

James,

As I just posted in response to Tim Printy, I'd prefer to see the whole messy case resolved as IFO's. The stars on the horizon seems a good explanation for the angular turns etc. (scintillation effects) but Halt's later claim that one light came overhead and shined down a beam casts this in doubt somewhat.

To your point about the alleged 2-mile "lighthouse chase," Robert's on-site investigation the other night shows that the Orfordness lighthouse beacon was NOT visible for almost all of the alleged 2 mile lighthouse chase due to low terrain elevations, that it was a physical impossibility. The witness statements claim they chased the beacon throughout the 2 miles of forest, as may be quoted in excerpts (below):

BURROUGHS: "We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was coming from a lighthouse."

CABANSAG: "But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards the light."

The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able to head straight towards the light by watching the light through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.

Brad

In a message dated Tue, 5 Sep 2000 9:25:44 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham
>Date: 05 September 2000 23:04

Brad wrote:

>Robert,

>Certainly you have exploded the whole notion that anyone
>followed the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through the Rendlesham
>forest for 2 miles.

Brad,

Are you perhaps confusing events from the two separate incidents?

There's no issue that the first night's 'UFO scare' involved the eventual, lengthy pursuit of a distant beacon.

To reiterate, here is the confirmation, from written witness statements provided at Halt's request in early January, 1981:

Airman First Class John Burroughs
81st Security Police Squadron
Hand-written and undated

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Because I've never seen anything like that coming from the woods before we decided to drive down and see what it was. We went down east gate road and took a right at the stop sign and drove down about 10 to 20 yards to where there is a road that goes into the forest. At the road I could see a white light shining onto the trees and could still see the red and blue lights. We decided we better go call it in so we went back up towards east gate. I was watching the lights and the white light started coming down the road that led into the forest. We got to the gate and called it in.

The whole time I could see the lights and the white light was almost at the edge of the road and the blue and red lights were still out in the woods. A security unit was sent down to the gate and when they got there they could see it too. We asked permission to go and see what it was and they told us we could. We took the truck down the road that led into the forest. As we went down the east gate road and the road that led into the forest the lights were moving back and they appeared to stop in amongst a bunch of trees. We stopped the truck where the road stopped and went on foot. We crossed a small open field that led into the trees where the lights were coming from and as we were coming into the trees there were strange noises, like a woman was

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We had just crossed a creek and were told to come back when we saw a blue light to our left in the trees. It was only there for a min and it just streaked away. After that, we didn't see anything so we returned to the truck.

Statement signed.

Airman Edward N. Cabansag
81st Security Police Squadron
Typed and undated

On 26 Dec 80, SSgt Penniston and I were on Security #6 at Woodbridge Base. I was the member. We were patrolling Delta NAPA when we received a call over the radio. It stated that Police #4 had seen some strange lights out past the East Gate and we were to respond. SSgt Penniston and I left Delta NAPA, heading for the East Gate code two. When we got there, SSgt Steffans and A1C Burroughs were on patrol. They told us they had seen some funny lights out in the woods. We notified CSC and we asked permission to investigate further. They gave us the go-ahead. We left our weapons with SSgt Steffans who remained at the gate. Thus the three of us went out to investigate.

We stopped the Security Police vehicle about 100 meters from the gate. Due to the terrain we had to go on by foot. We kept in constant contact with CSC. While we walked, each one of us could see the lights. Blue, red, white and yellow. The beacon light turned out to be the yellow light. We could see them periodically, but not in a specific pattern. As we approached, the lights would seem to be at the edge of the forest. We were about 100 meters from the edge of the forest when I saw a quick movement, it looked visible for a moment. It looked like it spun left about a quarter of a turn, then it was gone. I advised SSgt Penniston and A1C Burroughs. We advised CSC and proceeded in extreme caution.

When we got about 50-75 meters, MSgt Chandler/Flight Chief was on the scene.

CSC was not reading our transmissions very well, so we used MSgt Chandler as a go-between. He remained back at our vehicle. As we entered the forest, the blue and red lights were not visible anymore. Only the beacon light was still blinking. We figured the lights were coming from past the forest, since nothing was visible as we passed through the woody forest. We could see a glowing near the beacon light, but as we got closer we found it to be a lit-up farmhouse. After we had passed through the forest, we thought it had to be an aircraft accident. So did CSC as well. But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards the light.

We informed CSC that the light beacon was further than we thought, so CSC terminated our investigation. A1C Burroughs and I took a road, while SSgt Penniston walked straight back from where he came. A1C Burroughs saw the light again, this time it was coming from the left of us, as we were walking back to our patrol vehicle.

We got in contact with SSgt Penniston and we took a walk through where we saw the lights. Nothing. Finally, we made it back to our vehicle, after making contact with the PC's and informing them of what we saw. After that we met MSgt Chandler and we went into service again after termination of the sighting.

Statement signed.
[End]

>I have to reconsider whether the laser-like "beams" hitting the
>ground 10 feet from Col Halt can be frivolously explained away
>as star light scintillations.

Depends of course on whether this ever occurred.

As I've recently explained on the UFO UpDates list:

When Halt writes his memo to the MoD, he doesn't refer to the misidentified lighthouse and by this time seems to believe of the "red sun-like light" which he observed, that, "At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke into five separate white objects and then disappeared".

That never happened, as was proven when a copy of Halt's

microcassette recording from that night became available. It is, nonetheless, still a part of the 'UFO' story Halt relates to this day. Similar to the more recent discovery of those written statements from early January 1981, the facts confirm our UFO tales have grown somewhat substantially in the telling.

This 'pulsating light' which Halt witnessed next to the farmhouse and in a direct line of sight to Orford Ness lighthouse, was seen again and described by Halt on his recording, *_after_* he documents that five white lights were visible in the distance:

HALT: We've passed the farmer's house and are crossing the next field and now we have multiple sightings of up to five lights with a similar shape and all but they seem to be steady now rather than a pulsating or glow with a red flash.

[...]

HALT: 2:44. We're at the far side of the second farmer's field and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color.
[End]

If Halt has embellished, misconstrued, or whatever, his recollection of a simple, distant flashing light to the extent it's 'mysteriously exploded' into five lights which were in fact unrelated and he critically ignores, forgets, or whatever, that the light was in fact seen again, "clear off to the coast" and "still steady or red in color", we should perhaps be wary of any further extraordinary claims.

Remember also that Halt, and it seems most of the 81st Security Police Squadron, are out looking for UFOs, based on a previous incident which actually concerned an abortive two mile lighthouse chase. As yet, because he hasn't interviewed those involved in the earlier excitement, Halt doesn't realise this.

What are the odds that, under these circumstances, some "star-like" objects would not have a mundane explanation?

Halt wrote in his memo:

"Later in the night a red sun-like light was seen through the trees. It moved about and pulsed. At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke into five separate white objects and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter, three star-like objects were noticed in the sky, two objects to the north and one to the south, all of which were about 10

degrees off the horizon. The objects moved rapidly in sharp angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights. The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12 power lens. They then turned to full circles. The objects to the north remained in the sky for an hour or more. The object to the south was visible for two or three hours and beamed down a stream of light from time to time".

>

Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:51:19 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

>Perhaps James could enlighten us on this matter but I do not hear Halt
>stating that beams were striking the ground at his feet on the tape.
Instead
>we hear (or read at James site):
>
>HALT: They're both heading north. Hey, here he comes from the south, he's
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>heading back toward the base.
>HALT: The object to the south is still beaming down lights to the ground.
>
>Note again that he does not state the ground was illuminated at his feet or
>for that matter, anywhere nearby! Instead he uses the word "appears".

Hi,

Heres what Halt has told me and what he told us when we made our documentary film with him and recorded lengthy interviews.

1: He deliberately undersold his report to the British MoD - which was sent more or less at the behest of his 'landlord' - the British Squadron Leader Liaison Donald Moreland. He not only did not mention the case itself in detail he omitted provably real things such as the existence of the audio tape, plaster casts of the traces, physical evidence samples and the photos taken. He did this at least partly because the British authorities had shown disdain for the incident. The police (called out three times to the incident - but the third time they never even turned up) had clearly considered the USAF men 'puddled' and this provoked a few political tiffs. So I think the Halt memo being as thin as it was was partly done in retaliation for an attitude of scepticism that the USAF witnesses did not appreciate.

2: Halt told me candidly that if the MoD had expressed any interest he would have provided the witness statements, the physical evidence and a full report. He was if you like testing the water after the attitude the police displayed. The MoD never even acknowledged his memo and so Halt never told them more.

3: As for the light beams heres what Halt told us on that (1994)

'A beam of light struck the ground about 5 yards away from the feet of of our party. It was approximately 12 inches in diameter. When it struck the ground it did so instantly and it vanished instantly.'

These beams (others were seen over the base) were likened to 'lasers'.

Halt added: 'I wondered if this was a friendly probe or a weapon? Were they searching for something? At this stage my scepticism had definitely disappeared. I was really in awe...I didn't know what was coming next. I expected the worst.'

John Burroughs also told us that he was one of many people in the forest around this time (around 3.15 am on 27 December 1980) that saw these 'lasers'. He described it as moving horizontally as well.

Viz: 'All of a sudden a blue light streaked out of the sky and went past us. It shot through the open window of our truck - going off into the distance. Then the light alls went out. There was no noise. It just went by us in a blur.'

He also told me about a blast of cold air that accompanied the light beam - suggesting it had physical structure. But in complete contradiction (as he recognised but did not comprehend) that these were seen all over the woods and some went through tree trunks and out the other side - which he knows to be absurd.

Its possible these were extremely fast moving blue lights / beams and they moved behind trees in the distant darkness creating an illusion that they passed through them.

But as you can see there is evidence from the witnesses that these beams / lights were something different from flashlights or stars.

The idea of the below horizon flashes from the Sunk light is interesting. By then - as Halt himself admits - these men were cold, tired (they'd been up half the night dont forget in a freezing forest) and clearly in shock. Misperception was obviously feasible in these circumstances.

But we do need to balance that against the claims that the beams did do very strange things.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 10:04:09 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

>
> HALT: They're both heading north. Hey, here he comes from the south, he's
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> HALT: Now we're observing what appears to be a beam coming down to the
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This all leaves me wondering how something like this apparent air activity could have gone on for hours in proximity to two important NATO air bases (with nuclear weapons storage areas) near the coast while a base commander was stumbling through woods and streams with a small band of men and a tape recorder, being spooked by mysterious lights and the noises of woodland animals. Thank God the Soviet spetznaz commandos weren't making a raid on the special weapons storage! Where were the helicopters, interceptor aircraft, or other serious responses to what could have been some kind of surprise military incursion? These people should have had access to the means to deal with these events in an appropriate way, but they don't seem to have used them. It's just nearly comedic.

Joel Carpenter

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 10:30:14 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham...
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

t"

>>Larry wrote:

>>

>> The "beaming down" effect seems to me like reflections of the Sunk
>> light in the water. I have often seen that effect from the lights of
>> distant vessels, or from lights on buildings on the far shore of a lake.
>> Reflections from water waves create a spreading pattern of moving
>> light "under" the object.

>

>Larry,

>Actually, you never have a direct view of the Sunk lightship from the
>"second farmer's field", which would help explain why it was never
>identified as such by Col Halt. At the far side of this field the
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>dikes are close to 3 m high, and the lighship is about 20 miles away.

There

>is no view of the water when the Sunk lightship beam is visible at the far
>end of the field.

>

>I hadn't thought of light reflected upwards from the waves, but I suppose
>this must happen. Presumably, there would be more light reflected up into
>the sky when it is windier and the waves are higher. Didn't Col Halt say
in

>one interview it was a windy night?>

What Larry wrote would only apply if you could see the water directly and
thereby see the light ship light reflected upward from the water. If Halt

couldn't see the water directly... and he couldn't,.... then all the water

reflections in te world won't have any "beaming down" effect.

-
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID¶> 53

Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:10:05 EDT

Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamStatus:

Hi Jenny,

Did Halt indicate why he never said anything on his live tape about the beam hitting the ground only 5 yards (15 feet) or (in another account) 10 feet away from him?

Brad

In a message dated 9/6/00 4:18:17 AM, nufon@currantbun.com writes:

<<

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>stating that beams were striking the ground at his feet on the tape.

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>we hear (or read at James site):

>

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Jenny Randles

—

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Received: from rly-zc01.mx.aol.com (rly-zc01.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.1]) by air-zc02.mail.aol.com (v75_b3.11) with ESMTP; Wed, 06 Sep 2000 07:18:17 -0400

Received: from lbmail11.listbot.com (lbmail11.listbot.com [204.71.191.9]) by rly-zc01.mx.aol.com (v75_b3.9) with ESMTP; Wed, 06 Sep 2000 07:17:57 -0400

Received: (qmail 326 invoked by uid 0); 6 Sep 2000 11:17:32 -0000
Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com
Received: (qmail 12278 invoked from network); 6 Sep 2000 11:21:04 -0000
Received: from smarthost-1.mail.telinco.net (212.1.128.90)
by lb1.listbot.com with SMTP; 6 Sep 2000 11:21:04 -0000
Received: from ppp-9a-37.3com.telinco.net ([212.159.144.37] helo=default)
by smarthost-1.mail.telinco.net with smtp (Exim 3.02 #7)
id 13WdD8-000FAQ-00
for UFORL@listbot.com; Wed, 06 Sep 2000 12:17:47 +0100
Message-ID: <000201c017f3\$e3b42660\$25909fd4@default>
From: "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> Subject: Re: Exploding the
Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham
Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:51:19 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:13:31 EDT

Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamStatus:

Joel,

As I understand it the USAF security forces were swarmed around the nuclear weapons storage area while Halt was going through the forest, the latter not excluding the former, and they were all in constant communication with central security control.

Brad

In a message dated 9/6/00 7:06:36 AM, ufx@mindspring.com writes:

<<

>

> HALT: They're both heading north. Hey, here he comes from the south, he's

> coming toward us now.

> HALT: Now we're observing what appears to be a beam coming down to the
> ground.

> SHOUT IN BACKGROUND: [Unclear]

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Joel Carpenter

—

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Received: from rly-yh03.mx.aol.com (rly-yh03.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.35])
by air-yh05.mail.aol.com (v75_b3.11) with ESMTP; Wed, 06 Sep 2000 10:06:36
-0400

Received: from lbmail1.listbot.com (lbmail17.listbot.com [206.132.79.207])
by rly-yh03.mx.aol.com (v75_b3.9) with ESMTP; Wed, 06 Sep 2000 10:05:32 -0400

Received: (qmail 10301 invoked by uid 0); 6 Sep 2000 14:02:45 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

Received: (qmail 29022 invoked from network); 6 Sep 2000 14:07:11 -0000

Received: from granger.mail.mindspring.net (207.69.200.148)
by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 6 Sep 2000 14:07:11 -0000
Received: from ws606a (1Cust228.tnt1.philadelphia.pa.da.uu.net
[63.25.157.228])
by granger.mail.mindspring.net (8.9.3/8.8.5) with SMTP id KAA01769
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Wed, 6 Sep 2000 10:05:17 -0400 (EDT)
Message-ID: <001501c0180b\$5493e7a0\$e49d193f@mindspring.com>
From: "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com>References:
<1e.a5a9217.26e7037c@aol.com>
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham
Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 10:04:09 -0400
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:40:04 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

> >

> Joel,

>

> As I understand it the USAF security forces were swarmed around the nuclear

> weapons storage area while Halt was going through the forest, the latter not

> excluding the former, and they were all in constant communication with

> central security control.

>

> Brad

But why no air cover? That would seem to be a basic requirement.

Joel Carpenter

—

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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:44:00 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

In "Sky Crash" there's a photo of some strange-looking "missiles" that were visible on the base at one point during the investigations. I obviously haven't kept fully informed about this case, so I'm not aware -- did anyone ever find out anything about these things? They look totally bogus. What were they for?

Joel Carpenter

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:09:48 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

@ Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 15:54

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham...

@

@

@ @

@

@ ----- Original Message -----

@ From: Robinson, Larry <lrobin@indiana.edu>

@ To: 'UFO Research List' <UFORL@listbot.com>

@ Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 7:53 PM

@ Subject: RE: Rendlesham...

@

@

@ Robert wrote:

@ > @

@ > @ >In fact, I had previously seen a direct view of the Sunk

@ > @ >lightship beam from the top of Burrow Hill over a month ago,

@ > @ >(at an elevation of about 15 m), but had not made the

@ > @ >connection in my mind with Col Halt's "strobe-like flashes"

@ > @ >until last night.

@ > @

@ > @ >Note that the "object to the south is still beaming lights down

@ > @ >to the ground" after the point at which it has supposedly moved

@ > @ >directly overhead and beamed down the "laser-like" white beam

@ > @ >of light. So presumably, Col Halt would say that it moved back

@ > @ >into position after this alarming close encounter, but the tape

@ > @ >contains no mention of this retreat.

@

@ Larry wrote:

@ >

@ > The "beaming down" effect seems to me like reflections of the Sunk

@ > light in the water. I have often seen that effect from the lights of
@ > distant vessels, or from lights on buildings on the far
@ shore of a lake.
@ > Reflections from water waves create a spreading pattern of moving
@ > light "under" the object.
@ >
@ Larry,
@
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@ identified as such by Col Halt. At the far side of this field
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@
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@ but I suppose
@ this must happen. Presumably, there would be more light
@ reflected up into
@ the sky when it is windier and the waves are higher. Didn't
@ Col Halt say in
@ one interview it was a windy night?

How do the tides enter into this?

@ Robert
@
@
@

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@
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@

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:49:51 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 21:37

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

@ James,

@

@ As I just posted in response to Tim Printy, I'd prefer to see

@ the whole messy case resolved as IFOs. The stars on the

@ horizon seems a good explanation for the angular turns etc.

@ (scintillation effects) but Halt's later claim that one light

@ came overhead and shined down a beam casts this in doubt somewhat.

@

@ To your point about the alleged 2-mile "lighthouse chase,"

@ Robert's on-site investigation the other night shows that the

@ Orfordness lighthouse beacon was NOT visible for almost all

@ of the alleged 2 mile lighthouse chase due to low terrain

@ elevations, that it was a physical impossibility. The

@ witness statements claim they chased the beacon throughout the

@ 2 miles of forest, as may be quoted in excerpts (below):

@

@ BURROUGHS: "We followed it for about 2 miles before we could

@ see it was coming from a lighthouse."

@

@ CABANSAG: "But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our

@ vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could

@ determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light

@ off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field

@ was a direct one, straight towards the light."

@

@ The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able

@ to head straight towards the light by watching the light
@ through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site
@ investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it
@ was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd
@ rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and
@ easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.
@
@ Brad

But even if the rotating beacon itself was not visible, couldn't the sweeping beam of light emitted from the beacon be seen against the sky? I used to use this effect to find airport beacons while on long distance trips, long before I could see the airport control tower itself.

(Of course, most airports don't have beacons anymore, because they have more sophisticated equipment, but there is one little airport in southern Illinois that still operates a beacon, which flashes blue, green and white in sequence. You can see only one of the beam sweeps - the closest - at a time, from a given vantage point. And only on VERY clear, dry nights is the sweep not visible.)

@ In a message dated Tue, 5 Sep 2000 9:25:44 PM Eastern
@ Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:
@
@ << @
@ Regarding:
@
@ >From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
@ >To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
@ >Subject: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham
@ >Date: 05 September 2000 23:04
@
@ Brad wrote:
@
@ >Robert,
@
@ >Certainly you have exploded the whole notion that anyone
@ >followed the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through the Rendlesham
@ >forest for 2 miles.
@
@ Brad,
@
@ Are you perhaps confusing events from the two separate incidents?
@
@ There's no issue that the first night's 'UFO scare' involved the
@ eventual, lengthy pursuit of a distant beacon.
@
@ To reiterate, here is the confirmation, from written witness
@ statements provided at Halt's request in early January, 1981:

@

@ Airman First Class John Burroughs

@ 81st Security Police Squadron

@ Hand-written and undated

@

@ On the night of 25-26 Dec at around 0300 while on patrol down at
@ east gate myself and my partner saw lights coming from the woods
@ due east of the gate. The lights were red and blue the red one
@ above the blue one and they were flashing on and off.

@

@ Because I've never seen anything like that coming from the woods
@ before we decided to drive down and see what it was. We went down
@ east gate road and took a right at the stop sign and drove down
@ about 10 to 20 yards to where there is a road that goes into the
@ forest. At the road I could see a white light shining onto the
@ trees and could still see the red and blue lights. We decided we
@ better go call it in so we went back up towards east gate. I was
@ watching the lights and the white light started coming down the
@ road that led into the forest. We got to the gate and called it
@ in.

@

@ The whole time I could see the lights and the white light was
@ almost at the edge of the road and the blue and red lights were
@ still out in the woods. A security unit was sent down to the gate
@ and when they got there they could see it too. We asked
@ permission to go and see what it was and they told us we could.
@ We took the truck down the road that led into the forest. As we
@ went down the east gate road and the road that led into the
@ forest the lights were moving back and they appeared to stop in
@ amongst a bunch of trees. We stopped the truck where the road
@ stopped and went on foot. We crossed a small open field that led
@ into the trees where the lights were coming from and as we were
@ coming into the trees there were strange noises, like a woman was
@ screaming. Also the woods lit up and you could hear the farm
@ animals making a lot of noise and there was a lot of movement in
@ the woods. All three of us hit the ground and whatever it was
@ started moving back towards the open field and after a min or 2
@ we got up and moved into the open field.

@

@ We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open field
@ and you could see the lights down by a farmers house. We climbed
@ over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue
@ lights and they just disappeared. Once we reached the farmer's
@ house we could see a beacon going around so we went towards it.
@ We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was
@ coming from a lighthouse.

@

@ We had just crossed a creek and were told to come back when we
@ saw a blue light to our left in the trees. It was only there for
@ a min and it just streaked away. After that, we didn't see

@ anything so we returned to the truck.

@

@ Statement signed.

@

@

@ Airman Edward N. Cabansag

@ 81st Security Police Squadron

@ Typed and undated

@

@ On 26 Dec 80, SSgt Penniston and I were on Security #6 at

@ Woodbridge Base. I was the member. We were patrolling Delta NAPA

@ when we received a call over the radio. It stated that Police #4

@ had seen some strange lights out past the East Gate and we were

@ to respond. SSgt Penniston and I left Delta NAPA, heading for the

@ East Gate code two. When we got there, SSgt Steffans and A1C

@ Burroughs were on patrol. They told us they had seen some funny

@ lights out in the woods. We notified CSC and we asked permission

@ to investigate further. They gave us the go-ahead. We left our

@ weapons with SSgt Steffans who remained at the gate. Thus the

@ three of us went out to investigate.

@

@ We stopped the Security Police vehicle about 100 meters from the

@ gate. Due to the terrain we had to go on by foot. We kept in

@ constant contact with CSC. While we walked, each one of us could

@ see the lights. Blue, red, white and yellow. The beacon light

@ turned out to be the yellow light. We could see them

@ periodically, but not in a specific pattern. As we approached,

@ the lights would seem to be at the edge of the forest. We were

@ about 100 meters from the edge of the forest when I saw a quick

@ movement, it looked visible for a moment. It looked like it spun

@ left about a quarter of a turn, then it was gone. I advised SSgt

@ Penniston and A1C Burroughs. We advised CSC and proceeded in

@ extreme caution.

@

@ When we got about 50-75 meters, MSgt Chandler/Flight Chief was on
@ the scene.

@ CSC was not reading our transmissions very well, so we used MSgt

@ Chandler as a go-between. He remained back at our vehicle. As we

@ entered the forest, the blue and red lights were not visible

@ anymore. Only the beacon light was still blinking. We figured the

@ lights were coming from past the forest, since nothing was

@ visible as we passed through the woody forest. We could see a

@ glowing near the beacon light, but as we got closer we found it

@ to be a lit-up farmhouse. After we had passed through the forest,

@ we thought it had to be an aircraft accident. So did CSC as well.

@ But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we

@ got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were

@ chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route

@ through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards

@ the light.

@

@ We informed CSC that the light beacon was further than we
@ thought, so CSC terminated our investigation. A1C Burroughs and I
@ took a road, while SSgt Penniston walked straight back from where
@ he came. A1C Burroughs saw the light again, this time it was
@ coming from the left of us, as we were walking back to our patrol
@ vehicle.

@

@ We got in contact with SSgt Penniston and we took a walk through
@ where we saw the lights. Nothing. Finally, we made it back to our
@ vehicle, after making contact with the PC's and informing them of
@ what we saw. After that we met MSgt Chandler and we went into
@ service again after termination of the sighting.

@

@ Statement signed.

@ [End]

@

@

@ >I have to reconsider whether the laser-like "beams" hitting the
@ >ground 10 feet from Col Halt can be frivolously explained away
@ >as star light scintillations.

@

@ Depends of course on whether this ever occurred.

@

@ As I've recently explained on the UFO UpDates list:

@

@ When Halt writes his memo to the MoD, he doesn't refer to the
@ misidentified lighthouse and by this time seems to believe of the
@ "red sun-like light" which he observed, that, "At one point it
@ appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke into five
@ separate white objects and then disappeared".

@

@ That never happened, as was proven when a copy of Halt's
@ microcassette recording from that night became available. It is,
@ nonetheless, still a part of the 'UFO' story Halt relates to this
@ day. Similar to the more recent discovery of those written
@ statements from early January 1981, the facts confirm our UFO
@ tales have grown somewhat substantially in the telling.

@

@ This 'pulsating light' which Halt witnessed next to the farmhouse
@ and in a direct line of sight to Orford Ness lighthouse, was seen
@ again and described by Halt on his recording, _after_ he
@ documents that five white lights were visible in the distance:

@

@ HALT: We've passed the farmer's house and are crossing the next
@ field and now we have multiple sightings of up to five lights
@ with a similar shape and all but they seem to be steady now
@ rather than a pulsating or glow with a red flash.

@

@ [...]

@

@ HALT: 2:44. We're at the far side of the second farmer's field
@ and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's
@ clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a
@ bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color.
@ [End]

@

@

@ If Halt has embellished, misconstrued, or whatever, his
@ recollection of a simple, distant flashing light to the extent
@ it's 'mysteriously exploded' into five lights which were in fact
@ unrelated and he critically ignores, forgets, or whatever, that
@ the light was in fact seen again, "clear off to the coast" and
@ "still steady or red in color", we should perhaps be wary of any
@ further extraordinary claims.

@

@ Remember also that Halt, and it seems most of the 81st Security
@ Police Squadron, are out looking for UFOs, based on a previous
@ incident which actually concerned an abortive two mile lighthouse
@ chase. As yet, because he hasn't interviewed those involved in
@ the earlier excitement, Halt doesn't realise this.

@

@ What are the odds that, under these circumstances, some "star-
@ like" objects would not have a mundane explanation?

@

@ Halt wrote in his memo:

@

@ "Later in the night a red sun-like light was seen through the
@ trees. It moved about and pulsed. At one point it appeared to
@ throw off glowing particles and then broke into five separate
@ white objects and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter,
@ three star-like objects were noticed in the sky, two objects to
@ the north and one to the south, all of which were about 10
@ degrees off the horizon. The objects moved rapidly in sharp
@ angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights. The
@ objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12
@ power lens. They then turned to full circles. The objects to
@ the north remained in the sky for an hour or more. The object to
@ the south was visible for two or three hours and beamed down a
@ stream of light from time to time".

@

@

Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 17:57:42 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...
References: <15.8db2e31.26e7b91b@aol.com>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:13:31 EDT
>From: RB47Expert@aol.com
>To: UFORL@listbot.com
>Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

Brad wrote:

>As I understand it the USAF security forces were swarmed around
>the nuclear weapons storage area while Halt was going through
>the forest, the latter not excluding the former, and they were
>all in constant communication with central security control.

Brad,

Last year, I obtained a thoroughly detailed account of events
that night in the Weapons Storage Area (WSA), as recalled by
Sergeant Randy Smith.

On duty during those second nights events, he was invited to
come up to the SPCDS (Small Permanent Communications Display
Segment) tower, because "everyone in the WSA was in the SPCDS
tower watching lights".

Whilst Halt was in the forest, that's where the WSA security
police were and I can all but prove these 'lights' - seemingly
the same ones as Halt was reporting, were nothing but stars.

"I asked what everyone was looking at and they pointed out 3
objects that appeared like stars to the naked eye", claimed
Randy.

Although he believed that through binoculars these were 'craft'
of some kind, that's not supported by significant evidence I
have never revealed before now.

When describing these three objects, I was advised they had one
peculiar attribute - they twinkled...

It was Randy's wife, Kathy, who explained what happened when he came home after that shift:

I asked him what was wrong, and he said, "They're real!! UFO's are real!!!! I saw UFO's while on duty!" I asked him to describe them and he said, "There were 3 shaped like triangles with lights on the bottom that sparkled and twinkled and it seemed like you could see colours twinkling. "I remembered his description of the lights as "twinkling" because it reminded me of Twinkies.

And he said at that time the colors were red and blue and silver and kind of twinkled in the silvery almost misty light. I can remember him telling me about the light-alls not working and what were the odds of them all malfunctioning simultaneously, even the replacements wouldn't work.

[End]

Were these the same twinklies that Halt and others were observing. We do know that Halt told Salley Rayl, "some of the men in the weapons storage area saw the objects in the sky as well as the object that projected the pencil-like beam - and they were a mile and a half away, maybe two from where we were".

When I published Randy's account, I wrote:

Questioned about the exact timings, although realising it was so long ago, Kathy provided more details:

"He believes he heard the radio traffic re Ball crossing active, 'around' midnight, could have been as early as 11:30. He would have begun hearing about the light-alls having problems around 1:00am. He would have gone up in the tower between 1:50-2:00am. Stayed until 3:00-3:30, and doesn't recall anything else, until riding bike home".

We know from Halt's crucial documentation that the most puzzling 'aerial phenomena' occurred between 0300 and 0330. If Randy and his colleagues were conceivably observing the same objects and aware of their evidently sudden, rapid departure, then during this time - 0300 to 0330 - Randy would have to be in the tower.

It looks like he possibly was and may have left directly after that 'excitement' had passed.

[...]

[Kathy stated] "The 15 men with clearance to be in the tower would be a vehicle searcher from the entry control point, the

shift supervisor, tower operator, 8 in the alert fire team facility, and two 2-man patrols. The entry controller and the alarm monitor were the only 2 people in the area that could not leave their posts, as far as he knows, bringing the total to 17 people within the WSA".

[...]

As for the 'beams of light' which Halt claims were being reported on radio as coming down near the WSA, Randy has no knowledge of this.

[End]

Nobody in the WSA that night - many of whom Randy worked closely with and were friends socially - ever mentioned seeing 'beams of light'. Not the next day, not ever.

As for the repercussions of an unprecedented security breach - as must have occurred if Halt's story of intruders sending down 'beams all over the base' is true - Randy explained:

"As to the aftermath, there was none. It was just normal. And over there, 'heightened security' was basically routine. Terrorist threat briefings daily was routine. Your security is supposedly tight, due to the constant high level of threat. In 1980, the 81st SPS was the Best in USAFE, the best in all of the United States Air Force in Europe. It was never considered to be Soviet aircraft by anyone. It was treated as not a big deal. And no-one was reacting as if it were the enemy. Both bases would have gone into full scale alert, planes would have been launched, and if they were identified as unfriendly, they would shoot them out of the sky, or at least try".

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 19:18:01 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: joel carpenter <ufx@mindspring.com> Date: 06 September 2000 16:45
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>In "Sky Crash" there's a photo of some strange-looking "missiles" that were
>visible on the base at one point during the investigations. I obviously
>haven't kept fully informed about this case, so I'm not aware -- did anyone
>ever find out anything about these things? They look totally bogus. What
>were they for?

>

>Joel Carpenter

>

Hi,

I didnt take that photo or ever see these objects (in fact I simply wrote up
Sky Crash mostly from notes by Brenda and Dot) (my later books '

Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 19:25:07 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

-----Original Message-----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobins@indiana.edu> Date: 06 September 2000 18:06
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>

@ The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able

>@ to head straight towards the light by watching the light

>@ through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site

>@ investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it

>@ was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd

>@ rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and

>@ easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.

>@

>@ Brad

>

>

>But even if the rotating beacon itself was not visible, couldn't the

>sweeping beam of light emitted from the beacon be seen against the

>sky? I used to use this effect to find airport beacons while on long

>distance trips, long before I could see the airport control tower itself.

Hi,

To help in this regards here is a message just sent to Updates to help elucidate similar questions there.

It may help clarify things.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

message follows...

>With regards to the protracted guesswork about what happened in Rendlesham Forest 20 years ago (and thats all any of us can do).

Here are some key things to bear in mind:

1: The forest today is very different from the forest in 1980. It changed substantially in January 1981 when large swathes of trees in the area were felled (as they were set to do - although this may have occurred rather rapidly after the discovery of the damage to the pine tree canopy by a forester). It changed massively during the hurricane 13 years ago. So making exact comments on what is visible now and then back relating them two decades is fraught with difficulty.

2: The first time I visited the forest at night was over two years after the incident. It had changed some by then (but much less than now). The fence knocked over by the men as they pursued the UFO was still damaged.

3: As of 1983 you could - beyond question - see the following:

(a) the Orford Ness lighthouse beam sweeping over the trees from the access road to the East Gate. It was clear that something was 'pulsing' inside the forest (which is how it appeared) and if you spent any time there you would surely want to know what it was. If you were new to this place and didn't know you would be surprised. There is no way from this location in the dark you'd have a clue that you were looking towards the coast unless you were reading a map or geographically literate as many of the USAF servicemen likely were not - through no fault of their own, of course.

(b) from the area of the field the Orford Ness lighthouse beam WAS visible. It was not a dim light. It wasn't spectacular either - and I could never conceive how on its own it could generate the kind of descriptions that these witnesses are offering. But it was not a dim, distant flickering. It was a light that you would surely describe in your account in relation to the virtually adjacent UFO (according to the witness testimony). Nobody does so.

(c) to the side of the lighthouse - through the winter tree foliage at least - you could also see stationary building lights (on masts etc on the buildings on the Ness). Some of these either were blue or looked bluish - probably because of the distance. They never moved and even though on my first visit I had to ask what they were they never looked like the sort of thing you would misperceive as a landed UFO. But they were there and I know that witnesses do misperceive some odd things in curious ways during UFO encounters. So from what I saw it cannot be impossible.

(d) the Shipwash lightship was visible as you walked through the forest (maybe not all the time but I wasn't paying such close attention to it). It was clearly well to the right and a long way removed from where the UFO was reported as being. So you would quite reasonably not refer to it if you were seeing what you thought was a UFO somewhere else ahead of you. It resembled a lighthouse much more obviously than Orford Ness through the trees did. It was above ground and in an area you would instinctively recognise as being the estuary if you even had vague awareness of local geography.

Now from these circumstances as they were much closer to the time of the

incident - rather than 20 years on (important and useful as these new comments are I should stress) - what can we argue?

We are in 'possibility mode' - with all this, of course.

Firstly, there is no doubt that IF the witness testimony from certain aspects of this case is basically credible these events are hard to write off as nothing but a misperception (although its very hard to escape the conclusion that misperception does occur within this case). The close encounter descriptions by Burroughs and Penniston, the 'laser beams' etc, the object seen by several civilian witnesses (eg Gordon Levett at Sudborne who saw what was clearly not the lighthouse arrive from the north, hover at rooftop height over his garden and descend into the forest) - all of this is the kind of material that whilst not being unimpeachable is sufficient to require caution from any would be debunker.

Yes, there may be ways round this. Yes, its proper we search for them. No - in my view - is it right to say this case is not yet entirely solved. Although large parts of it are indeed heading that way.

Despite protestations on this list that I keep changing my mind - this is pretty much what I said in the IUR last year and whats in 'The UFOs that never were' - where I dont hide the major problems this case now faces - but equally argue that it has some aspects that one cannot just wish away because they do not fit the gathering scenario.

I truly dont know what really happened. Nor, of course, do any of us. Its reasonable that we argue this out and - like it or not - the lighthouse clearly did have a far more significant role in this case than seems likely.

If you study this case thoroughly it seems to me impossible to escape that honest conclusion.

Theres just no way around the argument for this because these witnesses were walking right towards it and yet never refered to it when they should have done so. And Halt at least has demonstrated in his internet Q & A that despite telling me (and others) he saw BOTH lighthouse and lightship he appeared to think that the Shipwash lightship was the Orford Ness lighthouse.

Now we can argue till Farmer Higgins cows come home (sorry - Rendlesham in joke there!) about how credible this all is, but those basic questions cannot be run away from. As yet nobody has explained how or why we get around the non appearance of the lighthouse PLUS the UFO in the witness testimony.

Beyond that we have all sorts of unanswered questions.

We know there was a tendency for mist on the first night. We know sea mist does occur in this area. Theres no way I guess we will ever know if local

pockets did form on those nights save by looking at references in witness testimony which infer they saw the UFO riding on a curtain of mist (check out the comments of Adrian Bustinza for instance).

>

Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 19:27:08 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 06 September 2000 16:10

Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>Did Halt indicate why he never said anything on his live tape about the beam

>hitting the ground only 5 yards (15 feet) or (in another account) 10 feet away from him?

>

>Brad

Hi,

I assume thats explained by my comments about why he deliberately muted his report and left key things out. He was testing the MoD. They failed him.

But I have not literally asked your exact question, of course.

Best wishes,

Jenny

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 14:38:48 -0400
From: David Clarke <crazydiamonds@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold case
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Greetings list,

I recently spent some time at the Newspaper Library/PRO in London researching the coverage of 'flying saucers' in some of the British papers during the 1950s.

The now defunct Sunday Dispatch ran a whole series of articles during 1950 and 1952 which basically 'kicked off' the flying saucer furore in Britain, with a series of front page "exclusives" dealing with cases such as McMinnville, and extracts from Keyhoe's seminal book and Scully's Behind the Flying Saucers.

Among the cuttings we collected was one from an issue dated October 22, 1950, titled "Flying Saucers: by the man who saw nine," which I believe could be the first time the Kenneth Arnold sighting got a complete feature in a British paper.

Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 20:24:00 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

----- Original Message -----

From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com> Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2000 3:30 PM
Subject: Re: Rendlesham...

t"

>>Larry wrote:

>>

>> The "beaming down" effect seems to me like reflections of the Sunk
>> light in the water. I have often seen that effect from the lights of
>> distant vessels, or from lights on buildings on the far shore of a lake.
>> Reflections from water waves create a spreading pattern of moving
>> light "under" the object.

> Robert wrote:

>Larry,

>Actually, you never have a direct view of the Sunk lightship from the
>"second farmer's field", which would help explain why it was never
>identified as such by Col Halt. At the far side of this field the
elevation

>is below 5 m. I saw the scattered light in the otherwise clear night sky
>directly to the south, over the sea defences about 1.5 km away. The sea
>dikes are close to 3 m high, and the lightship is about 20 miles away.

There

>is no view of the water when the Sunk lightship beam is visible at the far
>end of the field.

>

>I hadn't thought of light reflected upwards from the waves, but I suppose
>this must happen. Presumably, there would be more light reflected up into
>the sky when it is windier and the waves are higher. Didn't Col Halt say
in

>one interview it was a windy night?>

Bruce wrote:

What Larry wrote would only apply if you could see the water directly and
thereby see the light ship light reflected upward from the water. If Halt

couldn't see the water directly... and he couldn't,..... then all the water

reflections in the world won't have any "beaming down" effect.

Bruce,

I had in mind not reflections as seen in the water, but light reflected higher up into the sky from waves, then possibly increasing the amount of glow from light scattered in misty air.

If the water is smooth, the reflected light from the lighthouse 20 miles away will mostly be reflected upwards at shallow angles. This will make some contribution to the total amount of light in the air, and hence the total amount of scattered light visible as a glow in the air when a direct view of the beam is blocked by intervening land or the curvature of the earth.

But if the sea is rough, then light striking the waves will be reflected at all sorts of angles, which means that reflected rays will not all be at shallow angles as they travel up into the air. This might mean that the glow in the air from the sweeping lighthouse beam will be greater. So possibly, all other things being equal the effect of an upwardly elongated flash in the sky will be greater too.

Just an idea - it could be wrong or right. Perhaps waves will scatter reflected light so much the glow in the air is diffused. Perhaps the important parameter is sea mist, in which case mist generated by waves will greatly increase the effect.

Of course, light travels effectively instantaneously so you can't tell if a flash in the sky is beaming up or beaming down, or even if it is being "back-projected" onto hazy air, only from the flash itself. Hence the possibility of being confused by flashes in the misty sky from an obscured light house beam. The apparently irregular (5 s gap followed by 15 s gap) flashes I saw at the end of the "second farmer's field" extended three times higher in the sky (perhaps 15°) than they were broad (perhaps 5°). I could see a small right-to-left movement (the sweep in the beam). They were diffuse flashes, not laser thin.

Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 15:41:56 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <56.522e10.26e7f80b@aol.com>
Status:

Larry,

The witnesses said they saw the light through the trees, not in the sky -- which would require cloud cover and there was none apparently.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 1:08:19 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 21:37

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

@ James,

@

@ As I just posted in response to Tim Printy, I'd prefer to see

@ the whole messy case resolved as IFOs. The stars on the

@ horizon seems a good explanation for the angular turns etc.

@ (scintillation effects) but Halt's later claim that one light

@ came overhead and shined down a beam casts this in doubt somewhat.

@

@ To your point about the alleged 2-mile "lighthouse chase,"

@ Robert's on-site investigation the other night shows that the

@ Orfordness lighthouse beacon was NOT visible for almost all

@ of the alleged 2 mile lighthouse chase due to low terrain
@ elevations, that it was a physical impossibility. The
@ witness statements claim they chased the beacon throughout the
@ 2 miles of forest, as may be quoted in excerpts (below):
@
@ BURROUGHS: "We followed it for about 2 miles before we could
@ see it was coming from a lighthouse."
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@ CABANSAG: "But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our
@ vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could
@ determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light
@ off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field
@ was a direct one, straight towards the light."
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@ The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able
@ to head straight towards the light by watching the light
@ through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site
@ investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it
@ was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd
@ rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and
@ easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.
@
@ Brad

But even if the rotating beacon itself was not visible, couldn't the sweeping beam of light emitted from the beacon be seen against the sky? I used to use this effect to find airport beacons while on long distance trips, long before I could see the airport control tower itself.

(Of course, most airports don't have beacons anymore, because they have more sophisticated equipment, but there is one little airport in southern Illinois that still operates a beacon, which flashes blue, green and white in sequence. You can see only one of the beam sweeps - the closest - at a time, from a given vantage point. And only on VERY clear, dry nights is the sweep not visible.)

@ In a message dated Tue, 5 Sep 2000 9:25:44 PM Eastern
@ Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:
@
@ << @
@ Regarding:
@
@ >From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
@ >To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
@ >Subject: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham
@ >Date: 05 September 2000 23:04
@
@ Brad wrote:
@

@ >Robert,
@
@ >Certainly you have exploded the whole notion that anyone
@ >followed the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through the Rendlesham
@ >forest for 2 miles.
@
@ Brad,
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@ Are you perhaps confusing events from the two separate incidents?
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@ There's no issue that the first night's 'UFO scare' involved the
@ eventual, lengthy pursuit of a distant beacon.
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@ To reiterate, here is the confirmation, from written witness
@ statements provided at Halt's request in early January, 1981:
@
@ Airman First Class John Burroughs
@ 81st Security Police Squadron
@ Hand-written and undated
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@ On the night of 25-26 Dec at around 0300 while on patrol down at
@ east gate myself and my partner saw lights coming from the woods
@ due east of the gate. The lights were red and blue the red one
@ above the blue one and they were flashing on and off.
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@ Because I've never seen anything like that coming from the woods
@ before we decided to drive down and see what it was. We went down
@ east gate road and took a right at the stop sign and drove down
@ about 10 to 20 yards to where there is a road that goes into the
@ forest. At the road I could see a white light shining onto the
@ trees and could still see the red and blue lights. We decided we
@ better go call it in so we went back up towards east gate. I was
@ watching the lights and the white light started coming down the
@ road that led into the forest. We got to the gate and called it
@ in.
@
@ The whole time I could see the lights and the white light was
@ almost at the edge of the road and the blue and red lights were
@ still out in the woods. A security unit was sent down to the gate
@ and when they got there they could see it too. We asked
@ permission to go and see what it was and they told us we could.
@ We took the truck down the road that led into the forest. As we
@ went down the east gate road and the road that led into the
@ forest the lights were moving back and they appeared to stop in
@ amongst a bunch of trees. We stopped the truck where the road
@ stopped and went on foot. We crossed a small open field that led
@ into the trees where the lights were coming from and as we were
@ coming into the trees there were strange noises, like a woman was
@ screaming. Also the woods lit up and you could hear the farm
@ animals making a lot of noise and there was a lot of movement in

@ the woods. All three of us hit the ground and whatever it was
@ started moving back towards the open field and after a min or 2
@ we got up and moved into the open field.
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@ We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open field
@ and you could see the lights down by a farmers house. We climbed
@ over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue
@ lights and they just disappeared. Once we reached the farmer's
@ house we could see a beacon going around so we went towards it.
@ We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was
@ coming from a lighthouse.
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@ We had just crossed a creek and were told to come back when we
@ saw a blue light to our left in the trees. It was only there for
@ a min and it just streaked away. After that, we didn't see
@ anything so we returned to the truck.
@
@ Statement signed.
@
@
@ Airman Edward N. Cabansag
@ 81st Security Police Squadron
@ Typed and undated
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@ Woodbridge Base. I was the member. We were patrolling Delta NAPA
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@ had seen some strange lights out past the East Gate and we were
@ to respond. SSgt Penniston and I left Delta NAPA, heading for the
@ East Gate code two. When we got there, SSgt Steffans and A1C
@ Burroughs were on patrol. They told us they had seen some funny
@ lights out in the woods. We notified CSC and we asked permission
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@ weapons with SSgt Steffans who remained at the gate. Thus the
@ three of us went out to investigate.
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@ We stopped the Security Police vehicle about 100 meters from the
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@ see the lights. Blue, red, white and yellow. The beacon light
@ turned out to be the yellow light. We could see them
@ periodically, but not in a specific pattern. As we approached,
@ the lights would seem to be at the edge of the forest. We were
@ about 100 meters from the edge of the forest when I saw a quick
@ movement, it looked visible for a moment. It looked like it spun
@ left about a quarter of a turn, then it was gone. I advised SSgt
@ Penniston and A1C Burroughs. We advised CSC and proceeded in
@ extreme caution.
@
@ When we got about 50-75 meters, MSgt Chandler/Flight Chief was on

@ the scene.

@ CSC was not reading our transmissions very well, so we used MSgt
@ Chandler as a go-between. He remained back at our vehicle. As we
@ entered the forest, the blue and red lights were not visible
@ anymore. Only the beacon light was still blinking. We figured the
@ lights were coming from past the forest, since nothing was
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@ But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we
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@ chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route
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@ the light.

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@ We informed CSC that the light beacon was further than we
@ thought, so CSC terminated our investigation. A1C Burroughs and I
@ took a road, while SSgt Penniston walked straight back from where
@ he came. A1C Burroughs saw the light again, this time it was
@ coming from the left of us, as we were walking back to our patrol
@ vehicle.

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@ We got in contact with SSgt Penniston and we took a walk through
@ where we saw the lights. Nothing. Finally, we made it back to our
@ vehicle, after making contact with the PC's and informing them of
@ what we saw. After that we met MSgt Chandler and we went into
@ service again after termination of the sighting.

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@ Statement signed.

@ [End]

@

@

@ >I have to reconsider whether the laser-like "beams" hitting the
@ >ground 10 feet from Col Halt can be frivolously explained away
@ >as star light scintillations.

@

@ Depends of course on whether this ever occurred.

@

@ As I've recently explained on the UFO UpDates list:

@

@ When Halt writes his memo to the MoD, he doesn't refer to the
@ misidentified lighthouse and by this time seems to believe of the
@ "red sun-like light" which he observed, that, "At one point it
@ appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke into five
@ separate white objects and then disappeared".

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@ That never happened, as was proven when a copy of Halt's
@ microcassette recording from that night became available. It is,
@ nonetheless, still a part of the 'UFO' story Halt relates to this

@ day. Similar to the more recent discovery of those written
@ statements from early January 1981, the facts confirm our UFO
@ tales have grown somewhat substantially in the telling.

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@ This 'pulsating light' which Halt witnessed next to the farmhouse
@ and in a direct line of sight to Orford Ness lighthouse, was seen
@ again and described by Halt on his recording, _after_ he
@ documents that five white lights were visible in the distance:

@
@ HALT: We've passed the farmer's house and are crossing the next
@ field and now we have multiple sightings of up to five lights
@ with a similar shape and all but they seem to be steady now
@ rather than a pulsating or glow with a red flash.

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@ [...]

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@ HALT: 2:44. We're at the far side of the second farmer's field
@ and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's
@ clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a
@ bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color.
@ [End]

@
@
@ If Halt has embellished, misconstrued, or whatever, his
@ recollection of a simple, distant flashing light to the extent
@ it's 'mysteriously exploded' into five lights which were in fact
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@ further extraordinary claims.

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@ Remember also that Halt, and it seems most of the 81st Security
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@ trees. It moved about and pulsed. At one point it appeared to
@ throw off glowing particles and then broke into five separate
@ white objects and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter,
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@ angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights. The

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@ stream of light from time to time".

@

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Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 15:42:04 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <c9.83febee.26e7f80e@aol.com>
Status:

Larry,

The witnesses said they saw the light through the trees, not in the sky -- which would require cloud cover and there was none apparently.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 1:08:19 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 21:37

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

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@ Robert's on-site investigation the other night shows that the

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@ stream of light from time to time".

@

@

Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 20:58:01 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

> @
> @
> @ Robert wrote:
> @ > @
> @ > @ >In fact, I had previously seen a direct view of the Sunk
> @ > @ >lightship beam from the top of Burrow Hill over a month ago,
> @ > @ >(at an elevation of about 15 m), but had not made the
> @ > @ >connection in my mind with Col Halt's "strobe-like flashes"
> @ > @ >until last night.
> @ > @
> @ > @ >Note that the "object to the south is still beaming lights down
> @ > @ >to the ground" after the point at which it has supposedly moved
> @ > @ >directly overhead and beamed down the "laser-like" white beam
> @ > @ >of light. So presumably, Col Halt would say that it moved back
> @ > @ >into position after this alarming close encounter, but the tape
> @ > @ >contains no mention of this retreat.
> @
> @ Larry wrote:
> @ >
> @ > The "beaming down" effect seems to me like reflections of the Sunk
> @ > light in the water. I have often seen that effect from the lights of
> @ > distant vessels, or from lights on buildings on the far
> @ shore of a lake.
> @ > Reflections from water waves create a spreading pattern of moving
> @ > light "under" the object.
> @ >
> @ Larry,
> @
> @ Actually, you never have a direct view of the Sunk lightship from the
> @ "second farmer's field", which would help explain why it was never
> @ identified as such by Col Halt. At the far side of this field
> @ the elevation
> @ is below 5 m. I saw the scattered light in the otherwise
> @ clear night sky
> @ directly to the south, over the sea defences about 1.5 km
> @ away. The sea
> @ dikes are close to 3 m high, and the lighship is about 20
> @ miles away. There
> @ is no view of the water when the Sunk lightship beam is
> @ visible at the far
> @ end of the field.
> @
> @ I hadn't thought of light reflected upwards from the waves,
> @ but I suppose
> @ this must happen. Presumably, there would be more light

- > @ reflected up into
- > @ the sky when it is windier and the waves are higher. Didn't
- > @ Col Halt say in
- > @ one interview it was a windy night?
- >
- > How do the tides enter into this?

The beach on Orfordness is what is called "shingle", i.e. small stones, and it drops off promptly. The shore line is essentially unaffected by the tides.

Robert

—
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Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 16:54:43 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: British Kenneth Arnold article
Mime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <d.99cdea9.26e80913@aol.com>
Status: O

David,

Please do post the entire article if you would, complete with bibliographic data (name of paper, date, page no.). After all, this is the case that launched the whole modern UFO era. We should have the case as thoroughly documented as possible. Thanks for this discovery!

Also, what did the British papers say about Roswell?

Brad Sparks

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 2:39:41 PM Eastern Daylight Time, David Clarke <crazydiamonds@compuserve.com> writes:

<<

Greetings list,

I recently spent some time at the Newspaper Library/PRO in London researching the coverage of 'flying saucers' in some of the British papers during the 1950s.

The now defunct Sunday Dispatch ran a whole series of articles during 1950 and 1952 which basically 'kicked off' the flying saucer furore in Britain, with a series of front page "exclusives" dealing with cases such as McMinnville, and extracts from Keyhoe's seminal book and Scully's Behind the Flying Saucers.

Among the cuttings we collected was one from an issue dated October 22, 1950, titled "Flying Saucers: by the man who saw nine," which I believe could be the first time the Kenneth Arnold sighting got a complete feature in a British paper.

Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 16:59:01 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <6e.2cb12ac.26e80a15@aol.com>
Status: O

Hi Jenny,

I recognize that Halt said he toned his written report for MoD because of MoD's attitude, but it doesn't seem to explain suppression of data on a real-time tape that Halt apparently never intended to turn over to MoD.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 4:00:50 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> writes:

<<

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 06 September 2000 16:10
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>Did Halt indicate why he never said anything on his live tape about the beam

>hitting the ground only 5 yards (15 feet) or (in another account) 10 feet

>away from him?

>

>Brad

Hi,

I assume thats explained by my comments about why he deliberately muted his report and left key things out. He was testing the MoD. They failed him.

But I have not literally asked your exact question, of course.

Best wishes,

Jenny

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 17:03:00 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

It shouldn't. I see searchlight beams all the time without a bit of cloud cover to reflect them back to the observer. There are normally enough particles in the air to do the job.

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2000 14:42

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

@ Larry,

@

@ The witnesses said they saw the light through the trees, not
@ in the sky -- which would require cloud cover and there was
@ none apparently.

@

@ Brad

@

@

@ In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 1:08:19 PM Eastern
@ Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

@

@ << @

@

@

@ ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O<
@ <-88 ----

@ Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
@ Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
@ Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
@ 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
@ Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@

@

@

@ @ -----Original Message-----

@ @ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ @ Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 21:37

@ @ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ @ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@ @

@ @

@ @ @ @

@ @ James,

@ @

@ @ As I just posted in response to Tim Printy, I'd prefer to see

@ @ the whole messy case resolved as IFOs. The stars on the

@ @ horizon seems a good explanation for the angular turns etc.

@ @ (scintillation effects) but Halt's later claim that one light

@ @ came overhead and shined down a beam casts this in doubt somewhat.

@ @

@ @ To your point about the alleged 2-mile "lighthouse chase,"

@ @ Robert's on-site investigation the other night shows that the

@ @ Orfordness lighthouse beacon was NOT visible for almost all

@ @ of the alleged 2 mile lighthouse chase due to low terrain

@ @ elevations, that it was a physical impossibility. The

@ @ witness statements claim they chased the beacon throughout the

@ @ 2 miles of forest, as may be quoted in excerpts (below):

@ @

@ @ BURROUGHS: "We followed it for about 2 miles before we could

@ @ see it was coming from a lighthouse."

@ @

@ @ CABANSAG: "But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our

@ @ vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could

@ @ determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light

@ @ off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field

@ @ was a direct one, straight towards the light."

@ @

@ @ The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able

@ @ to head straight towards the light by watching the light

@ @ through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site

@ @ investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it

@ @ was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd

@ @ rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and

@ @ easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.

@ @

@ @ Brad

@

@

@ But even if the rotating beacon itself was not visible, couldn't the

@ sweeping beam of light emitted from the beacon be seen against the

@ sky? I used to use this effect to find airport beacons while on long

@ distance trips, long before I could see the airport control

@ tower itself.

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 17:06:56 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

@ Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2000 14:58

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham...

@

@

@ @

@ > @

@ > @

@ > @ Robert wrote:

@ > @ > @

@ > @ > @ > In fact, I had previously seen a direct view of the Sunk

@ > @ > @ > lightship beam from the top of Burrow Hill over a month ago,

@ > @ > @ > (at an elevation of about 15 m), but had not made the

@ > @ > @ > connection in my mind with Col Halt's "strobe-like flashes"

@ > @ > @ > until last night.

@ > @ > @

@ > @ > @ > Note that the "object to the south is still beaming

@ lights down

@ > @ > @ > to the ground" after the point at which it has

@ supposedly moved

@ > @ > @ > directly overhead and beamed down the "laser-like" white beam

@ > @ > @ > of light. So presumably, Col Halt would say that it

@ moved back

@ > @ > @ > into position after this alarming close encounter,

@ but the tape

@ > @ > @ > contains no mention of this retreat.

@ > @

@ > @ Larry wrote:

@ > @ >

@ > @ > The "beaming down" effect seems to me like reflections

@ of the Sunk

@ > @ > light in the water. I have often seen that effect from

@ the lights of
 @ > @ > distant vessels, or from lights on buildings on the far
 @ > @ shore of a lake.
 @ > @ > Reflections from water waves create a spreading pattern
 @ of moving
 @ > @ > light "under" the object.
 @ > @ >
 @ > @ Larry,
 @ > @
 @ > @ Actually, you never have a direct view of the Sunk
 @ lightship from the
 @ > @ "second farmer's field", which would help explain why it was never
 @ > @ identified as such by Col Halt. At the far side of this field
 @ > @ the elevation
 @ > @ is below 5 m. I saw the scattered light in the otherwise
 @ > @ clear night sky
 @ > @ directly to the south, over the sea defences about 1.5 km
 @ > @ away. The sea
 @ > @ dikes are close to 3 m high, and the lightship is about 20
 @ > @ miles away. There
 @ > @ is no view of the water when the Sunk lightship beam is
 @ > @ visible at the far
 @ > @ end of the field.
 @ > @
 @ > @ I hadn't thought of light reflected upwards from the waves,
 @ > @ but I suppose
 @ > @ this must happen. Presumably, there would be more light
 @ > @ reflected up into
 @ > @ the sky when it is windier and the waves are higher. Didn't
 @ > @ Col Halt say in
 @ > @ one interview it was a windy night?
 @ >
 @ > How do the tides enter into this?
 @
 @ The beach on Orfordness is what is called "shingle", i.e.
 @ small stones, and
 @ it drops off promptly. The shore line is essentially unaffected by the
 @ tides.
 @
 @ Robert

I was referring to the effects of the tides on the position of the Sunk lightship.

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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 23:15:01 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 06 September 2000 21:59
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>I recognize that Halt said he toned his written report for MoD because of MoD's attitude, but it doesn't seem to explain suppression of data on a real-time tape that Halt apparently never intended to turn over to MoD.

>

>Brad

Hi,

Well all I can say is it makes sense to me in the context of what I heard about this from both Halt and Moreland (the Brit commander who encouraged him to send the report).

It was a 'sop' really to Whitehall. Not a serious report. As such it deliberately skimmed over the case and referred to none of the hard data that made the case all the more exciting to Halt. I suspect he probably also kept out anything that might have drawn undue attention to himself personally. But that's more a guess. The other motive was what Halt told me was the case (and Moreland more or less confirmed).

I think Halt would have told all AND handed over the tape/plastercasts/photos/samples if the MoD had bitten at the bait he was dangling with the report. I don't think he intended to withhold this at all.

So I am not unduly surprised that all elements of the case beyond LITS are dumbed down in his initial report to the MoD (remember that's what Halt saw this as - a toe in the water - expecting them to come up from London to see him and ask for more). He was genuinely surprised that nobody did.

Of course, you have two options as to why he was circumspect in that initial report.

Option one is that nothing other than LITS really happened and the close encounter effects (including Halt's tale of lasers) didn't. Hence the report itself is accurate. The other parts subsequent confabulation.

I think James believes some of this. I don't, myself, for a variety of reasons. The close encounter aspect (or parts of it) emerged very early. We heard tell of them in 1981 and I heard them from Penniston in 1983. I also do believe these witnesses had a close encounter and chose to suppress it for fear of the effect on their military career. So there could (as Burroughs and Penniston both claim) have been a deliberate decision to leave out key details from the official report. Indeed Halt told me it was his idea to use the vague term 'unidentified lights' in that report - further indicating that he also wanted to be careful about saying too much in this initial report.

Option two is that there were deeper undercurrents to this case but the MoD report was (like Burroughs and Penniston claim about the witness statements on which it is based) muted on purpose until they could be sure that the MoD would take it seriously. Given their not happy experience with the British police they may reasonably have wanted to see evidence from the British authorities that they would not react in a negative or hostile way to the report before bearing all. Don't forget Halt had aspirations of promotion (as he achieved in 1983) to a base commander at Bentwaters - something he wouldn't have achieved with MoD disapproval as this was still their base leased to the Americans.

So diplomatic games were involved in this case throughout.

Elsewhere Halt has indicated similar things about the MoD report (sent over two weeks later - suggesting further it was more or less an afterthought on Moreland's request to cover the diplomatic problems created by the non-jurisdiction the USAF had in the forest). He has indicated he took little care over its creation, got the dates all wrong (as we now know - and that created no end of problems in the research of this case thanks to his sloppiness) and did not appear to regard this as all that important in the overall scheme of things - just a necessary paper to file.

Although to us in UFOlogy this memo is of great significance. To Halt it was a diplomatic measure that he undertook I think somewhat reluctantly and more or less for effect and to appease Moreland. In that regard it's none too surprising that if he didn't even care to put the right dates on it and missed off the existence of hard evidence that would surely alert any serious intelligence agent to the greater interest of the case, that he might not be altogether forthcoming about its personally deeper significance.

Best wishes,

Jenny

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 00:06:07 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

James wrote:

- > HALT: 2:44. We're at the far side of the second farmer's field
- > and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's
- > clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a
- > bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color.
- > [End]
- >
- > If Halt has embellished, misconstrued, or whatever, his
- > recollection of a simple, distant flashing light to the extent
- > it's 'mysteriously exploded' into five lights which were in fact
- > unrelated and he critically ignores, forgets, or whatever, that
- > the light was in fact seen again, "clear off to the coast" and
- > "still steady or red in color", we should perhaps be wary of any
- > further extraordinary claims.
- >
- > Remember also that Halt, and it seems most of the 81st Security
- > Police Squadron, are out looking for UFOs, based on a previous
- > incident which actually concerned an abortive two mile lighthouse
- > chase. As yet, because he hasn't interviewed those involved in
- > the earlier excitement, Halt doesn't realise this.
- >
- > What are the odds that, under these circumstances, some "star-
- > like" objects would not have a mundane explanation?
- >

I think you are absolutely right about this.

- >
- > HALT: 03:30 and the objects are still in the sky, although the
- > one to the south looks like it's losing a little bit of altitude.
- > We're going around and heading back toward the base.
- >
- > HALT: The object to the south is still beaming down lights to the
- > ground.
- >
- > HALT: 04:00 hours. One object still hovering over Woodbridge base
- > at about five to ten degrees off the horizon, still moving
- > erratic and similar lights and beaming down as earlier.
- > [End]
- >
- >
- > Ian Ridpath and I have discussed a problem with Halt's stated
- > observations in that Woodbridge base wasn't to the south, it was
- > to the west.
- >
- > Re this 'erratic' and 'star-like' object, Ian concludes:

- >
- > "We do not know exactly where Col Halt was when he taped that
- > note, but from his patrol's likely position either in the forest
- > or on their way back to East Gate the base buildings would not in
- > fact have been due south of them but southwest. A simple
- > planetarium computer program shows that this is indeed where
- > Sirius was slowly setting, being at an altitude of about 7
- > degrees when Halt taped his note at 4 am. If Halt's definition of
- > north was similarly skewed, this supports the identification of
- > Deneb and Vega [those two "star-like" objects to the north -
- > James], which were actually east of north".

One of the few things that seems certain to me is the location I identified for the "second farmer's field" (OS grid ref TM385477. This field is about 400 m diagonally across.

1) In the upper portion of the field:

- a) by day you have a clear view of almost all of the Orfordness lighthouse tower 6.5 km away, and you don't need binoculars to see the horizontal red and white stripes and the lantern top
- b) by night under bright moonlight and with 8x32 binoculars, I could clearly make out the tapering conical shape and see the beacon light was coming from the top of it; Burroughs drew just such a shape.
- c) by day or night you cannot see the sea behind Orfordness lighthouse - it really looks like "its on the horizon" as Col Halt said.
- d) By night you can see the replacement Shipwash beacon, and the sea all around this beacon. This is the one lighthouse/ship out of three that Col Halt did correctly identify at this site.

2) In the mid portion of the field, a disused building on Orfordness lines up 450 m in front of the lighthouse. I think in 1980 this building was one of those being used on Orfordness by the MOD, and it may have had lights on it. (Interestingly, from reports in the national papers a few years ago, I understand that the "triggers" for the UK's independent "deterrent" were assembled at this site in other buildings which look like and are called "pagodas". The idea being, if something terrible went wrong with the Plutonium, the radiation would most likely blow east out to sea, and Holland, or west onto the Americans 8 km away at RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge - a win/win situation, really, all things considered ;) The National Trust now runs the site and you can take tours around all these buildings which I plan to do soon.)

3) In the lower portion of the field, you see the glowing and apparently irregular pulsating glow from Sunk lightship.

The site is also the "right" distance from the eastern edge of Rendlesham

Forest, i.e. about "2 miles".

It seems to be a perfect fit.

Hopefully, someone from the group, or Ian Ridpath, can check this site out, and give a second opinion about my conclusion that this really is the "second farmer's field".

Although Sirius is in the southwest at 4 am on 28 December while RAF Woodbridge from the site I have identified as the "second farmer's field" is west-northwest, this is not something to fret about, even if Sirius is the brightest star in the sky. Some of the next brightest stars in the winter sky are setting between the west and west-northwest at this time, for example: the three stars in Orion's belt; the two stars in Orion's arms, including Betelgeuse; the red supergiant Aldebaran in Taurus; and the cluster of blue supergiants in the Pleiades (they certainly could look odd through mist, couldn't they?). I don't really buy the "stars beaming down" theory, but if it's bright stars over RAF Woodbridge that you want, then there would be plenty to see from this site.

The bases must have been 24 hour places, and I bet Col Halt had never looked towards them while standing in a remote location in dark fields. In fact, the bases would not in themselves be visible, only the darkness of Rendlesham Forest which surrounds RAF Woodbridge. Isn't it more likely that vehicle lights, flood lights, and maybe even search lights on the base sent light up into the sky. The source of these lights on the ground would not have been visible because Rendlesham Forest is in the way. If I am right that Col Halt concluded that the flashes of scattered light from Sunk lightship were lights beaming down to the ground, then couldn't other mundane sources of light concealed behind Rendlesham Forest also have been misidentified? Possibly, he would then make one other unwarranted conclusion and decide that the setting stars, possibly distorted by thin cloud or mist, were the sources of lights that in fact came from the ground.

Robert

—
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Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 19:20:03 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <be.903add4.26e82b24@aol.com>
Status: O

Hi Jenny,

Your 1983 observation (b) is contradicted by Robert McLean's observations a few nights ago and I'm not sure how to resolve it except to say you do not mention whether the Orfordness lighthouse beacon could be seen through an entire 2-mile trek through the forest and fields -- Robert says it cannot and that it's because the terrain blocks it. If I recall his report correctly, he did say the Orfordness beacon was visible from one part of the field, but not through all of it and not through the 2 miles of forest-and-field. The fact that trees were felled in Jan 1981 and by hurricane in 1987 means there were MORE trees in Dec 1980 when the sightings occurred, and would make the observation of the Orfordness beacon MORE DIFFICULT. In any case, if Robert is correct about the terrain obstacles then the trees are irrelevant anyway. And it would explain why the Orfordness lighthouse beacon was not seen at the same time as the alleged UFO -- the beacon could not have been seen at all!

!

l.

This might well be one of those unusual cases where UFO witnesses' IFO identifications were incorrect and that the claimed IFO (in this case the Orfordness lighthouse beacon) was in fact a UFO. This highlights the importance of Hynek's definition of a UFO vis-a-vis Condon's stupid definition, that it must be unexplained after a technically competent investigation rather than left to be defined by the witness.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 4:02:19 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> writes:

<<

-----Original Message-----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobin@indiana.edu> Date: 06 September 2000 18:06
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>

@ The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able
>@ to head straight towards the light by watching the light
>@ through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site
>@ investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it

>@ was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd
>@ rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and
>@ easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.
>@
>@ Brad
>
>
>But even if the rotating beacon itself was not visible, couldn't the
>sweeping beam of light emitted from the beacon be seen against the
>sky? I used to use this effect to find airport beacons while on long
>distance trips, long before I could see the airport control tower itself.

Hi,

To help in this regards here is a message just sent to Updates to help elucidate similar questions there.

It may help clarify things.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

message follows...

>With regards to the protracted guesswork about what happened in Rendlesham Forest 20 years ago (and thats all any of us can do).

Here are some key things to bear in mind:

1: The forest today is very different from the forest in 1980. It changed substantially in January 1981 when large swathes of trees in the area were felled (as they were set to do - although this may have occurred rather rapidly after the discovery of the damage to the pine tree canopy by a forester). It changed massively during the hurricane 13 years ago. So making exact comments on what is visible now and then back relating them two decades is fraught with difficulty.

2: The first time I visited the forest at night was over two years after the incident. It had changed some by then (but much less than now). The fence knocked over by the men as they pursued the UFO was still damaged.

3: As of 1983 you could - beyond question - see the following:

(a) the Orford Ness lighthouse beam sweeping over the trees from the access road to the East Gate. It was clear that something was 'pulsing' inside the forest (which is how it appeared) and if you spent any time there you would

surely want to know what it was. If you were new to this place and didn't know you would be surprised. There is no way from this location in the dark you'd have a clue that you were looking towards the coast unless you were reading a map or geographically literate as many of the USAF servicemen likely were not - through no fault of their own, of course.

(b) from the area of the field the Orford Ness lighthouse beam WAS visible. It was not a dim light. It wasn't spectacular either - and I could never conceive how on its own it could generate the kind of descriptions that these witnesses are offering. But it was not a dim, distant flickering. It was a light that you would surely describe in your account in relation to the virtually adjacent UFO (according to the witness testimony). Nobody does so.

(c) to the side of the lighthouse - through the winter tree foliage at least - you could also see stationary building lights (on masts etc on the buildings on the Ness). Some of these either were blue or looked bluish - probably because of the distance. They never moved and even though on my first visit I had to ask what they were they never looked like the sort of thing you would misperceive as a landed UFO. But they were there and I know that witnesses do misperceive some odd things in curious ways during UFO encounters. So from what I saw it cannot be impossible.

(d) the Shipwash lightship was visible as you walked through the forest (maybe not all the time but I wasn't paying such close attention to it). It was clearly well to the right and a long way removed from where the UFO was reported as being. So you would quite reasonably not refer to it if you were seeing what you thought was a UFO somewhere else ahead of you. It resembled a lighthouse much more obviously than Orford Ness through the trees did. It was above ground and in an area you would instinctively recognise as being the estuary if you even had vague awareness of local geography.

Now from these circumstances as they were much closer to the time of the incident - rather than 20 years on (important and useful as these new comments are I should stress) - what can we argue?

We are in 'possibility mode' - with all this, of course.

Firstly, there is no doubt that IF the witness testimony from certain aspects of this case is basically credible these events are hard to write off as nothing but a misperception (although it's very hard to escape the conclusion that misperception does occur within this case). The close encounter descriptions by Burroughs and Penniston, the 'laser beams' etc, the object seen by several civilian witnesses (eg Gordon Levett at Sudborne who saw what was clearly not the lighthouse arrive from the north, hover at rooftop height over his garden and descend into the forest) - all of this is the kind of material that whilst not being unimpeachable is sufficient to require caution from any would-be debunker.

Yes, there may be ways round this. Yes, it's proper we search for them. No -

in my view - is it right to say this case is not yet entirely solved.
Although large parts of it are indeed heading that way.

Despite protestations on this list that I keep changing my mind - this is pretty much what I said in the IUR last year and what's in 'The UFOs that never were' - where I don't hide the major problems this case now faces - but equally argue that it has some aspects that one cannot just wish away because they do not fit the gathering scenario.

I truly don't know what really happened. Nor, of course, do any of us. It's reasonable that we argue this out and - like it or not - the lighthouse clearly did have a far more significant role in this case than seems likely.

If you study this case thoroughly it seems to me impossible to escape that honest conclusion.

There's just no way around the argument for this because these witnesses were walking right towards it and yet never referred to it when they should have done so. And Halt at least has demonstrated in his internet Q & A that despite telling me (and others) he saw BOTH lighthouse and lightship he appeared to think that the Shipwash lightship was the Orford Ness lighthouse.

Now we can argue till Farmer Higgins cows come home (sorry - Rendlesham in joke there!) about how credible this all is, but those basic questions cannot be run away from. As yet nobody has explained how or why we get around the non appearance of the lighthouse PLUS the UFO in the witness testimony.

Beyond that we have all sorts of unanswered questions.

We know there was a tendency for mist on the first night. We know sea mist does occur in this area. There's no way I guess we will ever know if local pockets did form on those nights save by looking at references in witness testimony which infer they saw the UFO riding on a curtain of mist (check out the comments of Adrian Bustinza for instance).

>

Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 00:21:08 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

> @
> @ To your point about the alleged 2-mile "lighthouse chase,"
> @ Robert's on-site investigation the other night shows that the
> @ Orfordness lighthouse beacon was NOT visible for almost all
> @ of the alleged 2 mile lighthouse chase due to low terrain
> @ elevations, that it was a physical impossibility. The
> @ witness statements claim they chased the beacon throughout the
> @ 2 miles of forest, as may be quoted in excerpts (below):
> @
> @ BURROUGHS: "We followed it for about 2 miles before we could
> @ see it was coming from a lighthouse."
> @
> @ CABANSAG: "But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our
> @ vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could
> @ determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light
> @ off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field
> @ was a direct one, straight towards the light."
> @
> @ The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able
> @ to head straight towards the light by watching the light
> @ through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site
> @ investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it
> @ was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd
> @ rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and
> @ easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.
> @
> @ Brad
>
>
> But even if the rotating beacon itself was not visible, couldn't the
> sweeping beam of light emitted from the beacon be seen against the
> sky? I used to use this effect to find airport beacons while on long
> distance trips, long before I could see the airport control tower itself.
>
> (Of course, most airports don't have beacons anymore, because
> they have more sophisticated equipment, but there is one little
> airport in southern Illinois that still operates a beacon, which flashes
> blue, green and white in sequence. You can see only one of the
> beam sweeps - the closest - at a time, from a given vantage point.
> And only on VERY clear, dry nights is the sweep not visible.)
>
As you look at the flashing beacon and walk downhill towards the point where
the beacon gets obscured by the ridge line 4 km away, there is a point where
the bright beam is not directly visible, but there is still a large

semicircular glow above the ridge line on every sweep of the beam. This is what I think Col Halt was looking at through his image intensifier Starlight scope when he said "it exploded". Unfortunately, I don't have a Starlight scope to test this out, but I note they are on sale in the US at ridiculously low prices compared to here. No doubt, if Col Halt had taken the time to look again, he would have seen the light explode over and over again, every 5 seconds. It almost looks like an explosion through binoculars.

As you walk further and get lower, then the glow above the ridge disappears quite quickly, unless you know just where to look for it through binoculars. I have not tried to quantify this.

However, note I have not done this in misty weather. It is very likely that you could see the beam illuminating mist over the ridge under the right conditions.

Maybe this gave them a clue where to go?

Robert

—
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Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 19:26:52 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <a5.acaf355.26e82cbc@aol.com>
Status: O

The witnesses saw the light shining through the trees, and now there's even a report of a beam passing through a tree seemingly unimpeded.

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 6:04:32 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

It shouldn't. I see searchlight beams all the time without a bit of cloud cover to reflect them back to the observer. There are normally enough particles in the air to do the job.

@ -----Original Message-----
@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]
@ Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2000 14:42
@ To: UFORL@listbot.com
@ Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham
@
@
@ @
@ Larry,
@
@ The witnesses said they saw the light through the trees, not
@ in the sky -- which would require cloud cover and there was
@ none apparently.
@
@ Brad
@
@
@ In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 1:08:19 PM Eastern
@ Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu> writes:
@
@ << @

@

@

@ ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I= -> <O-O-O<

@ <-88 ----

@ Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

@ Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

@ Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin

@ 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

@ Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@

@

@

@ @ -----Original Message-----

@ @ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ @ Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2000 21:37

@ @ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ @ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@ @

@ @

@ @ @ @

@ @ James,

@ @

@ @ As I just posted in response to Tim Printy, I'd prefer to see

@ @ the whole messy case resolved as IFOs. The stars on the

@ @ horizon seems a good explanation for the angular turns etc.

@ @ (scintillation effects) but Halt's later claim that one light

@ @ came overhead and shined down a beam casts this in doubt somewhat.

@ @

@ @ To your point about the alleged 2-mile "lighthouse chase,"

@ @ Robert's on-site investigation the other night shows that the

@ @ Orfordness lighthouse beacon was NOT visible for almost all

@ @ of the alleged 2 mile lighthouse chase due to low terrain

@ @ elevations, that it was a physical impossibility. The

@ @ witness statements claim they chased the beacon throughout the

@ @ 2 miles of forest, as may be quoted in excerpts (below):

@ @

@ @ BURROUGHS: "We followed it for about 2 miles before we could

@ @ see it was coming from a lighthouse."

@ @

@ @ CABANSAG: "But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our

@ @ vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could

@ @ determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light

@ @ off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field

@ @ was a direct one, straight towards the light."

@ @

@ @ The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able

@ @ to head straight towards the light by watching the light

@ @ through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site

@ @ investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it

@ @ was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd

@ @ rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and
@ @ easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.
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@ @ Brad
@
@
@ But even if the rotating beacon itself was not visible, couldn't the
@ sweeping beam of light emitted from the beacon be seen against the
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@ distance trips, long before I could see the airport control
@ tower itself.

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1453>

Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 19:35:05 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <5e.51f358.26e82eaa@aol.com>
Status: O

Hi Jenny,

Thanks again for your discourse on the ever fascinating politics of the US-UK relationship as it relates to this case.

But let's forget about Halt's report or memo.

What about Halt's TAPE? Why would he withhold mention that the laser-like beam hit the ground just 10-15 feet away from him? He had hours and hours of tape to record anything he wanted. He didn't intend to hand the tape over to MoD because of MoD's attitude. So why censor his real-time recording? Any ideas?

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 7:10:44 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> writes:

<<

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 06 September 2000 21:59
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>I recognize that Halt said he toned his written report for MoD because of MoD's attitude, but it doesn't seem to explain suppression of data on a real-time tape that Halt apparently never intended to turn over to MoD.

>

>Brad

Hi,

Well all I can say is it makes sense to me in the context of what I heard about this from both Halt and Moreland (the Brit commander who encouraged him to send the report).

It was a 'sop' really to Whitehall. Not a serious report. As such it deliberately skimmed over the case and referred to none of the hard data that made the case all the more exciting to Halt. I suspect he probably also kept out anything that might have drawn undue attention to himself personally. But that's more a guess. The other motive was what Halt told me was the case (and Moreland more or less confirmed).

I think Halt would have told all AND handed over the tape/plastercasts/photos/samples if the MoD had bitten at the bait he was dangling with the report. I don't think he intended to withhold this at all.

So I am not unduly surprised that all elements of the case beyond LITS are dumbed down in his initial report to the MoD (remember that's what Halt saw this as - a toe in the water - expecting them to come up from London to see him and ask for more). He was genuinely surprised that nobody did.

Of course, you have two options as to why he was circumspect in that initial report.

Option one is that nothing other than LITS really happened and the close encounter effects (including Halt's tale of lasers) didn't. Hence the report itself is accurate. The other parts subsequent confabulation.

I think James believes some of this. I don't, myself, for a variety of reasons. The close encounter aspect (or parts of it) emerged very early. We heard tell of them in 1981 and I heard them from Penniston in 1983. I also do believe these witnesses had a close encounter and chose to suppress it for fear of the effect on their military career. So there could (as Burroughs and Penniston both claim) have been a deliberate decision to leave out key details from the official report. Indeed Halt told me it was his idea to use the vague term 'unidentified lights' in that report - further indicating that he also wanted to be careful about saying too much in this initial report.

Option two is that there were deeper undercurrents to this case but the MoD report was (like Burroughs and Penniston claim about the witness statements on which it is based) muted on purpose until they could be sure that the MoD would take it seriously. Given their not happy experience with the British police they may reasonably have wanted to see evidence from the British authorities that they would not react in a negative or hostile way to the report before bearing all. Don't forget Halt had aspirations of promotion (as he achieved in 1983) to a base commander at Bentwaters - something he wouldn't have achieved with MoD disapproval as this was still their base leased to the Americans.

So diplomatic games were involved in this case throughout.

Elsewhere Halt has indicated similar things about the MoD report (sent over two weeks later - suggesting further it was more or less an afterthought on

Morelands request to cover the diplomatic problems created by the non jurisdiction the USAF had in the forest). He has indicated he took little care over its creation, got the dates all wrong (as we now know - and that created no end of problems in the research of this case thanks to his slopiness) and did not appear to regard this as all that important in the overall scheme of things - just a necessary paper to file.

Although to us in UFOlogy this memo is of great significance. To Halt it was a diplomatic measure that he undertook I think somewhat reluctantly and more or less for effect and to appease Moreland. In that regard its none too suprising that if he didnt even care to put the right dates on it and missed off the existence of hard evidence that would surely alert any serious intelligence agent to the greater interest of the case, that he might not be altogether forthcoming about its personally deeper significance.

Best wishes,

Jenny

-
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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 00:35:40 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Col Halt had about six men with him at the time the beam "hit the ground" practically at the feet of his group. If something like this happened to me I'd remember it. Is it the case that none of this group have ever confirmed Col Halt's account of this event? If so, why not?

Robert

> >Hi Jenny,
> >
> >Did Halt indicate why he never said anything on his live tape about the
> beam
> >hitting the ground only 5 yards (15 feet) or (in another account) 10 feet
> >away from him?
> >
> >Brad
>
>
> Hi,
>
> I assume thats explained by my comments about why he deliberately muted
his
> report and left key things out. He was testing the MoD. They failed him.
>
> But I have not literally asked your exact question, of course.
>
> Best wishes,
>
> Jenny
>

—
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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 00:53:55 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

> @ >
> @ > How do the tides enter into this?
> @
> @ The beach on Orfordness is what is called "shingle", i.e.
> @ small stones, and
> @ it drops off promptly. The shore line is essentially unaffected by the
> @ tides.
> @
> @ Robert
>
> I was referring to the effects of the tides on the position of the Sunk
> lightship.
>

I thought you might have been thinking of reflections off mud flats, etc.
Well the ship will go up and down with the tides (about 2 m?), but since it
is 20 miles away this will make a negligible difference to the angle of rays
at this distance, so it won't make any difference to what can be seen if the
object obscuring a direct view of the lightship view is nearby (e.g. sea
defences 1.5 km away). If the lightship is over the horizon of the sea, then
again there's no effect since the sea horizon goes up and down with the
tides as well!

Robert

—
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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 01:01:10 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 07 September 2000 00:20
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>Your 1983 observation (b) is contradicted by Robert McLean's observations a few nights ago and I'm not sure how to resolve it except to say you do not mention whether the Orfordness lighthouse beacon could be seen through an entire 2-mile trek through the forest and fields -- Robert says it cannot and that it's because the terrain blocks it. If I recall his report correctly, he did say the Orfordness beacon was visible from one part of the field, but not through all of it and not through the 2 miles of forest-and-field. The fact that trees were felled in Jan 1981 and by hurricane in 1987 means there were MORE trees in Dec 1980 when the sightings occurred, and would make the observation of the Orfordness beacon MORE DIFFICULT. In any case, if Robert is correct about the terrain obstacles then the trees are irrelevant anyway. And it would explain why the Orfordness lighthouse beacon was not seen at the same time as the alleged UFO -- the beacon could not have been seen at all!

Hi,

Firstly, I haven't followed the course that Halt and co did on 27/28 December, which is what's really being discussed via Robert's modern 'trek' through the forest. In the period when I first checked the forest we didn't have the Halt tape or knowledge of that night's events in order to make the sort of judgement possible today. That tape only surfaced late in 1984 and Halt didn't answer questions until the early 1990s.

So I am really discussing the events on 26 December when Burroughs, Penniston & Cabansag were walking towards the 'landing site' field from the east gate.

>

Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 01:09:06 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 07 September 2000 00:35
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>Thanks again for your discourse on the ever fascinating politics of the US-UK relationship as it relates to this case.

>

>But let's forget about Halt's report or memo.

>

>What about Halt's TAPE? Why would he withhold mention that the laser-like beam hit the ground just 10-15 feet away from him? He had hours and hours of tape to record anything he wanted. He didn't intend to hand the tape over to MoD because of MoD's attitude. So why censor his real-time recording? Any ideas?

>

>Brad

>

Hi,

Im not sure you could say he did. He says that an object is coming towards them and a beam is coming down from it towards the ground and in evident awe how unreal it all is.

I'm not sure what you could say is 'censored' out here.

Dont forget he had an on/off dictaphone and was not constantly recording. He had to press a button TO record. And there are big gaps where no recording is made.

I have heard many witnesses explain why they dont take a photo even when they have a camera. They dont think to do so because they are stunned watching the UFO. Regardless of what Halt really saw the tape makes plain he was stunned and he himself told me he was. So I dont find it that odd that he didnt start recording a live commentary during this phase of the experience.

Unless, of course, he did and that part of the tape is unreleased - although I have only circumstantial reasons to wonder about that. No real evidence.

Best wishes,

Jenny

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 20:28:16 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

In a message dated 9/6/00 1:17:56 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<< I asked him what was wrong, and he said, "They're real!! UFO's are real!!!! I saw UFO's while on duty!" I asked him to describe them and he said, "There were 3 shaped like triangles with lights on the bottom that sparkled and twinkled and it seemed like you could see colours twinkling. "I remembered his description of the lights as "twinkling" because it reminded me of Twinkies. >>

I noticed that these were star like when seen visually. If the objects were resolved to "triangles" with simple 7X50 or 10X50 binoculars, then the angular sizes were probably very small (considering they were apparent point sources with the unaided eye). Did he have the focus set correctly on the binoculars? Were the binoculars suffering from any optical problems (prisms dislodged slightly or just poor lenses)? These are some things that would tend to make stars appear slightly distorted. The twinkling and colors indicate the same effects of bright stars scintillating.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 20:40:46 EDT
Subject: Re: Rendlesham...Status: O

In a message dated 9/6/00 5:28:40 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
robert.mclean2@virgin.net writes:

<< Incidentally, Halt's statement that "the one to the south looks like it's losing a bit of altitude" seems to have been taken by some as possible proof this object was a star. This is wrong. The elevation of any celestial object due south (or due north) does not change noticeably in 30 minutes (this is the timescale on the tape), because it's either at the peak (or the trough) of it's movement across the sky. The elevation is effectively constant over 30 minutes. If you have a planisphere, you can prove this to yourself. >>

Halt's references to the south are not precise. He stated the object had moved over the base (which was to the southwest as best I can tell). The change in altitude mentioned is not significant. He originally stated it was only 10 degrees over the horizon. This is the same approximate altitude of Sirius at the time. The next mention is the star was at 5-10 degrees above the horizon 45 minutes later. This corresponds to the approximate altitude of Sirius again. If Halt's object was actually to the southwest vice south, then Sirius becomes a prime candidate for his description.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 02:16:12 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...
>Date: 06 September 2000 12:18

Jenny wrote:

>John Burroughs also told us that he was one of many people in
>the forest around this time (around 3.15 am on 27 December 1980)
>that saw these 'lasers'. He described it as moving horizontally
>as well.

Jenny,

Aside from Halt, who are the others?

>Viz: 'All of a sudden a blue light streaked out of the sky and
>went past us. It shot through the open window of our truck -
>going off into the distance. Then the light alls went out. There
>was no noise. It just went by us in a blur.'

In the 'Strange But True?' documentary, Burroughs states:

"All of a sudden, out of the distance, a blue light streaked past us. Passing the light-alls, they came on. It passed through the open window on the truck, going off into the distance, and the light-alls went out".

Not 'out of the sky', but 'out of the distance', well at least in this telling.

Surely he's referring to a 'ball' of light or something similar, not a beam, which supposedly passed through the truck's window?

As Chris Arnold - who was in the forest that second night with Burroughs and Bustinza - notes, funny how it's the same people who keep seeing 'weird lights', yet he was also there that night and saw nothing out of the ordinary, nor did anyone afterwards, certainly to his knowledge, talk about seeing 'beams of light' coming down on the base.

>He also told me about a blast of cold air that accompanied the
>light beam - suggesting it had physical structure. But in

>complete contradiction (as he recognised but did not comprehend)
>that these were seen all over the woods and some went through
>tree trunks and out the other side - which he knows to be
>absurd.

Burroughs is perhaps not the most reliable source (join the long list from that year's 81st SPS!). We do know from Chris Arnold (in more damning detail than I can say) and also from Halt, that Burroughs did 'overreact' to situations. On its own, a witness telling absurd tales should maybe be viewed with due skepticism.

>But as you can see there is evidence from the witnesses that
>these beams/lights were something different from flashlights or
>stars.

I don't see that at all.

Surely the significant evidence comes from those who were involved and refute there were ever 'beams of light' from 'star like' objects. How could they have missed that - these beams were supposedly raining down for nearly an hour and being reported all over base?

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

—
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Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2000 21:22:41 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <17.aaf86cc.26e847e1@aol.com>
Status: O

Hi Jenny,

I know he mentions beams but what is missing from the tape is:

- a. Hitting the ground
- b. Only 10-15 feet from Halt and his group

You suggest the tape may have gaps. But we need to have evidence of gaps right at the point where he mentions a beam coming towards the ground (on/off switching will leave telltale electronic signs on a tape, that was how the famous 18-1/2-minute gap in the Watergate tapes was discovered to be an actual erasure, etc.). Why stop the tape account in mid-stream?

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 8:13:10 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> writes:

<<

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 07 September 2000 00:35
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>Thanks again for your discourse on the ever fascinating politics of the US-UK relationship as it relates to this case.

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>

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I'm not sure what you could say is 'censored' out here.

Dont forget he had an on/off dictaphone and was not constantly recording. He had to press a button TO record. And there are big gaps where no recording is made.

I have heard many witnesses explain why they dont take a photo even when they have a camera. They dont think to do so because they are stunned watching the UFO. Regardless of what Halt really saw the tape makes plain he was stunned and he himself told me he was. So I dont find it that odd that he didnt start recording a live commentary during this phase of the experience.

Unless, of course, he did and that part of the tape is unreleased - although I have only circumstantial reasons to wonder about that. No real evidence.

Best wishes,

Jenny

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 02:31:18 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Brad,

No (b) is right, you can see the lighthouse inside the field, but it is a rather small area in an otherwise large field.

As Jenny says, there were a lot of trees felled shortly before 1983, in the area immediately east of the runway and east gate, so it would have been easier to see the beam sweeping over the trees at that time (actually, you'd only see scattered light from mist, dust, etc). I have not seen the glow from the beam above the trees there, but then I have not observed this in all weather conditions. But you are right there were more trees at least around the "landing site" at that time, and these were tall 60 year old trees. I aim to obtain from the Forestry Commission details of when sectors of the forest were planted and felled - they have all this info on their own maps.

One doubt I have is if the beam could be visible above the trees when the moon was 2/3 full, as on 25/6 12 80, as the moon would have illuminated any scattering mist too.

I don't understand the 3 witness statement of PB&C where they imply the lighthouse beam could be seen directly as a flashing light at East Gate. If all the trees were cut down, then you could, but since the direct line of sight is just a few meters above ground for just over 1 km through the forest, it seems it must be impossible. The Forestry Commission maps would settle this issue.

Robert

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 12:20 AM
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

> >

> Hi Jenny,

>

> Your 1983 observation (b) is contradicted by Robert McLean's observations a few nights ago and I'm not sure how to resolve it except to say you do not mention whether the Orfordness lighthouse beacon could be seen through an entire 2-mile trek through the forest and fields -- Robert says it cannot and that it's because the terrain blocks it. If I recall his report correctly, he did say the Orfordness beacon was visible from one part of the field, but not through all of it and not through the 2 miles of

forest-and-field. The fact that trees were felled in Jan 1981 and by hurricane in 1987 means there were MORE trees in Dec 1980 when the sightings occurred, and would make the observation of the Orfordness beacon MORE DIFFICULT. In any case, if Robert is correct about the terrain obstacles then the trees are irrelevant anyway. And it would explain why the Orfordness lighthouse beacon was not seen at the same time as the alleged UFO -- the beacon could not have been seen at all!

> 1.

>

> This might well be one of those unusual cases where UFO witnesses' IFO identifications were incorrect and that the claimed IFO (in this case the Orfordness lighthouse beacon) was in fact a UFO. This highlights the importance of Hynek's definition of a UFO vis-a-vis Condon's stupid definition, that it must be unexplained after a technically competent investigation rather than left to be defined by the witness.

>

> Brad

>

>

> In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 4:02:19 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com> writes:

>

> <<< >

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Robinson, Larry <lrobin@indiana.edu>

> To: 'UFO Research List' <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Date: 06 September 2000 18:06

> Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>

>

> >>> >

> >

> @ The last sentence by Cabansag quoted suggests they were able

> >@ to head straight towards the light by watching the light

> >@ through the entire forest and field. Robert's on site

> >@ investigation shows this was a physical impossibility if it

> >@ was supposedly the Orfordness lighthouse beacon. Again, I'd

> >@ rather that this aspect of the case would be simply and

> >@ easily explained by the Orfordness lighthouse.

> >@

> >@ Brad

> >

> >

> >But even if the rotating beacon itself was not visible, couldn't the

> >sweeping beam of light emitted from the beacon be seen against the

> >sky? I used to use this effect to find airport beacons while on long

> >distance trips, long before I could see the airport control tower itself.

>

>

>

> Hi,

>

> To help in this regards here is a message just sent to Updates to help
> elucidate similar questions there.

>

> It may help clarify things.

>

> Best wishes,

>

> Jenny Randles

>

> message follows...

>

>

> >With regards to the protracted guesswork about what happened in
Rendlesham

> Forest 20 years ago (and thats all any of us can do).

>

> Here are some key things to bear in mind:

>

> 1: The forest today is very different from the forest in 1980. It changed
> substantially in January 1981 when large swathes of trees in the area were
> felled (as they were set to do - although this may have occurred rather
> rapidly after the discovery of the damage to the pine tree canopy by a
> forester). It changed massively during the hurricane 13 years ago. So
making

> exact comments on what is visible now and then back relating them two
> decades is fraught with difficulty.

>

> 2: The first time I visited the forest at night was over two years after
> the incident. It had changed some by then (but much less than now). The
> fence knocked over by the men as they pursued the UFO was still damaged.

>

> 3: As of 1983 you could - beyond question - see the following:

>

> (a) the Orford Ness lighthouse beam sweeping over the trees from the
access

> road to the East Gate. It was clear that something was 'pulsing' inside
the

> forest (which is how it appeared) and if you spent any time there you
would

> surely want to know what it was. If you were new to this place and didnt
> know you would be surprised. There is no way from this location in the
dark

> you'd have a clue that you were looking towards the coast unless you were
> reading a map or geographically literate as many of the USAF servicemen
> likely were not - through no fault of their own, of course.

>

> (b) from the area of the field the Orford Ness lighthouse beam WAS

visible.

- > It was not a dim light. It wasn't spectacular either - and I could never
- > conceive how on its own it could generate the kind of descriptions that
- > these witnesses are offering. But it was not a dim, distant flickering.

It

- > was a light that you would surely describe in your account in relation to
- > the virtually adjacent UFO (according to the witness testimony). Nobody
- > does so.

>

- > (c) to the side of the lighthouse - through the winter tree foliage at
 - > least - you could also see stationary building lights (on masts etc on the
 - > buildings on the Ness). Some of these either were blue or looked bluish -
 - > probably because of the distance. They never moved and even though on my
 - > first visit I had to ask what they were they never looked like the sort of
 - > thing you would misperceive as a landed UFO. But they were there and I
- know

- > that witnesses do misperceive some odd things in curious ways during UFO
- > encounters. So from what I saw it cannot be impossible.

>

- > (d) the Shipwash lightship was visible as you walked through the forest
 - > (maybe not all the time but I wasn't paying such close attention to it). It
 - > was clearly well to the right and a long way removed from where the UFO
- was

- > reported as being. So you would quite reasonably not refer to it if you
- were

- > seeing what you thought was a UFO somewhere else ahead of you. It
- resembled

- > a lighthouse much more obviously than Orford Ness through the trees did.

It

- > was above ground and in an area you would instinctively recognise as being
- > the estuary if you even had vague awareness of local geography.

>

- > Now from these circumstances as they were much closer to the time of the
- > incident - rather than 20 years on (important and useful as these new
- > comments are I should stress) - what can we argue?

>

- > We are in 'possibility mode' - with all this, of course.

>

- > Firstly, there is no doubt that IF the witness testimony from certain
 - > aspects of this case is basically credible these events are hard to write
 - > off as nothing but a misperception (although it's very hard to escape the
 - > conclusion that misperception does occur within this case). The close
 - > encounter descriptions by Burroughs and Penniston, the 'laser beams' etc,
 - > the object seen by several civilian witnesses (eg Gordon Levett at
- Sudborne

- > who saw what was clearly not the lighthouse arrive from the north, hover
- at

- > rooftop height over his garden and descend into the forest) - all of this
- is

- > the kind of material that whilst not being unimpeachable is sufficient to

- > require caution from any would be debunker.
- >
- > Yes, there may be ways round this. Yes, its proper we search for them.
- No -
- > in my view - is it right to say this case is not yet entirely solved.
- > Although large parts of it are indeed heading that way.
- >
- > Despite protestations on this list that I keep changing my mind - this is
- > pretty much what I said in the IUR last year and whats in 'The UFOs that
- > never were' - where I dont hide the major problems this case now faces -
- but
- > equally argue that it has some aspects that one cannot just wish away
- > because they do not fit the gathering scenario.
- >
- > I truly dont know what really happened. Nor, of course, do any of us. Its
- > reasonable that we argue this out and - like it or not - the lighthouse
- > clearly did have a far more significant role in this case than seems
- likely.
- >
- > If you study this case thoroughly it seems to me impossible to escape that
- > honest conclusion.
- >
- > Theres just no way around the argument for this because these witnesses
- were
- > walking right towards it and yet never refered to it when they should have
- > done so. And Halt at least has demonstrated in his internet Q & A that
- > despite telling me (and others) he saw BOTH lighthouse and lightship he
- > appeared to think that the Shipwash lightship was the Orford Ness
- > lighthouse.
- >
- > Now we can argue till Farmer Higgins cows come home (sorry - Rendlesham
- in
- > joke there!) about how credible this all is, but those basic questions
- > cannot be run away from. As yet nobody has explained how or why we get
- > around the non appearance of the lighthouse PLUS the UFO in the witness
- > testimony.
- >
- > Beyond that we have all sorts of unanswered questions.
- >
- > We know there was a tendancy for mist on the first night. We know sea mist
- > does occur in this area. Theres no way I guess we will ever know if local
- > pockets did form on those nights save by looking at references in witness
- > testimony which infer they saw the UFO riding on a curtain of mist (check
- > out the comments of Adrian Bustinza for instance).
- >
- >

Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 11:06:29 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 07 September 2000 02:41
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

>>

>Hi Jenny,

>

>I know he mentions beams but what is missing from the tape is:

>

>a. Hitting the ground

>b. Only 10-15 feet from Halt and his group

>

>You suggest the tape may have gaps. But we need to have evidence of gaps right at the point where he mentions a beam coming towards the ground (on/off switching will leave telltale electronic signs on a tape, that was how the famous 18-1/2-minute gap in the Watergate tapes was discovered to be an actual erasure, etc.). Why stop the tape account in mid-stream?

>

>Brad

>

Hi,

The tape has gaps right throughout. Thats how it was recorded.

It was a dictaphone and do had to be switched ON to record, which Halt did only sporadically. So there are various places (especially around the point of these alleged beams) where Halt gives a time check and seconds later another one 15 minutes later, or something like that.

So clearly there are large parts of the experience not being recorded.

Also the tape itself that was released isnt the original but a copy made at some later point. There are parts on it where extraneous sounds intrude as a consequence of the rerecord.

I'm not trying to defend Halt, or Burroughs, or anyone. Only telling you what they told me.

As for Halt having cut parts out of the tape before its release, I dont have any real reason to suppose he did other than that three people who heard the tape in 1983 (when Halt played it to them) told us of things they claim to have heard on there that are not on the version released in 1984.

Now there are various explanations possible for that. Not all involve Halt misleading us, of course. So far as I am aware Halt has always argued the tape is complete - ie all that he recorded.

All I am saying is that the argument that the beam at his feet claim could not be true because it isn't on the tape is flawed, simply because of the way the tape was recorded.

Halt has the machine keyed open as he describes the object coming and the beam coming down towards the ground. His voice at this point is clearly the most shocked on any part of the tape. He keys off. Next time he keys back on again to record another comment it seems to be some time later.

Now during the time when he isn't recording anything could have happened - ranging from nothing at all to exactly what Halt says did happen. Just because it's not on the tape is not relevant. It's highly unlikely I would think that if Halt is being honest here and a laser beam was being fired at his feet he'd be concerned about keeping the dictaphone pressed to record this event. I doubt I would!

As for Burroughs and the beam / light comment. All I can say James is that often we asked the same question several times and the one screened on TV was the version in which a witness said what was required by the producer. That often didn't mean the most interesting thing, or the one with the most meaning for the case, but the one where he spoke without pausing or that plugged a precise time gap needed to fill a segment of the edited programme.

In these comments there are often three or four versions of answers to the questions given by all the witnesses who don't respond by rote and say the same thing on each occasion. I have found these little differences can often provide useful clues.

As to whether the thing was a light or a beam, we'd have to ask Burroughs to clear this up. As to whether it was at the same time as Halt was speaking of what he saw. I don't know that either as the chronology of much of this is still confused. As to whether anybody else saw the 'lasers' strike the ground as Halt claims, again I don't know of any. But the witnesses who were with Halt (such as Englund) have not been amongst those giving interviews, so it's a question we don't have sufficient data yet to answer.

We really should hold off judgement of whether Halt is a liar until we see his comments clearly contradicted by the half a dozen or so people who were with him at that time.

The fact that nobody on base seems to have seen them (or more properly yet reported doing so) is evidence to be taken into account.

The testimony of Sarah Richardson - a civilian witness who saw much of the events at the time of Halt's trek on that second night - also needs to be

borne in mind. She doesn't refer to seeing lasers, but she clearly did see lights that night she had never seen before or since. And that's surely important as her bedroom overlooked the forest and so saw lights that were common to the area and she recognised many things like helicopters and flashlights from use during other occasions.

Here's what she saw around this time (ie between 1 and 3 am that night)

'Three bands of light appeared over the woods to the side of the runway. They were star like and they were bright, coloured red, blue and yellow. One was in the north, two were in the south. At the time I thought that someone was having a party and these were fireworks. It was cold and clear and there were lots of stars in the sky and a constellation (sic) that had been pointed out to me - Sirius. These lights were different. They were low.'

After three am she describes how these lights shifted colour through blue and green and yellow, had a metallic appearance, seemed solid and 'shot straight off' and disappeared suddenly.

This is not, of course, Hal's lasers but it's the closest civilian witness testimony we obtained to match the events. And clearly someone familiar with the forest is hearing saying they saw unusual phenomena that night and phenomena that have some similarity with what Halt describes.

Gerry Harris, the garage owner, saw things too that night. But he seems to have been observing earlier than 3 am as close as we can define. But he saw three distinct lights moving up and down and round in circles. Then 'all of a sudden one of them went down behind trees. Then, after a few minutes, it went up again like a bat out of hell - just like a rocket. Then it was all just gone like that...'

He saw these things for about 45 minutes and they were unlike the many aircraft he was familiar with at the time in connection with the base.

These are two long term residents of the edge of the forest whose testimony is valuable in their own way that something odd was going on.

It has occurred to me - and I do suggest this in 'The UFOs that Never Were' - that maybe some of these lights are created by the light all spotlights. After all when Harris and Richardson are looking into the forest Halt and co are in there using these. If they are pointed skyward they would perhaps create the sort of effects being described, to some extent.

And - it seems unlikely to me that Halt and co dragged these light alls with them across the fields. So presumably they left them at the landing site. Were they still on? As they looked back towards the base did they see spotlight beams going vertically up (possibly a light all seeking to scan the sky by whoever was with it?) and assume it was a beam coming DOWN from the sky towards the ground?

Its just a thought, that again no doubt the full facts (if we ever get them)
can help unravel or confirm.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

Of course, its perfectly possible these beams have a natural explanation.
Several optyi

—
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Date: Thu, 07 Sep 2000 14:58:58 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

The supposed landing site... was it in a 'clearing' before the farmer's field or in the field itself.

Having reviewed all of the evidence, it's confirmed that the landing site was in a clearing which led up to the fence separating it from the farmer's field.

It seems the 'landing marks' - which Jenny notes the local forester believed to be rabbit scrapings because they had rabbit droppings in them - were in this same clearing, as confirmed by Halt in one of Salley Rayl's invaluable interviews:

"I took half a dozen of the men and headed into the woods on foot to a clearing where the initial incident had supposedly taken place. We found three distinct indentations in the ground equidistant apart and pressed well into the sandy soil. They were supposedly caused by the object seen two nights before, but I didn't see anything sitting there that night. Neither did anybody else there.

Inside the triangular area formed by the indentations, one of the men got slightly higher readings on the Geiger counter than he did outside. He photographed the area, and I took a soil sample. Meanwhile, I recorded this activity on my microcassette recorder.

We knew the Orford Ness lighthouse beacon beamed from the southeast. All of a sudden, directly to the east, we saw an unusual red, sun-like light-oval shaped, glowing, with a black center-10 to 15 feet off the ground, moving through the trees. Beyond the clearing was barbed wire fence, farmer's field, house, and barn. The animals were making a lot of noise".

This is important, indeed fundamental, in helping to make sense of what happened that first night - the incident which Halt was now effectively investigating.

Incidentally, if this isn't appreciated, Halt gives the precise location of where the 'beam' was first seen:

"We've crossed the farmer's field past his house and across the road, stumbled through a small stream and went out into a large

plowed field. Somebody noticed several objects in the sky to the north - three objects clearly visible with multiple-colored lights on them. The objects appeared elliptical and then they turned full round, which I thought was quite interesting. All three doing that. They were stationary for awhile and then they started to move at high speed in sharp angular patterns as though they were doing a grid search. About that same time, somebody noticed the south, a similar object, it was round - did not change shape - and at one point it appeared to come toward us at a very high speed. It stopped overhead and sent down a small pencil-like beam, sort of like a laser beam".

Back to that first night and later tales of a supposed close encounter - in stark contrast with what was documented in those early written statements.

Any such incident must have taken place in this location, because that's where the 'landing marks' had been identified. And indeed, in Penniston's later story of his 20-25 minute examination of our purported craft, when he touched it, documented what it looked like, drew pictures of it, copied with incredible accuracy its 'strange symbols - all in the dark of night - the obliging craft was on the ground in this same spot. He claims:

"Our radios -- the standard Motorola type -- were experiencing a dampening effect common with atmospheric conditions. Basically they were breaking up and I was not able to send or recover full transmissions. At that point, I decided to station Airman Cabansag there as a radio link, so he stayed by the Jeep to serve as a communications relay. Airman Burroughs and I then headed on foot toward the tree line, approximately 50 meters away, beyond which was a clearing -- which is where the activity, the lights were coming from."

As we now know, it was in truth Master-Sergeant Chandler who, having met up with the three-man patrol, remained back at their jeep and Cabansag did participate further in adventures.

Anyway, this is the confirmed 'landing site', the scene where a 'close encounter' allegedly took place with a small, unidentified craft.

However, in his written testimony Burroughs states:

"...as we were coming into the trees there were strange noises, like a woman was screaming. Also the woods lit up and you could hear the farm animals making a lot of noise and there was a lot of movement in the woods. All three of us hit the ground and whatever it was started moving back towards the open field and

after a min or 2 we got up and moved into the open field.

We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open field and you could see the lights down by a farmers house. We climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue lights and they just disappeared. Once we reached the farmer's house we could see a beacon going around so we went towards it. We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was coming from a lighthouse".

Therefore, any 'craft' seen in this clearing was in no time perceived to be heading towards the farmer's field. The three-man patrol 'ate dirt' - note that Burroughs says "all three", so Cabansag must have been there - stayed on the ground in terror for a minute or two and then pursued this enigmatic light source into our farmer's field.

So when did the 20-25 minute 'close encounter' take place?

Answer: it never happened.

We know that, not only because Burroughs explains how they quickly followed the light source out of this clearing and into the open field, we also have Penniston's original statement:

"...we proceeded off base past east gate, down an old logging road. Left vehicle proceeded on foot. Burroughs and I were approximately 15-20 meters apart and proceeding on a true east direction from the logging road. The area in front of us was lighting up a 30 meter area. When we got within a 50 meter distance. The object was producing red and blue light. The blue light was steady and projecting under the object. It was lighting up the area directly under extending a meter or two out.

At this point of positive identification I relayed to CSC [Central Security Control - James], SSgt Coffey. Positive sighting of object...colour of lights and that it was definitely mechanical in nature".

This is the point when an object was seen in the clearing and we also have Penniston's original sketches - vastly different from those drawings he's recently produced as claimed originals - which depict lights as viewed from distance in the woods (note also that 'glow' which surrounds them):

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn5.gif>

and then close up:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn6.gif>

This 'close up' was in truth the nearest Penniston ever got to determining the source and he confirms it in his original, written statement, adding:

"At this point of positive identification I relayed to CSC, SSgt Coffey. Positive sighting of object...colour of lights and that it was definitely mechanical in nature. This is the closest point that I was near the object at any point".

What happened next?

Penniston, agreeing with Burroughs, recalls, "We then proceeded after it. It moved in a zig-zagging manner back through the woods then lost sight of it".

Did the source of these lights actually ever move at all, or was this was an illusions caused by a misperception of how far away the lights were and how they seemed to moving as the patrol weaved through the forest trees.

In Chandler's statement, he writes:

"I departed RAF Bentwaters through Butley gate for RAF Woodbridge. When I arrived, SSgt Penniston, A1C Burroughs and Amn Cabansag had entered the wooded area just beyond the clearing at the access road. We set up a radio relay between SSgt Penniston, myself and CSC. On one occasion, Penniston relayed that he was close enough to the object to determine that it was definitely a mechanical object. He stated he was within approximately 50 meters. He also stated that there was lots of noises in the area which seemed to be animals running around".

Again, this is reasonably consistent. Penniston thought he could make-out a mechanical object at approximately 50 meters [54 yds, or 164 ft) distance.

* It's essential to recognise that Chandler confirms Penniston made this determination from so far away. *

Chandler continues:

"Each time Penniston gave me the indication that he was about to reach the area where the lights were, he would give an extended estimated location. He eventually arrived at a "beacon light", however, he stated that this was not the light or lights he had originally observed. He was instructed to return".

It's a simple story.

When they went in search of the lights, at first believed to be from an object in the clearing, they found these lights were actually further away - according to Burroughs, near a 'farmhouse' (Victor Boast's house) at the end of the open field.

Stationed back at Central Security Control, Fred Buran, the on duty Flight Chief, was not only monitoring communications, he was directing operations. He recalled, "SSgt Penniston reported getting near the 'object' and then all of a sudden said they had gone past it and were looking at a marker beacon that was in the same general direction as the other lights".

Same story - at no time later did anyone report they had definitely identified what appeared to be a landed 'craft', which should obviously have been their first duty given palpable security concerns.

No, they ended up chasing rainbows, over the fence, into the farmers open field and beyond, in search of the light..

That's the _TRUE_ story of events.

Unfortunately, Penniston subsequently claimed an elaborate 'close encounter' did take place, however, that's easily refuted with facts.

Penniston's current tale is how Burroughs and himself (he's airbrushed Cabansag out of these events entirely) were stunned by their lengthy experience with a craft which then zoomed off into space, after which Penniston, claiming they had long since lost contact with base ("They had had negative contact with us for almost three hours"), ordered them all to return.

In truth, it was after they reported how their hunt for the source had merely turned up a lighthouse, that Buran ordered them to return. It's a fact confirmed in those original, written testimonies.

It's also confirmed therein that even after the point where we're now led to believe there was a 20-25 minute 'close encounter', that CSC were still concerned about a possible aircraft crash. As Cabansag wrote:

"After we had passed through the forest, we thought it had to be an aircraft accident. So did CSC as well. But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only a

beacon light off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards the light".

If our patrol "ran" for some of the time during that two mile investigation, this would seem to confirm they were - at the time - more concerned about an air crash than fleeing from pursuing aliens.

Buran states, "They continued to look further, to no avail. At approximately 0354 hours, I terminated the investigation and ordered all units back to their normal duties".

Penniston ended his early, written account by saying:

"This is the closest point that I was near the object at any point. We then proceeded after it. It moved in a zig-zagging manner back through the woods then lost sight of it. On the way back we encountered a blue streaking light to left lasting only a few seconds. After a 45 min walk arrived at our vehicle".

If that's correct and as we know the patrol left east gate at around 0300, the entire incident lasted less than an hour. If it took Penniston 45 minutes before he arrived back at the jeep, that would equate and still allow a few minutes for a return to east gate itself. Give or take a few minutes, it seems that some 55 minutes after they set off, the patrol were at the furthest point and ordered to return, It took much the same time for them to do so.

How then could Penniston have spent nearly half an hour of that time inspecting a 'craft'.

Answer: he couldn't.

It never happened - can't possibly have within the known timeframe - and is contrary to all documented evidence, including Penniston's own.

There are other reasons which evidence that Penniston has not only invented a more 'exciting' version', especially one that doesn't have him chasing lighthouses, he's also fabricated evidence in terms of the sketches now produced and claimed to have originated from his notebook at the time. That's also easy to demonstrate.

Anyway, it's no different to the popularised case mythology which is promoted by 'ufology' as such. This is primarily for information and my own clarification that this clearing was the purported landing site.

The shocking truth about Britain's 'Roswell' will of course shortly be publicised at the UK's most prominent annual 'UFO' conference, where Larry Warren has been invited by 'UFO Magazine' to be a main speaker at this erm... feast of compelling, scientifically founded, evidence of ET contact.

Hear about the alien spaceship landing and diabolical cover-up which never happened, as told by the witness who was never even there!

Ufology personified.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 12:20:15 EDT

Subject: More on Exploding Orfordness Re: RendleshamStatus:

James,

What color was/is the Orfordness beacon? You quote Col Halt telling Rayl that he saw a "red, sun-like light-oval shaped, glowing, with a black center-10 to 15 feet off the ground, moving through the trees."

Your other quotes support the disconnect we have with UFO skeptic Robert McLean's recent finding that terrain elevations make it a physical impossibility for the Penniston group (or Halt's group) having chased the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through 2 miles of forest and fields.

Back at the vehicle Chandler was in constant radio contact with Penniston's group and as you quote him it is obvious that the group had the purported lighthouse light in constant sight for the 2 mile trek -- an impossibility for the Orfordness lighthouse beacon according to McLean. You quote Chandler saying:

"Each time Penniston gave me the indication that he was about to reach the area where the lights were, he would give an extended estimated location. He eventually arrived at a "beacon light", however, he stated that this was not the light or lights he had originally observed. He was instructed to return".

By the way, I don't believe Penniston's later wild stories, not for a moment, but I don't agree with you that 50 m or 164 feet is "far away." Moreover your logic about the duration of Penniston's close encounter is totally flawed:

If Penniston's close encounter plus the run-walk to the easternmost point of their trek took about 54 minutes but the "walk" -- no running -- took 45 minutes, then it is painfully obvious that Penniston had time from this chronology to have a 20-minute close encounter plus 34 minutes of running-walking. In fact, running speed is usually more than twice walking speed so the 45 minutes walking back could have taken 22 minutes running out, allowing for 30+ minutes for the close encounter.

Brad

In a message dated 9/7/00 7:04:42 AM, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<<

The supposed landing site... was it in a 'clearing' before the farmer's field or in the field itself.

Having reviewed all of the evidence, it's confirmed that the landing site was in a clearing which led up to the fence

separating it from the farmer's field.

It seems the 'landing marks' - which Jenny notes the local forester believed to be rabbit scrapings because they had rabbit droppings in them - were in this same clearing, as confirmed by Halt in one of Salley Rayl's invaluable interviews:

"I took half a dozen of the men and headed into the woods on foot to a clearing where the initial incident had supposedly taken place. We found three distinct indentations in the ground equidistant apart and pressed well into the sandy soil. They were supposedly caused by the object seen two nights before, but I didn't see anything sitting there that night. Neither did anybody else there.

Inside the triangular area formed by the indentations, one of the men got slightly higher readings on the Geiger counter than he did outside. He photographed the area, and I took a soil sample. Meanwhile, I recorded this activity on my microcassette recorder.

We knew the Orford Ness lighthouse beacon beamed from the southeast. All of a sudden, directly to the east, we saw an unusual red, sun-like light-oval shaped, glowing, with a black center-10 to 15 feet off the ground, moving through the trees. Beyond the clearing was barbed wire fence, farmer's field, house, and barn. The animals were making a lot of noise".

This is important, indeed fundamental, in helping to make sense of what happened that first night - the incident which Halt was now effectively investigating.

Incidentally, if this isn't appreciated, Halt gives the precise location of where the 'beam' was first seen:

"We've crossed the farmer's field past his house and across the road, stumbled through a small stream and went out into a large plowed field. Somebody noticed several objects in the sky to the north - three objects clearly visible with multiple-colored lights on them. The objects appeared elliptical and then they turned full round, which I thought was quite interesting. All three doing that. They were stationary for awhile and then they started to move at high speed in sharp angular patterns as though they were doing a grid search. About that same time, somebody noticed the south, a similar object, it was round - did not change shape - and at one point it appeared to come toward us at a very high speed. It stopped overhead and sent down a small pencil-like beam, sort of like a laser beam".

Back to that first night and later tales of a supposed close

encounter - in stark contrast with what was documented in those early written statements.

Any such incident must have taken place in this location, because that's where the 'landing marks' had been identified. And indeed, in Penniston's later story of his 20-25 minute examination of our purported craft, when he touched it, documented what it looked like, drew pictures of it, copied with incredible accuracy its 'strange symbols - all in the dark of night - the obliging craft was on the ground in this same spot. He claims:

"Our radios -- the standard Motorola type -- were experiencing a dampening effect common with atmospheric conditions. Basically they were breaking up and I was not able to send or recover full transmissions. At that point, I decided to station Airman Cabansag there as a radio link, so he stayed by the Jeep to serve as a communications relay. Airman Burroughs and I then headed on foot toward the tree line, approximately 50 meters away, beyond which was a clearing -- which is where the activity, the lights were coming from."

As we now know, it was in truth Master-Sergeant Chandler who, having met up with the three-man patrol, remained back at their jeep and Cabansag did participate further in adventures.

Anyway, this is the confirmed 'landing site', the scene where a 'close encounter' allegedly took place with a small, unidentified craft.

However, in his written testimony Burroughs states:

"...as we were coming into the trees there were strange noises, like a woman was screaming. Also the woods lit up and you could hear the farm animals making a lot of noise and there was a lot of movement in the woods. All three of us hit the ground and whatever it was started moving back towards the open field and after a min or 2 we got up and moved into the open field.

We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open field and you could see the lights down by a farmers house. We climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue lights and they just disappeared. Once we reached the farmer's house we could see a beacon going around so we went towards it. We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was coming from a lighthouse".

Therefore, any 'craft' seen in this clearing was in no time perceived to be heading towards the farmer's field. The three-man patrol 'ate dirt' - note that Burroughs says "all three", so Cabansag must have been there - stayed on the ground in terror

for a minute or two and then pursued this enigmatic light source into our farmer's field.

So when did the 20-25 minute 'close encounter' take place?

Answer: it never happened.

We know that, not only because Burroughs explains how they quickly followed the light source out of this clearing and into the open field, we also have Penniston's original statement:

"...we proceeded off base past east gate, down an old logging road. Left vehicle proceeded on foot. Burroughs and I were approximately 15-20 meters apart and proceeding on a true east direction from the logging road. The area in front of us was lighting up a 30 meter area. When we got within a 50 meter distance. The object was producing red and blue light. The blue light was steady and projecting under the object. It was lighting up the area directly under extending a meter or two out.

At this point of positive identification I relayed to CSC [Central Security Control - James], SSgt Coffey. Positive sighting of object...colour of lights and that it was definitely mechanical in nature".

This is the point when an object was seen in the clearing and we also have Penniston's original sketches - vastly different from those drawings he's recently produced as claimed originals - which depict lights as viewed from distance in the woods (note also that 'glow' which surrounds them):

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn5.gif>

and then close up:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn6.gif>

This 'close up' was in truth the nearest Penniston ever got to determining the source and he confirms it in his original, written statement, adding:

"At this point of positive identification I relayed to CSC, SSgt Coffey. Positive sighting of object...colour of lights and that it was definitely mechanical in nature. This is the closest point that I was near the object at any point".

What happened next?

Penniston, agreeing with Burroughs, recalls, "We then proceeded

after it. It moved in a zig-zagging manner back through the woods then lost sight of it".

Did the source of these lights actually ever move at all, or was this was an illusions caused by a misperception of how far away the lights were and how they seemed to moving as the patrol weaved through the forest trees.

In Chandler's statement, he writes:

"I departed RAF Bentwaters through Butley gate for RAF Woodbridge. When I arrived, SSgt Penniston, A1C Burroughs and Amn Cabansag had entered the wooded area just beyond the clearing at the access road. We set up a radio relay between SSgt Penniston, myself and CSC. On one occasion, Penniston relayed that he was close enough to the object to determine that it was definitely a mechanical object. He stated he was within approximately 50 meters. He also stated that there was lots of noises in the area which seemed to be animals running around".

Again, this is reasonably consistent. Penniston thought he could make-out a mechanical object at approximately 50 meters [54 yds, or 164 ft) distance.

* It's essential to recognise that Chandler confirms Penniston made this determination from so far away. *

Chandler continues:

"Each time Penniston gave me the indication that he was about to reach the area where the lights were, he would give an extended estimated location. He eventually arrived at a "beacon light", however, he stated that this was not the light or lights he had originally observed. He was instructed to return".

It's a simple story.

When they went in search of the lights, at first believed to be from an object in the clearing, they found these lights were actually further away - according to Burroughs, near a 'farmhouse' (Victor Boast's house) at the end of the open field.

Stationed back at Central Security Control, Fred Buran, the on duty Flight Chief, was not only monitoring communications, he was directing operations. He recalled, "SSgt Penniston reported getting near the 'object' and then all of a sudden said they had gone past it and were looking at a marker beacon that was in the same general direction as the other lights".

Same story - at no time later did anyone report they had definitely identified what appeared to be a landed 'craft', which should obviously have been their first duty given palpable security concerns.

No, they ended up chasing rainbows, over the fence, into the farmers open field and beyond, in search of the light..

That's the _TRUE_ story of events.

Unfortunately, Penniston subsequently claimed an elaborate 'close encounter' did take place, however, that's easily refuted with facts.

Penniston's current tale is how Burroughs and himself (he's airbrushed Cabansag out of these events entirely) were stunned by their lengthy experience with a craft which then zoomed off into space, after which Penniston, claiming they had long since lost contact with base ("They had had negative contact with us for almost three hours"), ordered them all to return.

In truth, it was after they reported how their hunt for the source had merely turned up a lighthouse, that Buran ordered them to return. It's a fact confirmed in those original, written testimonies.

It's also confirmed therein that even after the point where we're now led to believe there was a 20-25 minute 'close encounter', that CSC were still concerned about a possible aircraft crash. As Cabansag wrote:

"After we had passed through the forest, we thought it had to be an aircraft accident. So did CSC as well. But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards the light".

If our patrol "ran" for some of the time during that two mile investigation, this would seem to confirm they were - at the time - more concerned about an air crash than fleeing from pursuing aliens.

Buran states, "They continued to look further, to no avail. At approximately 0354 hours, I terminated the investigation and ordered all units back to their normal duties".

Penniston ended his early, written account by saying:

"This is the closest point that I was near the object at any point. We then proceeded after it. It moved in a zig-zagging manner back through the woods then lost sight of it. On the way back we encountered a blue streaking light to left lasting only a few seconds. After a 45 min walk arrived at our vehicle".

If that's correct and as we know the patrol left east gate at around 0300, the entire incident lasted less than an hour. If it took Penniston 45 minutes before he arrived back at the jeep, that would equate and still allow a few minutes for a return to east gate itself. Give or take a few minutes, it seems that some 55 minutes after they set off, the patrol were at the furthest point and ordered to return, It took much the same time for them to do so.

How then could Penniston have spent nearly half an hour of that time inspecting a 'craft'.

Answer: he couldn't.

It never happened - can't possibly have within the known timeframe - and is contrary to all documented evidence, including Penniston's own.

There are other reasons which evidence that Penniston has not only invented a more 'exciting' version', especially one that doesn't have him chasing lighthouses, he's also fabricated evidence in terms of the sketches now produced and claimed to have originated from his notebook at the time. That's also easy to demonstrate.

Anyway, it's no different to the popularised case mythology which is promoted by 'ufology' as such. This is primarily for information and my own clarification that this clearing was the purported landing site.

The shocking truth about Britain's 'Roswell' will of course shortly be publicised at the UK's most prominent annual 'UFO' conference, where Larry Warren has been invited by 'UFO Magazine' to be a main speaker at this erm... feast of compelling, scientifically founded, evidence of ET contact.

Hear about the alien spaceship landing and diabolical cover-up which never happened, as told by the witness who was never even there!

Ufology personified.

James Easton.

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id 8A68C1F039; Thu, 7 Sep 2000 14:58:58 +0100 (BST)
Message-ID: <968335138.39b79f22751dc@rascal.ums.easynet.net>
Date: Thu, 07 Sep 2000 14:58:58 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 13:09:22 -0500

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Status:

Remember, the leaves were down.

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Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

@ Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2000 20:31

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@

@ I don't understand the 3 witness statement of PB&C where imply the

@ lighthouse beam could be seen directly as a flashing light at

@ East Gate. If

@ all the trees were cut down, then you could, but since the

@ direct line of

@ sight is just a few meters above ground for just over 1 km through the

@ forest, it seems it must be impossible. The Forestry

@ Commission maps would

@ settle this issue.

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@ Robert

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 13:17:43 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

These descriptions remind me of fire balloon descriptions.

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1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 05:06

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@ The testimony of Sarah Richardson - a civilian witness who

@ saw much of the

@ events at the time of Halt's trek on that second night - also

@ needs to be

@ borne in mind. She doesn't refer to seeing lasers, but she

@ clearly did see

@ lights that night she had never seen before or since. And that's surely

@ important as her bedroom overlooked the forest and so saw

@ lights that were

@ common to the area and she recognised many things like helicopters and

@ flashlights from use during other occasions.

@

@ Hers what she saw around this time (ie between 1 and 3 am that night)

@

@ 'Three bands of light appeared over the woods to the side of

@ the runway.

@ They were star like and they were bright, coloured red, blue

@ and yellow. One

@ was in the north, two were in the south. At the time I

@ thought that someone

@ was having a party and these were fireworks. It was cold and

@ clear and there

@ were lots of stars in the sky and a constellation (sic) that had been

@ pointed out to me - Sirius. These lights were different. They

@ were low.'

@

@ After three am she describes how these lights shifted colour

@ through blue
@ and green and yellow, had a metallic appearance, seemed solid
@ and 'shot
@ straight off' and disappeared suddenly.
@
@ This is not, of course, Halts lasers but its the closest
@ civiliam witness
@ testimony we obtained to match the events. And clearly
@ someone familiar with
@ the forest is hearing saying they saw unusual phenomena that night and
@ phenomena that have some similarity with what Halt describes.
@
@ Gerry Harris, the garage owner, saw things too that night.
@ But he seems to
@ have been observing earlier than 3 am as close as we can
@ define. But he saw
@ three distinct lights moving up and down and round in
@ circles. Then 'all of
@ a sudden one of them went down behind trees. Then, after a
@ few minutes, it
@ went up again like a bat out of hell - just like a rocket.
@ Then it was all
@ just gone like that...'
@
@ He saw these things for about 45 minutes and they were unlike the many
@ aircraft he was familiar with at the time in connection with the base.
@
@ These are two long term residents of the edge of the forest
@ whose testimony
@ is valuable in their own way that something odd was going on.
@
@ It has occurred to me - and I do suggest this in 'The UFOs that Never
@ Were' - that maybe some of these lights are created by the light all
@ spotlights. After all when Harris and Richardson are looking
@ into the forest
@ Halt and co are in there using these. If they are pointed
@ skyward they would
@ perhaps creating the sort of effects being described, to some extent.
@
@ And - it seems unlikely to me that Halt and co dragged these
@ light alls with
@ them across the fields. So presumably they left them at the
@ landing site.
@ Were they still on? As they looked back towards the base did they see
@ spotlight beams going vertically up (possibly a light all
@ seeking to scan
@ the sky by whoever was with it?) and assume it was a beam
@ coming DOWN from
@ the sky towards the ground?
@

@ Its just a thought, that again no doubt the full facts (if we
@ ever get them)
@ can help unravel or confirm.

@

@ Best wishes,

@

@ Jenny Randles

@

@ Of course, its perfectly possible these beams have a natural
@ explanation.

@ Several optyi

@

@

@

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Date: Thu, 07 Sep 2000 14:30:51 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <13.a7ae78f.26e938db@aol.com>
Status:

Fire balloons with blue flames???? What were the candles, acetylene torches????

Sarah Richardson's observations could allow triangulation with Halt's observations if we could narrow down her directional data more and her precise location. If she overlooked the woods and saw the 3 lights "over the woods to the side of the runway," that would completely eliminate Sirius, etc.

In a message dated Thu, 7 Sep 2000 2:18:49 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

These descriptions remind me of fire balloon descriptions.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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@ From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 05:06

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

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Date: Thu, 07 Sep 2000 14:35:41 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <c.a6090ce.26e939fd@aol.com>
Status:

This is a good opportunity to reiterate Robert's findings that, in his words it was "impossible" to have seen the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through at least 1 km of forest -- even if all the trees had been cut down. His earlier travel itinerary indicates an even greater distance of non-visibility of the beacon.

In a message dated Thu, 7 Sep 2000 2:10:46 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

Remember, the leaves were down.

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Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

@ Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2000 20:31

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

@

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 13:35:51 -0500
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

Half of the dry-cleaner bags I have now are blue.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
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Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----
@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]
@ Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 13:31
@ To: UFORL@listbot.com
@ Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham
@
@
@ @
@ Fire balloons with blue flames???? What were the candles,
@ acetylene torches????
@

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1453>

Date: Thu, 07 Sep 2000 14:41:03 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: RendleshamMime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <af.48fa92.26e93b3f@aol.com>
Status:

And in England in 1980 what was the availability of blue dry cleaner bags? Also what's the weight of the plastic with the blue coloring -- i.e., has anyone tested them to see if they might be too heavy to support a fire balloon?

In a message dated Thu, 7 Sep 2000 2:36:51 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

<<

Half of the dry-cleaner bags I have now are blue.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
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Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1453>

Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 14:59:58 -0400
From: David Clarke <crazydiamonds@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: British Kenneth Arnold article
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Brad Sparks wrote:

>Please do post the entire article if you would, complete with
bibliographic data
> (name of paper, date, page no.). After all, this is the case that
launched the whole
>modern UFO era. We should have the case as thoroughly documented as
possible.
>Thanks for this discovery!

Amen to that.

I don't have access to a scanner at the mo, but I'll input the whole thing
sometime
in the next few days and post it to the list.

>Also, what did the British papers say about Roswell?

Quite a bit actually...

The Press coverage of the flying saucers in the British Press both in 1947
and
during the 50s is the subject of an on-going research project by myself and
Andy Roberts.

We have applied for a substantial research grant from one of the main UK
university funding bodies to continue this work full time for the next two
years;
hence any detailed analysis of what we found will have to be saved for that
publication, probably in a peer-reviewed journal such as Folklore.

We **will** produce some form of status report at some point for the Project
1947 team, and copy this to UFORL too if there is interest.

Already, we have comprehensively surveyed most of the larger London-
based papers (Daily Mail, Times, Express, Telegraph, etc) for the entire
year, and this is now being expanded to cover important region papers
too. Work has already begun on titles such as the Sunday Dispatch which
treated the subject to its first proper exposure during the early 50s.

What we can say now is that there was a sudden flurry of interest in the
British Press during the first week of July 1947, with extensive coverage
and

editorial comment, touching many of the better known US cases, and Roswell. Then, a complete loss of interest with few, if any, media reports on the subject during 1948 and 1949.

Then - pow - in 1950, with Keyhoe's 'Look' article and book, the Scully book, and continuing reports from the USA, suddenly 'flying saucers' became flavour of the month ('a story as big as the atom bomb' according to the Sunday Dispatch), and 1950 - we contend - effectively marks the beginning of the UFO mythology in Britain at least.

What that actually means - in terms of social and individual reactions to what the Press was reporting, and how that affected perception and interpretation - is what our project will be scrutinising.
Watch this space!

All best wishes

Dave Clarke

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 14:53:27 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

The only difference seems to be the color. Here, one company uses blue bags with black lettering, the other uses clear ones with no markings at all. I remember the same bags back in the '60s. As for availability in the UK, I have no idea.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

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@ Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 13:41

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@ Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1453>

Date: Thu, 07 Sep 2000 16:23:42 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Mime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <7e.9ff2501.26e9534e@aol.com>
Status:

James,

There is a very simple explanation here that resolves the seeming discrepancy:

Randy Smith saw the disappearance of the 3 lights to the North and at about that time he left the base. Halt's tape shows this occurred at 3:15 AM. At exactly that same time of the 3 lights to the North disappearing by moving away, ANOTHER LIGHT to the SOUTH suddenly appeared to Halt. Randy Smith evidently MISSED the NEW light to the South as he was leaving or already left.

It was the South Light that shined the laser-like pencil beam to the ground that panicked Halt and company. AFTER Randy Smith had already left the base a few miles away from Halt. This was sometime between 3:15 and 3:30 AM according to the time marks on Halt's tape.

Here's the relevant portion of the Halt tape transcript:

HALT: 03:15. Now we've got an object about 10 degrees directly south, 10 degrees off the horizon. And the ones to the north are moving. One's moving away from us.

VOICE: Moving out fast.

VOICE: This one on the right's heading away, too.

HALT: They're both heading north. Hey, here he comes from the south, he's coming toward us now.

HALT: Now we're observing what appears to be a beam coming down to the ground.

SHOUT IN BACKGROUND: [Unclear]

HALT: This is unreal.

HALT: 03:30 and the objects are still in the sky, although the one to the south looks like it's losing a little bit of altitude. We're going around and heading back toward the base.

HALT: The object to the south is still beaming down lights to the ground.

HALT: 04:00 hours. One object still hovering over Woodbridge base at about five to ten degrees off the horizon, still moving erratic and similar lights and beaming down as earlier.

This solves the problem of the Halt tape supposedly not reporting the laser-like beam hitting the ground -- it DOES report it -- and my apologies to Jenny Randles. The 10-15-foot distance factor is omitted but clearly there was shouting and disturbance at what was happening, and there may well be as Jenny states a clicking off of the Dictaphone at this point due to the stress of dealing with the event as it unfolded right in front of Halt.

Also I note that Halt's men were registering readings as high as 0.7 millirem/hour (700 microrems/hour) on their radiation meter, as well as lesser readings of 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5. These are of course up to 70 times normal background level at their sea level location (or 20 to 70 times), which is about 10 MICROrems/hour.

Brad

In a message dated Wed, 6 Sep 2000 1:17:17 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> writes:

<<

Regarding:

>Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:13:31 EDT
>From: RB47Expert@aol.com
>To: UFORL@listbot.com
>Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

Brad wrote:

>As I understand it the USAF security forces were swarmed around
>the nuclear weapons storage area while Halt was going through
>the forest, the latter not excluding the former, and they were
>all in constant communication with central security control.

Brad,

Last year, I obtained a thoroughly detailed account of events that night in the Weapons Storage Area (WSA), as recalled by Sergeant Randy Smith.

On duty during those second nights events, he was invited to come up to the SPCDS (Small Permanent Communications Display Segment) tower, because "everyone in the WSA was in the SPCDS tower watching lights".

Whilst Halt was in the forest, that's where the WSA security police were and I can all but prove these 'lights' - seemingly the same ones as Halt was reporting, were nothing but stars.

"I asked what everyone was looking at and they pointed out 3 objects that appeared like stars to the naked eye", claimed Randy.

Although he believed that through binoculars these were 'craft' of some kind, that's not supported by significant evidence I have never revealed before now.

When describing these three objects, I was advised they had one peculiar attribute - they twinkled...

It was Randy's wife, Kathy, who explained what happened when he came home after that shift:

I asked him what was wrong, and he said, "They're real!! UFO's are real!!!! I saw UFO's while on duty!" I asked him to describe them and he said, "There were 3 shaped like triangles with lights on the bottom that sparkled and twinkled and it seemed like you could see colours twinkling. "I remembered his description of the lights as "twinkling" because it reminded me of Twinkies.

And he said at that time the colors were red and blue and silver and kind of twinkled in the silvery almost misty light. I can remember him telling me about the light-alls not working and what were the odds of them all malfunctioning simultaneously, even the replacements wouldn't work.
[End]

Were these the same twinklies that Halt and others were observing. We do know that Halt told Salley Rayl, "some of the men in the weapons storage area saw the objects in the sky as well as the object that projected the pencil-like beam - and they were a mile and a half away, maybe two from where we were".

When I published Randy's account, I wrote:

Questioned about the exact timings, although realising it was so long ago, Kathy provided more details:

"He believes he heard the radio traffic re Ball crossing active, 'around' midnight, could have been as early as 11:30. He would have begun hearing about the light-alls having problems around 1:00am. He would have gone up in the tower between 1:50-2:00am. Stayed until 3:00-3:30, and doesn't recall anything else, until riding bike home".

We know from Halt's crucial documentation that the most puzzling 'aerial phenomena' occurred between 0300 and 0330. If Randy and

his colleagues were conceivably observing the same objects and aware of their evidently sudden, rapid departure, then during this time - 0300 to 0330 - Randy would have to be in the tower.

It looks like he possibly was and may have left directly after that 'excitement' had passed.

[...]

[Kathy stated] "The 15 men with clearance to be in the tower would be a vehicle searcher from the entry control point, the shift supervisor, tower operator, 8 in the alert fire team facility, and two 2-man patrols. The entry controller and the alarm monitor were the only 2 people in the area that could not leave their posts, as far as he knows, bringing the total to 17 people within the WSA".

[...]

As for the 'beams of light' which Halt claims were being reported on radio as coming down near the WSA, Randy has no knowledge of this.

[End]

Nobody in the WSA that night - many of whom Randy worked closely with and were friends socially - ever mentioned seeing 'beams of light'. Not the next day, not ever.

As for the repercussions of an unprecedented security breach - as must have occurred if Halt's story of intruders sending down 'beams all over the base' is true - Randy explained:

"As to the aftermath, there was none. It was just normal. And over there, 'heightened security' was basically routine. Terrorist threat briefings daily was routine. Your security is supposedly tight, due to the constant high level of threat. In 1980, the 81st SPS was the Best in USAFE, the best in all of the United States Air Force in Europe. It was never considered to be Soviet aircraft by anyone. It was treated as not a big deal. And no-one was reacting as if it were the enemy. Both bases would have gone into full scale alert, planes would have been launched, and if they were identified as unfriendly, they would shoot them out of the sky, or at least try".

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 17:47:20 -0300
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 5:23 PM
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

> >

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>

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>

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>

> << >

> Regarding:

>

> >Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 11:13:31 EDT

> >From: RB47Expert@aol.com

> >To: UFORL@listbot.com

> >Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

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>

> James Easton.

> E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

> www.ufoworld.co.uk

>

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 17:56:47 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

In a message dated 9/7/00 4:26:47 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Also I note that Halt's men were registering readings as high as 0.7 millirem/hour (700 microrems/hour) on their radiation meter, as well as lesser readings of 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5. These are of course up to 70 times normal background level at their sea level location (or 20 to 70 times), which is about 10 MICROrems/hour. >>

Brad,

I have to disagree with you on this one. Having just retired from the US Navy as Nuclear Power Plant Operator on submarines, I am quite familiar with the radiacs used by Halt and company. According to James, they used the AN/PDR-27. I was very familiar with this radiac and handled it more times than I can count and also trained many people on its use. If they used the 27, then the 0.7 value is bogus and a simple misreading of the scale.

On the tape we hear:

"Seven units on the point Five scale"

The 0.5 scale is the lowest range for the radiac in question. The AN/PDR-27 scale is broken into 50 increments, 5 of which are major ones (The range setting only changes the number arrangement the number of increments never changes). The only possible interpretation is that they read 7 minor increments on the meter. This gives a reading of 0.07mr/hr and not 0.7 mr/hr. Even more interesting is the number of clicks being heard. The radiac uses a set of headphones for the operator to hear increasing levels of radiation (We never had any speakers and I am not aware of any speakers being outfitted with the 27). It is designed for the low end of the scale so that the operator could hear when he is approaching hot spots. A 0.1 mr/hr reading gives a few clicks per second and would alarm anyone not experienced in using the equipment (click your pen for about 100-200 times per minute and you will see what I mean). Instead we hear the operators talking about a few clicks and nothing significant. Was this the number of clicks per second or an approximate count over a period of time? The operator does not indicate which. If he had a true reading of 0.07mr/hr, then the number of clicks would have been significant enough for the operator to make a more interesting report. If it had been 0.7 mr/hr, the meter would have pegged and the counts would have alarmed the operators. Again, a few clicks over several seconds is indicative of a background/very low reading and not something significant.

Additionally, the 27 is used for low level measurements and the lowest scales

are the most sensitive. Operators are provided with a strap to carry the 27 around. If you jiggle the radiac too much, the needle will move (thus the reason for the strap). You have an operator moving around the woods, waving the probe about. His readings could have been due to the simple motion of the body. Our Engineering Lab Techs made very cautious measurements and were very careful to make sure the radiac was stationary. They used the strap or placed the radiac on a horizontal support/the deck to take their readings.

Lastly, the choice of the AN/PDR-27 is indicative of somebody who really did not plan well for his survey. The AN/PDR-27 is primarily used to measure radiation levels and not CONTAMINATION (a completely different concept). He should have brought an E-140N and an AN/PDR-56 to measure residual contamination left behind by a UFO. The choice indicates the operator was not that knowledgeable about what he was doing. He was probably somebody who had received some minor training on the use of the equipment in the event of a nuclear disaster of some sort (i.e. a weapon had been broken open after falling spilling the contents on the ground). Such individuals are trained for major problems and not low level readings. All our submariners that are not nuclear power trained have similar experience levels and training. One of my jobs was to ensure they could operate the equipment properly. When tasked to use the 27 or any other radiac, I often saw similar errors in many of our more "experienced" personnel. They simply did not use it often enough to understand what they were doing. How often did this operator perform a survey with the 27? How well trained was he? Based on the tape, it is my opinion that he did not perform surveys often at all and his training was basic and not very detailed.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 18:21:45 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

Tim,

Thanks for the info on the PDR-27. On the 0.5 Scale what do 2, 3, 4, and 5 readings correspond to and how does one attain the maximum of presumably 0.5 millirem/hour, i.e., what reading does one see at that level? What is the next highest increment and how do readings there relate to exposure levels?

Thanks.

Brad

In a message dated 9/7/00 2:57:13 PM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 9/7/00 4:26:47 PM Eastern Daylight Time, RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Also I note that Halt's men were registering readings as high as 0.7 millirem/hour (700 microrems/hour) on their radiation meter, as well as lesser readings of 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5. These are of course up to 70 times normal background level at their sea level location (or 20 to 70 times), which is about 10 MICROrems/hour. >>

Brad,

I have to disagree with you on this one. Having just retired from the US Navy as Nuclear Power Plant Operator on submarines, I am quite familiar with the radiacs used by Halt and company. According to James, they used the AN/PDR-27. I was very familiar with this radiac and handled it more times than I can count and also trained many people on its use. If they used the 27, then the 0.7 values is bogus and a simple misreading of the scale.

On the tape we hear:

"Seven units on the point Five scale"

The 0.5 scale is the lowest range for the radiac in question. The AN/PDR-27 scale is broken into 50 increments, 5 of which are major ones (The range setting only changes the number arrangement the number of increments never changes). The only possible interpretation is that they read 7 minor increments on the meter. This gives a reading of 0.07mr/hr and not 0.7 mr/hr. Even more interesting is the number of clicks being heard. The radiac uses a set of headphones for the operator to hear increasing levels of radiation (We never had any speakers and I am not aware of any speakers being

outfitted with the 27). It is designed for the low end of the scale so that the operator could hear when he is approaching hot spots. A 0.1 mr/hr reading gives a few clicks per second and would alarm anyone not experienced in using the equipment (click your pen for about 100-200 times per minute and you will see what I mean). Instead we hear the operators talking about a few clicks and nothing significant. Was this the number of clicks per second or an approximate count over a period of time? The operator does not indicate which. If he had a true reading of 0.07mr/hr, then the number of clicks would have been significant enough for the operator to make a more interesting report. If it had been 0.7 mr/hr, the meter would have pegged and the counts would have alarmed the operators. Again, a few clicks over several seconds is indicative of a background/very low reading and not something significant.

Additionally, the 27 is used for low level measurements and the lowest scales are the most sensitive. Operators are provided with a strap to carry the 27 around. If you jiggle the radiac too much, the needle will move (thus the reason for the strap). You have an operator moving around the woods, waving the probe about. His readings could have been due to the simple motion of the body. Our Engineering Lab Techs made very cautious measurements and were very careful to make sure the radiac was stationary. They used the strap or placed the radiac on a horizontal support/the deck to take their readings.

Lastly, the choice of the AN/PDR-27 is indicative of somebody who really did not plan well for his survey. The AN/PDR-27 is primarily used to measure radiation levels and not CONTAMINATION (a completely different concept). He should have brought an E-140N and an AN/PDR-56 to measure residual contamination left behind by a UFO. The choice indicates the operator was not that knowledgeable about what he was doing. He was probably somebody who had received some minor training on the use of the equipment in the event of a nuclear disaster of some sort (i.e. a weapon had been broken open after falling spilling the contents on the ground). Such individuals are trained for major problems and not low level readings. All our submariners that are not nuclear power trained have similar experience levels and training. One of my jobs was to ensure they could operate the equipment properly. When tasked to use the 27 or any other radiac, I often saw similar errors in many of our more "experienced" personnel. They simply did not use it often enough to understand what they were doing. How often did this operator perform a survey with the 27? How well trained was he? Based on the tape, it is my opinion that he did not perform surveys often at all and his training was basic and not very detailed.

Tim Printy

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for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 7 Sep 2000 17:56:48 -0400 (EDT)

From: TPrinty@aol.com

Message-ID: <f8.2873ced.26e9691f@aol.com>

Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 17:56:47 EDT

Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

>>

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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 00:27:50 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

-----Original Message-----

From: RB47Expert@aol.com <RB47Expert@aol.com> Date: 07 September 2000 23:22
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

>

Hi,

Tims reservations on the radiation monitoring matches all that we have discovered in the UK.

There is ample evidence - I feel - to argue that the radiation readings were not significant for various reasons (including those cited by Tim)

Various independent studies have confirmed from different directions that the readings cannot be regarded as significant. Also, clearly, Halt himself was not unduly concerned.

The tape records the team wandering around the site for a long time not taking any obvious contamination procedures. Not to mention that the USAF had already left this site unattended in a forest for days on land where civilian picnickers could easily have got irradiated . Note also that they left the site afterwards without taking any precautions (such as warning foresters to close off this area of forest).

A plant biologist I spoke with (Dr Michele Clare) told me as long ago as 1983 that the figures were not significantly above normal background count to mean much and that pine needles that accumulate in holes in a forest can artificially increase the mundane levels somewhat. This effect was later proven after the Chernobyl accident in 1986.

So from all of this I think the radiation readings are one aspect of this case best left out of any attempt to regard the case as significant.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

-
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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 00:30:53 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: <TPrinty@aol.com>
>Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...
>Date: 07 September 2000 22:57

Tim wrote:

>The choice indicates the operator was not that knowledgable
>about what he was doing. He was probably somebody who had
>received some minor training on the use of the equipment in the
>event of a nuclear disaster of some sort (i.e. a weapon had been
>broken open after falling spilling the contents on the ground).
>Such individuals are trained for major problems and not low
>level readings.

Tim,

I think you're spot on - the 'Geiger counter' was operated by Sgt
Monroe Nevilles, who according to Halt was the "Disaster
Preparedness NCO".

See also the related research conducted by Ian Ridpath, as
detailed in 'Resolving Rendlesham', at:

www.rendlesham.com

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

—
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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 21:42:03 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

In a message dated 9/7/00 6:23:04 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Tim,

Thanks for the info on the PDR-27. On the 0.5 Scale what do 2, 3, 4, and 5 readings correspond to and how does one attain the maximum of presumably 0.5 millirem/hour, i.e., what reading does one see at that level? What is the next highest increment and how do readings there relate to exposure levels?

Thanks.

Brad >>

Each major increment corresponds to 1,2,3,4,5. This is equal to 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5. For the 0.5 scale, this means the 10th increment (Which is marked by a dark and longer line), is equal to 0.1 mr/hr. To reach 0.5, the meter has to go full scale. Perhaps this sketch may help (the increments are farther apart for ease of reading but it gives you the idea).

]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0-0.5 MR Scale

The window in the center changes when the range is switched so the operator only sees the one set of numbers(see below). The increment measures are still the same, you just use a new number scale. The result is an increase in a factor of 10X. Each successive range alters this.

]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]
0 1 2 3 4 5 0-5MR Scale

When the operator reaches about 80% of full scale on the low range, he usually will switch to the next highest scale. Once you are above 0.5mr/hr, you really do not worry about accuracy in levels. Measuring tenths of a millirem is good enough. The same thing happens on the next scale (0-50).

I hope this answers your questions. I don't have the 27 in front of me and I retired several months ago. Sometimes, the gray cells tend to forget small details but I think these are fairly accurate. We should have had this conversation 3 months ago and I could be more accurate. I know James talked to the manufacturer and may be able to provide more information.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 22:10:03 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

Tim,

Thank you for the excellent graphic display for a difficult E-mail medium!
My question now is how can one have a 7 reading on a scale that only has numbers from 1 to 5?

Brad

In a message dated 9/7/00 6:45:56 PM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 9/7/00 6:23:04 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Tim,

Thanks for the info on the PDR-27. On the 0.5 Scale what do 2, 3, 4, and 5 readings correspond to and how does one attain the maximum of presumably 0.5 millirem/hour, i.e., what reading does one see at that level? What is the next highest increment and how do readings there relate to exposure levels?

Thanks.

Brad >>

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]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0-0.5 MR Scale

The window in the center changes when the range is switched so the operator only sees the one set of numbers(see below). The increment measures are still the same, you just use a new number scale. The result is an increase in a factor of 10X. Each successive range alters this.

]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]IIIIIIII]
0 1 2 3 4 5 0-5MR Scale

When the operator reaches about 80% of full scale on the low range, he usually will switch to the next highest scale. Once you are above 0.5mr/hr, you really do not worry about accuracy in levels. Measuring tenths of a millirem is good enough. The same thing happens on the next scale (0-50).

I hope this answers your questions. I don't have the 27 in front of me and I retired several months ago. Sometimes, the gray cells tend to forget small details but I think these are fairly accurate. We should have had this conversation 3 months ago and I could be more accurate. I know James talked to the manufacturer and may be able to provide more information.

Tim Printy

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for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 7 Sep 2000 21:42:04 -0400 (EDT)

From: TPrinty@aol.com

Message-ID: <de.9a6fa0a.26e99deb@aol.com>

Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 21:42:03 EDT

Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

>>

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Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 23:26:33 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

In a message dated 9/7/00 10:11:14 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Thank you for the excellent graphic display for a difficult E-mail medium!

My question now is how can one have a 7 reading on a scale that only has
numbers from 1 to 5?

Brad >>

ahh now I understand. Look at the transcript again. Halt states:

"Up to seven tenths? Or seven units, let's call it, on the point five scale. "

In other words, he saw 7 small increments (units) on the 0.5 scale. The
7/10ths he refers to apparently is 7/10ths towards the 0.1 mark on the scale.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 00:42:11 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

Tim,

No, from the context of the remarks (see excerpts below), the 7 was the highest reading they ever got, having risen from the "half a millirem" reading (presumably a "5") on a scale of readings that fluctuated afterward from 2 to 3 to 4, it was not smaller than the 2 reading. If the 7 reading really meant 0.7 followed by 2, 3, 4 readings from the same area then this would be the LOWEST READING EVER REPORTED that night rather than the HIGHEST

READING. Halt said "up to" 7, not "down to" that reading; Nevilles apparently said the same thing "up to" not "down to." This was at the UFO landing site, at the "center" and the "number one indentation" where the radiation readings were "similar." At that early point on the tape they had already been surveying the landing site for radiation for some time and had already mapped out that the "strongest readings" as coming from the "center" and the "number one indentation."

In other words, the 7 readings belong in a scale sequence as:

5, 7, 7, 2-3, 3-4, 2-3-4

where they are the highest recorded, instead of:

0.5, 0.7, 0.7, 2-3, 3-4, 2-3-4

as you seem to suggest, where they would be the lowest.

As for the suggestion that movement carelessly caused the readings, there are several occasions when they were clearly stopped. Also the tree had a 4 reading on one side but 0 on the other side, indicating a stable procedure for making the readings showing a distinctive pattern on the tree. If hand-held motion caused the readings then it would not drop to 0 (zero) on one side of a tree.

Brad

VOICE: We're getting rad at half a millirem. [0.5 millirem, presumably a "5" reading of radiation units]

<SNIP>

HALT: ...best point. I don't see any go any higher.

BACKGROUND: ...it's still flying around.

HALT: OK, we'll go out toward the...

VOICE: Now it's picking up [presumably Geiger counter reading]. [<--this is presumably James Easton's bracketed note, not mine]

HALT: This is out toward the number one indentation, where we first got the

strongest reading. It's similar to what we got in the center. [<-- NOTE: This means they had already been taking radiation readings at the landing site for some time and had found where to find the "strongest readings"]

VOICE: ...right near [?] the pod, it's plainly in the center.

VOICE: Looks like an area here possibly where there could be a blast...

BACKGROUND VOICES [Unclear]

VOICE: ...up towards seven...just jumped up towards seven tenths. [7 radiation units, as Halt clarifies further on; the VOICE is apparently Sgt Nevilles]

HALT: Seven tenths? Right there in the center?

VOICE: Uh-huh.

HALT: We found a small blast - what looks like a blasted or scruffed-up area here. We're getting very positive readings. Let's see, is that near the center? [<--NOTE: Again, Halt indicates the "center" as the source of the "very positive readings"]

VOICE: Yes, it is. This is what we would assume would be the dead center.

VOICE: Picking it up more as you go along - the whole area here now...

HALT: Up to seven tenths? Or seven units, let's call it, on the point five scale. [<--NOTE: Halt explains this to be 7 radiation units; and this is "UP TO" 7 not "DOWN TO" 7] OK, why don't we do this: why don't we make a sweep here, I've got my gloves on now - let's make a sweep out around the whole area about ten foot out, make a perimeter run around it, starting right back here at the corner, back at the same first corner where we came in, let's go right back here. I'm gonna have to depend on you counting the clicks. OK, let's... [<--NOTE: Here Halt is ordering them to go back over the same areas systematically to take radiation readings again, including the area they started with.]

VOICE: I'll tell you as it gets louder.
<SNIP>

VOICE: Almost had to carry it on my ears, but this one broke.

HALT: Are we getting anything further? I'm gonna shut this recorder off until we find something.

BACKGROUND VOICE: Picking up here [?]

HALT: Picking up? Where are we up to? We're up to two, three units deflection, you're getting in close to one pod. [2-3 radiation units]

VOICE: Picking up some here...picking up.

HALT: OK, it's still not going above three or four units. [3-4 radiation units]

VOICE: Picking up more, though - more frequent.

HALT: Yes, you're staying steady up around two to three to four units now. [2-3-4 radiation units]

In a message dated 9/7/00 8:27:03 PM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 9/7/00 10:11:14 PM Eastern Daylight Time, RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Thank you for the excellent graphic display for a difficult E-mail medium!

My question now is how can one have a 7 reading on a scale that only has numbers from 1 to 5?

Brad >>

ahh now I understand. Look at the transcript again. Halt states:

"Up to seven tenths? Or seven units, let's call it, on the point five scale. "

In other words, he saw 7 small increments (units) on the 0.5 scale. The 7/10ths he refers to apparently is 7/10ths towards the 0.1 mark on the scale.

Tim Printy

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for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Thu, 7 Sep 2000 23:26:33 -0400 (EDT)
From: TPrinty@aol.com
Message-ID: <3e.a53540.26e9b669@aol.com>
Date: Thu, 7 Sep 2000 23:26:33 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...
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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 07:29:43 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

> >Hi Jenny,
> >
> >I know he mentions beams but what is missing from the tape is:
> >
> >a. Hitting the ground
> >b. Only 10-15 feet from Halt and his group
> >
> >You suggest the tape may have gaps. But we need to have evidence of gaps
> right at the point where he mentions a beam coming towards the ground
> (on/off switching will leave telltale electronic signs on a tape, that was
> how the famous 18-1/2-minute gap in the Watergate tapes was discovered to
be
> an actual erasure, etc.). Why stop the tape account in mid-stream?
> >
> >Brad

Jenny wrote:

> >
> Hi,
>
> The tape has gaps right throughout. Thats how it was recorded.
>
> It was a dictaphone and do had to be switched ON to record, which Halt did
> only sporadically. So there are various places (especially around the
point
> of these alleged beams) where Halt gives a time check and seconds later
> another one 15 minutes later, or something like that.
>

Jenny's right, of course, about the way dictaphones work. I use one all the time at work and speak from experience.

However, there is a small confusion I've read ealsewhere about the few instances on the tape when extraneous recorded words appear. The stated assumption has been that somehow Col Halt accidentally recorded over the tape at a later date for short moments. However, these must have been words already recorded on the tape at the time the "Halt tape" accpount was recorded.

Dictaphone tapes are used and re-used over and over again in an office environment. After typing, a secretary will rewind the tape to the start and put it back with other tapes ready to be used again. The tape is not wiped by the rewinding process. To wipe the tape, it must be passed through a special magnet made for the purpose, with a rectangular apperture sized for the cassette. If this isn't done, then the previous recorded material is still on the tape.

All the dictaphones I have seen have a slider button for forward, fast forward and rewind, operated by the thumb. On the opposite side of the dictaphone is a record button operated by the index finger. A red LED comes on when recording. You have to press the record button first, and then move the slider button to the forward position. If you forget to press the record button, or don't press it in far enough, then the tape just moves on without recording. Because your index finger does not feel the record button pressed down, it is also easy to notice your mistake quickly, and stop the tape. The LED does not come on, giving another clue that you've made a mistake. Then when you stop, and record again, there is a gap in your recording where the previous recording comes through.

It's easy to do this. At night, with cold hands, while peering through binoculars or a Starlite scope it would be difficult not to fumble the buttons.

Compared with the above scenario, it's highly unlikely that Halt accidentally recorded snippets over the precious tape.

Although I'm not familiar with 1980 dictaphones, analogue dictaphone technology hasn't moved on, as far as I am aware.

Robert McLean

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Date: Fri, 08 Sep 2000 10:33:06 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...
References: <3e.a53540.26e9b669@aol.com>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Re the 'radiation' readings taken from those rabbit scrapings..
sorry, I meant, 'Alien Spaceship Imprints'... this is extracted
from the first newsletter I published:

I believe this issue can be finally laid to rest by analysing
what was recorded on Col. Halt's microcassette. Using the hand-
held recorder, he documented his team's investigation of the area
where some believed 'ground indentations' had been found in the
forest. Extracting all of the readings, the location [L] is first
given, followed by the Geiger counter measurement [M]:

[L] "approaching the area within about 25, 30 feet"

[M] "just minor clicks"

[L] at the 'impressions'

[M] "about third, fourth mark"

[L] "second pod indentation"

[M] "this one's dead"

[L] "the third one"

[M] "some residual - a little pulse"

[L] "center of the area"

[M] "best deflection of the needle I've seen yet"
"we're getting rad at half a millirem" up towards seven...just
jumped up towards seven tenths"
"seven units, let's call it, on the point five scale"

[L] "getting in close to one pod"

[M] "up to two, three units deflection"
"still not going above three or four units"
"picking up more, though - more frequent"

[L] "on the tree...from on the side facing the suspected landing site"

[M] "four clicks max"

[L] the other side of the tree, facing away from the 'landing site'

[M] "there's no clicks whatsoever"
"...maybe one or two..."

[L] "some type of abrasion or something in the ground" [in the 'center' area]

[M] "we get a high radioactive reading... about, er... deflection of, er, two to three, maybe four, depending on the point of it"

[L] "heading about 110, 120 degrees from site out through to the clearing now"

[M] "still getting a reading on the meter, about two clicks"
"needle's jumped, three to four clicks, getting stronger"

[L] "just crossed a creek"

[M] "getting three good clicks on the meter"

[L] "in the center of the [farmer's] field"

[M] "negative readings"

[L] "at the far side of the second farmer's field"

[M] "picking up slight readings, four or five clicks now, on the meter"
[End]

Was the far side of the farmer's field therefore much more 'radioactive' than the centre?

According to the levels being 'detected', it must have been.

At 'five clicks', the field was also more 'radioactive' there than the 'indentations' and more so even than the trees where Nick Pope believes the 'trace evidence' peaked, the highest reading for both being confirmed on tape as 'four clicks'.
[END]

And so on...

Incidentally, as Ian Ridpath confirmed - see 'Resolving Rendlesham':

"In his book, Nick [Pope] does not say who it was that he spoke to at DERA Radiation Protection Services, but it was actually a man named Giles Cowling. When I tracked Cowling down, via his colleague Ron Brown, they sounded surprised that their opinion had been published in Nick's book, and I got the impression that Nick's contact with DRPS had been made informally. Perhaps this explains why he did not name his source or quote him directly.

Following my own inquiry, Giles Cowling wrote to me on September 19, 1996 as follows:

"Thank you for your letter of 16 September regarding the statements in Nick Pope's book 'Open Skies, Closed Minds'. Ron Brown has passed it to me for reply as I dealt with the original enquiry from Mr Pope in April 1994 when he occupied the Sec AS2a desk in the Ministry of Defence.

Specifically, Mr Pope asked me about the significance of the readings reported in the memo from Colonel Halt and whether they could be faked. Taking each in turn:

While the original memo simply refers to dose (milliroentgens), anyone with a knowledge of radiation protection would work on the basis that these were in fact dose rate readings (milliroentgens/hour - mR/hr). This is confirmed by your statement that the instrument used was an AN/PDR27, a beta/gamma survey instrument using a Geiger-Muller tube detector and scaled in mR/hr. Mr Pope asked me about the significance of the readings reported. I explained that 0.1 mR/hr was about 10 times the average background gamma dose rate in the UK but without knowing the instrument used, its calibration state and the method it was used in, e.g. were these just gamma or beta+gamma measurements, it was difficult to be any more specific".
[End]

However, when Pope was interviewed by 'UFO Magazine', he claimed

the 'official response' to his enquires was... "what the hell happened here!".

Trust no one... ;)

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Fri, 08 Sep 2000 14:26:50 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Rendlesham - Radar Tracking
References: <000001c018b7\$beec1a80\$17879fd4@default>
<001501c0195e\$53030160\$8678a8c2@mclean2>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

One of the claims Penniston makes is that there was radar corroboration of an unidentified object nearby, just prior to those unidentified lights being seen in the forest:

"I went to the gate shack, phoned in, and spoke with Master Sergeant J.D. Chandler, who was the on-duty flight chief for both bases. He asked me to stand by while he contacted the Control Tower at Bentwaters and also at Woodbridge. While I was talking with Chandler, the security controller was making contact with Bentwaters Control Tower, and they, in turn, were in contact with Heathrow Airport's Control Tower in London and RAF Bawdsey Eastern Radar in East Anglia. I was told they reported a bogie about three miles out from Bentwaters but had lost contact with it 15 minutes previously. The confirmation that triangulated the radar sighting was RAF Bawdsey. It had been over Woodbridge, they told me, when it dropped from radar imaging".

This is different from the story told in 'Strange But True?', which claimed the alleged 'bogey' was last seen on radar some five miles from RAF Woodbridge.

There's apparently no evidence it was ever seen at all and Halt states:

Around New Year's Eve, I took statements and interviewed the men who had taken part in the initial incident. The reports were nearly identical.

Basically, they reported this: In the early morning hours of December 26, one of the airmen drove to the back gate at Woodbridge on a routine security check. He saw lights in the forest, specifically a red light, and thought maybe an airplane had crashed. He radioed a report, which was called into the tower, but the tower reported nobody was flying.

Eventually, a group headed out to the forest. They reported strange noises - animals, movement, like we heard two nights later.

As they approached the clearing, they reported seeing a large yellowish-white light with a blinking red light on the upper center portion and a steady blue light emanating from underneath. The tower again reported nothing on radar.
[End]

So far as I can see, at no time has Halt ever claimed there was any radar contact that first night and conversely, following his interview with Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston, states he was advised the tower reported no radar contact at the time. Surely if there had been the significant, earlier contact Penniston now alleges, then Halt would have been made aware of this.

Penniston's claims here seem to be another component of his UFO tales which evolved later.

Is the triangulation Penniston refers to feasible in the first place?

If so and although highly unlikely any records of that night would still exist, I wondered if Chandler's alleged call may have been documented and I might have followed this up.

What's the point though, if I'm told there are no records or that existing records do not mention this incident, the wacko brigade would just claim it was being covered up.

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 12:57:39 EDT
Subject: Radiation at RendleshamStatus:

James,

I don't see how anything has been laid to rest by what you've printed below. First, you seem to be laboring under the notion that when radiation readings were taken in say, the second farmer's field, that this meant the _ground_ in the field was emanating the ionizing radiation and that it was even greater than the tree or indentations at the landing site. This is not necessarily the case at all. The ionizing radiation may very well have emanated from:

(a) The UFO itself that was intermittently seen through the forest and mentioned at times in and among the various readings.

(b)

Date: Fri, 08 Sep 2000 10:33:06 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...
References: <3e.a53540.26e9b669@aol.com>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)
>>

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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 21:01:09 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

Larry

Yes, but Rendlesham Forest is a plantation of Corsican pines, which of course don't shed leaves, or needles, in the winter. 1 km of tree trunks would also provide a solid screen (mature trees are separated by about 3 to 4 m). It is possible from the size of the trees immediately to the east of the East Gate approach road that this area was cleared around 1980, i.e. before the landing site area was cleared in Jan 1981. The Forestry Commission maps give the planting and harvest dates for each section in the forest, and so may "shed light" on the question as to whether or not a direct view of the Orfordness beam was ever visible at the East Gate in Dec 1980.

Robert

----- Original Message -----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobin@indiana.edu> Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 7:09 PM
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

> >

> Remember, the leaves were down.

>

> ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O<
<-88 ----

> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

>

>

>

> @ -----Original Message-----

> @ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

> @ Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2000 20:31

> @ To: UFO Research List

> @ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

> @

> @ I don't understand the 3 witness statement of PB&C where imply the

> @ lighthouse beam could be seen directly as a flashing light at

> @ East Gate. If

> @ all the trees were cut down, then you could, but since the

> @ direct line of

> @ sight is just a few meters above ground for just over 1 km through the
> @ forest, it seems it must be impossible. The Forestry
> @ Commission maps would
> @ settle this issue.
> @
> @ Robert
>
>
>

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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 21:06:50 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

No, if all the trees were cut down, you probably could see a direct view the Orfordness lighthouse at East Gate. But we know at least one section of trees, about 400 m wide, was standing in the way in Dec 1980 - the section that was cut down a month later. But Jenny Randles has seen from the East Gate a glow in the sky above the trees from scattered light.

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 7:35 PM
Subject: RE: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

> >

> This is a good opportunity to reiterate Robert's findings that, in his words it was "impossible" to have seen the Orfordness lighthouse beacon through at least 1 km of forest -- even if all the trees had been cut down. His earlier travel itinerary indicates an even greater distance of non-visibility of the beacon.

>

>

> In a message dated Thu, 7 Sep 2000 2:10:46 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu> writes:

>

> << >

> Remember, the leaves were down.

>

> ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O<
<-88 ----

> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin

> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

>

>

>

> @ -----Original Message-----

> @ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

> @ Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2000 20:31

> @ To: UFO Research List

> @ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse in Re: Rendlesham

> @

> @ I don't understand the 3 witness statement of PB&C where imply the

> @ lighthouse beam could be seen directly as a flashing light at

> @ East Gate. If

> @ all the trees were cut down, then you could, but since the

> @ direct line of
> @ sight is just a few meters above ground for just over 1 km through the
> @ forest, it seems it must be impossible. The Forestry
> @ Commission maps would
> @ settle this issue.
> @
> @ Robert
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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 21:08:42 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: David Clarke <crazydiamonds@compuserve.com>
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold case
>Date: 06 September 2000 19:39

Dave wrote:

>I recently spent some time at the Newspaper Library/PRO in
>London researching the coverage of 'flying saucers' in some of
>the British papers during the 1950s.

>The now defunct Sunday Dispatch ran a whole series of articles
>during 1950 and 1952...

>Among the cuttings we collected was one from an issue dated
>October 22, 1950, titled "Flying Saucers: by the man who saw
>nine...

>Now I don't know if James is familiar with this particularly
>detailed version of Arnold's account, but here are a few
>extracts which caught my attention:

>
>"...they were approaching Mount Rainier very rapidly, and I
>merely assumed they were jet planes...two or three of them,
>every few seconds..."

Dave,

Interesting - it's a copy of Arnold's account as given in his
'official' report to the Air Force.

There's a copy on the Project 1947 site at:

<http://www.project1947.com/fig/ka.htm>

As it's marked 'confidential', I had always assumed the original
was only revealed under the FOIA. Apparently not so and I wonder
where the 'Sunday Dispatch' obtained a copy - presumably it had
already been published in the US.

>If this account is of interest, I'd be happy to copy or post the
>entire article (which is of considerable length, and one of the
>most detailed I've read).

I'd very much like to see this, so yes, please!

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

—
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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 20:25:26 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

In a message dated 9/8/00 12:43:12 AM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Tim,

No, from the context of the remarks (see excerpts below), the 7 was the highest reading they ever got, having risen from the "half a millirem" reading (presumably a "5") on a scale of readings that fluctuated afterward from 2 to 3 to 4, it was not smaller than the 2 reading. If the 7 reading really meant 0.7 followed by 2, 3, 4 readings from the same area then this would be the LOWEST READING EVER REPORTED that night rather than the HIGHEST

READING. Halt said "up to" 7, not "down to" that reading; Nevilles apparently said the same thing "up to" not "down to." This was at the UFO landing site, at the "center" and the "number one indentation" where the radiation readings were "similar." At that early point on the tape they had already been surveying the landing site for radiation for some time and had already mapped out that the "strongest readings" as coming from the "center" and the "number one indentation."

I think you are really trying to make this into something Brad. Up to from what? The reference point is the 0 mark. Down to has nothing to do with it. His reference to 0.5 mr is apparently incorrect. Since 0.5 mr is full scale on the 0.5 scale. Of course, we know that he was using the 0.5 scale on the tape.

>In other words, the 7 readings belong in a scale sequence as:

>5, 7, 7, 2-3, 3-4, 2-3-4

>where they are the highest recorded, instead of:

>0.5, 0.7, 0.7, 2-3, 3-4, 2-3-4

>as you seem to suggest, where they would be the lowest.

My suggestions are based on the values he gave in conjunction with the audible clicks being reported. For your extremely high values of 0.5 mr, the 27 would have produced a significant count rate (about 1000-1500 cpm if I recall correctly). Nowhere does the operator claim to be recording such significant count rates. Instead we have only a few clicks here and there. This is typical for a 27 reading very low levels. Halt discussed units. For a 0.7 reading, he would have to be on the 0-5 scale. Instead he reports being on the 0.5 scale. He also states it was 7/10ths, which on the 0-5 scale would be roughly 3.5 mrem or 0.35 mrem on the 0-0.5 scale. However, if you read the entire statement of 7/10ths on 0.5 scale and then adds 7 units, we realize he is talking about the 0.07 mr reading which is consistent with the counts reported. Weeks later, when writing his memo, Halt probably was listening to the tape and interpreted this to mean 0.7 mr/hr.

> As for the suggestion that movement carelessly caused the readings, there are several occasions when they were clearly stopped. Also the tree had a 4 reading on one side but 0 on the other side, indicating a stable procedure for making the readings showing a distinctive pattern on the tree. If hand-held motion caused the readings then it would not drop to 0 (zero) on one side of a tree. >>

A 4 reading is not very far on the meter. You have to understand how this operates. Careless operation of the meter could have produced this as well. How can you tell that they CLEARLY Stopped at this point. As for a stable procedure, it has to be laughed at by any person familiar with such procedures. The AN/PDR-27 has a Beta window that can be opened to measure Beta-Gamma rad and then closed to measure the Gamma rad (Beta's do not penetrate the closed window. Were the readings with or without the window? Why didn't the operator take two readings to determine if he was measuring Beta instead of Gamma radiation. Sorry, you seem to be very interested in finding something significant in the tape but there isn't any.

Tim Printy

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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 20:30:52 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at RendleshamStatus: O

In a message dated 9/8/00 12:58:42 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< I don't see how anything has been laid to rest by what you've printed below.

First, you seem to be laboring under the notion that when radiation readings were taken in say, the second farmer's field, that this meant the _ground_ in

the field was emanating the ionizing radiation and that it was even greater than the tree or indentations at the landing site. This is not necessarily the case at all. The ionizing radiation may very well have emanated from:

(a) The UFO itself that was intermittently seen through the forest and mentioned at times in and among the various readings.

(b)

Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 23:07:42 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status: O

Tim,

After having bought into the idea for the past two years that this Rendlesham case had been satisfactorily explained I feel very misled and deceived. I question every aspect of this case now, especially the skeptical explanations, which I see are now collapsing. I'm not making anything out of it other than trying to get at the facts. I think I am frankly fed up with being told by people their _opinions_ about what is or isn't "significant" when it isn't backed up with solid facts or is in error. I appreciate your help at getting at the facts.

The "up to" remarks were made by Halt's team as they sought out the highest readings and indicate the levels were increasing when they made those observations, not decreasing. They were increasing to the 7 level, whatever that represented, you say 0.07 milliR/hr, but it could be 0.7 milliR/hr in view of the preceding report of a "half a millirem" (0.5 milliR/hr). You could be right but I'm not convinced we have the correct story and no one has interviewed Sgt Nevilles about it evidently. I'm not convinced about the matter of "click numbers" because they were apparently referring to increments on the scale not always the audible noises in the headphones, just like military personnel will use "clicks" to refer to distance units traveled (kilometers).

Brad

In a message dated 9/8/00 5:26:10 PM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 9/8/00 12:43:12 AM Eastern Daylight Time, RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< Tim,

No, from the context of the remarks (see excerpts below), the 7 was the highest reading they ever got, having risen from the "half a millirem" reading (presumably a "5") on a scale of readings that fluctuated afterward from 2 to 3 to 4, it was not smaller than the 2 reading. If the 7 reading really meant 0.7 followed by 2, 3, 4 readings from the same area then this would be the **LOWEST READING EVER REPORTED** that night rather than the **HIGHEST**

READING. Halt said "up to" 7, not "down to" that reading; Nevilles apparently said the same thing "up to" not "down to." This was at the UFO landing site, at the "center" and the "number one indentation" where the radiation readings were "similar." At that early point on the tape they had already been surveying the landing site for radiation for some time and had

already mapped out that the "strongest readings" as coming from the "center" and the "number one indentation."

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>where they are the highest recorded, instead of:

>0.5, 0.7, 0.7, 2-3, 3-4, 2-3-4

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several occasions when they were clearly stopped. Also the tree had a 4 reading on one side but 0 on the other side, indicating a stable procedure for making the readings showing a distinctive pattern on the tree. If hand-held motion caused the readings then it would not drop to 0 (zero) on one side of a tree. >>

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finding something significant in the tape but there isn't any.

Tim Printy

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by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 9 Sep 2000 00:27:24 -0000

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by imo-r14.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v28.15.) id j.44.6fcf11e (3946)

for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Fri, 8 Sep 2000 20:25:26 -0400 (EDT)

From: TPrinty@aol.com

Message-ID: <44.6fcf11e.26eadd76@aol.com>

Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 20:25:26 EDT

Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

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Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 23:48:48 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at RendleshamStatus: O

The levels did increase as they approached the red light UFO at or just after 0148 hours when the farm animals reacted and/or when the UFO approached them:

HALT: Is it back again?

VOICE: Yes, sir.

HALT: Well douse flashlights then. Let's go back to the edge of the clearing so we can get a better look at it. See if you can get the Starscope on it. The light's still there and all the barnyard animals have gone quiet now. We're heading about 110, 120 degrees from site out through to the clearing now, still getting a reading on the meter, about two clicks.

HALT: Needle's jumped, three to four clicks, getting stronger. [<--NOTE: Radiation stronger as they approached the red light UFO.]
<SNIP>

HALT: I saw a yellow tinge in it, too. Weird! It appears to be maybe moving a little bit this way? It's brighter than it has been. It's coming this way. It is definitely coming this way. [<--NOTE: COMING THIS WAY.] Pieces of it are shooting off. There is no doubt about it. This is weird!

Even earlier, at the beginning of the tape, on or just before 0125 hours, there is a comment from a background voice suggesting the possibility that a UFO was "It's still flying around." Just because a UFO wasn't "reported" doesn't mean it couldn't have been hiding in the trees from which it emerged about 23 minutes later. A tree would not have blocked gamma radiation significantly because of scattering, and radioactive gases or particulates would likewise have been little affected.

Also note above in the Halt transcript another skeptical factoid that crashes to ground: This is the one claiming that Halt never reports on the tape seeing the "melted pieces falling off" the UFO, that it "never happened." Well read it for yourself (above): "Pieces of it are shooting off." It actually happened TWICE according to the tape, because right afterward Halt states:

HALT: Pieces are falling off it again.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 9/8/00 5:31:35 PM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 9/8/00 12:58:42 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< I don't see how anything has been laid to rest by what you've printed below.

First, you seem to be laboring under the notion that when radiation readings were taken in say, the second farmer's field, that this meant the _ground_ in

the field was emanating the ionizing radiation and that it was even greater than the tree or indentations at the landing site. This is not necessarily the case at all. The ionizing radiation may very well have emanated from:

(a) The UFO itself that was intermittently seen through the forest and mentioned at times in and among the various readings.

(b)

Date: Fri, 8 Sep 2000 20:30:52 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at Rendlesham
>>

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 12:42:51 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...
>Date: 07 September 2000 21:26

Brad wrote:

>James,

>There is a very simple explanation here that resolves the
>seeming discrepancy:

>Randy Smith saw the disappearance of the 3 lights to the North
>and at about that time he left the base. Halt's tape shows this
>occurred at 3:15 AM. At exactly that same time of the 3 lights
>to the North disappearing by moving away, ANOTHER LIGHT to the
>SOUTH suddenly appeared to Halt. Randy Smith evidently MISSED
>the NEW light to the South as he was leaving or already left.

Brad,

I have published Randy's full story and it's still available on my web site. If you actually read it, you will find that Randy was working the 11pm-7am shift. He didn't leave the base after 0300, he simply left the observation tower.

He was on duty till 0700 and didn't observe any 'beams of light', nor did anyone ever mention such an astonishing occurrence, an especially notable omission as Halt claims they were observed by numerous security police in that location.

Your suggested explanation has no foundation, as should have been obvious if you had looked at all the evidence, which is readily available.

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 14:17:34 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: More on Exploding Orfordness Re: Rendlesham
>Date: 07 September 2000 17:22

Brad wrote:

>James,

>What color was/is the Orfordness beacon?

Brad,

White, although possibly appearing 'yellowish'.

>You quote Col Halt telling Rayl that he saw a "red, sun-like
>light-oval shaped, glowing, with a black center-10 to 15 feet
>off the ground, moving through the trees."

As we hear on tape, Halt says it's red, one of his team says it's yellow.

Halt was also frequently using the starscope.

>Your other quotes support the disconnect we have with UFO
>skeptic Robert McLean's recent finding that terrain elevations
>make it a physical impossibility for the Penniston group (or
>Halt's group) having chased the Orfordness lighthouse beacon
>through 2 miles of forest and fields.

I didn't know Robert was a 'UFO skeptic', although that seems to increasingly be a perception of those who aren't fervent 'believers'.

We know the abortive lighthouse pursuit isn't impossible at all and ridiculous to suggest otherwise. Apparently you would like to believe the 'lighthouse' they found was in fact a 'UFO', aka, 'alien spacecraft'.

Hey, I'm all for that, problem is though, that idiot Burroughs mistook it for a lighthouse and that's what he wrote in his statement.

>Back at the vehicle Chandler was in constant radio contact with
>Penniston's group and as you quote him it is obvious that the
>group had the purported lighthouse light in constant sight for
>the 2 mile trek -- an impossibility for the Orfordness
>lighthouse beacon according to McLean. You quote Chandler
>saying:
>
>"Each time Penniston gave me the indication that he was about to
>reach the area where the lights were, he would give an extended
>estimated location. He eventually arrived at a "beacon light",
>however, he stated that this was not the light or lights he had
>originally observed. He was instructed to return".

You seem to misunderstand. The beacon light wasn't obvious until our patrol reached the 'farmhouse'. As we know, it could be seen from there and Ian Ridpath's photo illustrates that fact.

We don't know how the patrol finally determined it was a lighthouse, we only know they eventually did.

>By the way, I don't believe Penniston's later wild stories, not
>for a moment...

Then there's no real 'UFO' story, the only person who claims to have seen a craft is Penniston.

Incidentally, he underwent the dreaded 'hypnotic regression' in 1994 and that seems to have scrambled some of his memory circuits. Apparently like Warren, whom he has the gall to lambast, Penniston now 'recalls' he was drugged by MJ-12 or whomever and experienced the great UFO cover-up himself.

>...but I don't agree with you that 50 m or 164 feet is "far
>away."

It's a bit further away than Penniston claims he was - by some 50m!

That was the important point and proves what a farce of a UFO case this is. Anything which transpired thereafter was founded on hysteria, especially Halt's adventures in Rendlesham forest, when in the dark of night [very sensible...] he took radiation readings from rabbit holes and was spooked by just about every light he saw!

By the way, I think I now understand what the 'beams of light' were and why, assuming Halt is correct, they were also being observed near the weapons storage area.

In due course...

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

—

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 15:04:06 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

Regarding:

>From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Radiation at Rendlesham
>Date: 09 September 2000 04:50

Brad wrote:

>Also note above in the Halt transcript another skeptical factoid that
>crashes to ground:
>
>This is the one claiming that Halt never reports on the tape seeing the
>"melted pieces falling off" the UFO, that it "never happened." Well
>>read it for yourself (above): "Pieces of it are shooting off." It
>actually happened TWICE according to the tape, because right afterward
>Halt states:
>
>HALT: Pieces are falling off it again.

And presumably would have done so every five seconds as the beacon revolved!

Remember - Halt's using the starscope....

I can't recall anyone claiming that Halt never said 'pieces are falling off'.

You're mistaking this for the fact I cited that in his memo, Halt claims the light exploded into five white lights and duly vanished:

"At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke into five separate white objects and then disappeared".

In truth, Halt never mentions the light 'exploding', the five white objects are an unrelated observation - we know which coastal feature they probably were - and a pulsating red light was seen again shortly afterwards, so it never disappeared at all.

Halt confirms in his recording:

"We're at the far side of the second farmer's field and made sighting again about 110 degrees. This looks like it's clear off to the coast. It's right on the horizon. Moves about a bit and flashes from time to time. Still steady or red in color".

However, he's either completely forgotten about this later sighting, or omits it [he's never mentioned the 'second coming' in any subsequent retelling], realising it compromises any 'UFO' element, especially as the red light is now seen "clear off to the coast".

The only thing which 'crashes to the ground' are your mistaken assertions and basically, you're wrong yet again.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

—

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Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 12:37:30 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status:

In a message dated 9/8/00 11:08:42 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< The "up to" remarks were made by Halt's team as they sought out the highest readings and indicate the levels were increasing when they made those observations, not decreasing. They were increasing to the 7 level, whatever that represented, you say 0.07 milliR/hr, but it could be 0.7 milliR/hr in view of the preceding report of a "half a millirem" (0.5 milliR/hr). You could be right but I'm not convinced we have the correct story and no one has interviewed Sgt Nevilles about it evidently. I'm not convinced about the matter of "click numbers" because they were apparently referring to increments on the scale not always the audible noises in the headphones, just like military personnel will use "clicks" to refer to distance units traveled (kilometers).

Brad >>

Again, you ignore what is said on the tape. On at least three occasions, they proclaim they were on the 0.5 mr/hr scale. Yet for some reason, you want to accept Halt's memo as the fact. You also misinterpret the one statement on the tape:

VOICE: We're getting rad at half a millirem.

Does this actually mean that the radiation was 0.5 mr? Before and after this, they proclaim they were on the 0.5 MR/hr scale which means they would have full scale deflection. Any trained operator would have switched to a higher scale and also made note of it to Halt. No such statement is made and because they stated they were on the 0.5 scale, it is extremely unlikely the statement means 0.5 mr. Instead, it can be easily interpreted as he was getting radiation readings on the 0.5 mr scale. Just prior to this Halt stated they were having trouble reading the meter on the 0.5 scale, again indicating the needle was near the low end.

Your reference to the clicks is indicative that you are not understanding the concept behind the number of clicks relating to the response of the radiac. If the radiation levels were as high as you want to proclaim, the number of "clicks" being reported by Nevilles would have been significantly increased and Nevilles would have proclaimed that the number of clicks were too numerous to count.

Tim Printy

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 12:48:08 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at RendleshamStatus:

In a message dated 9/8/00 11:51:17 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<<

The levels did increase as they approached the red light UFO at or just
after
0148 hours when the farm animals reacted and/or when the UFO approached them:

HALT: Is it back again?

VOICE: Yes, sir.

HALT: Well douse flashlights then. Let's go back to the edge of the clearing
so we can get a better look at it. See if you can get the Starscope on it.
The light's still there and all the barnyard animals have gone quiet now.
We're heading about 110, 120 degrees from site out through to the clearing
now, still getting a reading on the
meter, about two clicks.

HALT: Needle's jumped, three to four clicks, getting stronger. [<--NOTE:
Radiation stronger as they approached the red light UFO.]
<SNIP> >>

However, the readings were less than that when the UFO was not visible!
Again, look at the click reports. They are directly related to the radiation
level readings. The levels reported are so insignificant that to consider
them directly related to the "UFO" is more wish than fact.

>Even earlier, at the beginning of the tape, on or just before 0125 hours,
there is a comment from a background voice suggesting the possibility that a
UFO was "It's still flying around." Just because a UFO wasn't "reported"
doesn't mean it couldn't have been hiding in the trees from which it emerged
about 23 minutes later. A tree would not have blocked gamma radiation
significantly because of scattering, and radioactive gases or particulates
would likewise have been little affected.>

How much shielding does a tree actually have? What is it's tenth
thicknesses? By your statement, we must assume the UFO was emitting much
more radiation when the trees were obscuring it (and it was not visible)
than when it was visible in the open.

Tim Printy

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 19:07:22 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

To confirm exactly how far our intrepid patrol pursued the lighthouse that first night, perhaps Robert McLean can assist.

We know approximately where they were when the aircrash investigation was aborted, Burroughs stating:

"We had just crossed a creek and were told to come back..."

Perhaps Robert can confirm where that creek is located [a map reference would be appreciated if possible] and distance from the vehicle stop [or, say, the logging road entrance].

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 14:16:19 -0400
From: David Clarke <crazydiamonds@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Kenneth Arnold case
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

James Easton wrote:

>Interesting - it's a copy of Arnold's account as given in his
>'official' report to the Air Force.

>There's a copy on the Project 1947 site at:

><http://www.project1947.com/fig/ka.htm>

>As it's marked 'confidential', I had always assumed the original
>was only revealed under the FOIA. Apparently not so and I wonder
>where the 'Sunday Dispatch' obtained a copy - presumably it had
>already been published in the US.

This is interesting!

Charles Eade was the editor of the Sunday Dispatch between 1938 until his retirement in 1957 and clearly felt "flying saucers" were a big story, as I quoted before 'as big as the A-bomb.' Some of the material he published (often as pg 1 splash, quite something for a Sunday even today) during 1950-52, had quite clearly been leaked to journalists from a source in the Air Ministry, and also directly from Keyhoe and chums in the USA. Curious then, to know, that Eade had close contacts with the Government and had edited the war speeches of Winston Churchill at one point.

The same Winston Churchill who asked, also in 1952 "What's all this stuff about flying saucers."

Perhaps old Winny had been reading the Sunday Dispatch!

Cheers

Dave Clarke

—
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http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID_T_68

Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 20:57:27 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: MagneticUFOMessage-ID: <200009092057_MC2-B2C6-66B0@compuserve.com>

charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

In case you are interested in magnetic effects, I have placed on my web page my research on a sighting in which a strong magnetic field was detected after the UFO had departed.

see <http://brumac.8k.com/MagneticUFO/MagneticUFO.html>

—
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http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID_T 68

Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 02:30:46 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I didn't want to get involved in the radiation red herring but there's an important aspect about these readings that seems to have been missed, or at least not explained in words or one or two syllables. We have it from more than one source, including Tim's recent and excellent summary, that these measurements were taken on the lowest sensitivity setting, and involved the order of a "few clicks" every "few seconds". This is essentially correct, and it doesn't matter exactly how many clicks they were getting - it was just relatively small number, less than 10.

Each of those clicks was a single detected radioactive decay, whether it was a beta particle (i.e. a fast electron) or gamma rays (a high energy photon). Radioactive decay is a random process. The probability of detecting a particular atom decaying is independent of another particle decaying. As such the clicks detected by a radiation sensor is described by a Poisson distribution. Say you measure a sample and count clicks over a particular time interval (and it does not matter what that time is), and then repeat the measurement numerous times each time counting clicks within the same time interval. Say that you average all the counts of clicks and get a relatively small number of average clicks within that same time interval. For sake of argument, let's take the average as 5 clicks. What can you expect when you then take another measurement of the same sample within the same time interval? 5 clicks? No. You can expect to get a number between 0 and about 9, and although 5 is the most likely single result, you'll only get that less than 1/4 of the time.

If you have an average expected count of 10 or more, the Poisson distribution starts to look a bit like a Gaussian (also called "normal") distribution. For a Gaussian distribution with a mean of "N" counts, the standard deviation is the square root of N, and you will get a count within $\pm$ the standard deviation 64% of the time. So for 10 counts on average, the square root is about 3, and 64% of the time you'll measure between 7 and 13 counts. However, 34% of the time, you'll get a count that measures between 1 and 2 standard deviations, i.e. 34% of the time you'll get a count that is either between 4 and 6 or between 14 and 16, and 2% of the time you'll measure greater than 16 counts or less than 4 counts.

In other words:

- If you have an average 10 clicks, the 64% of the time, you'll measure 10 ± 3 clicks, i.e. $\pm 30\%$ error.
- If you have an average 100 clicks, then 64% of the time you'll measure 100 ± 10 clicks, i.e. $\pm 10\%$ error.
- If you measure an average 10,000 clicks, then 64% of the time, you'll

measure $10,000 \pm 100$ clicks, i.e. $\pm 1\%$ error.

There isn't any room for argument here. This is how the world is made. Look it up in any text book on Probability, if you want to.

Statistically, the measurements made by Halt's men are all identical. There is no meaningful conclusion that can be drawn from them.

People are very good at seeing patterns in randomness if they want to. From a statistical point of view, there is no meaningful pattern in these measurements.

Robert McLean

----- Original Message -----

From: <RB47Expert@aol.com> Sent: Saturday, September 09, 2000 4:48 AM
Subject: Re: Radiation at Rendlesham

> >

> The levels did increase as they approached the red light UFO at or just after

> 0148 hours when the farm animals reacted and/or when the UFO approached them:

>

> HALT: Is it back again?

>

> VOICE: Yes, sir.

>

> HALT: Well douse flashlights then. Let's go back to the edge of the clearing

> so we can get a better look at it. See if you can get the Starscope on it.

> The light's still there and all the barnyard animals have gone quiet now.

> We're heading about 110, 120 degrees from site out through to the clearing

> now, still getting a reading on the

> meter, about two clicks.

>

> HALT: Needle's jumped, three to four clicks, getting stronger. [<--NOTE:

> Radiation stronger as they approached the red light UFO.]

> <SNIP>

>

> HALT: I saw a yellow tinge in it, too. Weird! It appears to be maybe moving a

> little bit this way? It's brighter than it has been. It's coming this way.

It

> is definitely coming this way. [<--NOTE: COMING THIS WAY.] Pieces of it are

> shooting off. There is no doubt about it. This is weird!

>

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- > Even earlier, at the beginning of the tape, on or just before 0125 hours,
- > there is a comment from a background voice suggesting the possibility that
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- > UFO was "It's still flying around." Just because a UFO wasn't "reported"
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- >
- > Brad Sparks
- >
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- > << >
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- necessarily
- > the case at all. The ionizing radiation may very well have emanated
- from:
- >
- > (a) The UFO itself that was intermittently seen through the forest and
- > mentioned at times in and among the various readings.
- >
- > (b)

Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 22:40:31 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at Rendlesham
Status:

Robert,

I did not get the impression that Halt's team was counting clicks, which as you rightly point out would have little significance standing alone -- unless averaged over time and which is the cumulative function of the counter, and at no time does anyone say clicks "per second" or minute or some other meaningful interval. They used the click numbers interchangeably with the numbers of "units" or "marks" on the meter, hence it seems to not represent audio clicks on the headset but VISUAL marks on the meter. The only info they sought from the audible Geiger counter clicks was whether there were any clicks, or whether there were a lot or a little, and they primarily relied instead on the numerical measurements on the meter except when Col Halt ordered flashlights off.

If Tim's recollection is correct, the readings they would have been getting if on the lowest scale would have represented 100-150 cpm (counts per minute) which seems awfully fast for anyone even to try to "count" manually. Hence, again, this is reason to think that no one was trying to count clicks.

As Tim explained, operators usually switch to the next higher sensitivity level when they reach 80% of maximum -- which would be 4 on the 0 to 5 scale and which Halt's group apparently repeatedly recorded as indicated by the "half a millirem" remark indicating 100% or a 5 on the scale, the maximum, as well as the 4 readings. Hence it is reasonable that at some points Halt's team switched to the next higher scale on the APR-27 radiation meter as would be standard procedure.

Again, I'm not interested in opinions, just facts. UFOlogy is filled with unsubstantiated opinions. A new and better approach is needed.

Brad Sparks

In a message dated 9/9/00 6:34:21 PM, robert.mclean2@virgin.net writes:

<<

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Robert McLean

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Sent: Saturday, September 09, 2000 4:48 AM

Subject: Re: Radiation at Rendlesham

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> is definitely coming this way. [<--NOTE: COMING THIS WAY.] Pieces of it are

> shooting off. There is no doubt about it. This is weird!

>

>

> Even earlier, at the beginning of the tape, on or just before 0125 hours,

> there is a comment from a background voice suggesting the possibility that a

> UFO was "It's still flying around." Just because a UFO wasn't "reported"

> doesn't mean it couldn't have been hiding in the trees from which it emerged

> about 23 minutes later. A tree would not have blocked gamma radiation

> significantly because of scattering, and radioactive gases or particulates

> would likewise have been little affected.

>

> Also note above in the Halt transcript another skeptical factoid that crashes

> to ground: This is the one claiming that Halt never reports on the tape

> seeing the "melted pieces falling off" the UFO, that it "never happened."

> Well read it for yourself (above): "Pieces of it are shooting off." It
> actually happened TWICE according to the tape, because right afterward

Halt

> states:

>

> HALT: Pieces are falling off it again.

>

>

> Brad Sparks

>

>

> In a message dated 9/8/00 5:31:35 PM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

>

> <<

>

> In a message dated 9/8/00 12:58:42 PM Eastern Daylight Time,

> RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

>

> << I don't see how anything has been laid to rest by what you've printed

> below.

> First, you seem to be laboring under the notion that when radiation

readings

> were taken in say, the second farmer's field, that this meant the

ground

> in

> the field was emanating the ionizing radiation and that it was even greater

> than the tree or indentations at the landing site. This is not necessarily

> the case at all. The ionizing radiation may very well have emanated from:

>

> (a) The UFO itself that was intermittently seen through the forest and

> mentioned at times in and among the various readings.

>

> (b)

Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 02:30:46 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

—
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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 11:23:07 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Jenny wrote:

>
> It has occurred to me - and I do suggest this in 'The UFOs that Never
> Were' - that maybe some of these lights are created by the light all
> spotlights. After all when Harris and Richardson are looking into the
forest
> Halt and co are in there using these. If they are pointed skyward they
would
> perhaps creating the sort of effects being described, to some extent.
>
> And - it seems unlikely to me that Halt and co dragged these light all
with
> them across the fields. So presumably they left them at the landing site.
> Were they still on? As they looked back towards the base did they see
> spotlight beams going vertically up (possibly a light all seeking to scan
> the sky by whoever was with it?) and assume it was a beam coming DOWN from
> the sky towards the ground?
>
> Its just a thought, that again no doubt the full facts (if we ever get
them)
> can help unravel or confirm.
>
> Best wishes,
>
> Jenny Randles
>
The same thought had occurred to me and I think this is a highly likely
possibility.

Robert McLean

-
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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 09:38:00 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at RendleshamStatus:

In a message dated 9/9/00 10:41:41 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< As Tim explained, operators usually switch to the next higher sensitivity level when they reach 80% of maximum -- which would be 4 on the 0 to 5 scale and which Halt's group apparently repeatedly recorded as indicated by the "half a millirem" remark indicating 100% or a 5 on the scale, the maximum, as well as the 4 readings. Hence it is reasonable that at some points Halt's team switched to the next higher scale on the APR-27 radiation meter as would be standard procedure. >>

Repeatedly? Only once did they mention the word half a millirem as a possible indication of the readings being found (even then, this is a vague statement and not a clear indication of actual indication). Is this opinion or fact? However, they repeatedly mentioned they were on the 0.5 MR/hr scale. Not once did they mention being on the 5 MR/hr scale. However, you seem to be now proclaiming they switched the range but failed to notice or mention this even though before and after the "We're getting rad at half a millirem." statement, they reported to be on the 0.5 mr/hr scale.

I think you are also trying to turn the clicks away from audio response towards some awkward interpretation to number of increments. Is this opinion or fact? This is highly unlikely, since I have never heard or seen anyone use the term "clicks" for number of increments. However, it is quite common to refer to the sounds as "clicks".

Brad, you just stated you are more interested in facts and less interested in opinion. It seems you are more interested in interpreting the tape to force the abnormal levels of radiation idea (opinion not supported by any facts) than to accept the most likely situation that the radiation levels were insignificant (The audible clicks and radiation levels reported based on the tape). Again, it is highly probable that Halt made an error by a factor of 10 on his memo because he could not accurately recall/interpret what the actual readings were. If you recall, Halt did make an error on the dates in his memo. Apparently, he wrote the memo from memory or with little reference to any actual data that he had.

Tim Printy

—

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 17:17:32 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad wrote:

> >Your other quotes support the disconnect we have with UFO
> >skeptic Robert McLean's recent finding that terrain elevations
> >make it a physical impossibility for the Penniston group (or
> >Halt's group) having chased the Orfordness lighthouse beacon
> >through 2 miles of forest and fields.
>

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> increasingly be a perception of those who aren't fervent
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>
> We know the abortive lighthouse pursuit isn't impossible at all
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>
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>
> >Back at the vehicle Chandler was in constant radio contact with
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> >group had the purported lighthouse light in constant sight for
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> >
> >"Each time Penniston gave me the indication that he was about to
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>
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> our patrol reached the 'farmhouse'. As we know, it could be seen
> from there and Ian Ridpath's photo illustrates that fact.
>
> We don't know how the patrol finally determined it was a
> lighthouse, we only know they eventually did.

Brad and James,

Yes, I am sceptical about a lot of the Rendlesham story as we have it so far. There is so much that doesn't tie up in the witness accounts and the Halt tape.

For example, as James states "The beacon light wasn't obvious until our patrol reached the 'farmhouse'." - which is essentially what Burroughs wrote: "Once we reached the farmer's house we could see a beacon going round so we went towards it". This is a good place to start to show how poorly some aspects of the story hang together. I tend to interpret the word "reached" as meaning 'you actually got to it', rather than 'you sighted it several hundred metres off in the distance'.

I don't want to flog a dead horse, but please bear with me. If you start off at the "accepted" landing site and walk towards the "accepted" farmer's house, you have a direct view of the Orfordness beacon up until about 126 m into the field, and then it disappears behind the ridge 4 km away, and you don't see it again until the end of the two mile trek to the "vantage point" or "second farmer's field" I have identified at OS grid ref TM386477. You still have 200 m more to go before you get to the "accepted" farmhouse, and already the ting has disappeared, not become obvious. So the visibility of the Orfordness lighthouse at the "accepted" landing site is the exact opposite of what Burroughs states. There are only three ways to explain this discrepancy:

- i) either Burroughs got this basic observation totally arse backwards (as they so quaintly say here in England), or
- ii) he was observing a different beacon light than the Orfordness lighthouse, and/or
- iii) he was correctly describing what he saw at a different location, and near a different "farmer's house".

Unfortunately, Cabansag's account contradicts Burrough's. Cabansag writes "We could see a glowing near the beacon light, but as we got closer, we found it to be a lit up farm house." In other words, the beacon light was visible when the farm house was far enough away not to be recognisable as such but visible as a glowing light or area. So option (i) is a distinct possibility.

But is there a way to reconcile the contradictory accounts of Burroughs and Cabansag?

Let's assume Burroughs was correctly describing what he saw. The first question is whether or not another beacon light might be visible at the farmer's house in front of the accepted landing site. The simple answer is no, not today there isn't. I've been there at night, and there are no other beacon lights visible today. Of course it is summer and the leaves are on the trees, but this makes no difference as will become clear below.

But could Burroughs have been describing the beacon light of the Shipwash lightship? After all, this lightship is gone, and the buoy beacon that has

replaced it is a pathetic little flashing yellow light that looks about as bright as the sort you see on traffic cones. Jenny Randles has recently posted some very useful comments about observations she made in the early/mid 80's, in the forest when light from the Shipwash lightship was seen actually from within the tree line of Rendlesham Forest:

"

Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 13:42:09 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at RendleshamStatus:

Tim,

Yes, I count 7 times that they "repeatedly" seemed to register 80% to 100% of the scale by registering 4 or 5 or "half a millirem" on the scale and your statement was that standard procedure would be to switch to the next higher level (0-5 milliR/hr). There were readings of:

- (1) 3-4
- (2) "half a millirem"
- (3) 3-4
- (4) 4
- (5) 2-3-4
- (6) 3-4
- (7) 4-5

According to what you said, the standard operating procedure if 80% of the maximum level was reached would be to switch to the next level on the meter (0-5 milliR/hr instead of 0-0.5 millR/hr) and that would be done by SGT. NEVILLES who was NOT making the tape recording. Col Halt may not have known that Nevilles switched levels OR because he was not the one making the change on the APR-27 radiation meter he missed recording it on his tape.

More COMMENTS below.

Brad

In a message dated 9/10/00 6:38:31 AM, TPrinty@aol.com writes:

<<

In a message dated 9/9/00 10:41:41 PM Eastern Daylight Time, RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< As Tim explained, operators usually switch to the next higher sensitivity level when they reach 80% of maximum -- which would be 4 on the 0 to 5 scale and which Halt's group apparently repeatedly recorded as indicated by the "half a millirem" remark indicating 100% or a 5 on the scale, the maximum, as well as the 4 readings. Hence it is reasonable that at some points Halt's team switched to the next higher scale on the APR-27 radiation meter as would be standard procedure. >>

Repeatedly? Only once did they mention the word half a millirem as a possible indication of the readings being found (even then, this is a vague statement and not a clear indication of actual indication).

COMMENTS: "Half a millirem" is not vague at all, it is clearcut and explicitly 1/2 or 0.5 millirem. It was not a "possible indication" to THEM but a direct statement. You claim they were mistaken, and that's fine, you could be right. But it's not based on vagueness here. And as I already showed (above) there were 7 instances on the tape apparently approaching or attaining that level.

I should also note that Col Halt spoke publicly in Leeds on July 31, 1994, and reportedly stated that radiation was measured during the incident at 25 times background levels near the farmhouse. Presumably if background is about 0.01 milliR/hr, this means a level of about 0.25 milliR/hr, or 1/4 millirem per hour. Since the typical readings were indeed 2-3 that would correspond to 0.2 to 0.3, with occasional highs of 1/2 millirem/hr.

Is this opinion or fact? However, they repeatedly mentioned they were on the 0.5 MR/hr scale.

COMMENTS: Col Halt said this. If Sgt Nevilles followed standard procedure he would have switched to the higher range and since he wasn't making Halt's tape -- Halt was -- he didn't record it on the tape. If Nevilles could be found and interviewed he might be able to clarify what he did or didn't do that night.

Not once did they mention being on the 5 MR/hr scale. However, you seem to be now proclaiming they switched the range but failed to notice or mention this even though before and after the "We're getting rad at half a millirem." statement, they reported to be on the 0.5 mr/hr scale.

I think you are also trying to turn the clicks away from audio response towards some awkward interpretation to number of increments. Is this opinion or fact? This is highly unlikely, since I have never heard or seen anyone use the term "clicks" for number of increments. However, it is quite common to refer to the sounds as "clicks".

COMMENTS: This is fact, as my argument showing the difficulty of even trying to count audio clicks at 100-150 cpm, and having a meaningful interval over which to do so, would have shown. Col Halt says on the tape:

HALT: Needle's jumped, three to four clicks, getting stronger.

Obviously, Halt is LOOKING at the "needle jump" on the meter face and seeing the 3-4 reading on the dial's "needle" but calling it "CLICKS." Halt does not have the headset on listening to audio clicks, NEVILLES has the headset on. Halt is LOOKING at the meter carried by Nevilles. This is evident in other places on the tape as well.

Brad, you just stated you are more interested in facts and less interested in opinion. It seems you are more interested in interpreting the tape to force the abnormal levels of radiation idea (opinion not supported by any facts) than to accept the most likely situation that the radiation levels were insignificant (The audible clicks and radiation levels reported based on the tape). Again, it is highly probable that Halt made an error by a factor of 10 on his memo because he could not accurately recall/interpret what the actual readings were. If you recall, Halt did make an error on the dates in his memo. Apparently, he wrote the memo from memory or with little reference to any actual data that he had.

Tim Printy

COMMENTS: I agree with you that there is a possibility of error, but error needs to be established factually. At present, it seems that ionizing radiation was reportedly detected at levels 25 to 50 times background, possibly 70 times background. IF you are correct about the measurement interpretation error, these readings become 2.5 to 5 to 7 times background.

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by air-zd02.mail.aol.com (v75_b3.11) with ESMTP; Sun, 10 Sep 2000 09:38:31
-0400

Received: from lbmail2.listbot.com (lbmail3.listbot.com [204.71.191.36]) by
rly-zd03.mx.aol.com (v75_b3.9) with ESMTP; Sun, 10 Sep 2000 09:38:14 -0400

Received: (qmail 85918 invoked by uid 0); 10 Sep 2000 13:34:23 -0000

Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com

Received: (qmail 16518 invoked from network); 10 Sep 2000 13:38:32 -0000

Received: from imo-r02.mx.aol.com (152.163.225.2)

by lb2.listbot.com with SMTP; 10 Sep 2000 13:38:32 -0000

Received: from TPrinty@aol.com

by imo-r02.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v28.15.) id j.98.9ee9474 (5739)
for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Sun, 10 Sep 2000 09:38:00 -0400 (EDT)
From: TPrinty@aol.com
Message-ID: <98.9ee9474.26ece8b8@aol.com>
Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 09:38:00 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at Rendlesham
>>

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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 19:41:21 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Hi,

I think Robert has hit on an important issue as to the lack of certainty about the landing site.

The 'Steve Roberts' map was indeed copied by Brenda but was supposed to be based on his own sketch map. Like you I have had problems understanding it.

I should add that I never got to meet or speak with 'Roberts' (and despite knowing his alleged real name no witness has ever identified him as being involved). His name is phonetically similar to a witness who was involved but who has yet to speak in public. So its vaguely possible this is Roberts. But the story given to Brenda by him is frankly absurd. I just dont buy it.

Halt told me he thinks 'Roberts' was a person on base deliberately spreading disinformation for public affairs, but I think he was guessing.

IMO the Roberts story is one of the many problems that has distracted this case from day one and I cannot provide one iota of proof that it ever really happened.

That said, there are some grounds for arguing that the traces that forester Vince Thurkettle saw and deduced the rabbits / lighthouse theory from were not the 'true' landing site. He told me of a giant arrow put in the ground to demark the site. In 1981 (two years before Vince reported this) we had been told by a number of sources on base that this arrow was put there to lead sightseers to an acceptable landing site. But it was not the real location.

Unfortunately, the witnesses were confused and disorientated in a dark forest with few landmarks. Especially when the trees were more widespread. And they seem to have located the traces afterwards by finding marks and assuming these were created by the UFO they felt they had just seen. I dont think we have a prima facie link between UFO being seen, UFO being seen CREATING the traces, traces being used to demark the landing site.

Rather there is every chance the landing site as later discovered isnt actually connected to the UFO at all - but became the focal point of all subsequent attention almost by default.

So it is worth taking a fresh look at where these events actually occurred without assuming too much from the witness testimony.

As Robert notes this isnt always compatible.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 15:01:29 EDT
Subject: Re: Rendlesham scepticismStatus:

Robert & James,

James, I didn't receive your posting evidently because of E-mail problems yesterday.

I said the 2-MILE lighthouse chase was an impossibility based on Robert's on-site investigation showing Orfordness beacon was only visible for about 226 meters at the beginning and about 400 meters at the end but NOT the 1.9 MILES in between. (Eveb Robert's "alternative" route only enlarges this lighthouse visibility by about 450 extra meters or 0.3 mile.)

As for Robert's alternative route towards Shipwash lightship, there is a major problem with the directional data. Robert you're going to have to rethink it all. Correct me if I'm wrong but the OS map has 2-inch grid squares at a 1:25,000 scale, hence each square is about 4,167 feet on a side, hence the grid references are 10 units for every 4,167 feet. If the accepted landing site is at about TM364490, then Orfordness lighthouse about 8.5 km away at 85 degs azimuth (it's not 90) would be at about grid ref TM431496. If Shipwash is about 20 miles South of the Orfordness lighthouse and about 2 miles east (as seen on the Trinity House map), that would put it at about grid ref TM456243, not TM538440.

Robert's alternative route is along azimuth 106 degs but the correct azimuth to Shipwash is more like about 160 degs.

Brad

In a message dated 9/10/00 9:22:00 AM, robert.mclean2@virgin.net writes:

<<

Brad wrote:

> >Your other quotes support the disconnect we have with UFO
> >skeptic Robert McLean's recent finding that terrain elevations
> >make it a physical impossibility for the Penniston group (or
> >Halt's group) having chased the Orfordness lighthouse beacon
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- > >
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into the field, and then it disappears behind the ridge 4 km away, and you don't see it again until the end of the two mile trek to the "vantage point" or "second farmer's field" I have identified at OS grid ref TM386477. You still have 200 m more to go before you get to the "accepted" farmhouse, and already the ting has disappeared, not become obvious. So the visibility of the Orfordness lighthouse at the "accepted" landing site is the exact opposite of what Burroughs states. There are only three ways to explain this discrepancy:

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"

Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 17:17:32 +0100
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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 22:18:03 +0100

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Status:

James wrote:

- > To confirm exactly how far our intrepid patrol pursued the
- > lighthouse that first night, perhaps Robert McLean can assist.
- >
- > We know approximately where they were when the aircrash
- > investigation was aborted, Burroughs stating:
- >
- > "We had just crossed a creek and were told to come back..."
- >
- > Perhaps Robert can confirm where that creek is located [a map
- > reference would be appreciated if possible] and distance from the
- > vehicle stop [or, say, the logging road entrance].

James,

As I expect you know, in US English this means a stream, rather than the usual British meaning of an estuary or inlet.

There are two possibilities. They either got as far as their "vantage point", which is also Halt's "second farmer's field", and were recalled, in which the creek is a wide (5 m across?) drainage ditch 250 m before the vantage point. This ditch is very noticable at grid rf TM381478, and extends either side of the road leading to the vantage point TM. The distance back to car parked on the "third access road" approximately at TM363488 via the accepted landing site from the vantage point is about 3.75 km, and via the alternative route I outlined in my last post to the "fourth access road" at TM368484 back to the same car location would be about 3 km.

If they were really keen, they might have pushed on past the "vantage point" down the paved farmer's track to Banters Barn Farm and the Butley River at TM391475, where there is another and even wider drainage ditch you cross just before the sea dike that runs along the edge of the river. This adds an additinal 800 m. I think this is very unlikely. You really need a good map to identify this as a the public footpath it is and as a route to the River. At night, it doesn't look like it leads anywhere, except possibly Barn buildings. These are uninhabited barns, but at night you can't tell this from a distance, and you would hesitate to go down this paved track.

Robert

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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 22:32:43 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

----- Original Message -----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Sent: Saturday, September 09, 2000 2:17 PM

Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

> >

> Regarding:

>

> >From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>

> >To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

> >Subject: More on Exploding Orfordness Re: Rendlesham

> >Date: 07 September 2000 17:22

>

> Brad wrote:

>

> >James,

>

> >What color was/is the Orfordness beacon?

>

> Brad,

>

> White, although possibly appearing 'yellowish'.

>

> >You quote Col Halt telling Rayl that he saw a "red, sun-like

> >light-oval shaped, glowing, with a black center-10 to 15 feet

> >off the ground, moving through the trees."

>

> As we hear on tape, Halt says it's red, one of his team says it's

> yellow.

>

> Halt was also frequently using the starscope.

Brad,

Details of the Orfordness lighthouse can be read at

<http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/html/tlh42.htm> and at

<http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/html/ts42.htm> . Up until earlier this year,

the main navigation light was a 3KW 100V filament lamp. Recently new

equipment has been installed and the lamp is now a 1KW 240V Mercury Vapour

Discharge lamp. The filament lamp would have been basically white, but

with a yellowish cast, like all incandescent lamps. Incandescent lamps have a

continuous spectrum, and of course include a fair bit of red light.

Unfortunately, it will now be more difficult to reproduce the red effect

seen by Col Halt, as mercury vapour lamps do not have a continuous spectrum, but three sharp coloured bands, green, yellow and red in order of intensity. The overall colour is a white with a green tinge. These type of lamps used to be ubiquitous as street lighting in North America.

The new lamp could be 33% brighter, even though it uses less electricity, because of the higher efficiency of mercury vapour lamps.

Robert

> Regarding:

>

> >From: <RB47Expert@aol.com>

> >To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

> >Subject: More on Exploding Orfordness Re: Rendlesham

> >Date: 07 September 2000 17:22

>

> Brad wrote:

>

> >James,

>

> >What color was/is the Orfordness beacon?

>

> Brad,

>

> White, although possibly appearing 'yellowish'.

>

> >You quote Col Halt telling Rayl that he saw a "red, sun-like

> >light-oval shaped, glowing, with a black center-10 to 15 feet

> >off the ground, moving through the trees."

>

> As we hear on tape, Halt says it's red, one of his team says it's

> yellow.

>

> Halt was also frequently using the starscope.

James and Brad,

The starlight scope gave a green monochrome image of a scene. I found some useful information on these devices, from Vietnam War/Veteran websites see: <http://www.kcstar.com/test/CAP/glossary.htm> which explains that these devices were sometimes referred to as

"green eye -- Military slang for a night vision device that magnified available light 10,000 times. See "Starlight scope." Viewed through a "Starlight," shadows looked black and lights and light colored objects looked green." and that

"Starlight scope -- Or just "Starlight." The AN/PVS-2, an early version of the night vision equipment used today by the U.S. military. The Starlight looked like an extra-long, fat telescopic sight and was designed to be mounted like one on an M-16. More often, we used it as a night telescope for observation. It magnified available light 10,000 times. You could see a lit

cigarette from 200 yards. See green eye."

This should lay to rest the question that had been raised about these devices only being used or attached to rifles.

The incredible sensitivity of these devices can be appreciated from <http://rabi.phys.virginia.edu/HTW/television.html> where it is explained: "How did the sniperscopes used in World War II work? They seem to have used an invisible light to illuminate the target and the sniper then looked through the scope and was able to see the target. -- ND, Florence, Montana These sniperscopes used infrared light to illuminate their targets and then detected this infrared light with the help of an infrared-sensitive photocathode. Producing infrared light is easy; any incandescent bulb produces large amounts of it. The sniperscope simply filtered out the visible light from an incandescent bulb, leaving only the invisible infrared light to illuminate the target.

Understanding the photocathode system requires an examination of the interactions of light and metal. Whenever a particle of light--a photon--strikes a metal surface, there is the possibility that the photon will eject an electron from that metal surface. However, each type of metal requires a certain minimum photon energy before it will release an electron. Because infrared light photons carry very little energy, they can only eject electrons from very special metals. The sniperscope contained a very thin layer of one such infrared-sensitive metal.

Actually, this metal layer was deposited on a transparent glass window that formed the front end of a vacuum tube. Light from the scene in front of the sniper passed through a converging lens that formed a real image of the scene on the metal layer. The metal layer was so thin that light striking its front surface through the glass window caused electrons to emerge from its back surface. Electrons ejected from the back of the metal layer were accelerated by a high voltage that was applied between this metal photocathode layer and a phosphor-coated anode layer located very nearby. Each electron acquired so much energy during its brief flight that it caused the phosphors on the anode to glow brightly when it hit them. The electron flight path was short so that electrons emitted by a certain spot on the photocathode would hit a corresponding spot on the phosphor anode and the sniper would see a clear image of the scene in front of the sniperscope. Because one infrared photon striking the photocathode could lead to the release of dozens of photons from the phosphors on the anode, this sniperscope provided a modest amount of "image intensification." But modern starlight scopes go far beyond this level of amplification. Like the old sniperscope, these modern devices also use a photocathode to turn a pattern of light from the real image of a lens into a pattern of free electrons. But the starlight scope then amplifies these electrons by sending them through narrow channels that have highly charged walls. As the electrons bounce their ways through the channels, they knock out hundreds, then thousands, then even millions of other electrons so that each original photon can release more than a million electrons from the amplifying system. When these electrons strike the phosphor coated anode, the image they produce is bright and visible, so that the person looking at the anode can effectively see

when each photon of light strikes the photocathode and initiates one of these electron cascades. With such incredible light sensitivity, there is no longer any need to actively illuminate the target with infrared light--even starlight is enough illumination to make the target visible through the starlight scope's image intensification system."

Can you imagine what the full intensity of the lighthouse would do to this system - completely saturate it. I think the huge number of electrons would cause a temporary burn effect on the phosphor screen, hence the hollow appearance of the lighthouse beacon. This is why we use screen savers isn't it? To avoid burning a permanent image into the phosphor coatings of our monitors due to a steady bright image over a long term.

Robert McLean

—
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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 23:51:36 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Some 10 minutes before Halt perceived the beam of light, he first noticed the "star-like" objects. These possibly became visible when Halt and co. moved into a more open area.

He documented:

HALT: 3:05. At about ten degrees, horizon, directly north, we've got two strange objects, er, half moon shape, dancing about, with colored lights on 'em. At, er, guess to be about five to ten miles out, maybe less. The half moons have now turned into full circles as though there was an eclipse or something there for a minute or two.

HALT: 03:15. Now we've got an object about 10 degrees directly south, 10 degrees off the horizon. And the ones to the north are moving. One's moving away from us.

VOICE: Moving out fast.

VOICE: This one on the right's heading away, too.

HALT: They're both heading north. Hey, here he comes from the south, he's coming toward us now.

HALT: Now we're observing what appears to be a beam coming down to the ground.

[End]

However, what isn't evident from the recording is that Halt was using a visual aid. Fortunately, he does recall this in his memo to the MoD:

Later in the night a red sun-like light was seen through the trees. It moved about and pulsed. At one point it appeared to throw off glowing particles and then broke into five separate white objects and then disappeared. Immediately thereafter, three star-like objects were noticed in the sky, two objects to the north and one to the south, all of which were about 10 degrees off the horizon. The objects moved rapidly in sharp angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights. The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12 power lens. They then turned to full circles.

[End]

Could that '8-12 power lens' have been the 'starlight scope'?

If it wasn't, then presumably he was using low-powered binoculars?

Either way and especially so, to say the least, if the former, there's a possibility Halt's perceptions of the beams may have been optically enhanced.

Although I would presume Halt's memo refers to binoculars, could the starlight scope and 'power lens' be one and the same?

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

—
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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 21:21:00 EDT

Subject: Re: Rendlesham: lighthouses and starlight scopeStatus:

In a message dated 9/10/00 6:49:30 PM Eastern Daylight Time, voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<< Could that '8-12 power lens' have been the 'starlight scope'?

If it wasn't, then presumably he was using low-powered binoculars?

Either way and especially so, to say the least, if the former, there's a possibility Halt's perceptions of the beams may have been optically enhanced.

Although I would presume Halt's memo refers to binoculars, could the starlight scope and 'power lens' be one and the same? >>

I would think that he was referring to the starlight scope James. I have rare seen 8-12X binoculars as standard (although I did own a pair of 8X30s in my early years). Standard issue is usually 7X50 or 10X50. There could have been a zoom type binocular involved. However, I would lean toward the starlight scope since this sounds like a monocular lens type instrument vice a pair of binoculars. He did use the singular lens implying it was something else besides standard binoculars.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 21:26:16 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: lighthouses and starlight scope
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

James wrote:

>north and one to the south, all of which were about 10 degrees off the horizon. The objects moved rapidly in sharp angular movements and displayed red, green and blue lights. The objects to the north appeared to be elliptical through an 8-12 power lens. They then turned to full circles.
[End]

Could that '8-12 power lens' have been the 'starlight scope'?

If it wasn't, then presumably he was using low-powered binoculars?

Either way and especially so, to say the least, if the former, there's a possibility Halt's perceptions of the beams may have been optically enhanced.

Although I would presume Halt's memo refers to binoculars, could the starlight scope and 'power lens' be one and the same?
<

I suppose a starlight scope could come with varying magnifications. However, the thing to do would be to look in Janes for electro-optical devices, under starlight scopes, and find out the standard equipment (which is what Halt probably would have used) ratings are.

If he used a starlight scope he could not see the true color of the object/light.
He would only see color (greenish?) of the screen (like a small TV screen) inside the scope. Whatever color, it would be "bichrome" (green and black, white and black, etc.)

I don't have a Janes listing handy or I would look up what was available the years before 1980.

If binoculars, then of course he could have seen any colors that might have been present.

Seems like a lot of discussion going on here that is "wheel spinning" or "saucer skipping" without a direct input from Halt. Like, why not

ask if he used binoculars or a starlught scope when he made that statment?.

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http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID_T_68

Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 21:34:03 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Rendlesham: lighthouses and starlight scope
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Robert McLean wrote:

>starlight scope's image intensification system."

Can you imagine what the full intensity of the lighthouse would do to this system - completely saturate it. I think the huge number of electrons would cause a temporary burn effect on the phosphor screen, hence the hollow appearance of the lighthouse beacon. This is why we use screen savers isn't it? To avoid burning a permanent image into the phosphor coatings of our monitors due to a steady bright image over a long term.

<

Actually, virtually any light nearby would saturate the starlight scope. Even bright stars saturate the scope. When saturation occurs the image of the light grows in size obscuring details of the light and nearby (near the light) scenery.

No possibility of seeing colors, as Robert has pointed out. A starlight scope is NOT the device of choice for viewing details of a bright object or light. I would conclude from this that Halt was using binoc's of 8-12 power (zoom binocs? or Halt just didn't know what the actual power was? If we knew the model number we could find out.)

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Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 22:45:17 EDT
Subject: Re: Radiation at RendleshamStatus:

In a message dated 9/10/00 1:44:20 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

<< According to what you said, the standard operating procedure if 80% of the maximum level was reached would be to switch to the next level on the meter (0-5 milliR/hr instead of 0-0.5 millR/hr) and that would be done by SGT. NEVILLES who was NOT making the tape recording. Col Halt may not have known that Nevilles switched levels OR because he was not the one making the change on the APR-27 radiation meter he missed recording it on his tape. >>

Yet, Halt stated when he was looking at the meter that he was on the 0.5 mr scale with only 7 units deflection. The transcript states:

"Up to seven tenths? Or seven units, let's call it, on the point five scale."

Sounds clear that he is making a statement they were up to 7 increments on the 0.5mr scale. Why wouldn't Nevilles report being on a higher scale or correct him for the record they were on a different scale? You are assuming way too much without any evidence whatsoever.

<<COMMENTS: "Half a millirem" is not vague at all, it is clearcut and explicitly 1/2 or 0.5 millirem. It was not a "possible indication" to THEM but a direct statement. You claim they were mistaken, and that's fine, you could be right. But it's not based on vagueness here. And as I already showed (above) there were 7 instances on the tape apparently approaching or attaining that level. >>

7 instances based on your interpretation and assumption that Nevilles would NEVER report any significant increases to Halt. In every instance where the range was stated, it was 0.5 mr/hr and NOT 5mr/hr. As for your 0.5 mr reading, it is easy to interpret. The statement was a voice in the background that they had rad at a half a millirem. Just prior to this they stated they were on the 0.5 mr scale. Read the transcript again:

HALT: "That's the best deflection of the needle I've seen yet. OK, can you give me an estimation. We're on the point five scale...we're getting...I have trouble reading the scale..."

VOICE: At approximately 0125 hours...

VOICE: We're getting rad at half a millirem.

"Rad at half a millirem" but Halt clearly states while looking at the meter they were on the 0.5 mr scale. What was said was in reference to the scale

and not the actual reading. In looking further, I found another transcript of the tape at the CUFON site. It reads:

"Halt: I can read that, the meter is definitely giving....low pulse. Lets go to the center of the area next and see what kind of reading we get out there. You're reading the clicks, I can't hear the clicks. That about the center Bruce?

Soldier: Yes Sir.

Halt: O.K., lets go to the center. That's the best deflection needle I've seen yet. O.K., can you give me an estimation.

Soldier: We're on the point five scale, and we're getting, we're getting right at, uh, a half of a milliroentgen. "

Now the soldier (presumably Nevilles) states he is on the 0.5 mr scale. Yet just prior to this, Halt makes statements that the levels were at the low end! Why would he state he was at the low end of the 0.5 scale and then proclaim the reading was at 0.5mr, which is full scale! Instead, it is highly likely the operator was making the statement he was at 0.05mr. It is very easy to see how Nevilles would refer to this as "half a millirem".

<>

Halt stated this? Amazing for a man who could not understand the workings of a starlight scope, was not familiar with astronomical objects in the sky (he never references the constellations of bright stars for his objects), got the dates wrong, and purposefully omitted references to any chase of the lighthouse in a memo he sent up the chain of command. What was his reference? The tape? His memory? And what was his reference to background radiation? Did he produce a radiation survey done by Nevilles. Amazingly, it seems no such survey was done. Had there been significant amounts of radiation, Nevilles should have noticed it and recorded it on a survey map. In fact, Halt should have demanded such a survey be done if they had high levels of radiation (0.5 mr). However, if he was only getting levels that were on the extreme low end, there would have been no need for such since the levels were essentially background.

<<COMMENTS: Col Halt said this. If Sgt Nevilles followed standard procedure he would have switched to the higher range and since he wasn't making Halt's tape -- Halt was -- he didn't record it on the tape. If Nevilles could be found and interviewed he might be able to clarify what he did or didn't do that night.

>>

Halt said this over a decade after the fact. His references on the tape all indicate low radiation levels. It seems Nevilles was following SOP but he was never near the high or even mid range of the scale. This is why he ALWAYS reports being on the 0.5 mr scale. Units were always reported in

singular numbers. Why not make a statement the meter was going off scale and the number of clicks being heard was significantly increasing? Halt keeps asking for updates on changes yet Nevilles never reports significant increases or significant audio counts! This is strange and irregular. Nevilles would have informed Halt of such things occurring but he does not. The lack of any such a statement says a lot.

<<COMMENTS: This is fact, as my argument showing the difficulty of even trying to count audio clicks at 100-150 cpm, and having a meaningful interval over which to do so, would have shown. Col Halt says on the tape:

HALT: Needle's jumped, three to four clicks, getting stronger.

Obviously, Halt is LOOKING at the "needle jump" on the meter face and seeing the 3-4 reading on the dial's "needle" but calling it "CLICKS." Halt does not have the headset on listening to audio clicks, NEVILLES has the headset on. Halt is LOOKING at the meter carried by Nevilles. This is evident in other places on the tape as well. >>

Do you mean like?

Halt: "Keep reading the clicks, I can't hear the clicks. "

And

Halt: "...I'm gonna have to depend on you counting the clicks. OK, let's..."

VOICE: "I'll tell you as it gets louder."

So Nevilles report of clicks was based on the audio and not the visual. Halt seemed to think the two were related 1:1, which they are not. You are right 100-150 cpm would have been too hard to count accurately. Yet, the report of clicks is definitely audio in Nevilles statements.

<<COMMENTS: I agree with you that there is a possibility of error, but error needs to be established factually. At present, it seems that ionizing radiation was reportedly detected at levels 25 to 50 times background, possibly 70 times background. IF you are correct about the measurement interpretation error, these readings become 2.5 to 5 to 7 times background. >>

Do you know for sure what the background radiation levels truly were for the area? What does Halt base his statement on? Probably eager UFOlogists who inform him of this based on the flawed memo I bet. Then you make a broad statement based on this that background had to have been 0.01mr/hr. What if it was 0.02-0.04? What about nature decay of certain elements? What if they had the Beta window open? Again, a number of factors can account for readings that were less than 10X your self-appointed background level. Background levels change and it is not unusual to see deflections of these

values. To state these values are significant is to put too much weight on measurements that were not recorded anywhere (except on tape).

To state that errors need to be established factually will be impossible for me to do since I was not there and the only true evidence is interpreting the transcript, which we see can be easily read either way depending on your leanings. We have yet to see any documented surveys by Nevilles, which any radiation technician would have done if the levels were high enough to warrant such. 0.5mr is a significant value but Nevilles and Halt both ignored any procedures that would require sealing off the area and minimizing exposure. Instead they tromp about the area like kids in a mud puddle!

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 09:04:21 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,
"canufo@egroups.com" <canufo@egroups.com>
Subject: 1999 and 2000 DOD FOIA CASE LOGS in excel format
Status: O

List members,

I recently obtained the 1999 and 2000 DOD FOIA case logs in excel format. These contain the 'case number', 'requestor', 'subject', and the 'received date'. I will gladly share these with anyone interested, as was requested of me by the person who sent these to me. File sizes are 405k and 387k respectively. Send a request to tlemire@home.com and I will gladly attach them to the reply.

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 14:32:08 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: lighthouses and starlight scope
References: <6d.92164d0.26ed8d7c@aol.com>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status: O

Regarding:

>From: TPrinty@aol.com
>Date: Sun, 10 Sep 2000 21:21:00 EDT
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham: lighthouses and starlight scope

Tim wrote:

>>Could that '8-12 power lens' have been the 'starlight scope'?

>I would think that he was referring to the starlight scope
>James. I have rare seen 8-12X binoculars as standard (although
>I did own a pair of 8X30s in my early years).

Tim,

I can't find any reference to binoculars with an '8x12'
magnification, nor does Halt ever seem to have mentioned they had
binoculars.

>However, I would lean toward the starlight scope since this
>sounds like a monocular lens type instrument...

Agreed. However, the only comparative lens I can locate is an '8
1/8 x 12' diopter lens and I wonder if Halt, although referring
to the scope as a 'power lens', is simply mistaken about the
magnification details.

As this diopter is actually for a 35mm camera, one other
possibility, although surely unlikely, is that Halt's talking
about the 35mm camera which he has mentioned they used.

Anyway, I've asked some related questions on a military mailing
list and we'll see what comes back.

Incidentally, Halt has commented about the 'radiation readings'
thus:

"And while we were milling about and identifying spots and taking

readings, we noticed on the trees some rub marks on the trees facing the indentations in the ground and the Geiger counter indicated it was a little warmer there. Nothing of any danger, really, in my opinion, but certainly something above background radiation. But, the other side of the tree was much colder and while we were doing that, suddenly the lieutenant pointed off to the, toward, the farmer's field, said, 'Look over here'. And he saw something".

If I recall correctly, the 'rub marks', where it was 'hotter', may have been score marks left here by the foresters to show these trees were next for felling.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 16:36:32 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: lighthouses and starlight scope
References: <200009102126_MC2-B2CD-91C0@compuserve.com>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham: lighthouses and starlight scope
>Sender: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
>Regarding:

Bruce wrote:

>Seems like a lot of discussion going on here that is "wheel
>spinning" or "saucer skipping" without a direct input from Halt.
>Like, why not ask if he used binoculars or a starlight scope
>when he made that statement?.

Bruce,

Unfortunately, Halt has never responded to any of my questions and was reportedly not talking to anyone under the terms of a contract with his book publishers. I also understand he wasn't too pleased I released details of those original witness statements, which probably hasn't helped.

I did expect that as a consequence of my actions, I would probably impede my own progress with issues where only Halt could assist. It also significantly compromised the situation with Penniston and Burroughs - but I'll leave that aside for the moment.

Still, if _I_ hadn't done so, those statements would presumably have remained in Barry Greenwood's files (which, I understand, is where my copies came from), their crucial existence never revealed.

So far as I can see, this key, *breakthrough* evidence had gathered dust in the files of an American 'ufologist' since around 1992, whilst, like Halt and co. in the forest, other case researchers - especially in the UK - were left with a hopeless task, to try and make sense of occasional light in the darkness!

Because of this, I reckon some six years spent investigating one

of the most significant 'UFO' cases ever, were largely wasted

Perhaps Barry Greenwood might now answer calls from Jenny Randles, myself and others to explain why this happened.

I'll be asking him directly for a full statement which can be published.

Amongst the other obstacles to overcome was that when I pursued an explanation for this fundamental evidence, ostensibly devastating to any 'UFO' claims, those 'ufologists' in the US who did have access to Halt closed ranks to 'protect' him.

Richard Hall and Robert Swiatek were instrumental and when, on the 'Project-1947 list', I 'broke the news' that 'Rendlesham Unravalled' would shortly be published, they responded:

If critics of Rendlesham have important new, unconsidered evidence to share, I wish they'd do it instead of reploting the same old ground.

I spoke with Halt at length two days ago (27 February) by telephone and appraised him of the fact that Easton was promoting a soon-to-be-released monograph that ostensibly explained the complex of sightings as nothing more than the famous flying Orford Ness lighthouse (and lightship, perhaps).

[...]

Do these critics really believe that an AF Lt.-col., deputy base commander was so disconnected from reality and his surrounding environment that he couldn't recognize a lighthouse's blinking beacon?

Robert Swiatek
[End]

Easton states:

>Some questions for Col. Halt:

>

>Concerning the first night's events and taking that same OMNI

>interview as a reference, you said of the three patrolmen -

>Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston - who ventured into Rendlesham

>Forest to investigate a possible airplane crash:

Cabansag did not go into the woods with Burroughs & Penniston.

>"Each said the same thing independently - a triangular shaped
>metallic object, about nine feet across the base, six feet high,
>appeared to be sitting on a tripod".
>
>The original affidavits of Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston
>make no reference to witnessing a triangular-shaped, metallic
>object.
>
>Burroughs has since confirmed, on separate occasions, that he
>never witnessed an actual object at all and Cabansag's testimony
>is a story of merely chasing elusive lights.

Again. Cabansag did not go into the woods with Burroughs & Penniston.

>"The problem with Halt's "testimony"...

Easton is making questionable assumptions about who is credible and who is not.

Halt's TESTIMONY is full, complete, on the record, and highly credible. His information anchors the entire case.

Again, no need to stay focused on CREDIBLE witnesses.

>John Stepkowski states:

>But over the years, everyone has forgotten that and we've got
>all sorts of people coming along talking about seeing a huge
>craft, a small craft, a translucent craft, a classic saucer with
>levitating aliens zooming down to the ground (see Randles' '

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 10:47:17 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: TPrinty@aol.com [mailto:TPrinty@aol.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, September 07, 2000 16:57

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

@

@

@ @

@ In a message dated 9/7/00 4:26:47 PM Eastern Daylight Time,

@ RB47Expert@aol.com writes:

@

@ << Also I note that Halt's men were registering readings as

@ high as 0.7

@ millirem/hour (700 microrems/hour) on their radiation meter,

@ as well as

@ lesser readings of 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, and 0.5. These are of

@ course up to 70

@ times normal background level at their sea level location (or

@ 20 to 70

@ times), which is about 10 MICROrems/hour. >>

@

@

@ Brad,

@

@ I have to disagree with you on this one. Having just retired

@ from the US

@ Navy as Nuclear Power Plant Operator on submarines, I am

@ quite familiar with

@ the radiacs used by Halt and company. According to James,

@ they used the

@ AN/PDR-27. I was very familiar with this radiac and handled

@ it more times

@ than I can count and also trained many people on its use. If

@ they used the

@ 27, then the 0.7 value is bogus and a simple misreading of the scale.

@

@ On the tape we hear:

@

@ "Seven units on the point Five scale"

@

@ The 0.5 scale is the lowest range for the radiac in question.

@ The AN/PDR-27

@ scale is broken into 50 increments, 5 of which are major ones

@ (The range

@ setting only changes the number arrangement the number of

@ increments never

@ changes). The only possible interpretation is that they read 7 minor

@ increments on the meter. This gives a reading of 0.07mr/hr

@ and not 0.7

@ mr/hr. Even more interesting is the number of clicks being

@ heard. The

@ radiac uses a set of headphones for the operator to hear

@ increasing levels of

@ radiation (We never had any speakers and I am not aware of

@ any speakers being

@ outfitted with the 27). It is designed for the low end of

@ the scale so that

@ the operator could hear when he is approaching hot spots. A

@ 0.1 mr/hr

@ reading gives a few clicks per second and would alarm anyone

@ not experienced

@ in using the equipment (click your pen for about 100-200

@ times per minute and

@ you will see what I mean). Instead we hear the operators

@ talking about a few

@ clicks and nothing significant. Was this the number of clicks

@ per second or

@ an approximate count over a period of time? The operator

@ does not indicate

@ which. If he had a true reading of 0.07mr/hr, then the

@ number of clicks

@ would have been significant enough for the operator to make a more

@ interesting report. If it had been 0.7 mr/hr, the meter would

@ have pegged and

@ the counts would have alarmed the operators. Again, a few

@ clicks over several

@ seconds is indicative of a background/very low reading and

@ not something

@ significant.

@

@ Additionally, the 27 is used for low level measurements and

@ the lowest scales

@ are the most sensitive. Operators are provided with a strap

@ to carry the 27

@ around. If you jiggle the radiac too much, the needle will
@ move (thus the
@ reason for the strap). You have an operator moving around
@ the woods, waving
@ the probe about. His readings could have been due to the
@ simple motion of
@ the body. Our Engineering Lab Techs made very cautious
@ measurements and were
@ very careful to make sure the radiac was stationary. They
@ used the strap or
@ placed the radiac on a horizontal support/the deck to take
@ their readings.
@
@ Lastly, the choice of the AN/PDR-27 is indicative of somebody
@ who really did
@ not plan well for his survey. The AN/PDR-27 is primarily
@ used to measure
@ radiation levels and not CONTAMINATION (a completely
@ different concept). He
@ should have brought an E-140N and an AN/PDR-56 to measure residual
@ contamination left behind by a UFO. The choice indicates the
@ operator was
@ not that knowledgeable about what he was doing. He was
@ probably somebody who
@ had received some minor training on the use of the equipment
@ in the event of
@ a nuclear disaster of some sort (i.e. a weapon had been
@ broken open after
@ falling spilling the contents on the ground). Such
@ individuals are trained
@ for major problems and not low level readings. All our
@ submariners that are
@ not nuclear power trained have similar experience levels and
@ training. One
@ of my jobs was to ensure they could operate the equipment
@ properly. When
@ tasked to use the 27 or any other radiac, I often saw similar
@ errors in many
@ of our more "experienced" personnel. They simply did not use
@ it often enough
@ to understand what they were doing. How often did this
@ operator perform a
@ survey with the 27? How well trained was he? Based on the
@ tape, it is my
@ opinion that he did not perform surveys often at all and his
@ training was
@ basic and not very detailed.
@
@ Tim Printy

There is another possibility here:

Was the range setting a MULTIPLIER setting, or a FULL SCALE setting?

If it was a MULTIPLIER type, then you multiply the reading by the number on the range selector.

If it was a FULL SCALE type, then the full scale position on the meter corresponds to the number on the range selector, and the other marks are scaled accordingly smaller than the number on the selector.

I have repeatedly encountered people using various kinds of equipment who changed from equipment of one of these basic types to equipment of the other type, and royally blew their readings (we're dealing with college students here in my labs).

I also came across one operator who did not understand what the Greek letter mu was for on some of the switch positions (He said something about fraternities). Accordingly, his reported readings were one million times what they should have been.

In any case, a "few clicks" is most certainly background radiation. When you hear a steady patter of clicks, that's when it's time to worry about radiation..

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 11:08:12 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RB47Expert@aol.com [mailto:RB47Expert@aol.com]

@ Sent: Friday, September 08, 2000 11:58

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Radiation at Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

@ James,

@

@ I don't see how anything has been laid to rest by what you've

@ printed below.

@ First, you seem to be laboring under the notion that when

@ radiation readings

@ were taken in say, the second farmer's field, that this meant

@ the _ground_ in

@ the field was emanating the ionizing radiation and that it

@ was even greater

@ than the tree or indentations at the landing site. This is

@ not necessarily

@ the case at all. The ionizing radiation may very well have

@ emanated from:

@

@ (a) The UFO itself that was intermittently seen through the

@ forest and

@ mentioned at times in and among the various readings.

@

@ (b)

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 12:38:38 EDT
Subject: Re: RE: Radiation at RendleshamStatus:

I wasn't excluding possibilities, including error, but trying to expand possibilities from James' notion that UFO radiation could only have come from the ground.

In a message dated 9/11/00 9:09:39 AM, lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<<

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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@

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Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 11:08:12 -0500
charset="iso-8859-1"

>>

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 11:52:43 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

One test must be made whenever a report of a "strong magnetic field" is reported to have come from a UFO:

How many tapes, computer disks, and credit card stripes were erased by it?

A field strong enough to magnetize a steering post enough to affect the readings of the gages on a car should have also erased all of the magnetic storage devices in a large area around that car if it truly did come from a nearby UFO.

On the other hand, a magnetic key box attached to the steering post could magnetize it easily if the car were in a minor accident, without affecting anything else.

And lightning strikes have magnetized iron objects.

Magnetic fields can be concentrated in iron cores, but not in air. Thus anything strong enough to induce magnetism in an iron steering shaft at a distance would also have widespread consequences.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Saturday, September 09, 2000 19:57

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Cc: bruce maccabee

@ Subject: MagneticUFO

@

@

@ @

@ In case you are interested in magnetic effects, I have placed

@ on my web

@ page my research on a sighting in which a strong magnetic field was

@ detected after the UFO had departed.

@

@ see <http://brumac.8k.com/MagneticUFO/MagneticUFO.html>

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 17:12:04 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: MagneticUFO
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Regarding the Magnetic UFO case I posted on my web cite,
Larry wrote:

>

One test must be made whenever a report of a "strong magnetic field" is reported to have come from a UFO:

How many tapes, computer disks, and credit card stripes were erased by it?

A field strong enough to magnetize a steering post enough to affect the readings of the gages on a car should have also erased all of the magnetic storage devices in a large area around that car if it truly did come from a nearby UFO.

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And lightning strikes have magnetized iron objects.

Magnetic fields can be concentrated in iron cores, but not in air. Thus anything strong enough to induce magnetism in an iron steering shaft at a distance would also have widespread consequences.

<

This is an amusing comment, but does not address the issue of a field gradiometer giving a reading about twenty times larger than the minimum detectable gradient (about 1000 nT/m) in an area where there should have been no gradient other than that due to the earth's field (which is barely detectable by the gradiometer).

The comment about demagnetizing tapes, etc. is also amusing although irrelevant to the car-stopping incident mentioned here since no computer tapes/discs or credit cards were involved in the 1973 incident.

More relevant could be a comment about the effect of the detected field on the videotape and video camera itself during the 1993 measurements. As pointed out in the paper, the field was not strong enough to affect the video.

—
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http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID_T_68

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 17:25:42 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status:

In a message dated 9/11/00 11:49:03 AM Eastern Daylight Time,
lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<< There is another possibility here:

Was the range setting a MULTIPLIER setting, or a FULL SCALE setting?

If it was a MULTIPLIER type, then you multiply the reading by the number on the range selector.

If it was a FULL SCALE type, then the full scale position on the meter corresponds to the number on the range selector, and the other marks are scaled accordingly smaller than the number on the selector.

I have repeatedly encountered people using various kinds of equipment who changed from equipment of one of these basic types to equipment of the other type, and royally blew their readings (we're dealing with college students here in my labs).

I also came across one operator who did not understand what the Greek letter mu was for on some of the switch positions (He said something about fraternities). Accordingly, his reported readings were one million times what they should have been.

In any case, a "few clicks" is most certainly background radiation. When you hear a steady patter of clicks, that's when it's time to worry about radiation..

>>

There is no such multiplier on the 27 Larry. However, if the Beta window is open (and this only works on the lower scales), then the radiation levels measured increase since you are now measuring the weak beta radiation in addition to the gamma radiation.

Tim Printy

-
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Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 22:26:37 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James wrote:

- > Incidentally, Halt has commented about the 'radiation readings'
- > thus:
- >
- > "And while we were milling about and identifying spots and taking
- > readings, we noticed on the trees some rub marks on the trees
- > facing the indentations in the ground and the Geiger counter
- > indicated it was a little warmer there. Nothing of any danger,
- > really, in my opinion, but certainly something above background
- > radiation. But, the other side of the tree was much colder and
- > while we were doing that, suddenly the lieutenant pointed off to
- > the, toward, the farmer's field, said, 'Look over here'. And he
- > saw something".
- >
- > If I recall correctly, the 'rub marks', where it was 'hotter',
- > may have been score marks left here by the foresters to show
- > these trees were next for felling.
- >
- > James Easton.

When I went on the Forestry Commission UFO walk last May, the forester explained that nowadays they use spray paint to indicate that trees are for felling, and back in 1980 it was machetes that sliced off a chunk of bark. The forests are planted with a surplus of closely spaced saplings. This forces the trees to grow tall and straight rather than spreading out sideways. Some trees will thrive better than others, and thinning out occurs in stages, with the poorer trees being felled to leave growing room for others. This is when trees are marked for felling.

This August I saw the red paint marks used for this purpose in a mature section of forest before the trees are thinned out. The trees so marked all have paint spots on the same side, so that as the cutters work their way through the wood, they can quickly tell by viewing the trees from one direction (in this case, it would have been from the south looking north) if they have missed any of the marked trees. The forester who took us on the UFO walk last May explained this same practice to us - the marks are always on a common side for this reason.

So why were the score marks on the three triangularly spaced trees Col Halt inspected all facing inwards?

I have not yet got the dates on when sections were felled, but for certain the area felled in Jan 1981 was at least 19.8 acres (roughly 200 m by 400 m = 80,000 m**2 = 8 hectares = 19.8 acres. Assume an average tree spacing of

15 feet = 5 m on a square grid, there is one tree per 25 m**2, or a total of 3200 trees to be felled. Assume it takes 10 seconds on average to put a score mark in each tree. It would take about 9 working hours to put score marks on every single tree. And to what purpose? They are all going to be felled anyway. What's the point of putting score marks on them? Unless of course they were in another, younger section of forest due to be thinned out, rather than in the accepted section which was fully mature.

But there's a problem with the young forest/ thinning out scenario too. In August, when I went through the section that was to be thinned out, almost every tree with paint marks on it was an isolated tree, surrounded by taller and healthier neighbouring trees that had not been selected for thinning out. I saw no three adjacent trees due for thinning. This would have made a small hole in the otherwise continuous forest canopy. Perhaps the three trees were all diseased, and had to be thinned out?

It doesn't seem to fit the "rational" explanation very well, does it?

Unfortunately I can't go on the Forestry Commission UFO walk scheduled for tomorrow night, so I can't ask the forester about these points, and in particular if they really do put score marks/paint marks on every tree to be felled when a section of forest is due for cutting, but it seems like a stupid waste of time if they did do that.

Robert McLean

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Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 16:33:01 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I meant which kind of range switch does it have? I have come across instruments with both kinds.

One thing seems probable to me. He could have seen that big 1, 2, 3... on the dial, and thought each was one millirad, not .1 millirads, since there were no decimal points on the meter face.

---- -X =@ o_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: TPrinty@aol.com [mailto:TPrinty@aol.com]

@ Sent: Monday, September 11, 2000 16:26

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...

@

@

@ @

@ In a message dated 9/11/00 11:49:03 AM Eastern Daylight Time,

@ lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

@

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@

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@

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 17:53:00 EDT
From: RB47Expert@aol.com
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: score marks
Mime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <c1.6d27c96.26eeae3d@aol.com>
Status:

Robert,

Another question is at what height are the marks or scoring put on the trees? What was the height of the indentations Col Halt's group found?

Brad

In a message dated Mon, 11 Sep 2000 5:30:53 PM Eastern Daylight Time, "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net> writes:

<<

James wrote:

- > Incidentally, Halt has commented about the 'radiation readings'
- > thus:
- >
- > "And while we were milling about and identifying spots and taking
- > readings, we noticed on the trees some rub marks on the trees
- > facing the indentations in the ground and the Geiger counter
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Robert McLean

—
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Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 02:00:49 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

In answer to a previous question, what colour was the Orford Ness beacon, we do of course have an apparent first hand confirmation. According to Ed Cabansag, "While we walked, each one of us could see the lights. Blue, red, white and yellow. The beacon light turned out to be the yellow light. We could see them periodically, but not in a specific pattern".

The following may help to further understand events, especially in their original perspective and relates to previously unpublished material from last year. Some concerning the lighthouse will be familiar, however, no harm in confirming a few facts.

1. Extracts from conversation with Bernard Edwards, the Lights List Officer, re Orford Ness lighthouse [my questions/responses are prefixed by 'JE:'] -

..it's light number 2258 if you want a future reference for it...

...let me just see what the characteristics are now... it's a flashing white light and there's also a fixed red and a fixed green... the red covers a certain arc and the green covers another certain arc.

JE: Which of the lights would be visible from inshore?

Well... the red sector goes from shore, clockwise round to 210 degrees true, there is another red sector from 038 degrees to 049 degrees, which is a nine degree arc and there's a green sector from 047 degrees to shore.

Now, any angle in-between those, it obviously doesn't shine over.

The white light... it doesn't tell me here, but I would imagine that's all round, but maybe it's blanked inshore a bit, because lighthouses tend to upset local people.

Now, when you draw out those bearings, you must remember they are bearings as a mariner would see the lights from seaward, so it's no good putting a dot on the paper for the light and drawing a bearing down to the south-west of 210. It is the mariner looking from the north-east, down a bearing of 210 towards the south-west and there he sees the light.

JE: Is there any reason this white light, or the beam, might be described as yellow or yellowish-white, as opposed to just plain white?

A white light can look yellowish and a yellow light can look whitish.

JE: What might cause that, could it be the Fresnel lens?

I don't honestly know, it may be something to do with the atmospherics at the time. Was it in the winter?

JE: Yes, this particular observation was in December.

You see, lights do alter if they get a bit of ice on the lens, you know, a bit of frosting. I'm not saying that was the reason...

[End]

2. Extracts from conversation with Keith Seaman, responsible for maintenance of the automated Orford Ness lighthouse and who knows the UFO story well:

...when you get right into the forest, the beam actually traverses through the forest...

...you're getting well down [towards the coast] then, because as I pointed out at the time, the lighthouse beam does not go any further inland than the coast; the coast curves, it doesn't follow a dead straight line and you obviously get a little bit of overthrow from the beam.

I've looked after the lighthouse since 1994, I wasn't involved with it at the time [December 1980], but I'm fully aware of all the equipment that was in there and where the light shone and that hasn't been altered since 1914.

JE: Has the light which shines inland been dimmed or reduced in any way?

The range and possibly the intensity has been reduced since, that happened in 1990.

JE: Another possibility which came up was that the Shipwash lightship may have been a factor.

The Shipwash was certainly there at the time.

JE: It's been replaced since then by a buoy, hasn't it?

It has been replaced by a buoy, but at the time the Shipwash was there, but it was some miles further out and my understanding of that is that it was blanked off towards the land anyway, because it wasn't necessary to shine the light towards the land because you'd already got the lighthouse there.

The lighthouse is blanked off to a certain area, it's not a completely visible light all the way round the 360 degrees, it's blanked off towards the land. And that's when the light disappears, because it's screened off.

JE: So, the lightship at that time, would just have been a plain, white light as well?

Yes, but it had a very different flash sequence.

There were two lightships out there at the time, there was the Gabbitt as well, which was a lot further out.

JE: I'm not aware of that one.

That was off Felixstowe.
[End]

In view of the landscape and lighthouse alterations since December, 1980, a previously mentioned, 1997 public statement from Chris Arnold is perhaps worth considering again.

As noted, Arnold was the security policeman who, after the first incident, reported concerns of an air crash to the local Suffolk Constabulary. He wrote:

In any case here is some information regarding that wonderful goat rope outside the RAF Woodbridge East Gate that December morning. I was a member of the 81st Security Police Squadron on "B" Flight Law Enforcement. If I remember correctly (and you must forgive me for some memory lapse as you must realize that at the time this was not a significant event, consequently it really hasn't been burned into my mind, obviously had I seen flying saucers, and little green men I doubt I would have any problems retaining the information) those of us working were having some fun as we actually were playing music over one of the Police Frequencies. It was very quiet and since it was the holiday season, not much was happening. Things were pretty laid back. In any case, we were playing Music on the Security Frequency and the Law Enforcement freq was being used in case someone had an emergency or actual work related transmission to make.

After midnight, John Burroughs radioed the LE desk and reported he had seen strange lights in the outside the East Gate on RAF Woodbridge. I was actually on RAF Lakenheath hanging out at the Law Enforcement Desk at the time. Burroughs, who liked to draw attention to himself, often over-reacted to situations and was considered very unreliable, wanted to know if there were any reports of downed aircraft.

We called the Control Tower and I even called the local Constabulary (I can't remember the town the constabulary was in , but I do know it was outside of Ipswich and I think it used to be an air base during WWII, I believe the control tower was restored in the 80's)

In any case, after getting a negative reply from the British Cops, My flight chief asked me if I wanted to head out to Woodbridge to meet up with Burroughs and see what was up. I grabbed the back gate keys, and took the back way to RAF W/B. I met Burroughs at the East Gate of WB. We left our guns with the guy riding with Burroughs and drove to the end of the long access road. We left our vehicle and walked out there.

There was absolutely nothing in the woods. We could see lights in the distance and it appeared unusual as it was a sweeping light, (we did not know about the lighthouse on the coast at the time). We also saw some strange colored lights in the distance but were unable to determine what they were.
[End]

Arnold is a vital witness and apparently one of only three security policemen, the others being Burroughs and Chandler, who directly participated in both night's events.

I've recently been discussing the case with him and hope to shortly be able to publish his more detailed account.

What's important and may not be generally appreciated, is how Arnold went back with Burroughs to the 'site' of that inaugural 'UFO' scare and it was from this vantage point he could see "lights in the distance and it appeared unusual as it was a sweeping light", plus, "some strange colored lights in the distance".

In recent correspondence, I asked:

EASTON: Significantly, in July 1997, you mentioned there were 'some strange lights' in the distance, whose origin could not be determined. Can you recall what those lights looked like - indeed, anything about them at all - colour, size, whether they

were flashing or moved, etc.

ARMOLD: Yes, there were what we initially interpreted as 'strange lights' and in my opinion and contrary to what some people assert, at the time almost none of us knew there was a lighthouse at Orford Ness. Remember, the vast majority of folks involved were young people, 19, 20, 25 years old. Consequently it wasn't something most of the troops were cognizant of. That's one reason the lights appeared interesting or out of the ordinary to some people.

After it was discovered that a lighthouse was out there, the 'strangeness' of the lights evaporated. The lights were primarily white and were very small, far off in the distance. Occasionally one would see a shade of blue or red but I attribute that to refraction from stained glass windows in a local church in addition to the fog and weather at the time. The lights did not move in erratic fashions nor did they move towards us or act in any manner which violated the laws of known physics.

EASTON: When you were in the forest that second night, or at any time afterwards, were those red and blue lights also visible then?

ARMOLD: According to my recollections, there were some lights but they seem to me to have primarily been a neutral color. I'm certain there could have been tints of blue or red but nothing striking and nothing spectacular.

EASTON: Can you recall what Burroughs told you about their pursuit of these lights [that first night] through Rendlesham forest? How did he rationalise that the red and blue lights were still there?

ARMOLD: Now remember, I was with Burroughs and Bustinza out in the woods the second night. I too saw the lights but while interesting initially, we never thought much about them (Once I realized there was a lighthouse at Orford Ness things became a bit clearer). As for rationalizing the lights, it never was an issue.

[End]

So, of immense significance, according to Arnold some distant red and blue lights were still visible from the 'landing site'. However, according to Penniston, the red and blue lights encountered earlier were attached to a small craft which had, by that time, zoomed off into the night sky.

Anyway, as stated, it's for information.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

—
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Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 02:42:59 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com>
>Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...
>Date: Wed, 6 Sep 2000 10:04:09 -0400

Joel wrote:

>This all leaves me wondering how something like this apparent
>air activity could have gone on for hours in proximity to two
>important NATO air bases (with nuclear weapons storage areas)
>near the coast while a base commander was stumbling through
>woods and streams with a small band of men and a tape recorder,
>being spooked by mysterious lights and the noises of woodland
>animals. Thank God the Soviet spetznaz commandos weren't making
>a raid on the special weapons storage! Where were the
>helicopters, interceptor aircraft, or other serious responses to
>what could have been some kind of surprise military incursion?
>These people should have had access to the means to deal with
>these events in an appropriate way, but they don't seem to have
>used them. It's just nearly comedic.

Joel,

As we know, Halt recorded that the beams of light were visible
for an incredulous 45 minutes.

However, the duration of this supposed occurrence was presumably
even longer, for, as Salley Rayl confirmed with Halt:

At around 4:30 a.m., Halt called the investigation off. "It was a
cold winter night," he says. "The wind was blowing, we were wet,
and I just ordered everybody back to the base. I saw no reason to
stay out there any longer. We left those objects up there."
[End]

It's an overall scenario which simply defies belief.

The base is being bombarded with laser-like beams from
unidentified aircraft and Halt just shrugs it off. It seems they
all simply went to bed!

What were Halt's responsibilities as deputy base commander? I can
clarify this, as Bernard Donahue, then a Captain on base, told me
in 1998:

[THIS IS LIST ONLY]

I was stationed at Bentwaters at the time of this "incident." I was the Area Defense Counsel, the lawyer charged with defending personnel charged with criminal offenses or facing adverse personnel actions. At the time, I was a Captain.

Most of us on base were embarrassed by this "incident." We didn't believe the UFO hype for one minute. The next day, I personally read the "Security Police Blotter" describing the incident in detail. It seemed to document hysteria rather than hard facts.

As I recall, Lt Col Halt was not a person with great credibility on the base. The "Deputy Base Commander" title is misleading. The senior officer on base is the Wing Commander, who had several subordinate commanders, i.e., A-10 squadron commanders, etc. The "Base Commander" was one of these subordinate commanders, charged with overseeing the housekeeping operations on the base, e.g., security, housing, personnel, etc. The position of "Deputy Base Commander" was generally viewed as a dead-end job reserved for lieutenant colonel officers who had not demonstrated great potential and were being permitted to put in time until retirement. By reputation, Lt Col Halt fitted this stereotype. I would be most surprised to learn that he was later promoted to the rank of Colonel.
[End]

It should be noted that others have spoken highly of Halt, who liked to be 'one of the boys' and would often ride with the security police on patrols.

I didn't ask for any assessment of Halt (these tend to be subjective anyway) and Donahue's statement was in response to the exact same general request I had made of many personnel who I knew were stationed on base in December, 1980. The simple question was - can you provide any assistance with some research into the reported 'UFO' events.

Anyhow, that was a clarification of Halt's role and it's not for me to censor any incidental remarks - some might consider them important.

Another reason we can be grateful the spetznaz commandos weren't masquerading as UFOs and attacking the weapons area is that the security police there apparently only had one pair of binoculars!

Sergeant Randy Smith assured me that was the situation when colleagues and himself were "jammed" into the observation tower on 'UFO alert' and watching those twinkling, "star-like" UFOs.

Maybe through these outward-angled glass windows, someone was also seeing 'beams', with the aid of the binoculars...

As Halt states the security police radio channels were open, perhaps that's why he thinks 'beams of light' were also being reported in the weapons storage area.

Sheesh... didn't anybody ever check out this security threat?

Apparently not and according to Sgt Smith, next day it was business as usual!

Quite incredible.

Incidentally, as Halt's recording indicates he was later watching the "star-like" object and its 'beams' from a considerable distance, how could he possibly have seen _'pencil thin'_ streams of light from so far away without some kind of visual aid?

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 22:05:21 EDT
Subject: Re: Exploding the Orfordness Lighthouse...Status:

In a message dated 9/11/00 5:35:05 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
lrobins@indiana.edu writes:

<< I meant which kind of range switch does it have? I have come across
instruments with both kinds.

One thing seems probable to me. He could have seen that big
1, 2, 3... on the dial, and thought each was one millirad, not
.1 millirads, since there were no decimal points on the meter face. >>

Larry,

As I stated previously, the ranges are 0-.5, 0-5, 0-50, and 0-500. There are
no other special switches. The meter face has 50 increments always, and
these have five major increments at the 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 marks.
Depending on the range of the meter being selected determines what each mark
means. i.e. in the case of the 0-0.5 scale, the marks each correspond to
0.01 mr. Each major division is equal to 0.1 mr. The major divisions are
the only ones identified with numbers. The rest is left up to the operator.
When the operator changes scales, the numbers switch (they appear in a window
below the increments that changes with the changing of the scale). The
result is the operator will see .1, .2, .3, .4, .5 on the 0-0.5 scale,
1,2,3,4,5 on the 0-5 scale, and so on. It is very likely that Nevilles may
have missed the decimal points since the numbers are identified by .1 and not
0.1 if I recall correctly.

Tim Printy

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Mon, 11 Sep 2000 22:19:09 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James -

> Joel,
>
> As we know, Halt recorded that the beams of light were visible
> for an incredulous 45 minutes.
>
> However, the duration of this supposed occurrence was presumably
> even longer, for, as Salley Rayl confirmed with Halt:
>
> At around 4:30 a.m., Halt called the investigation off. "It was a
> cold winter night," he says. "The wind was blowing, we were wet,
> and I just ordered everybody back to the base. I saw no reason to
> stay out there any longer. We left those objects up there."
> [End]
>
> It's an overall scenario which simply defies belief.
>
> The base is being bombarded with laser-like beams from
> unidentified aircraft and Halt just shrugs it off. It seems they
> all simply went to bed!
>
> What were Halt's responsibilities as deputy base commander? I can
> clarify this, as Bernard Donahue, then a Captain on base, told me
> in 1998:

[...]

> Another reason we can be grateful the spetznaz commandos weren't
> masquerading as UFOs and attacking the weapons area is that the
> security police there apparently only had one pair of binoculars!
>
> Sergeant Randy Smith assured me that was the situation when
> colleagues and himself were "jammed" into the observation tower
> on 'UFO alert' and watching those twinkling, "star-like" UFOs.
>
> Maybe through these outward-angled glass windows, someone was
> also seeing 'beams', with the aid of the binoculars...
>
> As Halt states the security police radio channels were open,
> perhaps that's why he thinks 'beams of light' were also being
> reported in the weapons storage area.

- >
- > Sheesh... didn't anybody ever check out this security threat?
- >
- > Apparently not and according to Sgt Smith, next day it was
- > business as usual!
- >
- > Quite incredible.

[...]

My post the other day questioning the actions of Halt's team was poorly constructed -- the way I should have phrased it was to ask why their on-foot response seems to have been the main one -- or one of the main ones -- to what seemed to be *air* activity. I don't want to second-guess the decisions of those on the scene, or their qualifications, but I really would like to have a better understanding of why the airspace over the base[s] wasn't full of helicopters if there was unknown air activity nearby. Clearly foot searches were ineffective and time-consuming at best.

My interests are mostly pre-1970 anyway and my knowledge of this complex case is very limited to I'll leave further discussion to the experts. It's been fascinating reading.

Joel

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Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 07:36:27 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Brad

I expect the score marks would have been at a "convenient" height. If I image swinging a machete downwards (I'm about 6' tall), then it seems about 4' off the ground would be about right. But if you're shorter, the presumably it would be a bit lower. Halt's score marks were about 3½' off the ground.

The red paint marks are about 5' , or shoulder height. Again a convenient height.

Robert

>
> Robert,
>
> Another question is at what height are the marks or scoring put on the
trees? What was the height of the indentations Col Halt's group found?
>
> Brad
>
>
> In a message dated Mon, 11 Sep 2000 5:30:53 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
"Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net> writes:
>
> << >
> James wrote:
>
> > Incidentally, Halt has commented about the 'radiation readings'
> > thus:
> >
> > "And while we were milling about and identifying spots and taking
> > readings, we noticed on the trees some rub marks on the trees
> > facing the indentations in the ground and the Geiger counter
> > indicated it was a little warmer there. Nothing of any danger,
> > really, in my opinion, but certainly something above background
> > radiation. But, the other side of the tree was much colder and
> > while we were doing that, suddenly the lieutenant pointed off to
> > the, toward, the farmer's field, said, 'Look over here'. And he
> > saw something".
> >
> > If I recall correctly, the 'rub marks', where it was 'hotter',
> > may have been score marks left here by the foresters to show
> > these trees were next for felling.
> >

> > James Easton.

>

> When I went on the Forestry Commission UFO walk last May, the forester

> explained that nowadays they use spray paint to indicate that trees are

> for

> felling, and back in 1980 it was machetes that sliced off a chunk of bark.

> The forests are planted with a surplus of closely spaced saplings. This

> forces the trees to grow tall and straight rather than spreading out

> sideways. Some trees will thrive better than others, and thinning out

> occurs

> in stages, with the poorer trees being felled to leave growing room for

> others. This is when trees are marked for felling.

>

> This August I saw the red paint marks used for this purpose in a mature

> section of forest before the trees are thinned out. The trees so marked

> all

> have paint spots on the same side, so that as the cutters work their way

> through the wood, they can quickly tell by viewing the trees from one

> direction (in this case, it would have been from the south looking north)

> if

> they have missed any of the marked trees. The forester who took us on the

> UFO walk last May explained this same practice to us - the marks are

> always

> on a common side for this reason.

>

> So why were the score marks on the three triangularly spaced trees Col

> Halt

> inspected all facing inwards?

>

> I have not yet got the dates on when sections were felled, but for certain

> the area felled in Jan 1981 was at least 19.8 acres (roughly 200 m by 400

> m

> = $80,000 \text{ m}^2 = 8 \text{ hectares} = 19.8 \text{ acres}$. Assume an average tree spacing of

> 15 feet = 5 m on a square grid, there is one tree per 25 m^2 , or a total

> of 3200 trees to be felled. Assume it takes 10 seconds on average to put a

> score mark in each tree. It would take about 9 working hours to put score

> marks on every single tree. And to what purpose? They are all going to be

> felled anyway. What's the point of putting score marks on them? Unless of

> course they were in another, younger section of forest due to be thinned

> out, rather than in the accepted section which was fully mature.

>

> But there's a problem with the young forest/ thinning out scenario too. In

> August, when I went through the section that was to be thinned out, almost

> every tree with paint marks on it was an isolated tree, surrounded by

> taller

> and healthier neighbouring trees that had not been selected for thinning

> out. I saw no three adjacent trees due for thinning. This would have made

> a

> small hole in the otherwise continuous forest canopy. Perhaps the three

> trees were all diseased, and had to be thinned out?

>
> It doesn't seem to fit the "rational" explanation very well, does it?
>
> Unfortunately I can't go on the Forestry Commission UFO walk scheduled for
> tomorrow night, so I can't ask the forester about these points, and in
> particular if they really do put score marks/paint marks on every tree to
be
> felled when a section of forest is due for cutting, but it seems like a
> stupid waste of time if they did do that.
>
> Robert McLean
>
>
>
>

-
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Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 10:07:16 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Rendlesham: Locating Former USAF Personnel
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

I intend to make another and final attempt to locate the present whereabouts of a number of known participants in events, such as Ed Cabansag [especially Ed Cabansag!].

Can I please confirm - which official source should currently be contacted re military personnel who served in the 81st Security Police Squadron, a component of the 81st Support Group and part of USAFE in 1980?

Any relevant information would be appreciated.

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 09:09:55 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,
"canufo@egroups.com" <canufo@egroups.com>
Subject: Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences Article
Status: O

List members only

I've obtained the complete article by Yu. V. Platov and B.A. Sokolov titled, "The Study of Unidentified Flying Objects in the Soviet Union" translated from Vestnik Rossiiskoi Akademii Nauk, Vol. 70, No. 6 2000, pp. 507-515.

This article is in .pdf format and I will gladly pass this on, to list members only. Please forward a request for this article to tlemire@home.com

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 09:19:27 EDT

Subject: Re: Herald of the Russian Academy of Sciences ArticleStatus: O

The text is also posted on

<http://www.debunker.com/historical/HistoryRussianUFOlogy.html>

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Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 16:47:09 +0100
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: UFORL Is Now a Moderated List
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status: O

Dear List Members,

I regret to advise that until further notice, it's necessary that the UFO Research List becomes a moderated forum.

I'm forced to take this disagreeable action as an urgent remedial step to ensure no further, private mail is published outwith this list.

Any postings will be retained until I have remedied this serious situation, which I will say more about shortly.

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 19:18:36 +0100
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Future of UFORL
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status: O

A significant tenet of this list is that discussions are private and 'list only' unless otherwise specified, i.e.:

These are the simple 'housekeeping' rules:

1. The 'UFO Research List' (UFORL) is a moderated, discussion forum for related topics which can be evidenced to have a scientific foundation, encompassing 'black projects'.

It is not therefore suitable for those who wish to discuss 'alien abductions', 'MJ-12', etc.

2. The list is also primarily intended to enable secure discussions and as subscribers may request feedback on new data or privately debate controversial, sensitive issues, etc., ALL contributions are therefore 'LIST ONLY - IN CONFIDENCE' unless otherwise denoted.

If it appears on this list, it shouldn't be seen anywhere else without the originator's permission.

[Etc.]

We all understand this, which is why I specifically noted in two recent postings that one could be passed on as an exception to 'list only' and another included material headed, "THIS IS LIST ONLY", as a reminder of the list material's inherent confidentiality.

One of the prime reasons for a 'closed' list is that research can be carried out, highlighted, debated and with vehemently opposed conclusions, yet minus that invective, typical of fanatical 'UFO believers'. In their belief system, as with other religions, there's no tolerance for any sceptical, or even remotely critical appraisal.

As a result, the UFO Research List, now approaching 2500 postings in the 18 months of its existence, has rarely seen anything more contentious than an occasional, virtual, custard pie.

However, of late, a somewhat critical assessment of one case by a

number of subscribers seems to have provoked the ire of Brad Sparks, with the result he has now selectively posted considerable 'list only' material on UFO UpDates, proclaiming it supports his earnest beliefs and seemingly complaining he's had enough of those damnable 'skeptics'.

As the UFORL list material posted is a unbelievably ridiculous distortion of the facts and as I have zero intention of chasing it, the only loser, as with any fanatical UFO beliefs, will be the truth.

That's irrelevant in comparison to the betrayal of the other list members, numbering almost one hundred, and especially Robert McLean.

Robert's a new member of this list and one who, despite now publicly and repeatedly being branded by Sparks as a 'Skeptic', isn't really, however, I regret that it's primarily out-of-context extracts from Robert's statedly ongoing and incomplete research which have been broadcast as evidence of the great 'UFO evidence cover up', or some other such offering.

Welcome to 'ufology' Robert. Sometimes it's rather sad...

[The irony is, if Brad had been patient, there were some significant new and related case discoveries yet to be revealed on UFORL and which he certainly would have found very interesting].

I must now reconsider the future of UFORL and no matter what the outcome, I trust many subscribers will agree it was a worthwhile endeavour and did actually provide a scientific focus on considerable UFO related evidence.

I can only apologise to Robert McLean and other subscribers for the overzealous beliefs and actions of one person.

It's disappointing and I'm sure we all, sincerely, appreciate the more rational contributions Brad has made over the past 18 months.

However, there is obviously no choice other than to now expel him from this mailing list. This is his final list mail and no related correspondence will be entered into.

Anyone who, for whatever reason, now wishes to resign from UFORL can do so by sending a blank e-mail to:

UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.

If you intend to, it would be appreciated if you would do so now, in order that I can quickly make some decisions about UFORL's future and related issues.

By necessity, a copy of this e-mail is being forwarded to UFO UpDates, where hopefully a true perspective of the purported case evidence published therein, can be better appreciated.

James Easton,
List Owner.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

—
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 13:44:10 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Monday, September 11, 2000 16:12

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: MagneticUFO

@

@ Magnetic fields can be concentrated in iron cores, but not
@ in air. Thus anything strong enough to induce magnetism in
@ an iron steering shaft at a distance would also have
@ widespread consequences.

@

@ <

@

@ This is an amusing comment, but does not address the issue
@ of a field gradiometer giving a reading about twenty times
@ larger than the minimum detectable gradient
@ (about 1000 nT/m) in an area where there should have been no
@ gradient other than that due to the earth's field (which is barely
@ detectable by the gradiometer).

Are you SURE there was nothing else in the area.

@ The comment about demagnetizing tapes, etc. is also amusing
@ although irrelevant to the car-stopping incident mentioned
@ here since no computer tapes/discs or
@ credit cards were involved in the 1973 incident.

Again, are you sure. If the guy had a magnetic credit card, and it
still continued to work, would he have thought to mention it?

@ More relevant could be a comment about the effect of the
@ detected field on the videotape and video camera itself during
@ the 1993 measurements. As pointed out
@ in the paper, the field was not strong enough to affect the video.

Agreed. My point was that you have to also check for the absence of effects that should have happened if the story was true. If stereo tapes, disks, or credit cards were in the car, or in a nearby house, when part of the car became strongly magnetized in the presence of a UFO, and they were NOT affected, then the magnetization must have happened in a way different than that claimed by the witness.

"Negative" data like this are almost as revealing as the actual events experienced by witnesses, because they can narrow down the possibilities. Seek this kind of data out as well as the kind where something unusual was noted.

Example case:

I was observing on the night of October 16, 1973, looking to see what, if anything, was causing a flap of UFO sightings in my town. I observed for 5 hours, seeing nothing but a meteor, Mars scintillating on the horizon, and two airplanes. Meanwhile, people 2 to 3 miles west of me were reporting that a UFO was apparently hovering over my position.

That narrows down the possibilities considerably, doesn't it? Only a few possibilities remained:

1. Mars was the object, since it was in the east.
2. The object was smaller and closer to the observers. A burned out fire balloon was found on Rockport Road south of town the next day. It would have been below my western horizon.
3. Some object was directing light at the other observers, but matching the night sky from my vantage point.
4. Optical atmospheric distortions.
5. Psychological explanations (extremely unlikely, since responding police also saw it).

—
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

Date: Tue, 12 Sep 2000 14:16:11 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Monday, September 11, 2000 20:01

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham...

@

@

@ @ JE: Is there any reason this white light, or the beam, might be
@ described as yellow or yellowish-white, as opposed to just plain
@ white?

@

@ A white light can look yellowish and a yellow light can look
@ whitish.

@

@ JE: What might cause that, could it be the Fresnel lens?

@

@ I don't honestly know, it may be something to do with the
@ atmospherics at the time. Was it in the winter?

This is actually a limitation of the human visual system, which has much less resolution in the distinction of yellows, blues and whites than it does in the distinction of reds, greens, and whites. The smaller the light source, the harder these distinctions become.

That's why the colors of traffic lights and railway signals are chosen to the hues they have.

So a white light can appear yellow, and vice versa, just because it subtends a small angle.

-
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

Date: Wed, 13 Sep 2000 14:36:27 +0100
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Amateur SETI
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

A long time ago (an embarrassingly long time ago), I mentioned an interesting article in 'Radio Today' and said I hoped to scan a copy for those who couldn't get hold of the magazine.

Eventually, I've located the magazine again and there's a scan of the DIY SETI article on my web site at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/seti1.jpg>
<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/seti2.jpg>
<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/seti3.jpg>
<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/seti4.jpg>
<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/seti5.jpg>

For those who have the expertise and time, the cost looks fairly reasonable and I'm sure it would be a fascinating project.

If you do embark on this and have some success with the detection thing, don't forget to let us know!

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

—
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Wed, 13 Sep 2000 14:50:25 +0100
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: 'Scientific UFO Research' WebRing
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.72 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

The 'Scientific UFO Research' WebRing has now been deleted.

My regrets to those who were members and the large number of pending 'applicants' whose submission couldn't be processed until the Yahoo/WebRing merger was finalised.

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

—
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

Date: Wed, 13 Sep 2000 12:11:23 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: MagneticUFOMessage-ID: <200009131211_MC2-B32F-8FC2@compuserve.com>

charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

With regard to the Magnetic UFO case I cited:

Larry wrote:

>@ Magnetic fields can be concentrated in iron cores, but not
>@ in air. Thus anything strong enough to induce magnetism in
>@ an iron steering shaft at a distance would also have
>@ widespread consequences.

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I responded

>@ This is an amusing comment, but does not address the issue
>@ of a field gradiometer giving a reading about twenty times
>@ larger than the minimum detectable gradient
>@ (about 1000 nT/m) in an area where there should have been no
>>@ detectable by the gradiometer).

Larry wrote:

>Are you SURE there was nothing else in the area.

Yes.

1) this was typical Florida sandy soil. There were no pipes, no old metal tanks, no old cars, etc. near the pond where the magnetic field was detected. The closest lump of metal would have been the car several hundred feet away

2) had there been a chunk of metal it would have been large enough to be noticed by the UFO investigators unless it was buried

3) a buried chunk of metal large enough to cause this much distortion would have been huge and would have been present each time the measurement was taken, i.e., the field wouldn't have faded away. (When the investigators returned to the scene 2 days later and videotaped J using his gradiometer at the same location but getting no gradient, the investigators did not find any evidence that there had been a hole dug in the ground to remove something like a large chunk of metal.)

4) Granted that we don't know how the field "got there" (no measurements had been made before the UFO sighting, so one presumes the field could have been there before the sighting), the fact is that the field "went away" within two days of the sighting. As I pointed out in the paper, if there had been a large magnetic field in the area unrelated to the presence of a UFO, then the mystery would be, why did it disappear.

And, by the way, not even a hint of evidence that this was a hoax or that the gradiometer malfunctioned just in the locations where the field was detected.

>@ The comment about demagnetizing tapes, etc. is also amusing
>@ although irrelevant to the car-stopping incident mentioned
>@ here since no computer tapes/discs or
>@ credit cards were involved in the 1973 incident.

>Again, are you sure. If the guy had a magnetic credit card, and it
>still continued to work, would he have thought to mention it?

I can't answer "would he have thought to mention it.." On the other hand, I consider it highly unlikely that this guy would have had a magnetic credit card at the time of his experience (1973). (Did common people... or anyone... have a magnetic credit card way back then? I don't think so.)

I wrote

>@ More relevant could be a comment about the effect of the
>>@ detected field on the videotape and video camera itself during
>@ the 1993 measurements. As pointed out
>@ in the paper, the field was not strong enough to affect the video.

Larry wrote:

>Agreed. My point was that you have to also check for the absence
>of effects that should have happened if the story was true. If stereo
>tapes, disks, or credit cards were in the car, or in a nearby house,
>when part of the car became strongly magnetized in the presence
>of a UFO, and they were NOT affected, then the magnetization
>must have happened in a way different than that claimed by the
>witness.

I don't know where he was in the 1973 event. Certainly not at the house where he lived in 1973 (said house didn't exist yet). As I recall he was driving somewhere in Florida... don't know where. At any rate, the importance of the 1973 sighting/supposed magnetic event is that it caused him to make a search for a magnetic field after the sighting in

1993 because he now had a device for the detection of such fields.

Had this person been "completely logical" and assumed that the field was associated with, or "attached to" the UFO, he wouldn't have done such a "dumb" thing as to search for a field AFTER the UFO had departed (14-15 hours before). Certainly no "scientist" with an understanding of magnetics would do such a thing unless he thought that, well, perhaps there might be some metal "out there" that the UFO could have magnetized. Certainly there would be no remnant field in the trees or sand or lake or whatever.

J is not a scientist. He just knows his gradiometer will detect buried metal (and, of course, metal that isn't buried....but you don't need a gradiometer to detect unburied metal) and magnetic fields around magnetics. So ... what the heck...who cares what the experts say... do it anyway.... search for a field. He gave it a shot.... and found something that shouldn't have existed!

Larry wrote:

>"Negative" data like this are almost as revealing as the actual
>events experienced by witnesses, because they can narrow down
>the possibilities. Seek this kind of data out as well as the kind
>where something unusual was noted.

I agree. Hence I checked with some folks who have tried to intentionally disrupt the videotaping of a scene by using a magnetic field. These folks tend to be a bit "spooky" and wanted to be sure no interloper could surreptitiously audio or videotape in a certain area. They discovered that the field necessary to disrupt videotaping (short of actually stopping the camera mechanism) was VERY large.... not surprising since the record head contacts the magnetic tape and so to make a magnetic field, with a source external to the camera, comparable to that of the record head would require a "huge" magnetic source. (Specifically many, MANY amperes flowing in a loop around a doorway.) They would not say what the field was that would affect a videocamera, but they did say that the field strength I calculated at the location of Bland Pugh's camera was much too low to affect the video.

Larry wrote

>Example case:

>I was observing on the night of October 16, 1973, looking to see
>what, if anything, was causing a flap of UFO sightings in my

>town. I observed for 5 hours, seeing nothing but a meteor, Mars
>scintillating on the horizon, and two airplanes. Meanwhile, people
>2 to 3 miles west of me were reporting that a UFO was apparently
>hovering over my position.

>That narrows down the possibilities considerably, doesn't it? Only
>a few possibilities remained:

>1. Mars was the object, since it was in the east.

>2. The object was smaller and closer to the observers. A burned out
>fire balloon was found on Rockport Road south of town the next day.
>It would have been below my western horizon.

>3. Some object was directing light at the other observers, but
>matching the night sky from my vantage point.

>4. Optical atmospheric distortions.

>5. Psychological explanations (extremely unlikely, since responding
>police also saw it).

I am amused by this because the "negative evidence"
illustrates the problem with "compressed

reporting." You have not really given enough info above to make a
decision (perhaps there never was enough info).

You say you watched for 5 hours and say ameteor, Mars scintillating on
the horizon and a couple of planes.

You say witnesses west of you saw a UFO hovering "over my position"
They were 2 -3 miles away.

Of course, they wouldn't know if what they saw was "over you" or closer to
them

or farther (unless they had some independent means of determining
distance...

I presume no triangulation was done)

a) Could it have been Mars?

Mars does not remain on the horizon for 5 hours. Presumably Mars was
on the horizon at the beginning of the sighting "since Mars was in the east
and hence rising). You did not say when the sighting occurred relative to
the time span of your skywatching (was the sighting at the beginning when
Mars was on the horizon? In this case the Mars explanation makes sense;
if it was near the end of your skywatch period then Mars was high in the sky
and the explanation makes less sense).

b) a fire balloon would have been below your horizon at all times (I
presume)

and hence could have been the cause of the sighting by people west of
you....

(might be interesting though to locate the position of the crashed fire balloon and determine the wind direction - if any . If the balloon were found east of the witnesses who claimed they saw a UFO to their east, and if th wind had been blowing

Date: Thu, 14 Sep 2000 12:23:05 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Can anyone enlighten me as to exactly where the AN/FPS-95 Cobra Mist OTH radar site is in relation to the lighthouse? Is there some type of large radar test facility there in addition to the Cobra Mist?

Joel Carpenter

—
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

Date: Thu, 14 Sep 2000 12:13:15 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2000 11:11

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: MagneticUFO

@

@

@ @

@

@ With regard to the Magnetic UFO case I cited:

@

@

@ Larry wrote:

@ >@ Magnetic fields can be concentrated in iron cores, but not

@ >@ in air. Thus anything strong enough to induce magnetism in

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@ >@ This is an amusing comment, but does not address the issue

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@ >@ larger than the minimum detectable gradient

@ >@ (about 1000 nT/m) in an area where there should have been no

@ >>@ detectable by the gradiometer).

@

@ Larry wrote:

@

@ >Are you SURE there was nothing else in the area.

@

@ Yes.

@ 1) this was typical Florida sandy soil. There were no pipes, no

@ old metal tanks, no old cars, etc. near the pond where the magnetic

@ field was detected. The closest lump of metal would have been the
@ car several hundred feet away

How about IN the pond, or buried?

@ 2) had there been a chunk of metal it wuld have been large enough to
@ be noticed by the UFO investigators unless it was buried

@ 3) a buried chunk of metal large enough to cause this much distortion
@ would have been huge and would have been present each time the
@ measurement was taken,i.e., the field wouldn't have faded away.
@ (When the invesigators returned to the scene 2 days later and
@ videotaped J using his gradiometer at the same location but
@ getting no gradient, the invesigators did not find any evidence
@ that there had been a hole dug in the ground to remove something
@ like a large chunk of metal.)

Who says it was metal? Electrical and electronic devices also create
or distort magnetic fields. Two-way radios, cell phones, and hearing
aids all contain tiny permanent magnets. It's possible that the
gradient disappeared because the person who had the device didn't
bring it, or was not there.

@ 4) Granted that we don't know how the field "got there" (no
@ measurements
@ had been made before the UFO sighting, so one presumes the field
@ could have been there before the sighting), the fact is that the field
@ "went away"

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@ paper, if there
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@ been a large magnetic field in the area unrelated to the
@ presence of a UFO,
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@ >@ The comment about demagnetizing tapes, etc. is also amusing

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@ >@ credit cards were involved in the 1973 incident.

@

@ >Again, are you sure. If the guy had a magnetic credit card, and it

@ >still continued to work, would he have thought to mention it?

@

@ I can't answer "would he have thought to mention it.." On the other

@ hand, I consider it highly unlikely that this guy would have had a
@ magnetic credit card at the time of his experience (1973).
@ (Did common people... or anyone... have a magnetic credit
@ card way back then? I don't think so.)

I know I had one in 1975, because I accidentally erased it while fixing
a pinball machine. And I started using cassettes in a car in 1969.
Although 8-track cartridges were around since 1964, I never had an
8-track player in a car.

@ I wrote
@ >@ More relevant could be a comment about the effect of the
@ >>@ detected field on the videotape and video camera itself during
@ >@ the 1993 measurements. As pointed out
@ >@ in the paper, the field was not strong enough to affect the video.
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@ (and, of course, metal that isn't buried....but you don't need a
 @ gradiometer
 @ to detect unburied metal) and magnetic fields around
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 @ heck...who cares what the experts say... do it anyway.... search for a
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 @ He gave it a shot.... and found something that shouldn't
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 @ amperes flowing
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 @ >Example case:
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 @ You say you watched for 5 hours and say ameteor, Mars scintillating on
 @ the horizon and a couple of planes.
 @ You say witnesses west of you saw a UFO hovering "over my position"
 @ They were 2 -3 miles away.
 @ Of course, they wouldn't know if what they saw was "over you"
 @ or closer to
 @ them
 @ or farther (unless they had some independent means of determining
 @ distance...
 @ I presume no triangulation was done)

Right. No way to check distance. That's just from the witness statements.
 Nobody can tell how far away a light in the sky at night is without
 additional
 aids.

@ a) Could it have been Mars?
 @ Mars does not remain on the horizon for 5 hours. Presumably Mars was
 @ on the horizon at the beginning of the sighting "since Mars
 @ was in the east
 @ and hence rising). You did not say when the sighting
 @ occurred relative to
 @ the time span of you skywatching (was te sighting at the
 @ beginning when
 @ Mars was on the horizon? In this case the Mars explanation
 @ makes sense;
 @ if it was nea the end of your skywatch period than Mars was
 @ high in the sky
 @ and the explanation makes less sense).

Their sighting was not reported with a duration of 5 hours, but less
 than a half hour. It occurred during the first or second hour I was
 observing. In fact, they stopped watching it and went inside to
 watch a TV show!!!

I will consult my notes and get back to you with more precise details.

@ b) a fire balloon would have been below your horizon at all times (I
@ presume)
@ and hence could have been the cause of the sighting by people west of
@ you....
@ (might be interesting though to locate the position of the crashed
@ fire balloon and determine the wind direction - if any . If
@ the balloon
@ were
@ found east of the witnesses who claimed they saw a UFO to their
@ east, and if the wind had been blowing

Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 01:00:18 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Joel,

I believe that the Cobra Mist radar site is the pie-shaped area of tracks shown on Ordnance Survey maps about 2.5 km due north of the lighthouse.

Merlin Communications now runs the remaining radio masts at the location for the BBC. I don't think there is any military or radar test facility on Orford Ness anymore. However, the Cobra Mist area still has a large building with no windows, and brandnew looking, stern Official Secrets Act warning signs all around, so who knows. Perhaps Merlin Communications is some kind of front.

The National Trust is now responsible for much of the area, see:

<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/orfordness>

and

<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/orfordness/main/military/military.htm>

which explains about Cobra Mist and has a good aerial photo of the site.

Robert McLean

> >

> Can anyone enlighten me as to exactly where the AN/FPS-95 Cobra Mist OTH
> radar site is in relation to the lighthouse? Is there some type of large
> radar test facility there in addition to the Cobra Mist?

>

> Joel Carpenter

>

>

>

> To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

>

To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com

Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 03:18:33 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I'm pleased to confirm this is no longer a moderated list [such that postings are stored by ListBot until the list owner releases them] and any postings should now appear automatically.

Following the recent outbursts expressed elsewhere and which cited as a justification material from UFORL, the responsibility was to curb any further potential 'complications'.

I'm sure that's now been resolved, although it's left a bit of a mess 'elsewhere', which I'm obliged to help clean up.

Several UFORL subscribers have privately conveyed their anger and/or disappointment that UFORL discussions have been taken outwith and especially therein out of context.

It's just 'one of those things' and the effects will hopefully dissipate given due time, not underestimating the regrettable and heartfelt resentment which has resulted 'elsewhere'.

A greater issue for all of us is whether an entity like UFORL - I suppose quite unique come to think of it - can exist at all.

It's something I've been concerned about for some time.

This forum is the 'middle ground', that twilight zone between abject belief and abject skepticism.

Neither of those intrinsic viewpoints can ever hope to appreciate the panorama and 'sitting on the fence' offers an essential look at both sides, although sometimes a painful experience. ;)

The problem with being able to rationalise a 'two dimensional' analysis of 'UFO' cases is that, 'anything you say may be taken down and used as evidence against you'.

It shouldn't be this way if everyone accepts both sides of the argument must be considered and maybe even an amicable conclusion reached.

However, what happens if someone decides their beliefs can no longer tolerate stated evidence which, either, supports or debunks a case they feel 'very strongly' about, such that they would then publicise evidence that 'opponents' may have been responsible for both painstakingly researching and explaining the

potential significance of?

We can see how Brad Sparks' 'strong feelings' about 'Rendlesham' has highlighted this dilemma.

I don't know what the answer is and can't see any, other than a strict legal agreement being part of any list's 'sign up' procedures - totally unrealistic and easily circumvented by someone passing on information!

Even if an implicit trust is embraced, what if someone was to reveal evidence that radically changed our understanding of any UFO case, and then said this was 'list only'?

I could do that right now and I know so could others.

Bottom line; although we all have an interest in UFOs and/or diverse facets that encompasses, is there any scope now for a 'middle ground'?

And if so, how do we address the inherent difficulties.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

—
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Date: Thu, 14 Sep 2000 23:21:43 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: UFORL- A Sustainable 'Middle Ground'?
References: <200009102134_MC2-B2CD-9211@compuserve.com>
<005501c01ebb\$405984a0\$872e073e@voyager>
boundary="-----62489E0E3C9D5B195394B12C"
Status:

<x-html><!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<P>

If you would allow my opinion on the matter you bring forth--and
rightly so--for you did start this 'forum' just for the interested persons
who would hopefully have some logical input geared towards either an understanding
or a solution of a matter being discussed, as opposed to a defiant one-sidedness
of purposeful self-indulgence. There are many people on this list with
very fine minds and knowledge--such as Bruce Macabee--of whom we all could
learn something from if we were just willing to do so--instead of this
'my dog is bigger than your dog' mentality which is evidenced as of late.
I mentioned this membership Nationwide and worldwide two weeks ago of the
'Ground Zero' radio talk show hosted by Clyde Lewis--as I was very proud
to be returning to the research of the paranormal, UFOs and the mysterious
world of spirits. I did not want to be part of a 'chat list' as was what
I was seeing in the emails. At many points--I just deleted the mail as
soon as I saw it was the same repeated 'rap' without a 'proving ground.'

I am glad that you have articulated your stance on this
matter so well, Mr. Easton, and I should hope that you will reconsider
withdrawing for the expressed above.

Here's one for you all: how many missions to the 'dark
side' of the moon have failed without a trace from the earthly craft sent
to investigate?

Jason Leigh

<p>James Easton wrote:
<blockquote TYPE=CITE>UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/
<p>I'm pleased to confirm this is no longer a moderated list [such

that postings are stored by ListBot until the list owner releases

them] and any postings should now appear automatically.
<p>Following the recent outbursts expressed elsewhere and which

cited as a justification material from UFORL, the responsibility

was to curb any further potential 'complications'.
<p>I'm sure that's now been resolved, although it's left a bit of a

mess 'elsewhere', which I'm obliged to help clean up.
<p>Several UFORL subscribers have privately conveyed their anger

and/or disappointment that UFORL discussions have been taken

outwith and especially therein out of context.
<p>It's just 'one of those things' and the effects will hopefully

dissipate given due time, not underestimating the regrettable and

heartfelt resentment which has resulted 'elsewhere'.
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abject belief and abject skepticism.
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<p>James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk
<p>_____

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<p>Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb></
blockquote>

<hr>
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</html>

</x-html>

Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 00:19:41 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

> >

> Joel,

>

> I believe that the Cobra Mist radar site is the pie-shaped area of tracks

> shown on Ordnance Survey maps about 2.5 km due north of the lighthouse.

>

> Merlin Communications now runs the remaining radio masts at the location
for

> the BBC. I don't think there is any military or radar test facility on

> Orford Ness anymore. However, the Cobra Mist area still has a large
building

> with no windows, and brandnew looking, stern Official Secrets Act warning

> signs all around, so who knows. Perhaps Merlin Communications is some kind
> of front.

>

> The National Trust is now responsible for much of the area, see:

>

> <http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/orfordness>

>

> and

>

> <http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/orfordness/main/military/military.htm>

>

> which explains about Cobra Mist and has a good aerial photo of the site.

>

>

> Robert McLean

Thanks Robert -

I didn't do my homework before asking. CUFON has a massive FOIA document
posted at

<http://www.cufon.org/cufon/cobramst.htm>

That says that the radar was dismantled in 1973:

"These experiments were conducted in the period from January to May in 1973,
and in the ensuing appraisal it was found that the source of the noise had
not been conclusively located. The Scientific Assessment Committee submitted
its report in May 1973 and the Cobra Mist radar program was terminated
abruptly on June 30, 1973. Afterward, the radar was dismantled, and the

components were removed from the site."

But didn't the radar experimental site itself go back to WWII?

Joel Carpenter

—
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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 11:02:45 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert McLean <robert.mclean2@virgin.net> Date: 15 September 2000 03:07

Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?

>>

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>

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>shown on Ordnance Survey maps about 2.5 km due north of the lighthouse.

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>

>which explains about Cobra Mist and has a good aerial photo of the site.

>

>

>Robert McLean

>

Hi,

Yes, officially the Cobra Mist project ran only until around 1973.

However, a second (more advanced) OTH radar venture developed from it. This was called Cold Witness. It is not known for certain that this was ever located at Orford Ness. But the Ness was a favoured site, according to data accidentally lost by a US scientist at Heathrow Airport.

I have talked to people who work at the facility and did so during the 1980s

and they tell me there was no such research in their time there. Or, more properly, research that they knew about.

Records on these OTH radar experiments (some of which continued at Pine Gap in Australia) are still kept very secret indeed by the UK government and large swathes of data sit unrealised at the Public Records Office due to the Official Secrets Act. It may be a long time before the full story of this work is known and, of course, the continued secrecy might well infer continued research.

Bear in mind this area has a long history of radar/ telecommunications research dating back over 60 years. Its never really been free of this - and not just on the Ness. Various sites around the forest have been used. I also gather mobile field tests were tried too. So the arguments I have seen about the OTH radar sweeping out eastwards (as, of course, was the intention) is not really relevant. Because there were various sites, doing various types of research, and during the earlier experiments when things could have more likely gone wrong the prospect of not merely the sea being effected are relevant.

Although many witnesses have told me about green glows emerging from the sea around Orford and Sizewell and even the Ness lightkeeper was familiar with these tales. Whether these energy balls are relevant, who knows. But the classic sighting (the Feb 1975 'green pumpkin' seen on Sizewell Beach by a local postman walking his dog) is certainly interesting and post dates the official alleged cessation of the Cobra Mist programme.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 11:15:30 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Hi,

I appreciate James thoughts on this list.

Whilst I guess there have to be times when things need to be shared in confidence I tend to feel that we should minimise this as much as possible. After all many of the problems with Rendlesham stem from the apparent urge to 'keep in confidence' vital info we all needed to know about. I dont think it is wise to encourage that tendency, even unconsciously.

The problem here - I think as we have to appreciate in Jan's defence - is that at least four lists have been simultaneously discussing this case. There may be others, but these are the ones I am on! Now it would surely be very easy to cross post data simply out of confusion / or the desire to further other debates that were ignorant of importanty information.

I'm not trying to debate Jan's motives, or the way he did it, nor his evident personal pleasure at finding what he considers loopholes in the lighthouse theory. All I am saying is that it was at least partly a consequence of the importance this case has taken on within UFOlogy.

So I think we have to be a little forgiving here and willing to be magnanimous to those who oppose our views. The answers to questions usually arise out of rational debate and not polarised battlegrounds. I think this list will best fulfill its clearly vital role within this middle ground by being as open as it can be to discussion and as willing to tolerate all extremes of viewpoint and argue these out rationally.

Orf course, there may be data that should not go beyond here. Thats fine. If when such data is posted we simply make it clear - THIS MATERIAL IS NOT FOR OUTSIDE DISCUSSION - or with a note CONFIDENTIAL TO LIST - on heading - or whatever - it makes anyone aware that this is being protected for bona fide reasons.

Otherwise this forum - for me - is best seen as an arena of rational middle ground debate and should not be ashamed to let its ideas and data emerge into the clear light of day wherever possible. Indeed we should encourage it.

What we surely do not want is a list of people talking to themselves and in effect preaching to the converted. The bigger fight is with the world beyond and we serve our cause better if we are happy to let those on this list take it to them when appropriate.

Just my thoughts.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 14:17:19 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?
>Date: 15 September 2000 11:56

Jenny wrote:

>Although many witnesses have told me about green glows emerging
>from the sea around Orford and Sizewell and even the Ness
>lightkeeper was familiar with these tales.

Jenny,

When I spoke with Keith Seaman last year he told me about a remarkable sighting experienced by his wife and himself.

Although unsure about the exact date, he believes this definitely occurred around the same time as the later publicised events in Rendlesham forest/on the bases.

Did he ever mention the incident to you?

If I recall, it was essentially the story of a bright light in the sky which performed highly unusual manoeuvres [the witnesses stopped their car to observe it], appeared to hover for a while, shot upwards and then came back down before disappearing in the overall direction of Rendlesham forest!

I was reminded of radar operator Malcolm Scurrah's report of a circa November 1980 incident when an unidentified target in that vicinity [if I remember correctly] also suddenly 'shot upwards' at incredible speed.

I have Keith Seaman's full story on tape - would it be of interest, or has it already been published?

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 10:09:29 EDT

Subject: Dear friends & colleagues overtci@bellatlantic.net,
ufx@mindspring.com, project1947@yahoo.com,

Applemary1@aol.com, jkclark@frontiernet.net, ProjectSign@email.msn.com,
director@ufocenter.com, TPDeuley@aol.com, 70232.17@compuserve.com,
GEFortean@aol.com, jfleck@abqjournal.com, LorenGross@aol.com,
brnt@erols.com, Turnanetke@aol.com, huneeus@idt.net,
jonesw@battelle.org, steve@konsulting.com, lagrange@gulliver.fr,
wil247@sacoriver.net, ML2020@aol.com, brumac@compuserve.com,
Umlinehan@aol.com, jmarrs@ntws.net, sewickleynative@hotmail.com,
JamesOberg@aol.com, jerry@earthlink.net, scott@reedcomics.com,
markrod@xsite.net, cpq1m7mb@gte.net, dansmith@clark.net,
RB47Expert@aol.com, Joseph207@home.com, barbk@primenet.com,
Robert.Swiatek@uspto.gov, HerbUFO@aol.com, TerraAlta@aol.com,
det@rt66.com, abc443@mindspring.com, Rhett7777@aol.com,
AFSDialog@aol.com, UnrathB@den.disa.mil, wju@ix.netcom.com,
UFORL@listbot.com, PROJECT-1947@listserv.aol.com, moosemeat@gci.net,
RSWood@igc.apc.org

Status:

Spousal Associate and I will be out of pocket 16-22 Sept. at a meeting in New Hampshire, back at our desks sometime the 23rd or 24th. Don't do anything too exciting or earthshaking while we're gone. -- Cheers, KARL

—
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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 15:10:13 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 15 September 2000 14:14
Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?

>>

>Regarding:

>

>>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>

>>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

>>Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?

>>Date: 15 September 2000 11:56

>

>Jenny wrote:

>

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>vicinity [if I remember correctly] also suddenly 'shot upwards'

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>interest, or has it already been published?

>

>
>James Easton.
>E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
>www.ufoworld.co.uk
>

Hi,

He did briefly mention this to me, but as Ian will recall this was a social gathering so there wasn't opportunity to document it and he didn't mention the tie in with the date.

In September to November 1980 there was, of course, a UK wave. There were many events tied to this over the East of England. Some erratic moving lights seen by police in Yorkshire sound similar and turned out to be Venus plus autokinesis, as I recall. There were also military exercises going on.

It would certainly be interesting to see this story, if you want to put it on record somewhere. I don't think it ever has been documented. And from what you say it is worth keeping in mind.

We did hear from various locals in the period 1980 - 1983 that a highly manoeuvrable object was seen several times over the forest of modest dimensions. Most people who had seen it thought it was some kind of aircraft or mini helicopter. I suspect it was a form of RPV.

Best wishes,

Jenny

—
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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 14:12:58 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: MagneticUFO
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status: O

Regarding the magnetic UFO case,:

I wrote:

>>@ 1) this was typical Florida sandy soil. There were no pipes, no
>@ old metal tanks, no old cars, etc. near the pond where the magnetic
>@ field was detected. The closest lump of metal would have been the
>@ car several hundred feet away

Larry wrote:

>How about IN the pond, or buried?

Nothing in the pond. (except the circles found in the grass). The
gradiometer did
not point toward the pond.

I wrote:

>@ 2) had there been a chunk of metal it wuld have been large enough to
>@ be noticed by the UFO invesigators unless it was buried

>@ 3) a buried chunk of metal large enough to cause this much distortion
>@ would have been huge and would have been present each time the
>@ measurement was taken,i.e., the field wouldn't have faded away.
>@ (When the invesigators returned to the scene 2 days later and
>@ videotaped J using his gradiometer at the same location but
>@ getting no gradient, the invesigators did not find any evidence
>@ that there had been a hole dug in the ground to remove something
>@ like a large chunk of metal.)

Larry wrote:

>Who says it was metal? Electrical and electronic devices also create
>or distort magnetic fields. Two-way radios, cell phones, and hearing
>aids all contain tiny permanent magnets. It's possible that the
>gradient disappeared because the person who had the device didn't
>bring it, or was not there.

<

Interesting guess. However, the t create amount of frequency change
that was recorded on the video tape would require a magnet of some
strength to be centimeters away from the gradiometer wand. However,
there was no one standing that close to J when he was videotaped
waving his gradiometer around to locate the location and direction
of th greatest gradient. Only J was close enough to the wand to
cause such a frequency change IF he had a magnetic material
on his person. However, he knew from previous experience that

magnetic materials could mess up his "readings" so he had none on his person. And, if he had, there would be no reason why the gradiometer would detect it only in a couple of places in the rather large area around the pond (and elsewhere) that J walked with his gradiometer. Instead, if he had a magnet or magnetic material on him his gradiometer would have given high frequencies everytime it moved near some location near his body.

Bottom line: there was no conventional reason for the gradiometer to give the magnetic field readings that it did.

And another thing: the recording (videotape) clearly picked up the "warble" in the gradiometer frequency (frequency modulation). This could only be a result of an oscillating magnetic field (oscillating in strength) at about 10 Hz. This, too, is unexplained.

—
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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 20:57:37 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Jenny

The story of Keith Seaman reminded me of Dorothy Whymark's experience.

Coming up to three years ago, neighbours of our invited my wife and I to a small Christmas party they were having. As we were still quite new to the area, we didn't know many people there. One of the people we met was Dorothy Whymark who, of course, you mention briefly on page 48 of UFO Crash Landing.

Now at that time I had absolutely no interest in UFO's or the Rendlesham events, and I'm sure I didn't raise the subject (perhaps I mentioned how lucky we are here to have such dark night skies) but Dorothy enthusiastically told me all about her UFO sighting in March 1974. I gathered others at the party had already heard about it before!

Her story had a bit more detail than in your book. She saw a bright oval (not round) object in the dark night sky. It didn't have definite outlines, and was initially stationary. I don't recall the "sending a beam of light down to the ground" bit. She couldn't really tell how far away it was or how high, but it seemed close, perhaps a few hundred feet away and a couple of hundred feet up. Before she could get anyone outside to see it, it moved away and upwards accelerating in a straight line to an impossibly fast speed, and disappeared. And all without making any noise at all.

She called RAF Woodbridge to report it, and was a bit surprised that she got through to someone who took her report seriously enough to record her name and the details of what she saw. But no-one ever contacted her for more information.

I have no reason to doubt that Dorothy was telling the truth as she recalled it. She seemed a bit wistful, and said that she wished she could see it again, and always kept an eye on the sky when outside at night.

I haven't bumped in to Dorothy Whymark since then, but coincidentally her daughter is one of my son's teachers at school this year. It's a small world out here by the Suffolk coast!

Anyway, just because I believe Dorothy Whymark was not making it all up, doesn't mean I believe she saw an alien spaceship. I can't remember the exact year, but around 1975 (at that time I was in high school in Canada) I saw something amazing on a low budget TV show. A Canadian magician called Kresgie (I'm not sure of the spelling) had a live magic show, with a studio audience. He always had a great final act. On the show in question, he asked for about 6 volunteers from the audience to be hypnotised. He hypnotised them quite quickly, and then suggested a number of things to them. One was

that when he took them to an outside door back stage they would see UFO's in the sky; another was that when he said a word they would stop seeing them, and forget that they had ever seen them.

Kresgie brought them out of the trance, and took the volunteers to the back door, with a camera following the group. Of course, they didn't remember the suggestions, and when they walked out onto the loading dock, they all stared up at different points in the sky and started exclaiming or shouting about what they were seeing. Of course, none of them the same thing. A couple of the ladies were visibly distressed (it would take good actors to duplicate it - I'm sure it wasn't a hoax), until he said the word to stop the hallucinations, and they really didn't remember afterwards. I thought at the time, he'd gone a bit far with that demonstration. If it had been on TV here and now, I expect the Press Complaints Commission would be overwhelmed.

It showed to me that the human mind has a lot more there than we are normally conscious of.

If a bright glowing oval alien spaceship lands on the White House lawn in broad daylight tomorrow, then I'll believe that Dorothy Whymark really did see an alien spaceship. But in the meantime, I'll keep an open mind.

Robert McLean

----- Original Message -----

From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com> Sent: Friday, September 15, 2000 3:10 PM

Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?

> >

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>

> To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Date: 15 September 2000 14:14

> Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?

>

>

> >> >

> >Regarding:

> >

> >>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>

> >>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

> >>Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?

> >>Date: 15 September 2000 11:56

> >

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> >
> >James Easton.
> >E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
> >www.ufoworld.co.uk
> >
> >
> Hi,
> >
> He did briefly mention this to me, but as Ian will recall this was a
social
> gathering so there wasnt opportunity to document it and he didnt mention
the
> tie in with the date.
> >
> In September to November 1980 there was, of course, a UK wave. There were
> many events tied to this over the East of England. Some erratic moving
> lights seen by police in Yorkshire sound similar and turned out to be
venus
> plus autokinesis, as I recall. There were also military exercises going
on.
> >
> It would certainly be interesting to see this story, if you want to put it

> on record somewhere. I dont think it ever has been documented. And from what

> you say it is worth keeping in mind.

>

> We did hear from various locals in the period 1980 - 1983 that a highly
> manoueverable object was seen several times over the forest of modest
> dimensions. Most people who had seen it thought it was some kind of
aircraft

> or mini helicopter. I suspect it was a form of RPV.

>

> Best wishes,

>

> Jenny

>

>

>

—

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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 21:55:11 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

>Anyway, just because I believe Dorothy Whymark was not making it all up,
>doesn't mean I believe she saw an alien spaceship.

Hi,

Absolutely. But that's a simplistic choice that the media (and some sceptics) love to bring about - either witness A saw a spaceship or it was an IFO.

The truth is that even if not a single UFO report in the history of the universe had anything to do with an alien spaceship (and there's at least even money on that one!) it doesn't mean there are no real UFOs.

The term stands for Unidentified Flying Object and real UFOs can have various causes beyond misperceived lighthouses. This - IMO - includes quite a few UAP (Unidentified Atmospheric Phenomena) - energies within the atmosphere akin to ball lightning, plasmas etc.

This never is a choice between aliens and IFOs. Whilst most UFOs are IFOs and conceivably no UFOs are spaceships, some UFOs are, I believe, phenomena on the edges of scientific knowledge.

I can't remember the
>exact year, but around 1975 (at that time I was in high school in Canada)
I
>saw something amazing on a low budget TV show. A Canadian magician called
>Kresgie (I'm not sure of the spelling) had a live magic show, with a studio
>audience. He always had a great final act. On the show in question, he
asked
>for about 6 volunteers from the audience to be hypnotised...

Yes, I saw this show. The 'magician' (a sort of Paul Daniels of the paranormal or early day Paul McKenna) was called Kreskin and he tells the story of this episode in a book. The 'experiment' was conducted with Allen Hynek if I recall correctly. It was an interesting exercise in suggestion - demonstration of how we don't need hypnosis for witnesses to see strange things in mundane or even no stimuli.

An interestingly similar experiment was conducted in the London docks area causing people to see a ghost that had simply been invented by the experimenter.

Maybe we should think about creating a UFO in Rendlesham Forest this winter and measure public response. With the 20th anniversary it's likely that a

very interesting social phenomenon would occur that would provide useful data.

Er, but I dread to think how such an experiment would be perceived by some in UFOlogy - even though its value as legitimate science would far outweigh most endless discussion around the minutiae of theories regarding soft issues and speculation.

It would be nice to get some hard evidence of how stimuli are perceived.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 17:57:52 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues
References: <005001c01f5c\$c846a860\$e79d193f@mindspring.com>
boundary="-----AC86DCA927ED59A105138403"
Status: O

<x-html><!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<P>

'Good one, Mr. Carpenter. Now we are going somewhere with this. Can anyone guess if the bear was killed?

Nope. Missed him by a mile. 'Guess that says a lot for 'sharp shooters' who are sighting in on intruders. 'Poor little bear. Probably scared the daylights outta him--or her?

That's a good book to recommend, Mr. Carpenter.

Let me share this with everyone: Three weeks ago, I was outside at 9 pm CDT studying my star charts and the times of rotations listed as opposed to what i could actually see with the naked eye. I was facing south, southwest. Then, I hear this 'hissing' sound behind me to the NNW. I turned--and at about 60 degrees up--I saw a small 'fiery' orb traveling one a horizontal course towards the SSW. Just as soon as I saw it--it exploded--and the pieces went off in fire-balls in ALL directions making a 'popping' sound--then they faded from sight.. Within 2 minutes--there appeared 3 Apache attack helicopters (Carswell AFB is 35 miles NNW from Cleburne, Texas--my home) which were obviously tracking down this amazing sight--and right behind them was the channel 8 (ABC) news helicopter. They got to a level 60 degrees--then the 3 branched off in different directions. The news chopper banked away back towards Fort Worth to the NNW--and then--they were gone. I hurried inside and popped a blank tape in the VCR--thinking this was going to be a news story about a 'fire ball' exploding over the small town of Cleburne, known for the UFO videos I had shot back in 1995. 'Not a word on all 4 major news stations. 'Nothing in the newspapers the next day, either. I talked to a gas station guy who saw it all too. * See my article on "The fallen, Kingston, Texas Orb." http://members.aol.com/jasonufo&n bsp;
Not to plug my article--but this actually happened. Since I was to be on 'Ground Zero' in one week from that Sunday night--I didn't report it.

UFO? High-Tech weapon gone astray? Recall that meteorites don't zoom horizontally; the fall at an angle--then 'pop' into nothingness.

'Just mention this to keep this ball rolling--but it was very odd--and if YOU told me of it--well, I really would believe you. But what was it?

Jason Leigh
<p>joel carpenter wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE>UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/
<p>There's a tremendously interesting book called "The Limits of Safety: Organizations, Accidents and Nuclear Weapons" (Scott D. Sagan, Princeton University Press, 1993) that studies the problem of accidental nuclear war

and details dozens of incidents of near misses and unlikely close calls.

Much of the book is devoted to cases during the Cuban Missile Crisis in

1962, but there are later anecdotes too. Here's just a brief quote - one of

many, many in the book - for comparison to the Rendlesham incident:
<p>"One minor false warning incident occurred at a set of US Air Force control

and warning centers in Ontario. On October 31 [1962], the radar warning

system at these bases reported that two unidentified planes had penetrated

across the Mid-Canada Line of NORAD radars. In response: 'Full base defense

plans were implemented, and all personnel notified to expect impending

attack. All personnel off-shift were directed to report to their duty

stations and to stand by to assist as required.' The two 'tracks' did not

materialize, fortunately, and the two air force bases affected by the

warning returned to regular DEFCON 3 readiness after forty minutes. Whether

the false warning was due to an equipment failure or misidentification of

commercial or SAC aircraft, however, was never determined.
<p>A more serious and bizarre incident occurred at bases in Minnesota and

Wisconsin. In 1962, Joint Chiefs of Staff war planners anticipated that a

Soviet decision to launch a nuclear first-strike might be preceded by

sabotage operations against US military units and command and control

centers. Such precursor special 'spetznaz' unit attacks were therefore

included in US military exercises, and officers were trained to expect

serious sabotage efforts at the brink of war.
<p>Around midnight on the night of October 25, an air force guard at the Duluth

Sector Direction Center saw what appeared to be a saboteur climbing the base

security fence. He immediately shot at the figure and set off a sabotage

alarm, which was tied into the alarm systems of nearby bases. Immediately,

throughout the area, dozens of armed sabotage alert squads were sent into

the night to patrol the base perimeters.
<p>At Volk field in Wisconsin, however, the alarm system was faulty; according

to the [Air Defense Command] history, the klaxon went off instead of the

sabotage alarm, ordering an immediate launch of the aircraft. Pilots

of the

nuclear-equipped F-106A interceptors rushed to their aircraft and started

the engines. These pilots had been told that there would be no practice

alert drills, because of the DEFCON 3 status, and as they began to
taxi down

the runway, they fully believed that a nuclear war had just started.
Just

before takeoff, a car, flashing its lights, raced from the command
post to

the tarmac, and an officer signaled the aircraft to stop. The ADC

declassified history reports that further communications to Duluth
had

revealed that no nuclear attack was underway and that 'the incident
led to

changes in the alert klaxon system...to prevent a recurrence.' The
'Russian

spetznaz saboteur' that caused the alarm, was, ironically, a bear."
<p>I think it's these types of incidents that kept UFOs as a serious defense

issue for many years, regardless of what they actually may be.
<p>Joel Carpenter
<p>_____

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blockquote>

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Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 17:34:50 -0400
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

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A more serious and bizarre incident occurred at bases in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1962, Joint Chiefs of Staff war planners anticipated that a Soviet decision to launch a nuclear first-strike might be preceded by sabotage operations against US military units and command and control centers. Such precursor special 'spetznaz' unit attacks were therefore included in US military exercises, and officers were trained to expect serious sabotage efforts at the brink of war.

Around midnight on the night of October 25, an air force guard at the Duluth Sector Direction Center saw what appeared to be a saboteur climbing the base security fence. He immediately shot at the figure and set off a sabotage alarm, which was tied into the alarm systems of nearby bases. Immediately, throughout the area, dozens of armed sabotage alert squads were sent into the night to patrol the base perimeters.

At Volk field in Wisconsin, however, the alarm system was faulty; according to the [Air Defense Command] history, the klaxon went off instead of the sabotage alarm, ordering an immediate launch of the aircraft. Pilots of the nuclear-equipped F-106A interceptors rushed to their aircraft and started the engines. These pilots had been told that there would be no practice alert drills, because of the DEFCON 3 status, and as they began to taxi down the runway, they fully believed that a nuclear war had just started. Just before takeoff, a car, flashing its lights, raced from the command post to the tarmac, and an officer signaled the aircraft to stop. The ADC

declassified history reports that further communications to Duluth had revealed that no nuclear attack was underway and that 'the incident led to changes in the alert klaxon system...to prevent a recurrence.' The 'Russian spetznaz saboteur' that caused the alarm, was, ironically, a bear."

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Joel Carpenter

—
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Date: Sat, 16 Sep 2000 10:02:07 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues
References: <63.b2a53e5.26f4daa1@aol.com>
boundary="-----79A633F166D9530528577E80"
Status: O

<x-html><!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<P>

Thank you for your interest, Mr. Printy. The date would have been August 27, 2000 AD. Having worked in my past at TV news for almost twenty years (editing--ENG photographer--directing--writer--lighting tech--set builder, etc.) I can firmly inform you that a story such as 3 Apache Attack helicopters chasing a horizontally fling 'fire-ball' with a news helicopter being dispatched to the area certainly would have made the news--regardless of other stories, unless---something was very odd about it. Apparently you didn't read my article "The fallen Kingsbury Texas Sphere," found under the subsection of UFO articles subtitled: "S.O.S." Perhaps you should, if you like. But being called "incorrect" about meteorites zipping down to earth at 'angles' concerns me as to your reasoning for that statement. I did say that this object was 60 degrees (above the horizon) within plain view--as were the helicopters; not hundreds or thousands of miles away--seemingly 'zooming' horizontally from a great distance. It was VERY close--close enough to have heard the 'hissing' sound prior to the 'popping' and breaking apart into pieces. Having cleared this up--hopefully--perhaps you can explain how solid masses (as is a 'meteorite') can defy earth's gravity by traveling 'horizontally' and did you say below, "They can move 'up' in the sky?" What? Explain what 'force' can cause a solid object to 'move up in the sky.' You must throw a ball up--using human force. Really, let me, or, us try to understand your statement. When I was 12 years young and living in southern Texas, I saw a small 'fiery' ball zipping down to earth <u>at an angle, </u>then it smashed down into the sandy soil where I dug almost 2 feet down to discover a hot-rock from space. I brought it in to 'show and tell' at school--and passed it around. The science teacher, Mr. Lyday, asked to borrow it to show it to a friend of his at a university. I never saw my 'space rock' again. But it was zipping down at an angle--and landed only 20 to 25 feet away from where I was standing. It was wondrous.

I just mention that FACT that even at age 12--I knew that 'what goes up--must come down.' 'Never saw what you are talking about: a falling 'space rock' that decides to 'go up in the sky' from having beforehand, falling to earth ???

Excuse me if I don't sound very polite--but then neither did you: "Incorrect." Now, sir, prove what you are saying if you don't mind--and the book where you got this info from.

Thank you for your posting.

Jason Leigh
<p>TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE>UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/
<p>In a message dated 9/15/00 6:59:46 PM Eastern Daylight Time,

jasonsos@digitex.net writes:
<p><< Recall that meteorites don't zoom

 horizontally; the fall at an angle--then 'pop' into nothingness.

 'Just mention this to keep this ball rolling--but it was very
odd--and if YOU

 told me of it--well, I really would believe you. But what was
it? >>
<p>Completely incorrect. Meteors fall at any angle (They can move
up in the

sky, diagonally, down, etc...)! They also can break up into pieces
as well.

 Could you give us an exact date for the event. Perhaps,
my contacts can

confirm a bright meteor for that date. BTW, meteors sometimes
make it into

the media and sometimes do not. It depends on the news night
and if they

have any video footage or not.
<p>Tim Printy
<p>_____

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</x-html>

Date: Sat, 16 Sep 2000 10:16:01 EDT
Subject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issuesStatus: O

In a message dated 9/15/00 6:59:46 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
jasonsos@digitex.net writes:

<< Recall that meteorites don't zoom
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Tim Printy

—
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Date: Sat, 16 Sep 2000 11:18:38 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues
References: <4f.e42755.26f4eea5@aol.com>
boundary="-----332768A4880C01985CBF9FE2"
Status: O

<x-html><!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<p>

Thank you for your post. You ask how I knew it was a 'news helicopter'? Please read my first posting of this event: "a channel 8 (ABC) news helicopter"). Yes, I could see their emblem on the craft.

I think that a lot of what you now explain may have some truth to it--although I would ask you to consider the 'newton' factor: a unit of force that imparts to an object with a mass. And also, EMF--velocity--friction--and

inertia: the property of matter that causes it to resist any change of motion in either <u>direction</u>, or in speed.

Sir Isaac Newton: "An object at rest tends to remain at rest, and an object in motion, tends to continue in motion <u>in a straight line</u>, unless acted upon by an outside force."

The 'space rock' I found in Texas at age 12 wasn't a 'fire ball.' It was somewhat hot to the touch when I picked it up--but it soon cooled. It was pitted--looked like a chunky ole rock from a mountain. But--it fell from the sky--and I had to dig it up from the 'sandy soil' near a beach.

* Yes, I see what you mean. On our site--we have two (2) "S.O.S" topics: one refers to "Save Our Soldiers," the other was, "Secrets Of Spaceships," the latter having been written before I founded "Save Our Soldiers" in March of 1998.

You are a delight to research with, and I am grateful for your studies of meteors. Was this with or without telescopes--and in or out of the Earth's atmosphere?

http://members.aol.com/jasoufo
>

<p>TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE>UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

<p>In a message dated 9/16/00 11:03:44 AM Eastern Daylight Time,

jasonsos@digitex.net writes:

<p>>>The date would have been August 27, 2000

<p>I will check it out but it may take a few days.

<p>>>>Having worked in my past at TV news for almost twenty years (editing--ENG

 photographer--directing--writer--lighting tech--set builder,
etc.) I can

firmly

 inform you that a story such as 3 Apache Attack helicopters chasing
a

horizontally

 fling 'fire-ball' with a news helicopter being dispatched to
the area

certainly

 would have made the news--regardless of other stories, unless---
something

was very

 odd about it. <<<<<
<p>Are you stating that the news helicopter (how can you tell it was a
news

helicopter from the ground?), is part of the cover-up? Perhaps
you can make

contact with the news team and get more information.
<p>>>Apparently you didn't read my article "The fallen Kingsbury Texas

 Sphere," found under the subsection of UFO articles subtitled:
"S.O.S." <<
<p>I did go to the website but did not look under the SOS section.
I figured

that was something else. I will and get back to you.
<p>>>But being called "incorrect" about meteorites zipping

 down to earth at 'angles' concerns me as to your reasoning for
that

statement. I

 did say that this object was 60 degrees (above the horizon) within
plain

view--as

 were the helicopters; not hundreds or thousands of miles away--
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'zooming'

 horizontally from a great distance.<<<<
<p>The problem is how can you tell it was close? I have read numerous
reports

and interviewed many people who report meteors at tree-top level.
You stated

meteors do not travel horizontally. This is a false statement
and is why I

stated you were incorrect. I have over 25 years meteor observing
experience

and if I were to present your report to any astronomer, they probably
would

agree with me that it sounds amazingly like a meteor.
<p>>>Having cleared this up--hopefully--perhaps you can explain how solid
masses

(as is a 'meteorite') can defy earth's gravity by traveling 'horizontally'

and did you say

 below, "They can move 'up' in the sky?" What? Explain what 'force'
can cause

a

 solid object to 'move up in the sky.' <<<
<p>The point you fail understand is that meteors move in any direction
since it

is a matter of perspective. Ever drive through a snow storm and
see the

flakes appear to move upward away from your direction of travel?
This is the

same thing that happens when you are watching meteors. They are
not defying

gravity but you are in a position to see them apparently move that
way.
<p> >>>Excuse me if I don't sound very polite--but then neither did
you:

"Incorrect."

 Now, sir, prove what you are saying if you don't mind--and the
book where

you got

 this info from.<<<
<p>Interesting story about the space rock but meteors usually do not land
this

way. The visual flight path ends many miles above the earth's
surface and

the actual impact is more of a rock hitting the ground and not a fiery
impact

as you describe.
<p>As for my sources:
<p>Sky and Telescope: Observers guide: Meteors by Neil Bone

Zay's Meteor Observing Guidebook by George Zay (veteran meteor observer)

IMO Handbook for visual meteor observations by Pual Roggemans
<p>I also use The UFO handbook by Allan Hendry, which spends a lot of time

discussing IFO sources.

Date: Sat, 16 Sep 2000 11:41:25 EDT
Subject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issuesStatus: O

In a message dated 9/16/00 11:03:44 AM Eastern Daylight Time,
jasonsos@digitex.net writes:

>>The date would have been August 27, 2000

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discussing IFO sources.

Date: Sat, 16 Sep 2000 18:09:01 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?
>Date: 15 September 2000 15:15

Jenny wrote:

>>When I spoke with Keith Seaman last year he told me about a
>>remarkable sighting experienced by his wife and himself.

[...]

>>Did he ever mention the incident to you?

>He did briefly mention this to me, but as Ian will recall this
>was a social gathering so there wasnt opportunity to document it
>and he didnt mention the tie in with the date.
>

>It would certainly be interesting to see this story, if you want
>to put it on record somewhere. I dont think it ever has been
>documented. And from what you say it is worth keeping in mind.

Jenny,

Thanks for the clarification - it's obviously therefore a report worth documenting. On its own, this is merely a sighting of _very_ 'strange lights in the sky' and unfortunately undated. However, Keith does note where exactly he was at the time and some other landmarks related to the observation.

>We did hear from various locals in the period 1980 - 1983 that a
>highly manoueverable object was seen several times over the
>forest of modest dimensions. Most people who had seen it thought
>it was some kind of aircraft or mini helicopter. I suspect it
>was a form of RPV.

Although I'm sure you will be familiar with the following, it's worth noting in the context of what you say:

'A flying triangle of fear'
by Keith Beabey

TERRIFIED villagers near the scene of Britain's first official

UFO landing have been buzzed by a new mystery craft.

The bizarre flying triangle hovered almost silently above the tiny hamlet of Hollesley in Suffolk for 20 minutes.

Frightened children fled indoors and stunned villagers watched open-mouthed as three bright white lights hung motionless in the night sky.

The UFO finally zoomed off making a high-pitched whining noise, "nothing like an aeroplane or helicopter" according to eye-witnesses.

Now villagers are demanding a meeting with American air force chiefs at nearby RAF Woodbridge to find out exactly what is going on.

One, John Burton, said: "If they are experimenting, then we ought to be told.

"And if there's something flying around here which comes from outer space, we ought to be told about that, too."

The top-secret NATO airbase was the scene of the first ever UFO landing . But, as the News of the World exclusively revealed, it was covered up by the authorities.

Many villagers are too frightened to talk about the latest incident, but baker Ron Macro was out on his rounds when the eerie lights came over the trees.

"We froze," said 41-year-old-Ron, of St Austell Grove, Kesgrave, near Ipswich.

"The lights were in a triangle and remained perfectly still."

Several minutes passed. Then the lights moved.

"Whatever was in the sky flew over us. The lights beamed down and we heard a high-pitched whine," added Ron.

Captain Kathreen McCullom, at the airbase, said: "Nothing was seen on radar. I cannot say more than that."

The most frightening episode in the latest UFO incident was experienced by pretty Debbie Foreman and her Pal, Pauline Osborne. Strange things suddenly started happening to their car as they drove past Hollesley and saw the mysterious lights.

"The headlights on the car dimmed and the engine cut out," said

Debbie, 21, of Heath View, Leiston, Suffolk.

"Until then the car had behaved quite normally. But everything seemed to go wrong."

Source: News of the World, 23 October, 1983.

[End]

Kathleen McCullom's reported comment that, "Nothing was seen on radar. I cannot say more than that", might be considered 'suspicious'.

[Alas, we can never trust reported comments in the 'News of the World' ;)]

If verbatim, it could be taken as an unusual remark and she's not refuting something known was responsible for the claimed sightings, only that it didn't show up on radar.

Conversely, it's most unlikely that in 1983 a stealthy aircraft existed that was capable of hovering for long periods and would do so over a local community , plus then 'take off' again with lights 'beaming down'.

Yet these are similar characteristics of numerous 'triangular UFO' reports in subsequent years!

In hindsight, this is conceivably one of the earliest triangular UFO reports [was a structured object ever seen though?] and possibly even contains that common feature of the 'craft' being at tree-top level - . "Ron Macro was out on his rounds when the eerie lights came over the trees".

It's a pity the claimed witnesses hadn't [presumably] been contacted by a UFO organisation and thorough statements taken. Investigations might have located other witnesses and overall, this could have been a significant case to document in detail.

I'll transcribe Keith's account and post details shortly.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Sat, 16 Sep 2000 17:58:52 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Member's interview
Status:

I'd like to remind everyone that member Dr. Bruce Macabee will be a guest tonight on the XZone: 10 PM Central--11 PM Eastern. Please check site for other time zones.

Here's a direct link: <http://xzone-radio.com/>

Bruce is a very articulate expert, of whom I had the pleasure of meeting some years ago--and have admired his work and research ever since.

Jason

—
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Date: Sat, 16 Sep 2000 21:41:56 EDT
Subject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issuesStatus:

In a message dated 9/16/2000 12:19:50 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
jasonsos@digitex.net writes:

<<

Thank you for your post. You ask how I knew it was a 'news helicopter'?
Please
read my first posting of this event: "a channel 8 (ABC) news helicopter").
Yes, I
could see their emblem on the craft.>>>

So did you contact Channel 8 for their take on the matter?

>> I think that a lot of what you now explain may have some truth to
it--although I
would ask you to consider the 'newton' factor: a unit of force that imparts
to an
object with a mass. And also, EMF--velocity--friction--and inertia: the
property
of matter that causes it to resist any change of motion in either direction,
or
in speed.<<

Are you stating the object shifted directions?? Or did it appear to shift
directions? I am not sure how you can talk about these things without giving
clarification on how it eliminates a meteor as a possible explanation. Are
you referring to the explosion at the end? You stated it went in ALL
directions sounds somewhat vague. However, this is something to think about.
Again, I will see if I can make contact with some groups in the area on the
matter. Did you bother to try and talk to the local astronomy clubs? I am
sure they could have been a great help.

>> You are a delight to research with, and I am grateful for your studies of
meteors. Was this with or without telescopes--and in or out of the Earth's
atmosphere?<<<

Although telescopic meteor observations is a method used in some instances, I
have always been a straight visual observer. I did work with the North
American Meteor Network about three years ago but my occupation took me away
from that. I am sort of confused by your in or out of the earth's
atmosphere question? I have observed asteroids before but meteor observing
is strictly a set of observations made sitting out watching for hours
recording data on meteors that enter the earth's atmosphere.

Tim Printy+

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Date: Sat, 16 Sep 2000 22:05:49 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues
References: <84.ada822b.26f57b64@aol.com>
Status:

Ok. Time almost for the Bruce Macaabee interview on the XZone--so I must be brief.

May I call you Tim?

I don't know how to remark under your statements--I've not learned that yet, as I usually just answer emails or write them. I'll number these questions you've asked:

1. No, I did not contact channel 8 about the 'event.' You see--they know me--quite well--and I'm not looking for further publicity at this time. Why should I contact them anyway, Tim? I saw it--others saw it--I don't think that 3 Apache choppers would follow a meteorite--with a news chopper close behind. That's not news, Tim.
2. It didn't seem to 'shift directions,' as it happened too fast for me to see that.
3. I didn't mean (although it was made unclear by me--now that I have re-read my question to you--which may have been 'light-hearted' in nature;)) to ask or to suggest that YOU were observing meteors from outside of the earth's atmosphere: I meant--were you seeing them as they ENTERED the atmosphere--and or seeing, or observing them at the outer reaches of our world. That's all. No bigger there.
4. What's to 'clairify?' I don not believe--based upon my knowledge and education that it was a meteorite--and given to the 'choppers' chasing after it: that further solidifies my speculation that it was 'something else'

Time for the XZone. Write later, if you are still of a mind to.

It's been a pleasure, Tim.

Jason

TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

> >

> In a message dated 9/16/2000 12:19:50 PM Eastern Daylight Time,

> jasonsos@digitex.net writes:

>

> <<

> Thank you for your post. You ask how I knew it was a 'news helicopter'?

> Please

> read my first posting of this event: "a channel 8 (ABC) news helicopter").

> Yes, I

> could see their emblem on the craft.>>>

>

> So did you contact Channel 8 for their take on the matter?

>

> >> I think that a lot of what you now explain may have some truth to

> it--although I
> would ask you to consider the 'newton' factor: a unit of force that imparts
> to an
> object with a mass. And also, EMF--velocity--friction--and inertia: the
> property
> of matter that causes it to resist any change of motion in either direction,
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>
> Are you stating the object shifted directions?? Or did it appear to shift
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> directions sounds somewhat vague. However, this is something to think about.
> Again, I will see if I can make contact with some groups in the area on the
> matter. Did you bother to try and talk to the local astronomy clubs? I am
> sure they could have been a great help.
>
> >> You are a delight to research with, and I am grateful for your studies of
> meteors. Was this with or without telescopes--and in or out of the Earth's
> atmosphere?<<<
>
> Although telescopic meteor observations is a method used in some instances, I
> have always been a straight visual observer. I did work with the North
> American Meteor Network about three years ago but my occupation took me away
> from that. I am sort of confused by your in or out of the earth's
> atmosphere question? I have observed asteroids before but meteor observing
> is strictly a set of observations made sitting out watching for hours
> recording data on meteors that enter the earth's atmosphere.
>
> Tim Printy+

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Date: Sun, 17 Sep 2000 20:53:32 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 16 September 2000 18:06
Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?

>>
>Regarding:
>
>>From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com>
>>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>
>>Subject: Re: Orfordness radar site?
>>Date: 15 September 2000 15:15
>
>Jenny,
>
>Although I'm sure you will be familiar with the following, it's
>worth noting in the context of what you say:
>
>'A flying triangle of fear'
>by Keith Beabey
>
>
>It's a pity the claimed witnesses hadn't [presumably] been
>contacted by a UFO organisation and thorough statements taken.
>Investigations might have located other witnesses and overall,
>this could have been a significant case to document in detail.
>
>
>I'll transcribe Keith's account and post details shortly.
>
>
>James Easton.
>E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
>www.ufoworld.co.uk
>
Hi,

Yes, this was one of Keith's follow up articles around the time of the original NOTW story on Rendlesham. He spent two weeks in East Anglia with Brenda and Dot and I know they went with him to interview some of these witnesses.

Dot's reports are - I am fairly sure - on record with BUFORA.

Keith BTW still works for the NOTW in Manchester. I bumped into him when we both sheltered from a storm in the same doorway in Piccadilly Gardens when I gave a lecture at Waterstones a year or so ago. So I dare say he has records too.

These reports were not the earliest triangle sightings. Those are the events of autumn 1978 - usually referred to as 'The Silent Vulcan' observations. They were documented into the NUFON files at the time and there are quite a few cases - mostly from the midlands. In retrospect (we never saw this at the time) I think these could have been a mid air refuelling exercise as this WAS the cause for a number of similar large, slow moving triangle cases a decade later and IMO is a primary factor in the Belgian wave too.

As for no stealth aircraft in 1983 over Rendlesham. I wasn't suggesting this (although there are some suggestions of stealth flights from Alconbury in the early 1980s). What we were told was an RPV (that is in effect a big model aircraft that was used to carry spy camera equipment and in pre stealth days was a major product of some UK military operations).

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 02:10:11 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I thought this might be of interest.

Although one person's miserable memories, from my experience it isn't typical of others who served. I've seen many people recall their time at RAF Bentwaters/RAF Woodbridge as the happiest of their lives.

Of more direct relevance, it does seem to confirm that many members of the 81st SPS were young and I suspect that's true of a 'humble' Airman like Ed Cabansag.

Anyhow, it's for information only.

And it does contain details of a 'UFO' sighting that was reported to Central Security!

RAF BENTWATERS, Our own private Vietnam War
By, Lori E. Rehfeldt

A few days ago, I contacted Peter Robbins, co-writer with Larry Warren of LEFT AT EAST GATE.

My name is Lori Rehfeldt and I was stationed at RAF Bentwaters from May 1978- December 1980. I worked in Law Enforcement. My job was to wave cars that had authorization onto the base -- gate guard. Every so often, I drove patrol at either RAF Woodbridge and RAF Bentwaters. Being one of a small handful of women in the 81st SPS, I stuck out.

>

Date: Sun, 17 Sep 2000 21:26:21 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues
References: <92.a0abc34.26f6d0ac@aol.com>
boundary="-----039E973D4BC9C0ACED72A0F8"
Status:

<x-html><!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
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<p>

Good point: why didn't they send 'jets' I don't know. Perhaps it wasn't traveling too fast before I saw it--I don't know. Tim, I deal in objective truths and research. If I didn't have a video nor a 35mm camera--or a tape (sound) recorded: what 'objective truth' would I have to present to the media--or to you? I was trying to show you just how impracticable it is to try to prove a point like this mentioned one--given only to one's word.

I only wanted to share it with you all--and I closed with the question, "What was it?"

The point is, Tim; we don't know. Maybe 'they' did, but 'they' aren't talking.

Ya see what I mean?

It has been a pleasure discussing this with you.

BTW: I am buying another camcorder--perhaps from a 'pawn shop,' as I foresee something coming--which to be taped . . .

I hope that I can share it with you--and you can help us all to figure out what it may be. It will come very soon--this I know.

BTW: I am a 'proven' Clairvoyant. You think I have a better chance of seeing something as opposed to some who is not? Nope. My former wife saw the gigantic nighttime UFO which hovered over Cleburne and the Fort Worth areas for almost seven hours. But it terrified her. It was wondrous to me--but we both saw it--just 'felt' different about it. It's in one of my articles--and in more detail in my book.

I should be honored to work with you in the future--if you will have me.

Be well . . .

Jason

<p>TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE>UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

<p>In a message dated 9/16/2000 11:07:00 PM Eastern Daylight Time,

jasonsos@digitex.net writes:

<p><<

 1. No, I did not contact channel 8 about the 'event.' You see--they know

 me--quite well--and I'm not looking for further publicity at this time. Why

 should I contact them anyway, Tim? I saw it--others saw it--I don't think

that 3

 Apache choppers would follow a meteorite--with a news chopper
close behind.

 That's not news, Tim.<<<
<p>I guess I misunderstand. I thought you were interested in finding
out what

was seen. Most people who investigate such events do happen to
do so in

order to get to the cause. Also, I find it interesting that helicopters

would be used to chase such a fast moving object. Why not jets?
<p>Tim Printy
<p>_____

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</html>
</x-html>

Date: Sun, 17 Sep 2000 21:58:04 EDT

Subject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issuesStatus:

In a message dated 9/16/2000 11:07:00 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
jasonsos@digitex.net writes:

<<

1. No, I did not contact channel 8 about the 'event.' You see--they know me--quite well--and I'm not looking for further publicity at this time. Why should I contact them anyway, Tim? I saw it--others saw it--I don't think that 3

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Tim Printy

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1668>

Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 03:41:53 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This is another UFO tale from 'East gate' [clearly one of Britain's UFO hotspots!] and I found this on a website way back.

It's actually quite interesting and looking at it again for the first time in a while, we have some connections to the statedly earlier 'UFO' flap. This sighting is one which Halt mentioned in his interviews with Salley Rayl, although he recalled it as being in November 1981. Halt, plus his wife and son it seems, came to see the 'UFO' when the sighting was 'called in'.

The most significant, claimed event is what happened after Halt had left East gate:

[Start]

1981 - RAF Bentwaters

Before I get into any great detail of the sighting I had, I would like to state that I will write exactly what I saw. I have cause to lie or stretch the truth. I want nothing out of this. I can say that my recollection is very clear I have a 147 IQ and have an uncanny recall of detail, smell sounds the temperature against my skin etc.

OK just to set the time line up a bit: I was stationed at RAF Bentwaters between Nov. 4th 1980 and April 10,1981. I had just turned 18 years old in July.

This incident happened about three weeks after the now infamous Bentwaters sighting/encounter. It was in the 2nd week of January 1981. I was booted out of the service almost three months to the day after this event.

RAF Woodbridge is a sister base to RAF Bentwaters. They are about five miles apart and the 81st Security Police Squadron which I was attached to covered the security for both bases. I had not yet received my Secret Clearance and therefore was temporarily assigned to the Law Enforcement flight. I worked on one of the flights that had rotating shifts. three days on swing, three days on nights and then three days off.

Since I had no clearance I could not go into the Non Alert Parking Areas (NAPAS) where the A-10's were nor could I go into the Weapons Storage Area (WSA) which housed all the ordinance and some small amount of nukes though I do not know for sure about the nukes.

With all these restrictions I was relegated to sitting out on the furthest reaches of our base in a four foot square cubical and watch the grass grow. For some reason I got the East gate a lot. Mostly because I was new and did not really belong to the Law Enforcement (LE) crew. I did not mind and for the first few months it was OK.

No one bothered me and I could just hang out, check ID's until the gate closed at about eight o'clock and then ride shotgun with the shift sergeant. If I was on nights I would ride with the SGT. first and then be put on the East gate just before shift change for the morning traffic. Most of the night was spent relieving other LE members while they went and ate or took a leak.

On this particular night an airman named Senior Airman Palmer was on patrol and I was riding along with him. We went out to check the gate because some people knew the combination and were using it after hours. I checked to make sure it was locked. The car was parked back about fifty feet to help light up the area. The gate was locked and I went back to the car.

The night was brisk but not cold and SA Palmer and I hung out leaning against the patrol car and shot the shit for a while. I was facing south and talking to Palmer who was facing north. He said "I guess this is where they saw that UFO a few weeks back." I said "Oh" and asked him what exactly happened. He did not know for sure but pointed out a lighthouse way the heck off in the distance, toward the north sea., and said that they were saying that was what they saw. I asked about the rumor that it had been moving through the trees and he just shrugged "I don't know."

I faced back south after looking east toward the lighthouse and something caught my eye. Up at cloud level, which was very high as the night was pretty clear, I noticed a light moving across the sky. It was like if you are outside and see a jet off in the distance and while you can not make out its image you know it's a jet because it is a small light moving at a steady pace.

This light was not moving at any "pace" it was darting across the sky very fast. It was up then it was down, up then down. It probably changed altitude at a difference of a few thousand feet in elevation ten times in as many seconds. I simply turned to Palmer and said "huh, that's different." He looked and spotted it also. We watched it for about a half a minute or more and he told me to stay put, that he was going to go to the control tower and see what was up.

He came back about five minutes later and said they only had a C-130 and a helicopter up that night and or in this area. Well I am

not a pilot but we both agreed that this was neither and asked each other if we should call it in. We agreed that we should. Palmer got on the radio and announces "La Plume just saw a UFO outside of the East gate." I cussed him out, what about him he saw it too.

The phone in the security booth rang almost immediately. I answered it and it was Lt. Englund my shift supervisor. He wanted to know what exactly I saw and where. I told him and he ordered me to stay put and keep an eye on it. The elapse time thus far is approximately fifteen minutes from the time I first spotted it.

The night was partly cloudy and the craft went behind some clouds over the Rendlesham forest. It was still at least fifteen miles away and at an elevation of about twenty thousand feet or so. It was not like it was hanging overhead.

Well holy cow the earth opened up and within twenty minutes I had more people and brass at my post than I had ever seen. There was the deputy base commander, his wife and teenage son. They brought along their cameras. I remember his wife saying something to the effect of "Oh boy we get to see one". Lt. Englund showed up and told my not to be nervous that Colonel Williams was on his way and that he had had just made General. Who me nervous.

I was told to state that my post was "Safe and Secure" I opened the gate and everyone piled into a blue Air Force station wagon and a jeep and took off. Palmer and I were given a night vision scope and told to let them know if we spotted it again.

We did not look for it much because we figured it was long gone. I screwed around looking through the N.V. scope and waited. about an hour later the vehicles came back and I was told to man the post the rest of the night and keep them posted if anything happened. They all then went back to where they came.

Palmer and I stood around for a while. I was in awe of the whole show. It was about a half hour after everyone left that the craft appeared again. It came from the area of the lighthouse. This time it was a lot lower in the sky and moved slowly. It came directly over Palmer and I, its elevation was about two thousand feet I guess and it had some lights on it. I remember seeing a green light and mostly a blue light emitting from the underside.

This light enveloped me as the craft went over. It was about 100 yards long and kind of cigar shaped looking from my angle of view. I remember it being directly over head and thinking 'Wow this is way cool'. I was not nervous at all and did not unsling my M-16. I just looked up at it and the next thing I remember it was past me and on its way up where it just blended in with the

stars. I have a bit of a gap in time from when it was over me to when I saw it back in the southern sky and departing. This always kind of bugged me.

I asked Palmer if he wanted to report this and told him I did not. He agreed and we never told anyone about this part of the event. The next morning I caught a bit of shit from my fellow Airmen and was reminded a bit about how we harassed the others a few weeks prior. I never had anyone debrief me other than a few people asking me what I saw. But nothing official. I was tired and went to bed.

My character is a bit different than most peoples. If something happens to me I take it in and move on and try to learn from an experience. I never dwell on something that has happened because I know that once an event in my life happens I can do nothing to change it. Even if I was the cause of something I hardly ever feel guilty because its over and done with.

It is for this reason that I never much thought about UFO's or Visitor as anything other than "Yea I saw one once and I may go to my grave never knowing, Oh well. Life goes on."

Steven R. La Plume
[End]

Larry Warren, who seems to have known La Plume and Palmer, relates this incident in 'Left at East Gate' and claims La Plume told him about in "early February", 1981 and that it took place "two weeks before" the more celebrated, December 1980 incidents.

He also states that 'Steve' had "found the sighting most unspectacular".

Incidentally, Senior Airman Palmer was also cited as one of those in the forest that second night of the December 1980 'incidents'.

As Warren was discharged from the Air Force on 18 May, 1981, it's unlikely that the story dates from November, 1981 as Halt recalled in the interview with Salley Rayl:

HALT: It is, but it so radically different, too, which is very puzzling. In other words, there's one object the first night. The next night, there's multiple objects doing radically different things and that don't actually physically show themselves other than as a light.

RAYL: So, would that seem not to make sense to you in terms of a disinformation...

HALT: It's hard to put it all together. I'll be very frank. I do know that there were additional sightings at least one later one. But I didn't find out about it at the time. It happened on Guy Fawkes Night, which is a British holiday, later in the year, when three different security police patrols saw large cigar-like shaped object floating in off the coast. Called each other directly on the radio. In other words, they didn't go through their control center, although control center could monitor. Said, "Let's all meet at the base of the tower" the tower again being shut down. We didn't keep Woodbridge tower open at night unless there was night flying. And they all rendezvoused at the base of the tower and stood there and watched this thing do a figure eight over the base and they said it was 200 to 300 feet long and float back out lazily over the sea again and disappeared.

RAYL: Was this after this event?

HALT: Yes. This was about eight months later.

RAYL: Right. Because Guy Fawkes Day is what, November 5th, if I'm not mistaken.

HALT: Early November, as I remember.
[End]

Yet Warren is quite specific he was told about this in early February, 1981, when La Plume and himself were making plans to see the Who at Wembley Arena.

Could this possibly therefore be an incident from November 1980, a 'couple of weeks' before the main events? I am aware of one claim - from a purported first-hand witness - that there was a 'UFO alert' in November 1980.

In which case, both Halt and La Plume are mistaken about the date - which they disagree about anyway!

I would settle for being merely 'confused'.

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 09:37:14 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues
References: <63.b2a53e5.26f4daa1@aol.com> <39C38B6E.764346EA@digitex.net>
<027d01c0217a\$fe33aca0\$71ab82cc@mdbs.com>
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Status:

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<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF">
<P>

Thank you Brian, for the below. I trust your judgment and your knowledge.
But can you sum it up to me regarding the part about meteorites 'zipping'
upwards, despite Newton's findings?

I have seen meteorites falling--and 'shooting stars' all of my life--but
I have never seen nor heard of one 'zipping' UPWARDS. If they can--then
how?

Thank you for your post. 'Basic information'--is correct as you relate.

Could those choppers have ben just 'in the area' on maneuvers? The
last time we had Air Force choppers and planes out here in the small town
of Cleburne was in 1995 after I had shot the UFO videos which made worldwide
news. Interesting note: I took water samples of the lake water--MUFON
did not. Before I could get the water annalized--the Front page of the
next day showed that ALL of the fish and living creatures had died in the
lake where the UFO was first hovering in-place--due to a total lack of
oxygen. I went out to the lake. It was something to see: the lake looked
like a snow storm had left mounds of white snow--in the middle of June.

This has been reported elsewhere regarding fish-kills just after UFO
sightings. 'Strange.

Be well . . . Thanks again for your post and knowledge.

Jason

<p>Brian Straight wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE><style></style>

UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

<blockquote

style="BORDER-LEFT: #000000 2px solid; MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-
RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px; PADDING-RIGHT: 0px">

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">----- Original Message -----</div>

<div

style="BACKGROUND: #e4e4e4; FONT: 10pt arial; font-color:
black">From:

Jason
Leigh</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">To: UFO Research List</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">Sent: Saturday, September 16, 2000 10:02 AM</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">Subject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues</div>

 UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

<p>>I can firmly inform you that a story such as 3 Apache Attack helicopters chasing a horizontally fling 'fire-ball' with a news helicopter >being dispatched to the area certainly would have made the news.

<p>Don't forget about coincidence. There's no evidence they were "chasing" anything> They may just have been in the area at the time. As a meteor observer, I can't begin to tell you the number of times I've seen an aircraft following the exact path of a meteor.

<p>>But being called "incorrect" about meteorites zipping down to earth at 'angles' concerns me as to your reasoning for that statement. I >did say that this object was 60 degrees (above the horizon) within plain view--as were the helicopters; not hundreds or thousands of >miles away--seemingly 'zooming' horizontally from a great distance. It was VERY close--close enough to have heard the 'hissing' >sound prior to the 'popping' and breaking apart into pieces.

<p>You've given an excellent description of 'electroponic' noise. This is a well-documented scientific phenomenon. Sound waves from a meteor burnup tens of miles above the earth cannot be heard on the ground--at least, not simultaneously with the passage of the fireball. However, the electromagnetic effects produced by ionized gasses, etc. travels close to the speed of light. It reaches the ground and is 'demodulated' by rocks, trees, etc. in the environment. This sound can then be heard. Hissing and popping are the promary components of such sound. See:

<p>http://users.hunterlink.net.au/~ddcsk/gelphonx.htm

<p>for more details. All field researchers, in my opinion, should be throughly familiar with this effect.

<p>>Having cleared this up--hopefully--perhaps you can explain how solid masses (as is a 'meteorite') can defy earth's gravity by traveling >'horizontally' and did you say below, "They can move 'up' in the sky?" What? Explain what 'force' can cause a solid object to 'move >up in the sky.'

<p>As a degreed astronomer with a great interest in meteors, I can assure you that many meteors do, in fact, travel horizontally. Some enter the earth's atmosphere and then exit again. The size and shape of a meteor have a great deal to do with its trajectory--you'd be amazed at the 'gymnastics' of some meteors. the point is, that this is all very basic stuff--anyone with an interest in meteors would tell you the same thing. I would use this opportunity to stress that all field investigators should be thoroughly familair with both astronomical and meteorological phenomena, otherwise it's easy to be misled by somethin very commonplace--like this sighting of a rather nice, but quite common, fireball or bolide.

<p>Brian

<p>Jason Leigh</blockquote>

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<hr>

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</x-html>

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http://users.hunterlink.net.au/~ddcsk/gelphonx.htm</P>

for more details. All field researchers, in my opinion, should be thoroughly familiar with this effect.

 </P>

 </P>

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Brian</P>

<P> </P>

Jason Leigh </P></BLOCKQUOTE>

<hr>

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Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 11:32:44 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

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>Could this possibly therefore be an incident from November 1980,
>a 'couple of weeks' before the main events? I am aware of one
>claim - from a purported first-hand witness - that there was a
>'UFO alert' in November 1980.

>

>In which case, both Halt and La Plume are mistaken about the date
>- which they disagree about anyway!

>

>

>I would settle for being merely 'confused'.

>

>

>James Easton.

>E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

>www.ufoworld.co.uk

>

Hi,

Firstly, for some months I have exchanged quite a few e mails with Lori (source of your other message). It may be worth comparing 'versions' sometime regarding her experiences on base.

Secondly, Halt's recall is interesting - although calling Guy Fawkes Day a holiday is odd. Nobody gets the day off so far as I know. I suspect its used in the US term (where Holiday is used to demark a day on the calendar that is celebrated, as opposed to Vacation which does involve taking time off).

I heard the La Plume story via Larry Warren (who was a friend of his) and it was fairly clearly dated to early 1981.

November 1980 was the focus of a major wave of sightings in the UK. I refer to some of these in 'The UFOs that Never Were' but they include the radar intercept over the Wash involving RAF planes that seems to have been tied to around this date (not later), plus several police chase encounters, a number of other close encounters and, of course, the well known Alan Godfrey 'abduction'. There were also interesting sightings around the NSA base at Menwith Hill that month.

Some of these are resolvable. The police sightings seem connected to a bright planet that was provoking misperceptions in the sky. Ian Ridpath has offered a possible solution to a sighting reported by oil rig workers in the North Sea during November when a Hercules was scrambled to investigate the

orange object seen (one witness was brother of Bob Rickard - Fortean Times editor - who was in the oil field at the time).

This November wave was the most intense for some years and is worth bearing in mind because the UK media reported quite a few of these sightings in the weeks up to Rendlesham. Although I don't think any many a big splash. Even the Alan Godfrey case only made the local papers (from where we picked it up) and its status as an alleged abduction did not surface until after I wrote this up for Flying Saucer Review a few months later and regression occurred (August/September 1981).

By then the Rendlesham case had had its first media airings - via a brief note of mine in FSR in March 1981 and an interview with me in the London Evening Standard in May 1981 where I mentioned briefly the ongoing investigation. I think these were the first significant airings for the case - although around March 1981 there was a report by Brenda in Lantern (a local folklore / paranormal research group newsletter in East Anglia).

BTW Brenda's initial reports spoke of the correct date for night one (26 December). Unfortunately, we were talked out of that by the witness changing his mind - possibly after seeing the date Halt put onto his official memo (27 December). I do actually report this in Sky Crash in 1983 and its galling now to see that by not trusting a primary source and instead trusting Halt (a man whom we would have expected to have taken some care to get the date right only two weeks later) we ended up with many years of uncertainty about the timing of this case.

The first time I knew for certain the first night's events were on 26 December was when I discussed it in detail with John Burroughs in 1989 and he confirmed from his movements over Christmas that it HAD to be that night. But, of course, his recall was still in conflict with Halt's report (and Halt wasn't yet speaking to anyone to clarify). So even with the witnesses the Halt memo had sowed confusion.

I think much of the difficulty over this case rests on three critical problems during the early years:

- 1: The highly dubious testimony of the still unidentified 'Steve Roberts' whose tall tales took Brenda and this case well away from the truth.
- 2: The confusion over the dating emphasised by Halt's sloppiness (its hard to call it anything else) that even caused witnesses to doubt their own recall of the dates. (The date was crucial - since if we had known for certain it was 26 December - not 27 December as Halt had reported - the infamous 2.50 am meteor would have been far more credible as a primary source)
- 3: The still unexplained withholding of those 1981 statements that had they been made known (even privately) to those pursuing the case when it seems UFOlogists first had them would have prevented a good deal of confusion over

this case since they do clearly direct the investigation in a very different way.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 11:16:34 -0500

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Status:

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</HEAD>
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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Hi, Jason.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>I found a good movie of a meteor that eventually
became a meteorite (it hit someone's car!) here: <A
href="http://survival.anomalies.net/peekskill.mpg">Peekskill
Meteorite</A>.&nbsp;</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>As to upward meteors:&nbsp;</FONT> upward motion can
be
caused by a couple of things--one is perspective.&nbsp;</FONT> An atmospheric-grazing
fireball has an essentially flat trajectory relative to the ground.&nbsp;</FONT> But if
you spot it low in the east and it passes close to the zenith, it will appear to
rise in the sky.&nbsp;</FONT> In the second case, a meteor may actually rise up, rather
as a skimming stone does on a pond.&nbsp;</FONT> It may skim the atmosphere and rise
and fall as it does so.&nbsp;</FONT> However, I know of no mechanism that would make a
meteor rise once it has entered the denser parts of the atmosphere (at this
point, though, it would probably be invisible).</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The phenomenon you mentioned re the fish kill is
an
interesting one.&nbsp;</FONT> Did you manage to collect any of the 'snow' and have it
analyzed?&nbsp;</FONT> Did you proceed with the water analysis?&nbsp;</FONT> I agree that
there have been numerous reports of fish kills associated with anomalous
phenomena.&nbsp;</FONT> It sounds as if you had the good fortune to be close to
one.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>All the best,</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Brian</FONT></DIV>

<hr>
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</BODY></HTML>
</x-html>
```


Date: Fri, 22 Sep 2000 19:42:11 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Productions & Research <http://jasonleigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: '.org' is up!
Status: O

My friends: Please be aware that our 'Domain' site is up and running as of today:

<http://jasonleigh.org> It is about 75% complete--with a few loose ends--but we are up and running, with much more to come.

Last night, I was asked to be on 21st Century Radio in a few weeks: <http://21stCenturyradio.com> And the <http://Xzone-radio.com> interview which will include Mr. Hickman and my good friend Dr Bruce Cornet and I will air the 30th of this month. This has begun to be a very welcomed 'welcome home' situation for me in my two year absence, and I am proud to be a researcher and member with you folks, most certainly.

Best regards to you all!

Jason Leigh

—
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Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 13:59:16 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Friday, September 15, 2000 13:13

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: MagneticUFO

@

@

@ @

@ >@ would have been huge and would have been present each time the

@ >@ measurement was taken, i.e., the field wouldn't have faded away.

@ >@ (When the investigators returned to the scene 2 days later and

@ >@ videotaped J using his gradiometer at the same location but

@ >@ getting no gradient, the investigators did not find any evidence

@ >@ that there had been a hole dug in the ground to remove something

@ >@ like a large chunk of metal.)

@

@ Larry wrote:

@ >Who says it was metal? Electrical and electronic devices also create

@ >or distort magnetic fields. Two-way radios, cell phones, and hearing

@ >aids all contain tiny permanent magnets. It's possible that the

@ >gradient disappeared because the person who had the device didn't

@ >bring it, or was not there.

@ <

@ Interesting guess. However, the t create amount of frequency change

@ that was recorded on the video tape would require a magnet of some

@ strength to be centimeters away from the gradiometer wand. However,

@ there was no one standing that close to J when he was videotaped

@ waving his gradiometer around to locate the location and direction

@ of the greatest gradient. Only J was close enough to the wand to

@ cause such a frequency change IF he had a magnetic material

@ on his person.

Video tape recorders, especially battery held camcorders, create magnetic fields. This is an innate property of ANYTHING with a running

electric motor in it, and anything with a PM DC motor, whether it is running or not.

Conventional internal combustion engines (two or four stroke), but not Diesel cycle engines, also create magnetic fields.

—
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Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 15:11:54 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Sounds like a firework to me.

Even though they are illegal here, I saw plenty of "UFOs" matching your exact description on the 4th of July this year - including your sound effects, and even the horizontal flight in some cases.

How far away was that gas station?

And who says the helicopters weren't doing something else?

I don't think you could alert a whole squadron of helicopter crews and get ONE ship in the air in only 2 minutes, let alone THREE of them. Whatever they were doing, they were probably already doing it when you saw the UFO.

And just how long does it take those helicopters to travel 35 miles? They can't do it instantly, you know.

And why send a helicopter after a UFO, unless that's all you have?

Last week, I left my workplace and was immediately confronted by four circling helicopters (one black) and a circling airplane. All were circling an area just to the west of me. Media trucks and police were all over the place.

Were there UFOs in the area? Was there some kind of disaster? Did one of the presidential candidates make an unexpected appearance? Was there a mass murder? A manhunt?

No! Nothing that important. There weren't even any bodies.

IU fired basketball coach Bobby Knight! That's what all the fuss was about. Just some sports news! Big deal!

So don't expect something earth-shaking just because helicopters are around. People seem to go especially nuts whenever other people bounce a hollow orange sphere around.

I suggest you get in contact with Channel 8 to find out what was REALLY going on, instead of speculating.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Jason Leigh [mailto:jasonsos@digitex.net]

Sent: Friday, September 15, 2000 17:58 Subject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues

Importance: High

'Good one, Mr. Carpenter. Now we are going somewhere with this. Can anyone guess if the bear was killed?

Nope. Missed him by a mile. 'Guess that says a lot for 'sharp shooters' who are sighting in on intruders. 'Poor little bear. Probably scared the daylights outta him--or her?

That's a good book to recommend, Mr. Carpenter.

Let me share this with everyone: Three weeks ago, I was outside at 9 pm CDT studying my star charts and the times of rotations listed as opposed to what I could actually see with the naked eye. I was facing south, southwest. Then, I hear this 'hissing' sound behind me to the NNW. I turned--and at about 60 degrees up--I saw a small 'fiery' orb traveling on a horizontal course towards the SSW. Just as soon as I saw it--it exploded--and the pieces went off in fire-balls in ALL directions making a 'popping' sound--then they faded from sight.. Within 2 minutes--there appeared 3 Apache attack helicopters (Carswell AFB is 35 miles NNW from Cleburne, Texas--my home) which were obviously tracking down this amazing sight--and right behind them was the channel 8 (ABC) news helicopter. They got to a level 60 degrees--then the 3 branched off in different directions. The news chopper banked away back towards Fort Worth to the NNW--and then--they were gone. I hurried inside and popped a blank tape in the VCR--thinking this was going to be a news story about a 'fire ball' exploding over the small town of Cleburne, known for the UFO videos I had shot back in 1995. 'Not a word on all 4 major news stations. 'Nothing in the newspapers the next day, either. I talked to a gas station guy who saw it all too. * See my article on "The fallen, Kingston, Texas Orb." <http://members.aol.com/jasonufo> Not to plug my article--but this actually happened. Since I was to be on 'Ground Zero' in one week from that Sunday night--I didn't report it.

UFO? High-Tech weapon gone astray? Recall that meteorites don't zoom horizontally; the fall at an angle--then 'pop' into nothingness.

'Just mention this to keep this ball rolling--but it was very odd--and if YOU told me of it--well, I really would believe you. But what was it?

Jason Leigh

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Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 17:46:38 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research & Productions
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham and base security issues
References: <63.b2a53e5.26f4daa1@aol.com> <39C38B6E.764346EA@digitex.net>
<027d01c0217a\$fe33aca0\$71ab82cc@mdbs.com>
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Status:

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<P>

Thanks, Brian. I'll look at the 'link' below. About the 'fish kill' the day after the UFO: Yes, I took a water sample the morning of the 'kill.' I was one of the first people out there, as I wanted to re-shoot the areas where I had videotaped the day light UFO (June 11, 1995) with a 'voice over' which we have at the site. No, the fish were dead--and I wasn't going to touch them--nor bring back a sample. I ain't rich. I put the water sample in an air-tight 35 mm film can. I had I analyzed, yes. The newspaper reporter and the City Directors arrived a few minutes after I got there. They made calls on cell-phones--but I headed on outta there. The stink was swirling in the air, too.

It made the Front Page because the story HAD TO! Once the Water Works Director had seen me out there with my camcorder on a tripod; he knew that they had to look into this--or I was sure as hell going to. By this time, the entire town and county kindda knew me anyway. So, they reported a few days later--that the state of Texas Lab stated that there was no oxygen in the water--because of the heat and the drought. The 'drought'? There had been a tornado the night before (June 10, 1995) which wiped out half of the south end of town and left 7 inches of rain water. Humm. 'The game was afoot.' Weeks later, the lower region of Texas along the Colorado river had a tremendous 'fish kill.' All, the day or two after a UFO sighting.

I saw it in newspapers and on the TV news. I still have copies. Hummmmmmmmmmm?

Thanks for the explaining of the meteors becoming meterites--and the rest. The night footage I shot on June 1, 1995, clearly shows 4 UFOs in-formation; one behind the other--with one 'zipping' upwards in an 'arch' type movement towards the gigantic 'mothership.' Prof. Jack Kasher has studied this video--I met him in New York City on a CBS talk show---he compares it to the STS-40 NASA footage--if you're with me so far. I never had anyone but a NASA guy state that the 'upwards' little 'zipper' (as I called them) was a "meterorite." Therefore, Brian, you bring back a 5 year old thought which I had personally dismissed. It was a UFO. Period. The gigantic UFO hovered over this area for early--7 hours.

Sorry--I will never be swayed from this line of thought--and of objective findings.

Now--to your link.

Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 16:05:21 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Yes, a meteor can appear to move horizontally, or even up, from the point of view you happen to be observing it from. Here is an example:

You are in Indianapolis, looking east. It is about 5:30 in the morning.

A meteorite enters the atmosphere at high speed hundreds of miles over Springfield, Ohio and burns brightly as the thin air checks it's tremendous speed. As it passes over Richmond Indiana, it gets low and slow enough that it is no longer hot enough to be incandescent, and the glow fades. It passes invisibly over Indianapolis, and impacts somewhere near Terre Haute Indiana. (These towns are all in a reasonably straight line on Interstate 70.)

>

Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 19:28:16 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Canadian Air Force Pilot UFO photo
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

My analysis of the photo taken by Canadian Air Force pilot RJ Childerhose in 1955 is now available at brumac.8k.com/rjc/rjc.html.

This was, and I think still is, the only photo endorsed by none other than Philip

J. Klass as a real unknown "UFO".... although he believes it to be a huge plasma/ball lightning. This photo appears on the front cover of his first book. This case was presented at the "Sturrock Panel" discussion in Tarrytown, NY, several years ago and has been mentioned by Jacques Vallee as an example of the optical power radiated by some UFOs.

—
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Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 19:36:33 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: MagneticUFO
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry wrote:

>

Video tape recorders, especially battery held camcorders, create magnetic fields. This is an innate property of ANYTHING with a running electric motor in it, and anything with a PM DC motor, whether it is running or not.

<

Sure, but these fields are highly confined. (Don't want the motor field to affect the videotape!). They had no impact on the gradiometer measurements of interest.

—

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Date: Sat, 23 Sep 2000 20:58:58 -0500From: Bobbie Felder <jilain@digidezign.com>
Subject: Notice: The Hickman Report links up with UFO NexXus
Status:

>From: "Jim Hickman" <jhickman@itlnet.net>
>>Delivered-To: mailing list Aerial@egroups.com
>List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:Aerial-unsubscribe@egroups.com>
>Date: Sat, 23 Sep 2000 18:48:28 -0500
>Subject: [The Hickman Report] Notice: The Hickman Report links up with UFO
NexXus
>
>
>
>
>The Hickman Report will be joining up with our old friend Lan Lamphere at
>UFO NexXus for live broadcasts of our report on the Internet and Live radio
>here in the Oklahoma area. We will also continue the reports on the X-Zone
>with Rob McConnell.
>
>More info on this will be released in the near future... Check out Lan's
>website at: <http://208.161.214.168/index.html>
>
>What is UFO NexXus?:
>
>UFO NexXus is a new online network of researchers dedicated to seeking out
>the truths surrounding the UFO phenomena. A live network consisting of news,
>special topics, online and broadcast reports over the Internet via NullSoft
>software.
>
>Jim Hickman
>The Hickman Report
>www.thehickmanreport.com
>CAUS-Staff/Consultant
>www.caus.org
>CUFOS-Associate
>www.cufos.org
>US Bureau Chief- The X-Zone Chronicles
>
>"Take gravity into effect, It's not just a good idea; it's the law"-Jim
>Hickman

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder
--->backwoods of Mississippi
--->USA
--->planet Earth
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>
<http://www.ufo-nexxus.org>

IRC Undernet #chariots

ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!  
For the soul is dead that slumbers  
And things are not what they seem~~~

---

—  
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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/HealthCentral>

Date: Sun, 24 Sep 2000 10:40:36 +0200From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>  
Subject: Re: UFORL- A Sustainable 'Middle Ground'?  
In-References: <200009102134\_MC2-B2CD-9211@compuserve.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0Precedence: bulk  
Status:

Hi Jim!

At 03.18 15/09/00 +0100, James Easton wrote:

>  
>A greater issue for all of us is whether an entity like UFORL - I  
>suppose quite unique come to think of it - can exist at all.  
>  
>It's something I've been concerned about for some time.  
>  
>This forum \_is\_ the 'middle ground', that twilight zone between  
>abject belief and abject skepticism.

I would like to state that this middle ground is just what we need in ufology.

Once upon a time, fifteen years ago or more, Jim Oberg's articles (and Robert Wanderer's skeptic corner) were regularly published in the MUFON UFO Journal. We were all thinking we were in the same boat. But later developments grew more and more chauvinistic and a sadly fundamentalistic, dualistic approach has become the rule.

Reality is not "black-or-white": we all live in a 256-grays-scale world, and if the half-empty, half-full glass of wine may look just half-empty to some, while others prefer to call it half-full, well... you pay your money, you take your choice. But we should not have it as a religion war of "pro"-ufologists againsts "con"-ufologists (as Phil Klass likes to put it).

We all are bound to learn something from the opposite opinions, aren't we?

So, thanks to James Easton for keeping this "middle ground" open for us all, as long as we can limit ourselves to arguments, and avoid insulting.

>The problem with being able to rationalise a 'two dimensional'  
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That might well be a richness for ufology, and could even be a matter for reflection (on everyday "reality", not just on ufology...).

>Bottom line; although we all have an interest in UFOs and/or  
>diverse facets that encompasses, is there any scope now for a  
>'middle ground'?

Definitely YES.

>And if so, how do we address the inherent difficulties.

Simple answer: by using Jim Easton's common sense! As we say, here in Italy: "you asked for the bicycle, now you have to ride it"...

Keep up your (our) good work and be sure there are list fellows who do appreciate it all, as hard as it may be at times.

Regards

Edoardo Russo  
Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici  
CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino  
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033  
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: [e.russo@cisu.org](mailto:e.russo@cisu.org)

Date: Sun, 24 Sep 2000 10:40:36 +0200  
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Date: Sun, 24 Sep 2000 10:40:36 +0200  
Subject: [anomalist] Re: UFORL- A Sustainable 'Middle Ground'?  
Status:

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----- \_->

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tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033  
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: [e.russo@cisu.org](mailto:e.russo@cisu.org)

Date: Sun, 24 Sep 2000 23:36:05 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Satellite UFO Photo ?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Over 20 years ago a Defense Meteorological Satellite Program satellite recorded a very strange image while not far from the FSU (Former Soviet Union).

Starting in 1985 this was publicized as a photo of an object at 45,000 ft traveling at 4000-5000 mph and leaving several contrails. Ok, it looks like a "sport model" without wheels. BUt who needs wheels at 45,000 ft altitude, anyway?

Could that have been true? Is this a rare satellite photo of a TRue UFO (TRUFO)?

What do you think?  
I invite your comments  
<http://brumac.8k.com/DMSP/DMSP.html>

---

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/HealthCentral>

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 14:58:11 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Please do not set the "importance: high" (!) flag on email sent through UFORL. It sets off an audible "check your mail NOW" alarm here that is supposed to be reserved for urgent and immediate service calls (The spectrometer's busted! Fix it NOW!). The opening of a website, or anything else involving UFOs (except maybe a sighting in progress) is not a matter to be using this alarm for.

Within the past month, I have gotten more false alarms on service calls than true ones. Between Jason Leigh and one vendor who attaches too much importance to my dealings with him, it's starting to irk the boss (so far, he knows only about the vendor).

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/HealthCentral>

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 15:02:32 -0500  
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>  
Organization: Workhorse Productions & Research <http://jasonleigh.org>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Satellite UFO Photo ?  
References: <200009242336\_MC2-B484-2794@compuserve.com>  
Status:

To All: I was up all last night with the flu--but I checked out the 'link' and Bruce's research on the object in question. Wow. Bruce Maccabee is one of the reasons I am proud to be a part of this group. His efforts on that single project are leaps and bounds ahead of the 'main stream' aka 'professionals' in his dedication and devotion to detail. Bruce doesn't leave a single stone unturned. Just check out the below and you will see what I mean. If Bruce told me that the world was not really round but oblong--I'd still believe him. Bravo!!!

bruce maccabee wrote:

> >  
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> recorded a  
> very strange image while not far from the FSU (Former Soviet Union).  
>  
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>  
>

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/HealthCentral>

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 16:10:22 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ > <HEMMERICH> ok would like to know what you though of the 65  
@ black out and  
@ the real causes of it  
@ [22:11] <brumac> to NYC. Some suggestion that a power  
@ surge... from a UFO  
@ sucking power?... caused a relay to close and a series of  
@ events resulting ina  
@ [22:11] <brumac> blown transformer, was it, and power grid lock!  
@ [22:11] <HEMMERICH> that what Iheard so many time before  
@ [22:11] <brumac> I> don't have any info not already in the  
@ public record  
@ [22:11] <brumac> ga  
@ [22:11] <HEMMERICH> could it been one of those nuke  
@ explosion that knock  
@ out power  
@ [22:12] <Jahobyn> emp?  
@ [22:12] <HEMMERICH> yes  
@ [22:12] <brumac> Nuke? I hope not. Would do more than wipe  
@ out power!  
@ Leave that to Duke Nukem!  
@ [22:12] <Syndrome> Hehe  
@ [22:12] <Syndrome> Early emp bomb test or something?  
@ [22:13] <brumac> What, in rural New York? Naw....

The true cause of the 1965 blackout is in the following web page:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin/howiblak.htm>

It helps to be an engineer when you read technical reports. The real cause was printed right there in the Condon report, except that the scientists had no idea what MVAR (Mega Volt-Amps Reactive) is. No short circuits! No sudden massive overloads! No ETs! No special effects! Just too many motors and not enough phase-compensating capacitors. The FPC people

missed it too for some reason (probably because they were bureaucrats, not engineers).

That relay was only doing its job. It detected that the 90 degree phase-shifted power component exceeded the amount allowed by its settings, and it tripped! Why nobody noticed that the 160 MVAR in the usage report was sitting right on its own trip point is beyond me.

While this so-called "imaginary" power is not drawn from the generators, it certainly causes currents to flow in power lines. These currents are just as destructive as "real" currents if not limited. Relay Q29 had an MVAR sensor in it, and it went off just like it was supposed to.

Case closed.

Take a look at my fake UFO photo at:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin/ufolrfot.htm>

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/HealthCentral>



Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 22:33:07 +0100

boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_0017\_01C02740.93EC48E0"

Status:

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<x-html><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0
Transitional//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<META content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" http-equiv=<META
content="MSHTML 5.00.2314.1000" name=GENERATOR>
<STYLE></STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>
<P>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>(The contents of this message are non-confidential
and can be re-posted.)</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>There was some discussion a few weeks ago on
UFO
```

UpDates about the visibility of the Orfordness Lighthouse from the "accepted landing site", and how this could be possible, given that the rear, or landward, face of the lighthouse is blacked-out with a "shield". See for example:

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><A
```

href="http://personal.riverusers.com/~tanseyj/orford.jpg">http://personal.riverusers.com/~tanseyj/orford.jpg</A></FONT></DIV>

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>and</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><A
```

href="http://www.debenweb.co.uk/img/suff/orfd/orf10.jpg">http://www.debenweb.co.uk/img/suff/orfd/orf10.jpg</A></FONT></DIV>

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>On 23/09/00 I went over to Orfordness for the
afternoon. The site is run by the National Trust, and you get there by taking a
small boat that leaves from the Orford pier, exactly where the </FONT><FONT
face=Arial size=2>debenweb photo was taken.</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The Orfordness Lighthouse is, of course, visible
from the "accepted landing site" in Rendlesham forest,&nbsp;the location of
which on Ordnance Survey maps is at grid ref TM364490 - I've seen it there and
so have lots of others. (N.B. Please ignore the circular logic: -&nbsp;The
"accepted landing site" is believed to be at grid ref TM364490&nbsp;mainly
because the lighthouse is visible from there!)</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>In August I walked along the coastal path north
from Orford. Simply out of curiosity, I used my binoculars to find the point
along the path where I appeared to be directly "behind" the lighthouse, i.e
```

centered on the shield. It is possible to do this, because the shield follows the diamond pattern of the window panes. When you are directly in line facing the shield, you can see two small triangles of glass at the left and right sides of the lantern.<BR><BR>The point on the path from where these triangles of glass looked to be equal was at grid ref TM436499, which is about 1750 m inland of the lighthouse. The lighthouse is at grid ref TM450488½ (you measure to the base of the lighthouse symbol on the OS map) and so the centre of the shadow cast by the shield is at an angle of 308° grid north, or 310.4° true north. This line passes no closer than 750 m NE from the centre of Orford. The centre of this shadowed area is not centered on Orford, but very nearly bisects the angle formed by the change in direction of the coastline at the lighthouse. If it wasn't for this change in the direction of the coastline, the Orfordness lighthouse would not be visible inland the way it is.<BR></FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The difference in angle between the centre of the shield and the line to the accepted landing site is 37°. (The error on this number will be low, probably within ±2°, because it is possible to compare accurately the size of the triangles of glass as mentioned above.)</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>&nbsp;</DIV></FONT>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>When I was at Orfordness, I walked around the lighthouse. There are 16 of the diamond-shaped panes of glass around the circumference of the lantern, and only 3 of these are blacked out around the mid-vertical circumference of the shield. The shield therefore extends a minimum of ±33.75° from the centre of the shadow cast by the shield, which is 37°-33.75°=3.25° short of the angle to the accepted landing site.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>There are three similar Fresnel lenses inside the lantern arranged as an equilateral triangle which rotates fully in 15 seconds, giving one flash every 5 seconds. Each of the lenses is quite large, with a diameter maybe one-half of the lantern. The lighthouse beam therefore fades gradually as it turns across the edge of the shield.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>To work out the rate at which the beam fades, and the percentage of light visible at the accepted landing site, you'd have to know the cross-sectional intensity profile of the beam, and well as the angle formed by the diamond panes at the edge of the shield. The beam is probably most intense at its centre. The diamond pattern is "tall". So a good estimate would be that the beam intensity at the accepted landing site is about one-half what it would be out to sea.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The range of lighthouse at sea is stated by Trinity House to be 19 nautical miles. Since the accepted landing site is 8.5 km from the lighthouse, it is easy to see why the flash of the lighthouse is still bright at the accepted landing site at night, even when half of it has been obscured by the shield. </FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Robert McLean</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><BR>&nbsp;</DIV></FONT>

<hr>

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</BODY></HTML>

</x-html>

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 16:30:03 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

That looks like the typical cooling pond layout for a Soviet power plant. Even the dam (thin line) is in the right place

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
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Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Sunday, September 24, 2000 22:36

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Satellite UFO Photo ?

@

@

@ @

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@ recorded a

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/HealthCentral>

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 17:27:17 -0500  
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>  
Organization: Workhorse Productions & Research <http://jasonleigh.org>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: '.org' is up!  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6B5@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status:

oops! 'Sorry, Larry--but I truly thought that the 'high priority' function on my Netscape was a 'high' priority via my Host to send the email real quick--I didn't mean to set off your alarm--or whatever. Please blame it on me--as you should--if your boss should 'find out,' as I was completely unaware of what you relate. Now that I am: I will comply. Roger Wilco. Over and out.  
Jason

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

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> through UFORL. It sets off an audible "check your mail NOW"  
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> The opening of a website, or anything else involving UFOs  
> (except maybe a sighting in progress) is not a matter to be  
> using this alarm for.  
>  
> Within the past month, I have gotten more false alarms on  
> service calls than true ones. Between Jason Leigh and one  
> vendor who attaches too much importance to my dealings  
> with him, it's starting to irk the boss (so far, he knows only  
> about the vendor).  
>  
> ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>  
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109  
>  
>

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1482>

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 19:32:56 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Satellite UFO Photo ?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Jason Leigh wrote (among other things),

>Bravo!!!<

THanks for the complement. Yes, it dd require some considerable dedication when I first tackled that project some 13 years ago and further intense effort to produce wat you can rea at my web site.

Whether its all correct, or not, is still question!

---

—  
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Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 19:36:57 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: Satellite UFO Photo ?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Message text written by "UFO Research List"

>

That looks like the typical cooling pond layout for a Soviet power plant. Even the dam (thin line) is in the right place

<

Only if the cooling pond is nearly 50 miles wide... and larger than the thin "fingers" of the peninsula

---

—

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID¶ 82>

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 19:37:44 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: Satellite UFO Photo ?  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

Larry wrote

>That looks like the typical cooling pond layout for a Soviet power  
plant. Even the dam (thin line) is in the right plac<

And, incidently, no cooling pond on the surface of the earth is at -50C.\or  
thereabouts.

---

—  
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paper-click and get on 'equal footing' today.

<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID'&AID¶ 82>

Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2000 00:50:43 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James wrote,

>

> Several UFORL subscribers have privately conveyed their anger

> and/or disappointment that UFORL discussions have been taken

> outwith and especially therein out of context.

>

James,

I wasn't angry so much as surprised, that Brad posted my material elsewhere, as it obviously had touched a nerve. I'm also sorry that in some way I triggered this, as I can see from going back through the archive that Brad was an early contributor.

Although I read the initial post on joining UFORL not long ago, I must admit I was a bit hazy about how confidential postings are here, and I can see how Brad could have gone astray here. I don't think he deliberately took things out of context, but possibly misunderstood some things I was getting at.

The way I see it, there are two issues here. One is confidentiality and the other is copyright. It is true that some posts have statements like "LIST ONLY", and others don't. Does this mean that the others are less confidential? Written Confidentiality Agreements often have clauses in them stating things like "All confidential information shall be clearly marked as such." If some posts are stated as being confidential and others are not, then it would be reasonable to assume that the ones with no such statement are non-confidential. Therefore, the rule should be that all posts contain information that is confidential, unless this information is stated as being non-confidential, or if the information is already in the public domain or made publicly available elsewhere by the originator.

Now what would you do if someone posted information here that blew one of the big UFO cases (or the sceptics) out of the water, and then said, 'well, actually it's going to take me 20 years before I'm going to be ready to publish this myself, and in the meantime you've got to keep it under your hat' (I expect that's why the Rendlesham witness statements took so long to surface). Many written Confidentiality Agreements state limited terms. Five years is typical, but might be too long for a group such as this. Two years might be reasonable, equating to a reasonable time to finish some research. What do others in the group think? If we all agree to something like two years, and this is made aware to others when they join, then it should be clear.

The second point is copyright, and this is a completely separate issue from confidentiality. As we all know, you couldn't devise a more effective technology for the promotion of copyright infringement than computers and

the internet.

All written material, photos, drawings, etc, gets automatic copyright protective in virtually every country of the world from the moment it is created by the author, and this protection lasts for the lifetime of the author plus 70 years (in Europe) or 50 years (in the USA), i.e. effectively forever. Someone always owns this copyright, and unless you have a license from the author it is illegal to make copies, or keep copies others have illegally made.

Of course, the very act of posting material to UFORL means that a copy is kept on a computer, and others can download such copies to their computers. Therefore, when you post such material, you do this with an implied licence that others can download such information onto their computer, and possibly print off a hardcopy for their own use. But that's as far as it goes.

Copyright has its limitations. There has to be copying of a substantial amount of the copyright work, so limited quoting will not infringe copyright. It also does not protect the underlying information or ideas in a copyright work, only the expression of those ideas. Therefore copyright does not provide protection for confidential information.

So if we agree that copyright laws are real, and to a two year confidential term for all posted information, then after two years is up, wholesale copying is still not on, but the ideas or underlying information can be used by others. Comments?

- > It's just 'one of those things' and the effects will hopefully
- > dissipate given due time, not underestimating the regrettable and
- > heartfelt resentment which has resulted 'elsewhere'.
- >

I hope we can all agree on some clear and reasonable confidentiality and copyright restrictions. For my own part, I'd be very happy to have Brad back in the group if we can put aside wounded pride and kiss and make up. My post here is not confidential and, James, you can copy it to Brad if you like. If we can sort it out I'd rather have him inside the tent pissing on us, than outside the tent pissing in on us ;)

- > A greater issue for all of us is whether an entity like UFORL - I
- > suppose quite unique come to think of it - can exist at all.
- >
- > It's something I've been concerned about for some time.
- >
- > This forum is the 'middle ground', that twilight zone between
- > abject belief and abject skepticism.
- >
- > Neither of those intrinsic viewpoints can ever hope to appreciate
- > the panorama and 'sitting on the fence' offers an essential look
- > at both sides, although sometimes a painful experience. ;)
- >

- > The problem with being able to rationalise a 'two dimensional'
- > analysis of 'UFO' cases is that, 'anything you say may be taken
- > down and used as evidence against you'.
- >
- > It shouldn't be this way if everyone accepts both sides of the
- > argument must be considered and maybe even an amicable conclusion
- > reached.
- >
- > However, what happens if someone decides their beliefs can no
- > longer tolerate stated evidence which, either, supports or
- > debunks a case they feel 'very strongly' about, such that they
- > would then publicise evidence that 'opponents' may have been
- > responsible for both painstakingly researching and explaining the
- > potential significance of?

Hopefully, people would have enough patience to wait for two years. After all, it's a drop in the 20 year bucket of the Rendlesham case. (Anyone game for a 20 year party in Rendlesham forest early Boxing Day morning!?)

- > We can see how Brad Sparks' 'strong feelings' about 'Rendlesham'
- > has highlighted this dilemma.
- >
- > I don't know what the answer is and can't see any, other than a
- > strict legal agreement being part of any list's 'sign up'
- > procedures - totally unrealistic and easily circumvented by
- > someone passing on information!

Yes, it can't be watertight. But if you really want something to remain secret, then you can't tell anyone. It's just a matter of trying to maximise the benefits and minimise the problems.

- >
- > Even if an implicit trust is embraced, what if someone was to
- > reveal evidence that radically changed our understanding of any
- > UFO case, and then said this was 'list only'?

A limited confidentiality term addresses this issue. Perhaps one year is more realistic? Perhaps more people would join or contribute if they knew they only had to keep their traps shut for one or two years? Anyway, if you really want to make something public, you can always ask the originator - they may say 'ok'.

- > I could do that right now and I know so could others.
- >
- > Bottom line; although we all have an interest in UFOs and/or
- > diverse facets that encompasses, is there any scope now for a
- > 'middle ground'?

The 'middle ground' is really just having respect for opinions and arguments that don't agree with your own. Most people fall into this category, and probably even some ufologists ;) !

>  
Robert McLean

---

—  
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Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 19:33:16 -0500  
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>  
Organization: Workhorse Productions & Research <http://jasonleigh.org>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: UFORL- A Sustainable 'Middle Ground'?  
References: <200009102134\_MC2-B2CD-9211@compuserve.com>  
<005501c01ebb\$405984a0\$872e073e@voyager>  
<002b01c0274b\$7bc96300\$a544fd3e@mclean2>  
Status:

To All & Robert: Thanks for the lengthy and some what confusing posting below. I actually read all of it, as I have over 150 copyrights of my own. I would think--the safest thing for you--or any researcher to do--if protection of your original works and or copyrighted materials, would be to post them FIRST on your own Web site--after you have copyrighted them, or it. I came into this group a bit recently, so I don't know what 'Brad' did--but do you have to relate the part about him 'pissing' in the tent on 'us,' and the other about 'pissing' out of the tent? What the hell is that? This is RESEARCH! Not personal attacks. It sounds like your problems were with this 'Brad' guy. What's that got to do with us--and the problems Mr. Easton is trying to work out for us? This crap just makes it worse.

Thanks for listening--or reading.  
Jason

Robert McLean wrote:

> >  
> James wrote,  
> >  
> > Several UFORL subscribers have privately conveyed their anger  
> > and/or disappointment that UFORL discussions have been taken  
> > outwith and especially therein out of context.  
> >  
> James,  
>  
> I wasn't angry so much as surprised, that Brad posted my material elsewhere,  
> as it obviously had touched a nerve. I'm also sorry that in some way I  
> triggered this, as I can see from going back through the archive that Brad  
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>  
> Although I read the initial post on joining UFORL not long ago, I must admit  
> I was a bit hazy about how confidential postings are here, and I can see how  
> Brad could have gone astray here. I don't think he deliberately took things  
> out of context, but possibly misunderstood some things I was getting at.  
>  
> The way I see it, there are two issues here. One is confidentiality and the  
> other is copyright. It is true that some posts have statements like "LIST  
> ONLY", and others don't. Does this mean that the others are less  
> confidential? Written Confidentiality Agreements often have clauses in them  
> stating things like "All confidential information shall be clearly marked as

> such." If some posts are stated as being confidential and others are not,  
 > then it would be reasonable to assume that the ones with no such statement  
 > are non-confidential. Therefore, the rule should be that all posts contain  
 > information that is confidential, unless this information is stated as being  
 > non-confidential, or if the information is already in the public domain or  
 > made publicly available elsewhere by the originator.  
 >  
 > Now what would you do if someone posted information here that blew one of  
 > the big UFO cases (or the sceptics) out of the water, and then said, 'well,  
 > actually it's going to take me 20 years before I'm going to be ready to  
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 > What do others in the group think? If we all agree to something like two  
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 > clear.  
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 > The second point is copyright, and this is a completely separate issue from  
 > confidentiality. As we all know, you couldn't devise a more effective  
 > technology for the promotion of copyright infringement than computers and  
 > the internet.  
 >  
 > All written material, photos, drawings, etc, gets automatic copyright  
 > protective in virtually every country of the world from the moment it is  
 > created by the author, and this protection lasts for the lifetime of the  
 > author plus 70 years (in Europe) or 50 years (in the USA), i.e. effectively  
 > forever. Someone always owns this copyright, and unless you have a license  
 > from the author it is illegal to make copies, or keep copies others have  
 > illegally made.  
 >  
 > Of course, the very act of posting material to UFORL means that a copy is  
 > kept on a computer, and others can download such copies to their computers.  
 > Therefore, when you post such material, you do this with an implied licence  
 > that others can download such information onto their computer, and possibly  
 > print off a hardcopy for their own use. But that's as far as it goes.  
 >  
 > Copyright has its limitations. There has to be copying of a substantial  
 > amount of the copyright work, so limited quoting will not infringe  
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 > copyright work, only the expression of those ideas. Therefore copyright does  
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 > > It's just 'one of those things' and the effects will hopefully



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> > heartfelt resentment which has resulted 'elsewhere'.  
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> >  
> > It's something I've been concerned about for some time.  
> >  
> > This forum \_is\_ the 'middle ground', that twilight zone between  
> > abject belief and abject skepticism.  
> >  
> > Neither of those intrinsic viewpoints can ever hope to appreciate  
> > the panorama and 'sitting on the fence' offers an essential look  
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> >  
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> >  
> > However, what happens if someone decides their beliefs can no  
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> > debunks a case they feel 'very strongly' about, such that they  
> > would then publicise evidence that 'opponents' may have been  
> > responsible for both painstakingly researching and explaining the  
> > potential significance of?  
> >  
> > Hopefully, people would have enough patience to wait for two years. After  
> > all, it's a drop in the 20 year bucket of the Rendlesham case. (Anyone game  
> > for a 20 year party in Rendlesham forest early Boxing Day morning!?)  
> >  
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> >  
> > I don't know what the answer is and can't see any, other than a  
> > strict legal agreement being part of any list's 'sign up'  
> > procedures - totally unrealistic and easily circumvented by  
> > someone passing on information!  
> >  
> > Yes, it can't be watertight. But if you really want something to remain

> secret, then you can't tell anyone. It's just a matter of trying to maximise  
> the benefits and minimise the problems.  
> >  
> > Even if an implicit trust is embraced, what if someone was to  
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> > UFO case, and then said this was 'list only'?  
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> >  
> > Bottom line; although we all have an interest in UFOs and/or  
> > diverse facets that encompasses, is there any scope now for a  
> > 'middle ground'?  
>  
> The 'middle ground' is really just having respect for opinions and arguments  
> that don't agree with your own. Most people fall into this category, and  
> probably even some ufologists ;) !  
> >  
> Robert McLean  
>  
>

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Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2000 02:49:42 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Sorry, Jason, if my colourful language was offensive. I was trying to lighten up an otherwise difficult situation (and I believe paraphrasing something Lyndon B Johnson once said). I thought the ";" symbol might make it clear it was all in jest.

What happened was that I stated posting to the group in August. I discovered some interesting things about the Rendlesham site, and posted my observations. Brad got very excited about just one aspect, and then copied selected chunks, quite big chunks, of my incomplete research verbatim onto UFO Updates, without getting my permission. James expelled him from the group for this. James then posted the 'sustainable middle ground' piece, and after much thought I have replied two weeks later. If you read my reply carefully, you will see I have put forward some constructive suggestions.

>

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 21:26:45 -0500  
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>  
Organization: Workhorse Productions & Research <http://jasonleigh.org>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: UFORL- A Sustainable 'Middle Ground'?  
References: <200009102134\_MC2-B2CD-9211@compuserve.com>  
<005501c01ebb\$405984a0\$872e073e@voyager>  
<002b01c0274b\$7bc96300\$a544fd3e@mclean2>  
<39CFEECB.8C74115D@digitex.net>  
<01c101c0275c\$0ab9d800\$a544fd3e@mclean2>  
Status:

Very true, Robert about the copyright laws in the States and the lack of in other countries. Ben Franklin ( a 'Founding Father' in America) had insisted that there be 'protection' from other people 'stealing,' and or 'profiting' from another person's idea--plan--or invention. A pity, in this day and age. I have always adhered very strongly in the ages old adage: "Give credit where credit is due." My father thought me this principle in life--and I learned of it later--in life--in my own unfortunate way: a rich and famous song writer 'stole' my song--simply because I was very poor--very unknown--and not too good of a singer. Perhaps there were more reasons--I don't know. It is difficult for me to think in terms of the many ways to steal from others. I know: I'm living millions of ages ago in this form of 'moral' thinking. Forgive me. I still have some trust in the goodness and kindness of others. A dreamer's dream of an unreality. Art Bell quoted me on-air many times--but never gave me the credit for having said it. I was 'pissed.' But look what happened to him . . .  
Not to worry Robert (I understand now--and Mr. Easton did the correct thing): Karma--has a way of catching up with the varmints.  
Jason

Robert McLean wrote:

> >  
> Sorry, Jason, if my colourful language was offensive. I was trying to lighten  
> up an otherwise difficult situation (and I believe paraphrasing something  
> Lyndon B Johnson once said). I though the ";" symbol might make it clear it  
> was all in jest.  
>  
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> selected chunks, quite big chunks, of my incomplete research verbatim onto  
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> after much thought I have replied two weeks later. If you read my reply  
> carefully, you will see I have put forward some constructive suggestions.  
>  
> >

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 22:08:10 -0500  
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>  
Organization: Workhorse Productions & Research <http://jasonleigh.org>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: what is it? (again)  
Status:

You guys want some fun? Go to this link and check out the 'UFO' in the upper right hand corner of the Front Page newspaper picture. This was shot by the reporter--who--after the shot--asked me to turn around and "Look at that!" I did. It looked like a 'pie-wedge' of shinning cloud. It stayed there for a few moments--then went straight up--so quickly--it was if it wasn't there. The oddity--is that this is an interview about a UFO Researcher! Lo and Behold! A UFO in the picture! We checked: apparently, all of the sold-out copies hand this 'anomaly' within the picture. It was shot using one of those new 'digital' cameras which transfers the images shot into a computer. Digital cameras don't have 'film' as such--do they?

<http://jasonleigh.org/sosintro.htm>

\* The words to the article will be posted soon when my Web master recovers from illness, or I can 'attach' a copy to an email if you all would like--but I thought we could have some fun with this one. You game?

J

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1482>

Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2000 12:17:25 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Now it starts to make some sense. I had no idea that people would think that this setting would actually speed up the mail.

The server doesn't even notice it. It is normally used by mail software to mark received letters by importance. On Outlook, it makes an exclamation point show up by the letter in the INBOX. You can sort on that field, and make all the important letters show up first in the list.

Or you can wake up the user when an urgent message comes in with an audible alarm.

I wonder if my vendor is thinking the same thing.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Jason Leigh [mailto:jasonsos@digitex.net]

@ Sent: Monday, September 25, 2000 17:27

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: '.org' is up!

@

@

@ @

@ oops! 'Sorry, Larry--but I truly thought that the 'high

@ priority' function on

@ my Netscape was a 'high' priority via my Host to send the

@ email real quick--I

@ didn't mean to set off your alarm--or whatever. Please blame

@ it on me--as you

@ should--if your boss should 'find out,' as I was completely

@ unaware of what you

@ relate. Now that I am: I will comply. Roger Wilco. Over and out.

@ Jason

@

---

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1482>

Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2000 12:53:18 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

@ Sent: Monday, September 25, 2000 18:51

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: UFORL- A Sustainable 'Middle Ground'?

@ All written material, photos, drawings, etc, gets automatic copyright  
@ protective in virtually every country of the world from the  
@ moment it is  
@ created by the author, and this protection lasts for the  
@ lifetime of the  
@ author plus 70 years (in Europe) or 50 years (in the USA),  
@ i.e. effectively  
@ forever. Someone always owns this copyright, and unless you  
@ have a license  
@ from the author it is illegal to make copies, or keep copies  
@ others have  
@ illegally made.

Unfortunately, it's life + 70 years here too. They extended it  
several years ago. Works for hire are 95 years from creation.

When I was born, it was a flat 28 years.

I think 3 years is more than enough. Copyright is a monopoly  
power, and should be abolished or greatly diminished.

I hereby declare that all of the content of my posts on this  
list that is written by me may be copied, as long as the following  
conditions are met:

1. No pecuniary gain results from the copying
2. The post is copied verbatim (the "includes" require the



permissions of the people who wrote them)

3. Proper reference to authorship is given

signed Larry Robinson

That's one way around the problem.

---

—  
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Date: Tue, 26 Sep 2000 18:17:09 -0500  
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>  
Organization: Workhorse Productions & Research <http://jasonleigh.org>  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: UFORL- A Sustainable 'Middle Ground'? 2  
References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6BA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Status:

Yes, Larry, the below dates are true--I just looked it up in my Register of Copyrights Handbook. But your 'permission,' is somewhat ill-advised. You see, when you simply 'state' that anyone can copy your written materials, and you mention that they can not make a monetary gain from them--that's all you're doing; mentioning it. Copyrights PROTECT your works from the slugs who WOULD profit from your works. That's the whole point of it all. In Ben Franklin's day--it was for 100 years, or the life of the author, then the heirs could pick up the copyright for 75 to 100 years. Also, sir, you mention the 'permissions of the other people' must be gained. Can you assure these 'other people' that THEIR rights are not infringed upon--simply by your posting that message? No, it doesn't work that way either. There are the thieves who would laugh at your statement--although very humbly put. You can't insure THEIR protection because if the 'slugs' get their hands on the 'other people's' materials and it is claimed by them that you only granted permission in a post on an Internet email--their would be no case in court should the 'slug' profit from the materials, and your 'others' will be looking to tar & feather you. You, personally, can not protect the 'others,' but Copyright laws can. I've won one in court after seven long years. Ya know what I got? \$50,000.00. I 'slug' who stole my song got millions--Song of the Year--and a Grammy. Was that fair? Ben Franklin is turning over in his grave. He knew if the thieves over 200 years ago. Do you think that Bill Gates did it all by himself? He sure as hell takes all of the credit--doesn't he. What about the poor workers who worked out all of the 'bugs' and made the ideas work? THEY were part of the creation and should have shared in the monetary gain. This isn't Heaven just yet, my friend.

Jason

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

> >  
> ---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
> Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>  
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109  
>  
> @ -----Original Message-----  
> @ From: Robert McLean [mailto:[robert.mclean2@virgin.net](mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net)]  
> @ Sent: Monday, September 25, 2000 18:51

> @ To: UFO Research List  
> @ Subject: Re: UFORL- A Sustainable 'Middle Ground'?  
>  
> @ All written material, photos, drawings, etc, gets automatic copyright  
> @ protective in virtually every country of the world from the  
> @ moment it is  
> @ created by the author, and this protection lasts for the  
> @ lifetime of the  
> @ author plus 70 years (in Europe) or 50 years (in the USA),  
> @ i.e. effectively  
> @ forever. Someone always owns this copyright, and unless you  
> @ have a license  
> @ from the author it is illegal to make copies, or keep copies  
> @ others have  
> @ illegally made.  
>  
> Unfortunately, it's life + 70 years here too. They extended it  
> several years ago. Works for hire are 95 years from creation.  
>  
> When I was born, it was a flat 28 years.  
>  
> I think 3 years is more than enough. Copyright is a monopoly  
> power, and should be abolished or greatly diminished.  
>  
> I hereby declare that all of the content of my posts on this  
> list that is written by me may be copied, as long as the following  
> conditions are met:  
>  
> 1. No pecuniary gain results from the copying  
>  
> 2. The post is copied verbatim (the "includes" require the  
> permissions of the people who wrote them)  
>  
> 3. Proper reference to authorship is given  
>  
> signed Larry Robinson  
>  
> That's one way around the problem.  
>  
>

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Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2000 08:34:18 -0500From: Bobbie Felder  
<jilain@digidezign.com>  
Subject: Horizons- New Oklahoma based UFO Radio show  
Status:

>From: "Jim Hickman" <jhickman@itlnet.net>  
>Date: Wed, 27 Sep 2000 06:14:09 -0500  
>Subject: [The Hickman Report] Horizons- New Oklahoma based UFO Radio show  
>  
>  
>  
>  
>  
>I wanted to announce that I will be producing Lan's radio show on KREF radio  
>starting Friday Oct. 6th. I also will be doing a weekly "Hickman Report"  
>segment on the show... Jim  
>  
><http://www.oklahomasky.com/>  
>  
>September 27, 2000  
>  
>Lan Lamphere signs contract with Metrotalk News KREF Norman, Oklahoma to  
>produce and broadcast a new show called 'Horizons'. 'Horizons' is a new talk  
>show featuring some of the most prominent personalities in the field of  
>U.F.O. study and research. It is the goal of 'Horizons' and it's website  
>'Oklahoma Sky' and 'Jilain Online' to produce the highest quality reporting  
>in the field of UFO studies possible whereby the general public is made  
>aware of the current and past events, and the mysteries and truths that  
>surround them.  
>  
>What is Horizons?:  
>  
>Horizons is a new online network of researchers dedicated to seeking out the  
>truths surrounding the UFO phenomena. A live network consisting of news,  
>special topics, online and broadcast reports over the Internet via NullSoft  
>software.  
>  
>  
>  
>  
>  
>We also have a chatroom  
>  
>Mr. Ted Phillips will be guest speaker Friday 9/29 at 9 PM EDT on the IRC  
>Undernet channel #chariots. He will be doing approximately 2 hours of  
>questions and answers in a real-time chat forum.  
>  
>The Center for Physical Trace Research was established June 1, 1998 by Ted  
>Phillips to provide a central repository for the receipt, study, and  
>distribution of UFO landing events involving physical residue. Phillips has

>worked on hundreds of such cases since 1969 with the late Dr. J. Allen Hynek  
>and the Center for UFO Studies, as well as with Mutual Unidentified Flying  
>Object Network, Incorporated, MUFON.  
>  
>Jim Hickman  
>Host-The Hickman Report  
>[www.TheHickmanReport.Com](http://www.TheHickmanReport.Com)  
>Associate-J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies  
>[www.CUFOS.Org](http://www.CUFOS.Org)  
>Staff Consultant- Citizens Against UFO Secrecy  
>[www.CAUS.Org](http://www.CAUS.Org)  
>US Bureau Chief- X-Zone Chronicles Newspaper  
>Producer- Horizons Radio Show  
><http://www.oklahomasky.com/>  
>"Always remember you're unique, just like everyone else."

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder  
--->backwoods of Mississippi  
--->USA  
--->planet Earth  
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.jilain.com>  
<http://www.ufo-nexus.org>  
IRC Undernet #chariots  
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers
And things are not what they seem~~~

—
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Date: Thu, 28 Sep 2000 09:40:01 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: New Unmanned Stealth Fighter Revealed
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

I thought this might be of interest.

From: Steve Douglass <webbfeat@1s.net>Subject: New Unmanned Stealth Fighter
Revealed
Date: 28 September 2000 02:39

Boeing and the Air Force unveiled the X-45 A today.. an unmanned
stealth combat (fighter) aircraft that was developed in secret.

According to the Boeing press release the X-45 A is an unmanned
combat aerial vehicle they are developing under a 131 million
dollar contract with the Air Force.

Flight testing is planned for next spring.

"The X-45-A could significantly change the way future wars are
fought because it would limit pilot exposure while improving
combat readiness. It would detect and suppress enemy air defenses
and strike missions ahead of manned combat strike forces."

-Steve Douglass

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<http://www.benhurtradingco.com>
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[END]

From: Steve Douglass <webbfeat@1s.net>Subject: More on X-45
Date: 28 September 2000 03:09

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27, 2000 - To a large audience of customers, suppliers and employees, Boeing provided a preview in St. Louis today of a revolutionary new weapon system concept called the Unmanned Combat Air Vehicle (UCAV).

The preview celebrated the completion of the manufacture and assembly of major elements of the UCAV advanced technology demonstration system, including the first of two unmanned air vehicles, a mission control console and a storage container - all of which were displayed at the event.

The UCAV advanced technology demonstration system is being developed by the Boeing Phantom Works R&D division under a \$131 million, 42-month cost-share agreement with the Defense Advanced Projects Research Agency (DARPA) and the U.S. Air Force.

Awarded to Boeing in March 1999, the program is designed to prove the technological feasibility of multiple UCAVs autonomously performing extremely dangerous and high-priority combat missions to augment the manned fighter strike force. The first such mission envisioned is the suppression of enemy air defenses.

"The development and deployment of UCAVs could significantly increase the effectiveness and survivability of manned fighter aircraft while lowering the overall cost of combat operations," said George Muellner, vice president-general manager of the Boeing Phantom

Works and host of the event. "Boeing is excited to be opening new frontiers with the development of this revolutionary new concept."

Because of their small size, lack of pilot interfaces and training requirements, reusability and long-term storage capability, UCAVs are projected to cost up to 65 percent less to produce than future manned fighter aircraft and up to 75 percent less to operate and maintain than current systems.

To perform a mission, multiple UCAVs will be equipped with preprogrammed objectives and preliminary targeting information by ground-based mission planners.

This mission can then be carried out autonomously, but can also be managed interactively or revised en route by UCAV controllers should new objectives or targeting information dictate.

Upon return, the air vehicle can be immediately prepared for another mission, or it can be dismantled and placed into a container for shipment elsewhere or storage up to 10 years.

Container interfaces allow for periodic maintenance monitoring and software updating of the vehicle inside, which can be reassembled and prepared for combat within an hour.

To demonstrate the technological feasibility and affordability benefits of the UCAV system, the Boeing Phantom Works is drawing on the extensive experience and resources Boeing has in the areas of manned strike aircraft; weapon systems technology; unmanned systems; and command, control, communications, computer, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance technology.

"By tapping into all the technical capabilities and intellectual talent that exists across the defense, commercial, space and communications elements of our company, we are using the best of Boeing to produce an advanced concept that will be as affordable as it is effective," said Dave Swain, president of Phantom Works and chief technology officer for Boeing.

Boeing is developing the UCAV system in Seattle, St. Louis, Southern California, and Mesa, Ariz. The company is funding \$21 million of the \$131 million program.

The UCAV air vehicle has a stealthy, tailless, 27-foot-long airframe with a 34-foot wingspan. It weighs 8,000 pounds (empty) and can carry a 3,000 pound payload. The reconfigurable mission control station has robust and secure satellite-relay and line-of-sight communications links for distributed control in all air combat situations.

All of the displayed elements of the UCAV system will be shipped in late October to NASA's Dryden Flight Test Center in California. Flight testing of the first air vehicle is scheduled to begin in spring 2001. Testing of both air vehicles performing a simulated suppression of air defenses mission is scheduled to begin in mid-2002.

If this advanced technology demonstration program is successful, the DoD could employ UCAV weapon systems in the post-2010 time frame.

[END]

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Thu, 28 Sep 2000 11:30:55 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: Re: New Unmanned Stealth Fighter Revealed
References: <970130401.39d303e17a979@rascal.ums.easynet.net>
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For:
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

There's a couple of accompanying images, at:

http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/X45_1.jpg
http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/X45_2.jpg

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Thu, 28 Sep 2000 14:23:53 EDT

Subject: Simone MendezStatus:

DEAR COLLEAGUES -- Today is Simone Mendez' 41st birthday and she's been MIA for more than a year.

A few days ago, Jim Moseley had a call from one of her brothers, asking if he or I knew of her whereabouts. Simone has been out of touch with her family for even longer than she's been out of touch with Jim and me, and they are quite worried about her. Simone has been estranged from them for decades, but nonetheless, they do remain concerned about her welfare.

Does anyone out there have any idea where Simone might be? If so, I'd appreciate knowing or having a message conveyed to her to get in touch with Jim or me. Please tell her that we will respect any confidentiality requirements she may have--including not passing anything along to her family unless she explicitly authorizes it.

Thx. -- Cheers, KARL

—
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Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 02:19:50 +0100

boundary="-----_NextPart_000_0080_01C02B4E.138E24E0"

Status: O

```
<x-html><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0
Transitional//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<META content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" http-equiv=<META
content="MSHTML 5.00.2314.1000" name=GENERATOR>
<STYLE></STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>
<P>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Actually, I should have titled this "Galiano
Island: strange lights", but it's doubtful any of you have ever heard of Galiano
Island, and "Rendlesham: strange lights" is what I'm getting on about
anyway.</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Galiano Island is one of the "Gulf Islands" that
lies in the Strait of Georgia, between mainland British Columbia, and
Vancouver Island, Canada. I know this part of the world very well. The Gulf
Islands are an incredibly beautiful archipelago of forested and hilly islands in
an inland deep-water sea, bracketed by mountain ranges on Vancouver Island to
the west and the mainland to the east.&nbsp;For those here in the UK, imagine
the west coast of Scotland, but with lots more trees, a lot fewer
people,&nbsp;a nearly Mediterranean climate, properly engineered indoor
plumbing, air conditioning&nbsp;and central heating systems, and you've got
it.</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Galiano Island is about 25 km long, extending in a
south-east to north west direction, and mostly 1 km wide, except at the southern
end where it widens out</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The following is a true story, which might sound a
bit familiar. The events took place while I was&nbsp;staying at a
family&nbsp;waterfront property on&nbsp;Galiano Island. It is heavily forested
and at night it is very dark - there are perhaps one or two lights visible about
5 km off in the distance across Trincomali Channel on Saltspring
Island.</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>-----</FONT></DIV>
```

```
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
```

```
<DIV><FONT face=Arial><FONT size=2>It was July 1992, or was it 1994?
I&nbsp;can't remember, and anyway the exact date is not&nbsp;really that
important.&nbsp;A<FONT size=2>round midnight while propped up in an easy chair
sipping on some rather nice single malt scotch whiskey myself and my partner saw
through the panoramic plate glass windows lights coming from the woods due
south-east of the property. Because I've never seen anything like that coming
from the woods before we decided to step outside onto the deck to have a better
```

look. Looking 200 m across a small bay, a large white glowing light was emitting above the trees. It was lighting up the sky, and I assumed it might be a ship's lights, as I knew from experience that only water lay behind those trees.

I was watching the lights and the white light started to get brighter, and

we decided we better go tell my brother so we went back in. The whole time I could see the light and the white light was almost at the edge of the trees. My brother went out on the deck and when he got there he could see it too. We asked permission to go and see what it was and he told us we could and that he'd look after the kids. After receiving permission from my brother, we took the MPV and proceeded off the property about 10 to 20 yards, through the forest down an old unpaved driveway to where there is a paved road that goes south-east down the island. At the road I could see a white light shining onto the trees.

After we had passed through the forest, I thought it had to be a ship in distress. So did my partner.

We turned right down the paved road and, in view of the aforementioned single malt whiskey, proceeded in extreme caution.

While I drove, both of us could see the light. As we approached, the lights would seem to be at the edge of the forest.

As we went down the road that leads down the island the lights were moving back and they appeared to stop in amongst a bunch of trees. We stopped the MPV and proceeded on foot, and as we were coming into the trees it was deathly silent. We crossed a small open picnic area that led into the trees where the lights were coming from.

, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only search and rescue flares off in the distance. Our route through the forest and down the island was a direct one, straight towards the light.

In the center of the lighted area directly in

the centre sky level, there was a red light blinking on and off 1 to 2 sec intervals.

The red light started to move at low speed in gradual angular patterns as if it was doing a grid search. It was pulling very low g's - 0.2 to 0.3 g's. There's no way the Canadian airforce had anything that could do that then, and I doubt very much it has that capability even today.</P></DIV>

<DIV>

<P>After a 45 second walk, we made it back to our vehicle. After that we met my brother and informed him of what we saw and we went to bed after termination of the sighting.</P>

<P>-----</P>

<P>Unlike Rendlesham, this story does have an ending, but it isn't happy. The next day we picked up a local newspaper, the Victoria Times Colonist, which explained that shortly before sunset, some poor soul had thrown himself off one of the BC Ferries that regularly plies the waters through the Gulf Islands between Vancouver and Victoria. The rescue attempt was unsuccessful.</P>

<P>The lights we saw were about 20 km away, and were flares dropped from a circling Coast Guard aircraft. The flares were white, extremely bright (bright enough to light up thin high cloud), and fell gradually with a parachute. Up to three flares were visible in the air at any one time. I think they were ignited at a significant altitude, e.g. 2000 feet? I recall they burned for about 5 minutes, but I can't be sure of this - it was a long time ago, and I have hardly ever thought of this until last week, when suddenly it occurred to me that the direction of the white light "emitting" above the trees was out to sea, 8.5 km away. The lights I saw did suddenly get brighter each time a flare was ignited.</P>

<P>A quick search on the internet shows that distress flares are red, but the search and rescue flares I saw were white. Perhaps a very bright white light could look bluish at night (e.g. the flare itself seen through trees), while the sky above could look white.</P>

<P>If there was a sea rescue around 3 am on 26.12.80, presumably, there would still be records kept either with the Aldeburgh Lifeboat station, or the Coast Guard at Bawdsey. Has anyone ever checked out this possibility?</P>

<P>I find it hard to believe that the feeble light of the Orfordness lighthouse as seen from East Gate could have been mistaken for a fire from an aircraft crash. But something like this could have initiated the first night's expedition in Rendlesham forest. </P>

<P>Any comments?</P>

<P>Robert McLean</P></DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<hr>

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</BODY></HTML>

</x-html>

Date: Sat, 30 Sep 2000 18:35:22 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: interview of members
Status: O

To all:

Just a reminder that Dr. Bruce Cornet will be on the Xzone tonight--at about (pm CDT, or 10 pm eastern, preceded by Yours Truly at 8 pm CDT, or 9 pm eastern.

Bruce will be discussing the New York 'flap' of UFOs and his other top-notch findings. He is a very knowledgeable man--and a good friend. I'm sure that you will be glad you listened via the Internet--and Radio in the upper eastern states of the USA.

Click here: <http://xzone-radio.com> * The site takes a while to download, regrettably, but please hang in there!

Albeit,
Jason

—
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Date: Sat, 30 Sep 2000 21:38:25 EDT
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: strange lightsStatus: O

In a message dated 9/30/2000 9:25:03 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
robert.mclean2@virgin.net writes:

<< East Gate could have been mistaken for a fire from an aircraft crash. But something like this could have initiated the first night's expedition in Rendlesham forest.
>>

Robert,

If I recall it was the fall of a bright meteor in the direction of the woods that sparked the idea that a plane had crashed.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 03:54:46 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Rendlesham: strange lights
>Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 02:19:50 +0100

Robert wrote:

[...]

>I was watching the lights and the white light started to get
>brighter, and we decided we better go tell my brother so we went
>back in. The whole time I could see the light and the white
>light was almost at the edge of the trees.

Robert,

Neat comparison with Burroughs' account!

>I find it hard to believe that the feeble light of the
>Orfordness lighthouse as seen from East Gate could have been
>mistaken for a fire from an aircraft crash. But something like
>this could have initiated the first night's expedition in
>Rendlesham forest.

This is an aspect I've long given some thought to and realised
we're possibly underestimating the importance of a crucial
occurrence that first night.

Coincidentally, it was only a couple of days ago that I
summarised the context and I hope Ian Ridpath, who was made
aware, might help to clarify the potentially key report of a
'bright fireball' just prior to those initial events

I wrote:

That inaugural incident was by no means a straightforward
occurrence and I still suspect we're not accounting for something
fundamental and which explains the full context. Could it be that
before setting out, Burroughs and Penniston already expected to
encounter a 'craft'?

Apparently, yes.

This seems to have been relatively overlooked and came up in one of Penniston's interviews with Salley Rayl, plus the later on-line conference Salley hosted:

"Upon arriving at the East Gate, Staff Sgt. Steffans told me that there was a problem out in the woods. I gazed about 300 meters into the distance and saw what appeared to be a fire. My first impression was that we had an aircraft down. I saw orange, red, and bluish types of glowing light, pretty standard with aircraft crashes. I asked Staff Sgt. Steffans if he had heard it go down. He told me there had been no sound, that it didn't crash, that it had landed. I discounted that and, after assessing in my own mind what to do, decided we should call it in to our superiors at Bentwaters Center for Security Control (CSC)".

"It's not an aircraft crash. I was pretty perplexed by what I was seeing. Also, curious. At that point in time, though, my mission out there was to investigate what was observed to have landed and that's pretty much what was at hand and I continued to do what I was ordered to do out there".

SSgt Steffans [a vital witness who has never, to my knowledge, been interviewed] was on duty at east gate with Burroughs, as both Penniston and Cabansag explain in those early testimonies:

"Received dispatch from CSC to rendezvous with Police 4 A1C Burroughs and Police 5 SSgt Steffans at east gate Woodbridge. Upon arriving at east gate directly to the east about 1.5 miles in a large wooded area. A large yellow glowing light was emitting above the trees (refer diagram). In the center of the lighted area directly in the center ground level, there was a red light blinking on and off 5 to 10 second intervals. And a blue light that was for the most part steady.

After receiving permission from CSC, we proceeded off base past east gate, down an old logging road" [Etc.] - Penniston.

"On 26 Dec 80, SSgt Penniston and I were on Security #6 at Woodbridge Base. I was the member. We were patrolling Delta NAPA when we received a call over the radio. It stated that Police #4 had seen some strange lights out past the East Gate and we were to respond. SSgt Penniston and I left Delta NAPA, heading for the East Gate code two. When we got there, SSgt Steffans and A1C Burroughs were on patrol. They told us they had seen some funny lights out in the woods. We notified CSC and we asked permission to investigate further. They gave us the go-ahead. We left our weapons with SSgt Steffans who remained at the gate. Thus the three of us went out to investigate" - Cabansag.

So, according to Penniston, there was seemingly a preconception

'something' had 'landed'.

Only Steffans can clarify whether this is factual.

Yet, if true, then how do we explain the connection with 'unusual lights', then suddenly being prominent in the forest?

Conversely, it seems ludicrous that any craft had settled down in Rendlesham forest and then proceeded to display 'Christmas' lights, albeit seasonal.

In his testimony, Penniston claimed:

"A large yellow glowing light was emitting above the trees (refer diagram). In the center of the lighted area directly in the center ground level, there was a red light blinking on and off 5 to 10 second intervals. And a blue light that was for the most part steady".

As we know, the question is - what could the source of this have been?

Separately, in the 'Strange But True?' program, 'astronomer' John Mason referred to events which are possibly related:

"One of these was the re-entry of a Russian rocket. This came in and burnt up in the earth's atmosphere. It was seen by thousands of eye witnesses all over south-eastern England and the second was a brilliant natural fireball, a piece of interplanetary rock burning up in the atmosphere".

In Salley Rayl's OMNI article she wrote [summarising the sceptical view]:

"Bentwaters is a case of magical thinking - a situation where a bunch of people got excited about different things they correlated in their mind, says UFO investigator James McGaha, technical consultant to the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal and a retired Air Force pilot, who travelled to England, surveyed the area, and interviewed various people. Consider these facts: On the night of December 25 to 26, at 9:10 p.m., Russian satellite Cosmos 746 re-entered the atmosphere over England and appeared as bright object. At 2:50 a.m., a fireball entered the atmosphere over Woodbridge".

Where did the alleged 2:50 a.m. recording of a 'fireball' over Woodbridge come from?

This is a _pivotal_ claim and if it can be verified could

substantiate an explanation for our 'UFO landing' which appears to be the catalyst for all that followed.

Remember, Larry Warren in his reported 'letter home', dated 6 January, 1981, wrote:

"Remember I was telling you about the U.F.O. that landed - well I'll tell you the whole story on it. Over Europe and England a bunch of lights were seen - Over London one of the lights broke into about twenty smaller lights - and flew in all directions. At about three in the morning, a guy I know in D-Flight of Security Police told me he responded to a falling star outside the Weapons Storage Area...

Anyway he reported it and then everyone started feeling strange - then a guy on the Backgate at Woodbridge reported a bright light moving through the pine forest. An officer and two sergeants responded but they could not take weapons because they were off base".

We know that 'bunch of lights' was space debris - the upper stage rocket from Cosmos 749 burning up in the atmosphere and it was indeed a 'spectacular sight'.

What about this alleged 2.50 a.m. fireball though?

Where exactly was it recorded and by whom?
[END]

This must be resolved.

On the subject of coincidences, how about this...

[* LIST ONLY *]

I've received the following correspondence which I have no reason to regard as unreliable (it's currently being followed up) and is the account of an incident which bears striking similarities to events that second night in December 1980:

Dear Sir,

Just recently read some info you have collected over the years about the incident at the twin bases. I'm not sure if you are aware or not about an incident which happened in 1990. Allow me first to introduce myself. My name is [deleted], former security policeman stationed at RAF Bentwaters from Apr 1988 to approx. Oct 1991.

During 1990, and I'm sorry I can't remember the exact date, but it was warm enough not to have to wear a coat (maybe Aug, Sept, or Oct).[probably July! - James] I was working 'C' flight (11 p.m. - 7 a.m.) in the base armory. I guess it may have been about 3 in the morning when I got a call from our security controller in the room next door.

He told me that our control tower got a call from Heathrow informing us that there were '3 unidentified flying objects' headed towards our location. Of course my first thought was 'these jerks are messing with me'. So I turned on one of the portable radios and heard some chatter about some 'lights'. I left and secured the armory and proceeded outside (no windows existed in the armory), to see if people were serious or not.

There they were! Three lights in the sky, side-by-side, seeming as though they were above Orford's Keep. I went back to the armory and got a state of the art (as it was then) thermal imager (approx. value then was 35,000 dollars). I took this device outside hoping to get a better idea as to what they looked like minus the glow of light. With the naked eye, they just appeared as large balls of light. To my surprise, when viewed through the thermal imager, there was nothing visible (no heat was generated or maybe they were too far away).

I sat and watched these objects for approx. 15-20 minutes, along with everyone else who was working that night. Towards the end of this episode, one of the objects broke away at incredible speed and appeared to sit over top of RAF Woodbridge. Moments later, another did the same thing. Maybe after five minutes, the one above Orford, and the two above Woodbridge, in unison, took-off for the skies and disappeared.

I've told this story to friends, family, and coworkers, and they all look at me as if I were fabricating the whole thing. As far as I'm concerned, I know what I saw, the same as everyone else that night. So you know where I was in relationship to the WSA, I was just up the little hill, just outside the NNMSA.

I'm sure that if there were any way to check the desk blotter, you would find that this incident was recorded. I saw it typed with my own eyes. Needless to say, I'm sure Bentwaters tower had something recorded, as well as Heathrow's tower.

Hope this info helps you out with your investigations. If you need further info from me, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

[deleted]

Home phone (USA)- [deleted]
[END]

[* LIST ONLY *]

I don't know what the NNMSA is (hopefully a clue to this being a genuine testimony) and I've duly asked.

What is 'Orfords Keep'?

If this is _in its entirety_ an accurate UFO report, it's quite a significant one.

These 'lights' could not have been stars as, in addition to their perceived, rapid relocation, it's claimed that "3 unidentified flying objects" were detected on Heathrow's radar and resulted in an alert. It should be noted though that the correspondent claims he was told about this second-hand. Was the 'security controller' perhaps simply playing a joke, having noticed that three bright stars were visible?

That doesn't seem a comfortable explanation, especially if we study what the claimant says.

If he can provide the names of others who witnessed these events, it can be pursued.

Ultimately, I suppose, it can only ever result in a documented 'UFO' report and one which makes little sense as evidence of brightly-lit 'alien spacecraft'.

Don't these guys ever have a 'lights off' switch!?

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

—
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Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 01:05:30 EDT
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: strange lightsStatus: O

In a message dated 9/30/2000 10:55:26 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<< What about this alleged 2.50 a.m. fireball though?

Where exactly was it recorded and by whom? >>

Jim,

I am suprised. Ian Ridpath wrote about the 2:50 AM event long ago. His source was Dr. John Mason in his article written in 1986 for the Skeptical Inquirer. Although Ian was not clear, it seems the data came from the British Astronomical Association. The same article appears on your website!

Tim Printy

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1482>

Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 13:04:47 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

James asked:

>

> What is 'Orfords Keep'?

>

The castle at Orford is only the "keep", i.e. an isolated tower that would have been in the centre of the castle grounds. The curtain walls have all gone.

Stangely, the nearby castle at Framlingham is just the curtain walls - the keep has gone.

Put the two together, and you'd have a complete castle!

Robert McLean

—

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Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 17:14:34 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: TPrinty@aol.com <TPrinty@aol.com> Date: 01 October 2000 06:05

Subject: Re: Rendlesham: strange lights

>>

>In a message dated 9/30/2000 10:55:26 PM Eastern Daylight Time,

>voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

>

><< What about this alleged 2.50 a.m. fireball though?

>

> Where exactly was it recorded and by whom? >>

>

>

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>source was Dr. John Mason in his article written in 1986 for the Skeptical

>Inquirer. Although Ian was not clear, it seems the data came from the

>British Astronomical Association. The same article appears on your website!

>

>Tim Printy

>

Hi,

Even more surprising - this is in all my books on the case right back to Sky Crash in 1984.

If you check both 'UFO Crash Crash Landing' and 'The UFOs that Never Were' you will see a complete breakdown on the various lights that night - as there was more than one meteor. And I have debated how well the various witness testimony fits these options. Some civilian witnesses (eg the Webbs) could not possibly have seen the meteor because they saw the light, drove to a halt in a lay by looked out again and STILL saw the UFO. The time involved in this rules out the 2 / 3 seconds for the passage of this meteor.

So if they saw the same phenomenon that triggered the sighting then it wasnt the meteor.

The rocket re-entry has been debated by my for at least 15 years now - in fact since that MoD scientist warned me (see ')

Date: Sun, 01 Oct 2000 13:08:25 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Back Issues of UFO Digest
Status:

List,

Does anyone know where I could obtain back issues of UFO Digest?
Specifically the January 1958 issue? Any help would be greatly
appreciated.

Sincerely,
Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

—
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Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 14:11:14 -0400
From: David Clarke <crazydiamonds@compuserve.com>
Subject: One for the Pelicanists!
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Greetings listfolk,

Those following the controversy between the true believers and the so-called Pelicanists over James Eadton's theory concerning the Kenneth Arnold sightings may be interested and amused by the following article, which appeared in the Sheffield Star last night (Saturday, September 30).

Talk about "radical misperception" - this story has it all - people having almost religious experiences after seeing a flock of birds illuminated by the sun.

You have my permission to re-post this transcript to Updates or wherever! here goes:

UFO Alert - Did aliens fly over South Yorkshire, or were they pigeons reflected in the sun?

When Alan Biggs saw a constellation of dazzling bright lights circling the sky close to his Sheffield home last week, he immediately contacted the Star, Intrigued by the sight, which even the police and air traffic controllers could not explain, he appealed to other readers to get in touch if they had see it too - and dozens had. Could extra-terrestrial life be hovering in the skies above Sheffield? Or might the explanation be nothing more sinister than...a flock of humble pigeons? Star reporter Sarah Crabtree took up her telescope and set off to investigate...

A string of brilliant white lights hovering in the skies over Sheffield? A supernatural spectacle which disappeared almost as quickly as it appeared? Could alien life forms be visiting South Yorkshire? The Star reported the possible UFO sighting last week, after reader Alan Biggs witnessed up to 25 white globules of light circling the sky close to his home in

Old Hay Close, Dore.

Both Alan, aged 45, and his 13-year-old son Ashley watched as the lights moved,

quivered, and after seven minutes disappeared into the sunset.

Dozens of Star readers telephoned and emailed to say they, too, had witnessed

strange lights in the sky at 6.45 pm on Monday, September 18.

Some were convinced the vision was, literally, out of this world. Doreen Helliwell,

aged 75, from Dronfield Woodhouse, was looking out towards Barlow at the same

time on the same night.

"What I saw wasn't a round ball but vertical strips, in all different colours," said

Doreen. "One was a bright frightening red, then pinks, greens, golds, and white.

They were much more definite stripes than a rainbow. I couldn't believe what I

had seen. To me it was very awesome."

And Star Trek fan John Rodgers, 63, from Whiteways Road in Grimethorpe said:

"Twelve months ago I saw the same lights over Barnsley through the cloud: two or three dozen silver balls just hanging there. I thought they were UFOs,

maybe smaller craft from a bigger one way out of sight. I'm certain they were

not of this earth."

But most decided the dazzling spectacle was nothing more than...pigeons!

Pensioner Tony Reynolds said: "The sight certainly shook us rigid at first, but

then they saw that they were birds."

And Deborah Jones saw the same thing while driving along Church Street in Dore. "I am 99 percent certain they were birds," she said.

UFO expert Dave Baker of the Yorkshire UFO Society [and UFOIN member] said: "A flock of birds is a very possible explanation as they can reflect sunlight off their white under-bellies.

"Even pigeons can appear like balls of brilliant light if they catch the sun on

their feathers. It's a very plausible explanation, especially in the countryside

and at this time year when birds are preparing to migrate."

But Alan Biggs, a freelance sports reporter who covers Sheffield Wednesday matches, remains unconvinced. "Maybe I have watched too much of the Owls to recognise a pigeon when I see one!" he said.

"It sounds like a bird-brained explanation to me - but then that's what it's

made me look if all these people are right!"

"It actually sounds more unbelievable an explanation than if the lights were

alien spacecraft - which I never said they were!"

*Totley pensioner Tony Reynolds of Totley Grange Close, was looking out over Holmesfield at the same time as Alan Biggs. He said: "I saw these lights travelling fairly quickly across the sky, then they all turned, came back,

and went off again. They were very bright gloubles of light, a really fiery gold. At first they were unrecognisable, but then we saw they were pigeons because the sun caught on their wings."

*David Sergeant, 62, of Ecclesall Road South, saw the same. "They were luminous dots in the distance and a lovely golden colour. They were too far

away to see their wings flapping, but I have no doubt in my mind they were pigeons."

*Deborah Jones saw bright lights in the distance towards Holmesfield. She said: "My instant reaction was 'Finally, the moment I have been waiting for'

as I firmly believe in intelligent life in space. But when I stopeed at a junction

I realised it was sunlight striking a flock of birds. Each time another bird

crossed the sun's path they became illuminated."

*Jill Birley of Haggstones Road, Oughtibridge, noticed bright lights at exactly

the same time. "There were three or four sets of 15 bright lights in groups.

It's a mystery to me but my husband thinks they were birds."

*Fourteen year old Marc Denton saw the same thing a fortnight earlier.

"These brilliant lights disappeared and reappeared from nowhere. When I saw them there were only two moving around each other."

All best wishes

Dave Clarke

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Date: Mon, 2 Oct 2000 12:33:59 +0100

boundary="-----_NextPart_000_009B_01C02C6D.09FE6BE0"

Status:

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<HTML>

<HEAD>

<META content=text/html; charset=iso-8859-1 http-equiv=<META
content=""MSHTML 4.72.3110.7" name=GENERATOR>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>

<P>

<DIV>

<DIV>Hi,</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>As you may recall, several weeks ago UFOIN (UFO
Investigators

Network) initiated a prize competition for short essays that suggested new ideas
to further alien abduction investigation / research.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>The competition has now closed. </DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>A number of fine entries were received from all over the
world. Each offers ideas and insights that are well worth reading. </DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>We would urge you to download and read at your leisure the
various essays and by all means comment on them, or quote from them, on your UFO
lists. They are there to further debate. Use them that way. </DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>We would also ask you to decide which one you think
deserves

to win the prize - of material kindly donated by various UFOlogists. This
includes two abduction research books and a CD Rom with a complete run of of the
excellent abduction debate journal the BAE (Bulletin of Anomalous
Experience).</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>How to do all of this is reported below. Thanks for your
time.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>1: To read and / or donwload the entry
essays:</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Go to the UFOIN web site www.ufoin.org.uk</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Click on news towards the top left of the page. The essays
appear as the first run of articles on the main news pages. www.ufoin.org.uk</DIV>

Date: Sun, 1 Oct 2000 19:43:01 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: One for the Pelicanists!
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Thanks for the message

>I realised it was sunlight striking a flock of birds. Each time another
bird

crossed the sun's path they became illuminated."

<

"crossed the sun's path"

This occurred at sunset, the sun was low on th horizon.
Similar to the sighting reported by Arthur C. Clarke and
cited by Easton as "evidence" that argued in favor of KA seeing pelicans.

Note that, in contrast to the KA sighting, these "UFOs"
were in the same direction as the sun and hence glancing angle
reflection could occur (forward gloss) and this can be quite strong
.

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Date: Mon, 2 Oct 2000 12:32:31 -0500
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

We're talking two different kinds of flares here.

The red DISTRESS flares are to attract the attention of passers-by and police, so a rescue can be started. These are usually hand-held, or fired into the air with a rocket.

The white RESCUE flares, on little parachutes, are dropped for the sole purpose of lighting up the area, so the rescue workers can see what they are doing, or in this case, what they are hunting for.

A red flare would be useless for conducting a search.

Incidentally, that's what the Phoenix Lights were a practice run for.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]
Sent: Saturday, September 30, 2000 20:20Subject: Rendlesham: strange lights

A quick search on the internet shows that distress flares are red, but the search and rescue flares I saw were white. Perhaps a very bright white light could look bluish at night (e.g. the flare itself seen through trees), while the sky above could look white.

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Date: Wed, 04 Oct 2000 09:50:33 +0200From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisus.org>
Subject: European Journal of UFO & Abduction Studies New Issue is Out
In- e.indiana.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Hello folks,

You may be interested in learning that Vol. 1 No. 2 issue of the "European Journal of UFO and Abduction Studies" has just been published.

Please take a look at contents of this and previous issues in the EJUFOS web site at URL <<http://www.cisus.org/ejufos.htm>>.

There you will also find a Subscription Form as well as a Call for Papers. Research papers are requested on every possible investigative aspect of the UFO phenomenon.

The journal referees the incoming papers in order to provide the educated reader with a good level reading.

Best regards

Edoardo Russo
Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici
CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033
<http://www.cisus.org> e-mail: e.russo@cisus.org

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Date: Wed, 04 Oct 2000 16:01:58 +0200
From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisus.org>
Subject: Mekong lights and Min-Min Lights
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Dear friends,

May I ask for some help?

Some CISU members working with the Luminous Phenomena in Atmosphere committee would need references on the recurrent phenomena as of subject.

Massimo Silvestri is presently completing a huge bibliography on tectonic-stress-theory, earthquake lights, earthlights, geophysical phenomena potentially related to UFOs, sonic booms.

Giuseppe Stilo is coordinating a similar effort about ghost-lights, recurrent lights and the like.

We've got very few references about the Australian min-min lights and even less about the Mekong ghost-lights.

Do you know of any sources about these?

Thanks for any help and best regards

Edoardo Russo
Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici
CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: e.russo@cisus.org

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Date: Wed, 04 Oct 2000 16:01:58 +0200From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisu.org>
Subject: Mekong lights and Min-Min Lights
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

Sign Historical Group - <http://www.project1947.com/shg/>

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CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino
tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033
<http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: e.russo@cisu.org

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Date: Wed, 04 Oct 2000 16:01:58 +0200From: Edoardo Russo <e.russo@cisus.org>
Subject: [CisuFLA] Mekong lights and Min-Min Lights
Mime-Version: 1.0
Status:

CisuFla

Dear friends,

May I ask for some help?

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Edoardo Russo
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Date: Thu, 05 Oct 2000 14:18:23 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Ted Phillips Interview on Horizons Webcast
References: <1.5.4.32.20001005035045.006b571c@voyager.digidezign.com>
boundary="-----DF3EB45406A22CF06A41B497"
Status: O

<x-html><!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<P>

Dear Bobbie:

Thank you for the link to the interview. I listened late last night.
Please tell Lan that I wish him all of the best in his endeavor of broadcasting.
I am sure that he will do well. Ask him if he still lives up in Ok--and
if he still chases storms???

Best Regards,

Jason Leigh

<p>Bobbie Felder wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE>UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

<p>Ted Phillips Interview on Horizons Webcast

October 4, 2000

<p>Mr. Ted Phillips, one of the most highly respected

UFO researchers and Executive Director of the Center

for Physical Trace Research, did a live interview

tonight with Lan Lamphere of Horizons Radio. The

interview was taped for broadcast over the

Horizons webcast. You can access the file by clicking

on the "listen" button on the Horizons homepage.

<p>http://www.oklahomasky.com

<p>Ted's Center for Physical Trace Evidence webpage can

be accessed at:

<p>http://www.angelfire.com/mo/cptr/

<p>Ted has spent the last 35 years investigating UFO

landings/near landings in which trace physical evidence

was involved. In this rare interview, he talks candidly

about his work, the database of his files....from

investigation reports to photos.... that is to be posted

to the internet, and his feelings on the UFO community

in general. He talks with Lan about his work with

J. Allen Hynek, his opinions on government secrecy

and the Roswell incident.

<p>This is an excellent interview that you don't want

to miss. Ted relates why he so rarely does media

interviews, and what his experience has taught him

about the perception of the UFO field as a subject

to be taken seriously by the "mainstream".

[illegible]

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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1482>

</html>
</x-html>

Date: Thu, 05 Oct 2000 13:04:15 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Mekong lights and Min-Min Lights
References: <3.0.2.32.20001004160158.0074e3d0@pop.itbox.net>
Status:

Edoardo,

One of the best references I can think of involves the work of Harry Mason in WA.

Here's a link to his Bright Skies Articles

<http://www.albany.net/~rwcecot/iraap/Mason/BrightSkies.htm>

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

Edoardo Russo wrote:

>
> >
> Dear friends,
>
> May I ask for some help?
>
> Some CISU members working with the Luminous Phenomena in Atmosphere
> committee would need references on the recurrent phenomena as of subject.
>
> Massimo Silvestri is presently completing a huge bibliography on
> techtonic-stress-theory, earthquake lights, earthlights, geophysical
> phenomena potentially related to UFOs, sonic booms.
>
> Giuseppe Stilo is coordinating a similar effort about ghost-lights,
> recurrent lights and the like.
>
> We've got very few references about the Australian min-min lights and even
> less about the Mekong ghost-lights.
>
> Do you know of any sources about these?
>
> Thanks for any help and best regards
>
> Edoardo Russo
> Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici
> CISU, Casella postale 82, 10100 Torino
> tel 011-3290279 - fax 011-545033
> <http://www.cisu.org> e-mail: e.russo@cisu.org

>
>

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Date: Sat, 07 Oct 2000 19:47:16 -0700
From: Ed Stewart <ufoindex@jps.net>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: 1946 Army Study
Status:

Does anyone have any information on the following, including web links if available?

"May 12, 1946 - Army Satellite Study Formally Presented

"A report called "Preliminary Design on an Experimental World-Circling Spaceship" is presented to the Army Air Materiel Command. Prepared by the Army Air Corps in association with Project Rand (within Douglas Aircraft), North American and Northrop, the report states that a 500-pound satellite could be launched using a multi-stage version of the V-2 as early as 1951."

The above was found online.

Ed Stewart

--

Ed Stewart ufoindex@jps.net|So Man, who here seems principal alone,
There Is Something |Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown.
Going On! ,>'?'<, |Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal,
Salvador Freixedo (O O) |'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.
-----ooOO-()-OOoo----- Alexander Pope, Essay on Man -----

—
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Date: Sun, 8 Oct 2000 10:14:46 EDT
Subject: Re: 1946 Army StudyStatus:

In a message dated 10/7/00 9:46:53 PM Central Daylight Time, ufoindex@jps.net writes:

<< Does anyone have any information on the following, including web links if available? >>

It's well documented in all space/rocketry history books, but I don't know any on-line resources, sorry.

—
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Date: Sun, 08 Oct 2000 09:24:09 -0700
From: Ed Stewart <ufoindex@jps.net>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: 1946 Army Study
References: <62.7d78457.2711db56@aol.com>
Status:

JamesOberg@aol.com wrote:

> << Does anyone have any information on the following, including web links
> if available? >>

> It's well documented in all space/rocketry history books, but I don't know
> any on-line resources, sorry.

Online one can order the study directly from the Rand website for \$25.00. I was curious as to Rand naming this a "spaceship" and not a "satellite" in their title? My understanding, even though I have not read the report, is that the proposals in their report do not venture outside of an earth orbit and do not relate to manned missions. I suppose artificial earth satellites can also be considered as spaceships even though I can say I never thought of them before as such.

Ed Stewart

ps. one has to search query the Rand website using the keywords "artificial satellites" and not "spaceship" to get the following response:

Document No: SM-11827 Year: 1946 Pages: ISBN: 083302672
Title: Preliminary Design of an Experimental World-Circling Spaceship.
Author(s):
Cost: \$ 25.00
Keywords: Artificial satellites
Abstract: An engineering analysis of the possibilities of designing an earth-circling satellite vehicle. The analysis considers power plants, structural weights, multiple stages, optimum design values, trajectories, stability, and landing."

Ed Stewart ufoindex@jps.net|So Man, who here seems principal alone,
There Is Something |Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown.
Going On! ,>'<, |Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal,
Salvador Freixedo (O O) |'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.
-----ooOO-()-OOoo----- Alexander Pope, Essay on Man -----

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Date: Mon, 09 Oct 2000 11:56:08 -0600
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Giant UFO over North Sea - April 1999
Status: O

Hello List

Has there been any more investigation regarding this case (see link below).

I haven't heard anything reported about it since the story first came out.

<http://www.rense.com/ufo3/shock.htm>

Martin Jasek
UFO*BC, Yukon Representative

—
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<http://on.linkexchange.com/?ATID=27&AID=1482>

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Martin Jasek
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Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 01:15:12 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,
PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM
Subject: 1897 Michigan Airships
Status: O

List,

I've added an extensive collection of 1897 Michigan Airship
Sighting accounts which are located at

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/airships.html>

Some you already may be aware of, some maybe not. Worth a look
for those fascinated by these types of articles.

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 01:28:18 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: en UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>,
"canufo@egroups.com" <canufo@egroups.com>,
PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM
Subject: Feedback on Video and Still Images
Status: O

List,

I'd like to get some feedback on this video and stills please.

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/dearborn.html>

Video is approx 8 meg in size

Thanks in advance,
Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 08:11:17 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: New Zealand Applied Optics
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

I have now posted the papers published in the technical journal Applied Optics,
which discuss one of the New Zealand sightings of Dec. 31, 1978.

So far as I know this is the only series of articles discussing a single UFO sighting in the
conventional refereed literature.

Also included is an article explaining why the object was not a,.....
squid boat!

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/Freeworks>

Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 09:17:08 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Hi, Todd.

Interesting video.

I live in a college town, and we get the Goodyear blimp here a couple of times a year. The motion of this object in the video reminds me very much of the way the blimp floats along.

Has anyone checked to see if a blimp was flying over that day?

Brian

----- Original Message -----

From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com><canufo@egroups.com>; <PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM>

Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2000 12:28 AM

Subject: Feedback on Video and Still Images

> >

> List,

>

> I'd like to get some feedback on this video and stills please.

>

> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/dearborn.html>

>

> Video is approx 8 meg in size

>

> Thanks in advance,

> Todd Lemire

> Michigan UFO CENTRAL

> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 11:28:23 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
References: <39E2A8F2.174522B2@home.com>
<02f501c032c4\$c651c3c0\$71ab82cc@mdbs.com>
Status:

Thanks for the feedback Brian,

Unfortunately I haven't had time to follow up on this particular event but will be doing so shortly. There just isn't enough investigators to go around in my neck of the woods.

Todd

Brian Straight wrote:

>
> >
> Hi, Todd.
>
> Interesting video.
>
> I live in a college town, and we get the Goodyear blimp here
> a couple of times a year. The motion of this object in the
> video reminds me very much of the way the blimp floats
> along.
>
> Has anyone checked to see if a blimp was flying over
> that day?
>
> Brian
>
> ----- Original Message -----
> From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
> To: <UFORL@listbot.com>; UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>;
> <canufo@egroups.com>; <PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM>
> Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2000 12:28 AM
> Subject: Feedback on Video and Still Images
>
> > > >
> > List,
> >
> > I'd like to get some feedback on this video and stills please.
> >
> > <http://members.home.net/tlemire/dearborn.html>
> >
> > Video is approx 8 meg in size
> >

> > Thanks in advance,
> > Todd Lemire
> > Michigan UFO CENTRAL
> > <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>
> >
> >
> >

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Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 13:30:34 -0400

Status:

I agree with Brian. You can almost make out the rudder at times and I think if it was a better quality film you'd see nav lights.

Bill

----- Original Message -----

From: "Brian Straight" <brians@mdbs.com> Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2000 10:17 AM

Subject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images

> >

> Hi, Todd.

>

> Interesting video.

>

> I live in a college town, and we get the Goodyear blimp here

> a couple of times a year. The motion of this object in the

> video reminds me very much of the way the blimp floats

> along.

>

> Has anyone checked to see if a blimp was flying over

> that day?

>

> Brian

>

> ----- Original Message -----

> From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>

> To: <UFORL@listbot.com>; UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@sympatico.ca>;

> <canufo@egroups.com>; <PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM>

> Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2000 12:28 AM

> Subject: Feedback on Video and Still Images

>

>

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> > Thanks in advance,

> > Todd Lemire

> > Michigan UFO CENTRAL
> > <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>
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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/Freeworks>

Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 17:24:34 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I see no reason why this is not just a very distant aircraft reflecting the sun. Remember that, because the earth is round, high altitude objects can be illuminated while the sun is still "down" to an observer on the ground. The "shape" around the object is an artifact of the video or digitization process.

Note:

- It exhibited no characteristics that airplanes can't have.
- The slow angular velocity would be due to great distance, not slow speed.
- The flight path is oblique to the camera location.
- Before I went back and read the description again, I said to myself as I watched the video: "If that's a plane, it would have to be in the northeast at that time of day." Then I went back and looked. Sure enough, it was in the northeast -- just the right angle for the about-to-rise sun to reflect off of the fuselage and toward the observer.
- You have to remember that in the NTSC system, color is encoded as a very rapid brightening and dimming along a horizontal line. Normally this is filtered out, but some digitizing software (and some monitors) display this as fringing.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2000 00:28

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com; UFO UpDates - Toronto; canufo@egroups.com;

@ PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM

@ Subject: Feedback on Video and Still Images

@

@

@ @

@ List,

@

@ I'd like to get some feedback on this video and stills please.

@

@ <http://members.home.net/tlemire/dearborn.html>

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Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 17:55:56 -0500

From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>

Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>

X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images

References:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>

Status:

I agree with Larry's assertion below. I would like to know what brand of camcorder--high 8 or straight 8mm--what power zoom (x12, x16, x18, etc.) was 'auto focus' being used--what type of video tape (Sony--Memorex--TDK). If I missed this info, please forgive me, but I have a slow computer at 33.6 bps and I haven't yet seen the complete videotape--but I will tonight. I get about 35 to 75 emails a day--so I'm busy with that, but we MUST consider that Hi8 and straight 8 mm videotapes have 'drop-outs' which is because TV broadcasting has gotten just about out of the Hi8 format--as did I. I hate those damn 'drop outs,' and it really does matter what brand one uses. Sony is the worse--TDK not too bad. But we must also and always consider the report of the person; he or she, or them.

I would trust Bruce Mac's considerations as well--but I think we have an airplane in the distance as Larry puts forth below.

Jason

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

> >

> I see no reason why this is not just a very distant aircraft
> reflecting the sun. Remember that, because the earth is round,
> high altitude objects can be illuminated while the sun is still
> "down" to an observer on the ground. The "shape" around the
> object is an artifact of the video or digitization process.

>

> Note:

>

> - It exhibited no characteristics that airplanes can't have.

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>

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> just the right angle for the about-to-rise sun to reflect off of
> the fuselage and toward the observer.

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> digitizing software (and some monitors) display this as
> fringing.
>
> ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
>
> @ -----Original Message-----
> @ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]
> @ Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2000 00:28
> @ To: UFORL@listbot.com; UFO UpDates - Toronto; canufo@egroups.com;
> @ PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM
> @ Subject: Feedback on Video and Still Images
> @
> @
> @ > @
> @ List,
> @
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> @ http://members.home.net/tlemire/dearborn.html
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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/Freeworks>

Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 18:19:49 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: [Fwd: Feedback on Video and Still Images]
boundary="-----54C0E76EB0FD6D9909C9421D"
Status:

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/FreeworksX-Mozilla-Status2:00000000>
Message-ID: <39E39E7A.7F7E8E66@digitex.net>
Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 17:55:56 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
References:
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>

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Jason

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

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> reflecting the sun. Remember that, because the earth is round,
> high altitude objects can be illuminated while the sun is still
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> ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins
> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
>
> @ -----Original Message-----
> @ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]
> @ Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2000 00:28
> @ To: UFORL@listbot.com; UFO UpDates - Toronto; canufo@egroups.com;
> @ PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM
> @ Subject: Feedback on Video and Still Images
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> @ http://members.home.net/tlemire/dearborn.html
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Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 17:37:52 -0600

From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>

X-Accept-Language: enSubject: British Charter Jet Encounters 'Battleship Size' UFO
Status:

Hello List

Can anybody confirm any of the facts of the following case. It seems to me it deserves as much attention as the JAL1628 case.

Martin

Size' British Charter Jet
Encounters 'Battleship
UFO - Pilot, Crew In Shock
By Simon Bird
Daily Express (UK)

Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 19:07:48 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
References:
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu> <39E39E7A.7F7E8E66@digitex.net>
Status:

Yes, just as I had thought: no information concerning the type or brand of camcorder which was used. I just went to the site. People just don't stop to consider that these things MATTER!!!!!!

I would say that this is a waste of my time, and also yours. Didn't the investigator (s) have the sense to ask these questions? I reckon not. Well, right now--there's something on UFOs on the History Channel. Even if it's a re-run: it's got to be more interesting than this crap. Some 'dink' is pulling our chain--y'all.

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/Freeworks>

Date: Tue, 10 Oct 2000 22:07:57 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

I looked at the video mentioned below.
>

>Hi, Todd.>

>Interesting video.

>I live in a college town, and we get the Goodyear blimp here
>a couple of times a year. The motion of this object in the
>video reminds me very much of the way the blimp floats
>along.

>Has anyone checked to see if a blimp was flying over
>that day?

>Brian

>

>> I'd like to get some feedback on this video and stills please.

>>

>> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/dearborn.html>

>>

>> Video is approx 8 meg in size

>>

>> Thanks in advance,

>> Todd Lemire

>> Michigan UFO CENTRAL

>> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

>>

><

The white object does seem to have an overall football shape, like a blimp. Whatever it was it moved more slowly than nearby birds (angular rate of speed, that is). One could test the blimp theory by finding out the angular rate of speed (calibrate the video camera for angle as a function of image size by videotaping a yardstick at 30 ft using the same zoom level..if any; this gives the angle calibration in radians per inch or radians per cm on the video screen) in radians per second and projecting outward. At the same time assume a blimp of, say, 100 ft length seen at a

slight angle so it would appear to be perhaps only 75 ft (projected length). Then measure the size on the video screen and multiply by the angle calibration in radians to get the angular size of the image. Divide the estimated projected length, say 75 ft, by the number of radians and get a distance. Now multiply that distance by the angular speed in radians per second and get the distance moved per second. This would also be a projected speed so perhaps the actual speed would be greater. At least this would determine whether or not the slow motion of the object is compatible with that of a blimp (30-50 mph?)

—
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Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 02:09:36 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
References:
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu> <39E39E7A.7F7E8E66@digitex.net> <39E3AF53.A43D8A3@digitex.net>
Status:

Jason,

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P.S. How did you ever see the entire 8 Meg video running a 33.6 modem? Must have taken you hours!

Todd Lemire
Michigan UFO CENTRAL
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 02:03:02 -0500

From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>

Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>

X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images

References:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu> <39E39E7A.7F7E8E66@digitex.net> <39E3AF53.A43D8A3@digitex.net> <39E40420.C9616766@home.com>

Status:

Well, Todd, I was not referring to 'drop outs' from your displaying the video on your site. If you had read what I was relating; I was referring to the 'drop outs' which occur when using Hi8 or 8mm video format tapes. * It has everything to do with it: the brand

names of the tapes (drop outs--from the TAPES inside of the camcorder), not your presentation on your site. Yes, at 33.6 bps--it took about 45 minutes of wasted time, just as I had thought that it would. And as to your 'dig' about my "armchair" viewing of

the History channel--you got a brave mouth--and a small mind--since you didn't READ what

I was relating. You chose to take offense to YOUR OWN lack of in-depth research. "Childish comments?" You are certainly entitled to your own opinion of my remarks--and if

that's what you think--that's what you think. 'Doesn't bother me, Pal. As to whether you

'claimed' to have "investigated this particular sighting," I don't recall because I deleted the soundless drab, but I guess we all assumed that you did, otherwise, you wouldn't have asked for our 'help?' Well, I gave you mine. If you can't handle it--then you are either very young--or you are defending something you know nothing about? Why did

you go to so much bother to post all of the video and comments--if you did 'investigate?'

Geesh! Slow down, Pal. Research is a principle by which we learn from each other and from

the evidence presented. So what did you present? Are you saying that you are now NOT open

to comments? Did you or did you not investigate this sighting? If you didn't, why then did you post it and appeal to us for study? It would seem that you are half-cocked and not willing to fess up to what has been observed by Larry, the others and myself. I agreed with Larry, because of the reasons I stated. I felt his findings were in-line with mine--at that time. Since I've seen the video--I think even less of it now. But I do regret that you have sunk to a 'Hoagland' form of retribution. That's a shame.

Your shame--not mine. Researchers are long used to intimidations by 'abusers'--and I am

not so inclined to battle negativity with you. Let's just stick to the research. If you don't want our feed-back; you should've asked for it.

BTW: The 'dink' I was referring to was the person or persons presenting this footage as

being a UFO. I didn't know that 'they' were you. I just don't like my time being wasted

by 'hoaxters.'

Jason

Todd Lemire wrote:

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> Jason,

>

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Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 02:13:55 -0500

From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>

Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>

X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images

References:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu> <39E39E7A.7F7E8E66@digitex.net> <39E3AF53.A43D8A3@digitex.net> <39E40420.C9616766@home.com>

Status:

Oh yes: I forgot to inform you--thinking that you knew something about me, but I worked in TV News and with PBS for almost 20 years. I shared a Grammy Award with my crew. I know a little bit about video. My "on sight" experience spans 30 years, including some of the first 'cattle mutilation' footage and investigations from the mid 1970's. Apparently, you haven't been to my site. 'Pity.
Jason

Todd Lemire wrote:

> >

> Jason,

>

> Well you started with some intelligent comments but they didn't
> last too long did they. I never claimed anywhere that I have
> investigated this particular sighting yet now have I? I only
> wanted some feedback, not an analysis. No one here is pulling
> anyones chain. It seems you've only 'parroted' Larry's comments
> and suggested that Bruce look at it, which he's done, and offered
> his suggestions, minus providing the childish comments such as
> you provided. Also, frame drop outs can occur no matter what type
> of tape you use! Alot of the frame drop out rate is dependent on
> your system hardware (which you seem to be lacking considering
> the 33.6 modem), the conversion format I decide on for the
> digital output, the fps I choose when converting to whatever
> digital format I decide on (mpeg, avi, etc.), the resolution I
> decide to output with, and a gazillion other things! I don't
> believe it's as important as whether it was filmed with TDK or
> SONY Tape. Do you currently run any digital conversion software
> or did you just become aware of frame dropout rate? And another
> thing, what does TV broadcasting have to do with ANYTHING I post
> on my site, especially this video clip? This video didn't come
> from television DINK! You have no idea who I am, who the witness
> was, or anything else about me, so how can you make any
> assumptions on only the data I've provided? I suggest you stick
> to your armchair observations in front of the history channel and

> stay tuned for the complete report on the investigation which
> will be posted on the website when I'm ready to post it. Do you
> have any on site investigation reports posted anywhere for our
> reviewal?
>
> P.S. How did you ever see the entire 8 Meg video running a 33.6
> modem? Must have taken you hours!
>
> Todd Lemire
> Michigan UFO CENTRAL
> <http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>
>
> Jason Leigh wrote:
> >
> > >
> > Yes, just as I had thought: no information concerning the type or brand of
> > camcorder which was used. I just went to the site. People just don't stop to
> > consider that these things MATTER!!!!!!
> > I would say that this is a waste of my time, and also yours. Didn't the
> > investigator (s) have the sense to ask these questions? I reckon not. Well, right
> > now--there's something on UFOs on the History Channel. Even if it's a re-run: it's
> > got to be more interesting than this crap. Some 'dink' is pulling our chain--y'all.
> >
> > Jason Leigh wrote:
> >
> > > > >
> > > I agree with Larry's assertion below. I would like to know what brand of
> > > camcorder--high 8 or straight 8mm--what power zoom (x12, x16, x18, etc.) was
> > > 'auto focus' being used--what type of video tape (Sony--Memorex--TDK). If I
> > > missed this info, please forgive me, but I have a slow computer at 33.6 bps and
> > > I haven't yet seen the complete videotape--but I will tonight. I get about 35
> > > to 75 emails a day--so I'm busy with that, but we MUST consider that Hi8 and
> > > straight 8 mm videotapes have 'drop-outs' which is because TV broadcasting
has
> > > gotten just about out of the Hi8 format--as did I. I hate those damn 'drop
> > > outs,' and it really does matter what brand one uses. Sony is the worse--TDK
> > > not too bad. But we must also and always consider the report of the person; he
> > > or she, or them.
> > > I would trust Bruce Mac's considerations as well--but I think we have an
> > > airplane in the distance as Larry puts forth below.
> > > Jason
> > >
> > > "Robinson, Larry" wrote:
> > >
> > > > > > >
> > > > I see no reason why this is not just a very distant aircraft
> > > > reflecting the sun. Remember that, because the earth is round,
> > > > high altitude objects can be illuminated while the sun is still
> > > > "down" to an observer on the ground. The "shape" around the
> > > > object is an artifact of the video or digitization process.

>>>>
>>>> Note:
>>>>
>>>> - It exhibited no characteristics that airplanes can't have.
>>>>
>>>> - The slow angular velocity would be due to great distance,
>>>> not slow speed.
>>>>
>>>> - The flight path is oblique to the camera location.
>>>>
>>>> - Before I went back and read the description again, I said
>>>> to myself as I watched the video: "If that's a plane, it would
>>>> have to be in the northeast at that time of day." Then I went
>>>> back and looked. Sure enough, it was in the northeast --
>>>> just the right angle for the about-to-rise sun to reflect off of
>>>> the fuselage and toward the observer.
>>>>
>>>> - You have to remember that in the NTSC system, color is
>>>> encoded as a very rapid brightening and dimming along a
>>>> horizontal line. Normally this is filtered out, but some
>>>> digitizing software (and some monitors) display this as
>>>> fringing.
>>>>
>>>> ---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
>>>> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
>>>> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
>>>> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins
>>>> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
>>>> Bloomington IN 47405-7109
>>>>
>>>> @ -----Original Message-----
>>>> @ From: Todd Lemire [mailto:tlemire@home.com]
>>>> @ Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2000 00:28
>>>> @ To: UFORL@listbot.com; UFO UpDates - Toronto; canufo@egroups.com;
>>>> @ PROJECT-1947@LISTSERV.AOL.COM
>>>> @ Subject: Feedback on Video and Still Images
>>>> @
>>>> @
>>>> @ >>>> @
>>>> @ List,
>>>> @
>>>> @ I'd like to get some feedback on this video and stills please.
>>>> @
>>>> @ http://members.home.net/tlemire/dearborn.html
>>>>
>>>>

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Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 08:42:18 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
References:
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu> <39E39E7A.7F7E8E66@digitex.net> <39E3AF53.A43D8A3@digitex.net>
<39E40420.C9616766@home.com> <39E41333.1FD0FA9B@digitex.net>
Status: O

Jason,

Glad you informed me, but you didn't answer hardly a question one that I asked you and I've obviously not missed anything by not visiting your 'movie star' website (that you didn't leave a url to). I suggest that you do as you say and 'think about matters' before writing a condemning letter about someone or something you know nothing about. Stick to the subject matter of the message and don't add all of your PBS 'liberal insight' to them when you have trouble loading a video with a 33.6 modem. Maybe you should return to the television business.

The video came from an acquaintance of mine who is an extremely reliable and dependable witness and I haven't had the time to gather information from him at this point. The video was dropped into my hands and I wasn't sure if I wanted to devote the time to a full investigation or not, hence the request for feedback. I wanted to make a small portion of the video available for this specific purpose. I now see that yes it does deserve a full investigation, as my time will allow, not yours. All of this information will be available when the report is written, but it's people such as yourself on lists such as these that are detrimental to those devoting many volunteer hours to the field of ufology. Did you even bother browsing around a bit on my website to verify your condemning statements of me? You could've determined that what I've added to my website or the question I posed the list was not a matter of 'pulling anyone's chain', just the delivery of information and a simple question. I don't treat anyone else on this list the way you have treated me, and I don't expect to be treated any different than I treat others.

Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 09:28:38 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
References:
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu> <39E39E7A.7F7E8E66@digitex.net> <39E3AF53.A43D8A3@digitex.net>
<39E40420.C9616766@home.com> <39E41333.1FD0FA9B@digitex.net>
<39E4602A.EFD7B6@home.com>
Status: O

Oh Todd. Come on. I've been to your site several times. You want to trace isp's? Even with my 33.6 modem: it took way too long to download your site--and I have a 'web accelerator.' Our site is huge--Jeff Rense's site is huge--and my computer downloads them both within seconds. You present a case of personal attack--after asking for 'feedback,' which you got from several of us, including me. Beside my name (in normal emails) is a 'blued link' to our site. I didn't know it wouldn't come out on this list--and I have posted it in the past when Dr Bruce Cornet and myself were to be guests on the X-Zone Radio. Here's what you don't get: you don't offer the man's name--you say that he "dropped it into my hands" so you just posted it and enlisted our help so that you wouldn't have to do the research--is what you say below, for those of us who can read in-between the lines. I, personally, never trust a videotape from someone who does not give their name. Now whether that is from him--or you, same difference. He's most likely a nice man--I don't know that now do I--since you won't give us his name or anything about him--or info on the camcorder--and a host of other lacking info we need to make an objective study. "This will be my last comment to you . . ." 'Fine. I went through your site. I didn't see anything written by you--and if you are a member of the dubious MUFON--I wouldn't trust giving you my site address anyway. How which does ole Walt sell the membership booklet for these days? We all know of that one: you buy the book--and suddenly you are a self-proclaimed 'expert.'

Based upon your words and meanings thereof to this BIG WASTE OF TIME--perhaps you should withdraw from the list before you are asked to.

BTW: my computer is 6, almost 7 years old. When I need to study--seriously--I go to a studio in Fort Worth and use their equipment. I prefer to see the videotapes I'm asked to study on my 5-head VCR. I don't get around very well lately--and I'm writing three books right now. I am taking the time to write to you--because you send out your lame excuses to the entire list instead of writing to me personally--which my email address is clearly posted. You are young--no doubt--and you want to throw your weight around for all to see. You can see through that, Todd. There are seasoned professionals on this list--most of us--anyway--and you have, indeed, wasted our time, but we DID do as you asked: your work for you. I suggest that if this is your last email to me (which is BS--cos this is a list)--and I will block you from my emails--that you lay low for a while. This is not what Mr. Easton wants to see on this list--and neither do I. The truth remains: you asked for our 'feedback' and study--we gave it to you--so stop crying. Make fun of my computer all you want; it just shows your age and negative attitude and the fact that you are a 'hater' and an 'abuser.' I got nothing for you, Pal.
Have a nice day.
Jason

Todd Lemire wrote:

> >
> Jason,
>
> Glad you informed me, but you didn't answer hardly a question one
> that I asked you and I've obviously not missed anything by not
> visiting your 'movie star' website (that you didn't leave a url
> to). I suggest that you do as you say and 'think about matters'
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> information will be available when the report is written, but
> it's people such as yourself on lists such as these that are
> detrimental to those devoting many volunteer hours to the field
> of ufology. Did you even bother browsing around a bit on my
> website to verify your condemning statements of me? You could've
> determined that what I've added to my website or the question I
> posed the list was not a matter of 'pulling anyone's chain', just
> the delivery of information and a simple question. I don't treat
> anyone else on this list the way you have treated me, and I don't
> expect to be treated any different than I treat others.

Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 13:30:06 -0400
From: David Clarke <crazydiamonds@compuserve.com>
Subject: British Charter Jet Encounters 'Battleship Size' UFO
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Martin,

This case was the subject of a news item on the UFOIN website, which I'm pasting into this reply.

The term "big as a battleship" was an invention by the Daily Express journalist (he admitted as much to me - as a fellow journalist - on the phone); it came from another story he pulled from the newspaper's cuttings file and the phrase was never used by the pilots.

As you can see the Swedes appear satisfied the UFO was in fact a bolide meteor.

All best wishes

David Clarke

JET CREW ENCOUNTER UFO OVER NORTH SEA

Several national newspapers in Britain carried a story at the latter end of April 1999 describing a mid-air encounter involving the crew of a small passenger jet with a UFO over the North Sea.

The Daily Mirror reported on April 28, how the crew said they noticed an "incandescent" light below their Debonair BAe 146 as it headed over the North Sea from Sweden to Humberside.

The account claimed "a long cylindrical silver-coloured object the size of a battleship [then] flew alongside. The British plane's shocked captain then saw what seemed to be rows of square portholes on the UFO before it vanished at "enormous speed." The Mirror claimed the crew reported the sighting to the MOD upon landing, and added a further detail: namely that an RAF radar station had also tracked the mystery object which was also seen from three other planes.

The Mirror had apparently lifted the story from an embellished account which had appeared the previous day in the London Evening Standard. It was here that the phrase "as big as a battleship" had first occurred. The Standard revealed the Luton-based plane had been flying Saab company executives from Sweden to Humberside airport in East Yorkshire when the UFO appeared, 58 miles off the coast of Denmark.

The account said "...the object came to a sudden halt before speeding by the airliner in the incident on 3rd February." It added that "pilots reported being buzzed by a "long, cylindrical object" at 28,000ft and one pilot and his crew described how the underside of their jet became bathed in an "incandescent light"...The Civil Aviation Authority has confirmed that a comprehensive report of the sightings has been handed in, although both it and the Ministry of Defence deny that they are investigating it."

The official report filed by Debonair with the CAA was released to UFOIN on April 30. A spokeswoman told us that it had been classified as "a mandatory occurrence report" and the CAA were taking no further action as "there was no danger to the aircraft or passengers." Despite the Press claims that the UFO had been sighted by the jet's crew it was pointed out that only the pilot had filed a report. None of the passengers had apparently reported seeing the UFO. She added that the pilot is currently on leave and a request has been put out for him to make a statement to the press when he returns.

Details such as the "square portholes", "big as a battleship", "long cylindrical object" do not appear in the report and appear to exist only in the imagination of the Daily Mail and the Evening Standard. It is clear that what was seen by the aircraft pilot was simply a light - nothing more. It was added that the pilot assumed the light beneath the jet were those of another aircraft at the time they were seen. The Debonair spokeswoman said the company had been "snowed under" with inquiries from the press since details of the sighting had been revealed.

The Debonair report to the CAA report reads:

"Unidentified bright light below BAe146 at FL280.

"Area below a/c illuminated for 10 seconds by incandescent light which was not considered by reporter to be an a/c landing light. Reporter stated three other a/c reported seeing it moving at high speed or static. ATC informed but they reported no other a/c in vicinity. Five minutes later a radar return was present at 75 miles on weather radar. Atmosphere reported as stable and no other a/c were in vicinity."

The aircraft involved was a British Aerospace 146, a small four engined jet flying on a chartered flight from Linköping in Sweden to Humberside Airport in East Yorkshire. The UFO was reported whilst the aircraft was flying at 28,000 feet, 58 miles off the Danish coast above the North Sea. Tracey Law, of Humberside Airport, said the report was made by the pilot to the CAA on landing, but there was "no mention made whatsoever of UFOs in the original report..it has since been embellished. It was not mentioned to us officially as it happened outside of our airspace." In particular she pointed out that the description of the UFO as being "as big as a battleship" had been manufactured by the press, and this detail did not appear in the pilot's report to the CAA.

Humberside Airport said they believed the sighting had been caused by "a light reflection from the underside of the jet." Flight Lieutenant Tom Rounds of the RAF Press desk at the Ministry of Defence, Whitehall, said the MOD had learned of the report via the Press. He said stories that the object had been tracked by RAF radar were "laughable" as the UK radar could not pick up objects 58 miles off the Danish coast. Swedish UFOlogists later established that a return had been picked up by the plane's own weather radar, not the military radar as reported by the press. Flt Lieut Rounds said the MOD were not investigating the report, and had not received any report concerning it from the CAA. Clas Svahn of UFO Sweden: was independently making his own inquiries into this

sighting as I
was attempting to obtain an interview with the pilot in the UK.

On UFO Sweden's website Clas posted the following summary of his work on the case

early in May, 1999: "Some of you may have heard of or read about the incident with four commercial airliners involved that occurred over Danish airspace February 3rd 1999.

According to newspapers in England the pilots saw a "red object moving rapidly and suddenly stopping before leaving, it was also seen on radar". The incident occurred south west of Jylland, over the community of Ramme near Limfjorden. "UFO-Sweden's investigation into the case includes contacts with Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), two of the aircraft were from SAS telephone conversations with Debonair (the airline which pilot filed the report), Danish Civil Aviation Authority and flight security department Swedish military radar experts Swedish astronomer who is an expert on Bolides and meteors Saab Military Aircraft (whose personnel were onboard but did not see the light) and others.

"Since the time of the incident is not stated [in the CAA report] I have tried to establish that through different sources. According to Danish CAA the observation was made at 17.25 GMT (5.25 PM). It is clear that the report have been heavily exaggerated in English and Swedish media. The object was not, as stated in Daily Mirror I think, "large as a battleship". It was not an object at all but a light shining on the sea below the aircraft.

"During my conversations with professor Bertil Lindblad, authority on bolides, he confirms that they do leave a trail of ionized gas that reflects on radar behind. The time of observation (10 seconds) does also confirm that the object most likely was a bolide. The time frame between the observation and the radar return is however open to question. I have supplied the pilot from Debonair with a questionnaire to get more accurate information on this matter. I have also sent the same questions to SAS who has promised me to give them to their pilots."

On May 15 Clas was able to discuss the case with the head of military radar in the Swedish Department of Defence, who had reviewed the “tapes” (CD-roms) of the radar returns from the night of February 3. He said he found “nothing” on the tapes. Clas observed that Swedish Air Force radar can see just outside the area where the Debonair plane made the observation and he added: “...as far as I can understand the object could have been thousands of miles from there.”

At the time of writing there appears little reason to doubt the suggestion by the Swedish professor that the object reported by the Debonair pilot was a fireball meteor of some description.

The Press reports of this sighting were once again filled with mis-reporting and distortion of details, presumably to make a “good story.” In particular, the claim that the UFO was “as big as a battleship” appears to have been culled directly from the newspaper cuttings files. Precisely the same words were used to describe a UFO allegedly tracked by the RAF flying over the North Sea, in an exclusive story published in the Daily Mail and Daily Express on Monday, April 27, 1998. This craft is said to have flown at 17,000 mph in a zig-zag pattern before accelerating to an improbable 24,000 mph across the Atlantic. It was claimed that two Dutch F-16 fighters had been scrambled to pursue this UFO, which was tracked by the RAF Fylingdales listening station in North Yorkshire. The source of this story was later revealed as a disgruntled former editor of RAF News, who had left under a cloud and had since sold sensational stories to the tabloid press on a variety of aeronautical topics.

*Credits: Thanks to Clas Svahn of UFO Sweden, Humberside Airport, Rick Wright of the Civil Aviation Authority and Debonair for their help in the compilation of this news item.

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Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 20:28:16 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham: Landing Site
References: <005001c033e1\$a99bebc0\$e343a8c2@mclean2>
boundary="-----402EDD119962BFA50F38E1C0"
Status:

<x-html><!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF">
<P>

Yes, Robert, you have gained much respect with this correction, and you certainly have my vote in your completeness in the search for the truth. The program you mention--I heard last night--while 'arm chairing' the History channel, that next week either TLC (The Learning Channel) or TBS will be doing an entire week of UFO programs (check the listings) in which Rendlesham will certainly be mentioned. These shows are not re-runs, just as the History channel's show on "UFOs in History" was not a re-run last night. It was a pretty fair show--and Bruce Mac was seen!!! Tonight--they had aired a show called, "UFOs in Ancient Times," (I missed it) I think was the title. 8 pm CDT. Tomorrow night--and all week at 7 pm CDT: UFOs on the History channel.

I have a friend in New Orleans who claims that his brother-in-law was stationed there at the Base. I'll call this week and try to get his name and phone number--if you like.

Rendlesham has always been a fantastic story for me to consider--from the 'shape-shifting' aspect. Being Chyenne/Irish--I have a strong wonderment for 'shape-shifting,' as I have seen it happen myself--back in 1973 in southern Mississippi on a camping trip. It Was in October 11--12--and 13, 1973, if those dates ring a bell.

Let me know about the New Orleans airman's info . . .

Regards to your completeness,

Jason

<p>Robert McLean wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE><style></style>

UFO Research List - <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/>In

earlier posts I have described my discovery of the location of the "second farmer's field" referred to by Col Halt on his tape recording at Ordnance Survey grid ref. TM386477. On-site investigations have confirmed what is fairly self evident from studying a good map; that there is no other location that matches what is described in the Burroughs' and Cabansag's witness statements where the lighthouse is identified as such, and on the Halt tape (e.g see my post to UFORL on 7 Sept 2000) where the light is described as being "right on the horizon", and "clear off to the

coast". In another post to UFORL (5 Sept 2000), I considered how likely it would be

that one would end up in the "second farmer's field", when starting just over 3 km away at the generally accepted landing site at grid ref TM364490, given that, after leaving the forest, the Orfordness lighthouse is only visible for 126 m before disappearing.

I am becoming increasingly convinced that Brenda Butler and Dot Street were somehow misled in their initial identification of the landing site in February and March 1981, and that a series of unfortunate circumstances and coincidences has reinforced the initial error. My research on this point is incomplete, and I will put all my results on the table for proper debate as soon as I can.

The purpose of this post is to bring to attention two significant discrepancies I have just discovered between the view of the lighthouse from the accepted landing site, and that described by Col Halt in an interview I found as an audio file on the internet.

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Halt:

"In 1980 I was assigned to RAF Bentwaters-Woodbridge; it's a combination twin-base complex. I was assigned as a deputy base commander. On the evening of the 29th of December, we were having a combat support group Christmas party. We had just finished dinner, when the police lieutenant on duty came in just white as a sheet, and said I've got to talk to you and the Base Commander right now.' And he said 'It's back.' We looked at each other and looked at him and said 'What's back?'. He said 'You know, the UFO, it's back.'."

Narrator: Three days beforehand, there is a sighting witnessed by many security police.

Halt: "We crossed Bentwaters and out the back gate to the Woodbridge base. We proceeded on into the forest to the area where the supposed landing had taken place several nights earlier.

There were three indentations in the forest equidistance apart, so I had the disaster preparedness NCO start to take readings. While we were in the process of getting readings, which by the way came out much higher than background radiation, somebody noticed something in the forest - a light. The light was bright, like the sun. It was glowing, but it had a dark center. And it appeared . . . it had something dripping off it like molten metal.

The light was about, oh, 15 or 20 degrees off to our left, almost directly in front of a farmer's field.

As we approached the fence at the edge of the field, we were watching this object - it suddenly exploded. Now there was never a sound the whole time. It burst suddenly into five objects, five white objects, and disappeared. And that time we noticed there were several objects in the sky - two to the north, and one to the south. They were brightly lit and multi-colored, and they were moving very rapidly together as if they were in formation. We watched them for several minutes, and they kept doing this.

We turned and watched the object to the south and suddenly

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a farmer's house near TM375484 (actually 50 m north of this point), and enters the forest at the end of a minor logging road. At the edge of the forest here, an unclassified, but paved, road has a right angle bend, and the paved road runs north along the edge of the forest to Capel Green.

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<DIV>In earlier posts I have described my discovery of the location of the "second farmer's field" referred to by Col Halt on his tape recording at Ordnance Survey grid ref. TM386477. On-site investigations have confirmed what is fairly self evident from studying a good map; that there is no other location that matches what is described in the Burroughs' and Cabansag's witness statements where the lighthouse is identified as such, and on the Halt tape (e.g see my post to UFORL on 7 Sept 2000) where the light is described as being "right on the horizon", and "clear off to the coast".</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>In another post to UFORL (5 Sept 2000), I considered how likely it would be that one would end up in the "second farmer's field", when starting just over 3 km away at the generally accepted landing site at grid ref TM364490, given that, after leaving the forest, the Orfordness lighthouse is only visible for 126 m before disappearing.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

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Date: Wed, 11 Oct 2000 16:12:43 -0500

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Jason Leigh [mailto:jasonsos@digitex.net]

@ Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2000 09:29

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images

@

@

@ @

@ Make fun of my computer all you want

Yeah! Make fun of all the old computers people are using because they can't afford to upgrade every six months to keep pace with the maddening changes in technology (which are purposely designed to obsolete old equipment to increase sales). I'm still using a '486 at home, with a 1200 baud modem. If someone wants to give me a couple of kilobucks, maybe I'll upgrade.

@ This video didn't come from television

We knew that. But it came through an NTSC television system. That means that all of the limitations of that system are present.

Note: There is no fault to impart on the witness. It takes time and experience to recognize things like what was seen and taped. The witness showed great presence of mind to be able to capture the video. Most people would still be hunting for the camera when the object disappeared. It would have been nice to have a video record of the remainder of the object's flight, but I can understand being in traffic.

Most people do not even know what visual halation is, let alone how to recognize it when they see it in the sky. There are several facts to digest here:

1. The eye does not react to strong light stimuli in the same way as the video camera does. The visual stimulus could have been spread more, or less, than the image on the video was.
2. Halation disguises the identity of the object as a plane. There should be no expectation that an untrained layman would be able to identify this.
3. If the camera and/or electronics have insufficient frequency response, the result would be a smearing in the horizontal direction, and possible ringing (which would produce alternating dark and light fringing).
4. In order to apply any measurement techniques to this tape, we need more information than we have. We do not know any of the following values: Actual size of the object, actual distance to the object, actual speed of the object, or actual altitude of the object. All we really have are angular sizes and motions, and even the sizes might be overestimated due to the halation. So all we can really do is guess, by finding a range of actual sizes, speeds, altitudes, and distances where a plane can fit to satisfy the recorded observations.
5. This is an effect I usually see several times a month, because an airway 15 miles east of me is favorably situated for the setting sun to reflect off the fuselages of the airliners using it.

—
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Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 09:29:32 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rendlesham: Landing Site
References: <005001c033e1\$a99bebc0\$e343a8c2@mclean2>
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Robert: wait a moment. If I videotape these shows for you (minus the commercials) you won't be able to view them due to this NTSC coded format? Damn it!
I had no idea. Otherwise, I would certainly be willing to 'tape' these shows for you folks to share in across the great pond in the land of my lineage. This is a shame.

I'll watch them--and should there be anything 'new' mentioned, I'll transcribe from the tape to email for you all (Y'all--in Texas;))

* He isn't MY brother-in-law, but rather a friend's. Yes, I'll call again this weekend. No answer last night.

Geesh! I though once recorder--videos would play on the moon--all one needed was a VCR--but I won't start anything about the moon. Ya know?
hahahahahaha!!!!

Regards,

Jason

<p>Robert McLean wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE><style></style>

UFO Research List - <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/>Jason, Unfortunately,

as I live in England, I won't be able to see any of these shows. It would be most useful to those of us on the wrong side of the pond if someone could tape them. It may be that there is nothing new in them, but who knows. Please let me know if there is material which would shed light on the movement of the two Rendlesham forays on the early mornings of 26/12/80 and 28/12/80. Video tapes are a complication as they need to be transcribed from the US NTSC format to the European PAL format, but audio tapes of course do not. It is doubtful that there would be any images in these programs that would be of use. Regarding your brother-in-law, please do ask him if he was at RAF Woodbridge/Bentwaters around 1980, and if he has any information regarding what happened. Regards Robert McLean

<blockquote

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<div style="BACKGROUND: #e4e4e4; FONT: 10pt arial; font-color: black">From:
Jason Leigh</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">To: UFO Research List</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2000 2:28 AM</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Landing Site</div>

 UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

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Let me know about the New Orleans airman's info . . .

Regards to your completeness,

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<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Robert McLean</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<BLOCKQUOTE

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<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial">----- Original Message ----- </DIV>

<DIV

style="BACKGROUND: #e4e4e4; FONT: 10pt arial; font-color: black">From:

Jason Leigh </DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial">To: <A href="mailto:UFORL@listbot.com"

title=UFORL@listbot.com>UFO Research List </DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial">Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2000 2:28 AM</DIV>

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Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 03:18:39 +0100

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Status:

[ABSOLUTELY LIST ONLY]

Chris Arnold has obligingly confirmed that, according to his recollections about the 'landing site':

As for your question about where the marks in the ground were, I'm fairly certain that I could show you today darn near the exact location (however I suspect the landscape has changed significatly). Your map is a bit too large for pinpointing. So here's my attempt at guiding you to the relative spot:

- Drive out the back gate at RAF W/B.
 - At the intersecting road at the end of the gate access road turn left and immediately park.
 - If I remember correctly back in Dec 1980, there was a small field maybe 20 yards wide.
 - Walk in a direct line through the field and you'll enter a small stand of scrub pines and assorted small trees maybe 10 yards wide.
 - You're there man, right dead in the middle is "ground zero" as you put it. The spooky UFO landed there!
- [END]

Robert - does this help?

[ABSOLUTELY LIST ONLY]

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

-
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Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 13:34:14 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: [Fwd: Feedback on Video and Still Images]
boundary="-----BF7C336DE30726ED1C47E0EC"
Status:

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<http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/FreeworksX-Mozilla-Status2:00000000>
Message-ID: <39E5E130.9E921CB6@digitex.net>
Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 11:05:07 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enCC: "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
Subject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images

References:

<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6CA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu> <39E39E7A.7F7E8E66@digitex.net> <39E3AF53.A43D8A3@digitex.net>
<39E40420.C9616766@home.com> <39E41333.1FD0FA9B@digitex.net>
<39E4602A.EFD7B6@home.com> <39E47915.30D8CD81@digitex.net>
<39E5DAAA.1CAAE200@home.com>
boundary="-----48FF4C490D5BFCE5CA438916"

<x-html><!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>

See: I told you it wasn't to be your "last" email!

You aren't worthy of my comments. You aren't interested in 'research' but rather: intimidation. I therefore find even less creditability in your assertions of this dubious video.

STOP writing me!!!!!!!!!!!!

Jason

<p>Todd Lemire wrote:

<blockquote TYPE=CITE>Jason,

<p>See my replies below.

<p>Jason Leigh wrote:

>

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

> > UFO Research List - <a

> > href="http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/">http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

> >

> > Jason,

> >

> > Glad you informed me, but you didn't answer hardly a question one

> > that I asked you and I've obviously not missed anything by not

> > visiting your 'movie star' website (that you didn't leave a url

> > to). I suggest that you do as you say and 'think about matters'

> > before writing a condemning letter about someone or something you

> > know nothing about. Stick to the subject matter of the message

> > and don't add all of your PBS 'liberal insight' to them when you

> > have trouble loading a video with a 33.6 modem. Maybe you
should

> > return to the television business.

> >

> > The video came from an acquaintance of mine who is an extremely

> > reliable and dependable witness and I haven't had the time to

> > gather information from him at this point. The video was
dropped

> > into my hands and I wasn't sure if I wanted to devote the time
to

> > a full investigation or not, hence the request for feedback.
I

> > wanted to make a small portion of the video available for this

> > specific purpose. I now see that yes it does deserve a full

> > investigation, as my time will allow, not yours. All of this

> > information will be available when the report is written, but

> > it's people such as yourself on lists such as these that are

> > detrimental to those devoting many volunteer hours to the field

> > of ufology. Did you even bother browsing around a bit on
my

> > website to verify your condemning statements of me? You could've

> > determined that what I've added to my website or the question I

> > posed the list was not a matter of 'pulling anyone's chain', just

> > the delivery of information and a simple question. I don't treat

> > anyone else on this list the way you have treated me, and I don't

> > expect to be treated any different than I treat others. From
now

> > on keep your detrimental comments to yourself, especially when

> > you can't back them up!

> >

> > This will be my last reply to you Jason concerning this subject

> > matter. Go chastise someone else DINK!

> >

> > Todd

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> > Jason Leigh wrote:

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> > > UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

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> > > Oh yes: I forgot to inform you--thinking that you knew something about me, but I worked

> > > in TV News and with PBS for almost 20 years. I shared a Grammy Award with my crew. I know

> > > a little bit about video. My "on sight" experience spans 30 years, including some of the

> > > first 'cattle mutilation' footage and investigations from the mid 1970's. Apparently, you

> > > haven't been to my site. 'Pity.

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> > > > Well you started with some intelligent comments but they didn't

> > > > last too long did they. I never claimed anywhere that I have

> > > > investigated this particular sighting yet now have I?
I only

> > > > wanted some feedback, not an analysis. No one here is pulling

> > > > anyones chain. It seems you've only 'parroted' Larry's comments

> > > > and suggested that Bruce look at it, which he's done, and offered

> > > > his suggestions, minus providing the childish comments such as

> > > > you provided. Also, frame drop outs can occur no matter what type

> > > > of tape you use! Alot of the frame drop out rate is dependent on

> > > > your system hardware (which you seem to be lacking considering

> > > > the 33.6 modem), the conversion format I decide on for the

> > > > digital output, the fps I choose when converting to whatever

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I

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> > > > believe it's as important as whether it was filmed with TDK
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> > > > SONY Tape. Do you currently run any digital conversion software

> > > > or did you just become aware of frame dropout rate? And another

> > > > thing, what does TV broadcasting have to do with ANYTHING I post

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> > > >

> > > > P.S. How did you ever see the entire 8 Meg video running
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> > > >

> > > > Todd Lemire

> > > > Michigan UFO CENTRAL

> > > > http://members.home.
net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html

> > > >

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type or brand of

> > > > camcorder which was used. I just went to the site. People
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>>>> I agree with Larry's assertion below. I would like to know what brand of

>>>> camcorder--high 8 or straight 8mm--what power zoom (x12, x16, x18, etc.) was

>>>> 'auto focus' being used--what type of video tape (Sony--Memorex--TDK).
If I

>>>> missed this info, please forgive me, but I have a slow computer at 33.6 bps and

>>>> I haven't yet seen the complete videotape--but I will tonight. I get about 35

>>>> to 75 emails a day--so I'm busy with that, but we MUST consider that Hi8 and

>>>> straight 8 mm videotapes have 'drop-outs' which is because TV broadcasting has

>>>> gotten just about out of the Hi8 format--as did I. I hate those damn 'drop

>>>> outs,' and it really does matter what brand one uses. Sony is the worse--TDK

>>>> not too bad. But we must also and always consider the report of the person; he

>>>> or she, or them.

>>>> I would trust Bruce Mac's considerations as well--but I think we have an

>>>> airplane in the distance as Larry puts forth below.

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>>>>

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>>>>> I see no reason why this is not just a very distant aircraft

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>>>>> high altitude objects can be illuminated while the sun is still

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>>>>> object is an artifact of the video or digitization process.

>>>>>

>>>>> Note:

>>>>>

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>>>>>

>>>>> - The slow angular velocity would be due to great distance,

>>>>> not slow speed.

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>>>>> - The flight path is oblique to the camera location.

[illegible]

> > > > > > @

> > > > > > @

> > > > > > @ UFO Research List - http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/

> > > > > > @

> > > > > > @ List,

> > > > > > @

> > > > > > @ I'd like to get some feedback on this video and stills
please.

> > > > > > @

> > > > > > @ http://members.home.net/tle
mire/dearborn.html

> > > > > >

> > > > > >

—

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reeworks</blockquote>
</html>
</x-html>

Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 11:05:07 -0500
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[illegible]

[illegible]

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>> Michigan UFO CENTRAL

>>>http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html

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>>>>> Note:

>>>>>

>>>>> - It exhibited no characteristics that airplanes can't have.

>>>>>

>>>>> - The slow angular velocity would be due to great distance,

>>>>> not slow speed.

>>>>>

>>>>> - The flight path is oblique to the camera location.

>>>>>

>>>>> - Before I went back and read the description again, I said

>>>>>> to myself as I watched the video: "If that's a plane, it would

>>>>>> have to be in the northeast at that time of day." Then I went

>>>>>> back and looked. Sure enough, it was in the northeast --

>>>>>> just the right angle for the about-to-rise sun to reflect off of

>>>>>> the fuselage and toward the observer.

>>>>>>

>>>>>> - You have to remember that in the NTSC system, color is

>>>>>> encoded as a very rapid brightening and dimming along a

>>>>>> horizontal line. Normally this is filtered out, but some

>>>>>> digitizing software (and some monitors) display this as

>>>>>> fringing.

>>>>>>

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</html>

</x-html>

Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 11:37:14 -0400
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network
X-Accept-Language: enCC: "UFORL@listbot.com" <UFORL@listbot.com>
Subject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
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<39E4602A.EFD7B6@home.com> <39E47915.30D8CD81@digitex.net>
Status:

Jason,

See my replies below.

Jason Leigh wrote:

>
> >
> Oh Todd. Come on. I've been to your site several times. You want to trace isp's?
Even with my
> 33.6 modem: it took way too long to download your site--and I have a 'web
accelerator.' Our
> site is huge--Jeff Rense's site is huge--and my computer downloads them both
within seconds.

Thanks for forcing me to streamline my site. Something I've
been putting off for a while now.

> You present a case of personal attack--after asking for 'feedback,' which you got
from several
> of us, including me. Beside my name (in normal emails) is a 'blued link' to our site.
I didn't
> know it wouldn't come out on this list--and I have posted it in the past when Dr
Bruce Cornet
> and myself were to be guests on the X-Zone Radio.

No, it was you who posed an unprovoked personal attack on me.
As you'll notice within the original thread you did, at first,
present me with feedback, and then immediately launched into a
publicly posted tirade and I quote you, "Some 'dink' is pulling
our chain--y'all". Yes, I consider this an unprovoked personal
attack!

>Here's what you don't get: you don't offer
> the man's name--you say that he "dropped it into my hands" so you just posted it
and enlisted

- > our help so that you wouldn't have to do the research--is what you say below, for those of us
- > who can read in-between the lines.

That's just what you're doing is trying to read something into my e-mail that wasn't there. I asked no one to do any research whatsoever for me. I have not obtained permission from this person to use his identity as of yet, and will not use it until I have obtained such permission.

- >I, personally, never trust a videotape from someone who does
- > not give their name. Now whether that is from him--or you, same difference. He's most likely a
- > nice man--I don't know that now do I--since you won't give us his name or anything about
- > him--or info on the camcorder--and a host of other lacking info we need to make an objective
- > study.

I never asked you to trust the source of my video tape. Here you go reading into my e-mail again. It sounds as if you're a bit intimidated by my request for feedback and the posting of this video clip. Are you? If so why? Again, I didn't ask for a comprehensive analysis, which it seems you're trying to do. I just wanted some personal opinions on this clip and still images.

- >"This will be my last comment to you . . ." 'Fine. I went through your site. I didn't
- > see anything written by you--and if you are a member of the dubious MUFON--I wouldn't trust
- > giving you my site address anyway. How which does ole Walt sell the membership booklet for
- > these days? We all know of that one: you buy the book--and suddenly you are a self-proclaimed
- > 'expert.'

Here you go implying again.....no where did I say I was an expert. There are no experts in this field.

- > Based upon your words and meanings thereof to this BIG WASTE OF TIME--perhaps you should
- > withdraw from the list before you are asked to.

That'll never happen, and I wouldn't give you the pleasure.

- > BTW: my computer is 6, almost 7 years old. When I need to study--seriously--I go to a studio in

> Fort Worth and use their equipment. I prefer to see the videotapes I'm asked to study on my
> 5-head VCR.

Well I'm glad you can afford to use this kind of equipment and have the connections to do so. Some of us don't. The attacks on your computer were unjustifiably in retaliation for your attacks on the intentions of my request for help, and your unprovoked attack on my personal character, which was totally undeserved. It seems as if you have a 'God' complex.

> I don't get around very well lately--and I'm writing three books right now. I am
> taking the time to write to you--because you send out your lame excuses to the entire list
> instead of writing to me personally--which my email address is clearly posted.

There are no lame excuses anywhere in my e-mails, and you so chose to initiate this debate on the publicly posted list, so therefore why not finish it there.

>You are
> young--no doubt--and you want to through your weight around for all to see. You can see through
> that, Todd.

Yes, I'm considerably younger than most on the list, hence my posting concerning feedback on this video.....<duhhhhh!> I never claimed to know everything, as you seem to have done.

>There are seasoned professionals on this list--most of us--anyway--and you have,
> indeed, wasted our time, but we DID do as you asked: your work for you.

There will be much more work on this case as time allows. I never claimed to be a video analyst, therefore, again I can justify my request for feedback. How did you get to be a seasoned professional? You yourself must have forgotten where you came from....you too had to start someplace didn't you? What makes you any better at understanding this phenomena than anyone else? If I wanted someone to do my work for me, I'd come right out and ask someone to analyze this video, but I didn't did I? How many times do I have to emphasize this to you? Or you that dense!?

> I suggest that if this is your last email to me (which is BS--cos this is a list)--and I will
> block you from my emails--that you lay low for a while. This is not what Mr. Easton wants to
> see on this list--and neither do I. The truth remains: you asked for our 'feedback' and
> study--we gave it to you--so stop crying. Make fun of my computer all you want; it just shows

- > your age and negative attitude and the fact that you are a 'hater' and an 'abuser.' I got
- > nothing for you, Pal.
- > Have a nice day.
- > Jason

I would rather not continue this useless debate with you over this video as arguing this point solves nothing. I don't know why you feel so threatened? I also refuse to heed your threat and 'lay low'. For what reason? I well know how to abide by this lists rules and have done so as long as I've been a member. Do you consider your personal attack on me as abiding by this lists rules? Do remember that you answered _MY_ request for feedback, but couldn't keep your personal 'hatred' to yourself. Practice what you preach Pal!

Todd

- > Todd Lemire wrote:
- >
- > > >
- > > Jason,
- > >
- > > Glad you informed me, but you didn't answer hardly a question one
- > > that I asked you and I've obviously not missed anything by not
- > > visiting your 'movie star' website (that you didn't leave a url
- > > to). I suggest that you do as you say and 'think about matters'
- > > before writing a condemning letter about someone or something you
- > > know nothing about. Stick to the subject matter of the message
- > > and don't add all of your PBS 'liberal insight' to them when you
- > > have trouble loading a video with a 33.6 modem. Maybe you should
- > > return to the television business.
- > >
- > > The video came from an acquaintance of mine who is an extremely
- > > reliable and dependable witness and I haven't had the time to
- > > gather information from him at this point. The video was dropped
- > > into my hands and I wasn't sure if I wanted to devote the time to
- > > a full investigation or not, hence the request for feedback. I
- > > wanted to make a small portion of the video available for this
- > > specific purpose. I now see that yes it does deserve a full
- > > investigation, as my time will allow, not yours. All of this
- > > information will be available when the report is written, but
- > > it's people such as yourself on lists such as these that are
- > > detrimental to those devoting many volunteer hours to the field
- > > of ufology. Did you even bother browsing around a bit on my
- > > website to verify your condemning statements of me? You could've
- > > determined that what I've added to my website or the question I
- > > posed the list was not a matter of 'pulling anyone's chain', just
- > > the delivery of information and a simple question. I don't treat
- > > anyone else on this list the way you have treated me, and I don't
- > > expect to be treated any different than I treat others.

Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 13:37:49 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

MPEGs of images work everywhere. The video grabbers sold in a particular country can make the proper conversion.

Also, the videos won't work, because the scan rates are different too. NTSC uses a 525 line, 30 frame per second rate. As I recall, PAL uses a 625 line, 25 frame per second rate.

Our ed TV station here does have a PAL to NTSC converter.

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Jason Leigh [mailto:jasonsos@digitex.net]

Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2000 09:30Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Landing Site

Robert: wait a moment. If I videotape these shows for you (minus the commercials) you won't be able to view them due to this NTSC coded format? Damn it! I had no idea. Otherwise, I would certainly be willing to 'tape' these shows for you folks to share in across the great pond in the land of my lineage. This is a shame.

I'll watch them--and should there be anything 'new' mentioned, I'll transcribe from the tape to email for you all (Y'all--in Texas;))

* He isn't MY brother-in-law, but rather a friend's. Yes, I'll call again this weekend. No answer last night.

Geesh! I thought once recorder--videos would play on the moon--all one needed was a VCR--but I won't start anything about the moon. Ya know?

hahahahahaha!!!!

Regards,

Jason

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Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 23:20:20 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Rendlesham: Landing Site
>Date: 12 October 2000 01:20

Robert wrote:

>...described by Col Halt in an interview I found as an audio
>file on the internet.
>
>I do not have the reference for the interview, which I think may
>be from a TV program (could someone please let me know which one
>it is?), and so I copy my transcript out in full below:

Robert,

I've mentioned this audio interview previously and have never been able to confirm the source. I suspect it may have originated from the 1991, 'Unsolved Mysteries' feature on this case.

>The light was about, oh, 15 or 20 degrees off to our left,
>almost directly in front of a farmer's field.
>
>As we approached the fence at the edge of the field, we were
>watching this object - it suddenly exploded. Now there was never
>a sound the whole time. It burst suddenly into five objects,
>five white objects, and disappeared.

Of course this evidently never happened - those five white objects being a separate sighting, possibly lights on the five prominent 'Cobra Mist' radio masts.

>The key statement is "The light was about, oh, 15 or 20 degrees
>off to our left, almost directly in front of a farmer's field."
>This begs the question what reference Halt is using to define
>left and right.

Yes, his stated perceptions were unclear until he clarified matters in the interview with Salley Rayl:

"First, the lighthouse was visible the whole time. It was readily apparent, and it was 30 to 40 degrees off to our right. If you

were standing in the forest where we stood, at the supposed landing site or whatever you want to call it, you could see the farmer's house directly in front of us. The lighthouse was 30 to 35 degrees off to the right, and the object was close to the farmer's house and moving from there to the left, through the trees".

See 'Resolving Rendlesham':

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/rend3.htm>

>I am becoming increasingly convinced that Brenda Butler and Dot
>Street were somehow misled in their initial identification of
>the landing site in February and March 1981...

Maybe we can still resolve the exact location where those 'ground marks' were noted.

I'll imminently be publishing a detailed interview with Chris Arnold, who was the first person outwith our participants to be shown those indentations.

Interestingly, Chris is sure these marks were identified before daybreak and not the next morning - they must have been if he was shown them when he recalls. I can't understand how it was possible to identify specific ground markings, in a forest and with presumably only the aid of torches.

However, I've asked Chris if he could take a look at the Ordnance Survey map on my web site and pinpoint where he remembers [if he can] the purported 'landing site' was.

As we've come to realise, that is 'ground zero' and all other references to landmarks can be determined from there!

Thanks for your continued insight, it's incredibly helpful.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Thu, 12 Oct 2000 18:52:49 -0500
From: Jason Leigh <jasonsos@digitex.net>
Organization: Workhorse Research <http://JasonLeigh.org>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: UFOs on TV
Status:

Reminder for 'arm chair' guys: History channel--in 10 minutes: UFOs & Roswell.
Jason

—
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Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 01:28:49 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Jason Leigh" <jasonsos@digitex.net>
>To: "Todd Lemire" <tlemire@home.com>
>Cc: <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Feedback on Video and Still Images
>Date: 12 October 2000 17:07

Jason wrote:

>See: I told you it wasn't to be your "last" email! You aren't
>worthy of my comments. You aren't interested in 'research' but
>rather: intimidation... etc.

Jason,

It's obviously not constructive to continue like this and it
might be best if you took some time out from the list.

I will unsubscribe you for now and let's leave it that way for a
while.

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

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Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 16:45:35 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

Voyager Newsletter No. 15

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1. The Rendlesham Forest UFO Cover Up - My Part in its Downfall.
2. Rendlesham in Perspective - the Chris Arnold Interview.

O0O~O0O~O0O~O0O

[EXTRACTS]

1. The Rendlesham Forest UFO Cover Up - My Part in its Downfall.

As 'UFO' researcher and historian, Jan Aldrich, recently and publicly confirmed, during September 1997, he obligingly sent to myself a copy of some voluminous, archive research material, held in the files of fellow American, Barry Greenwood. It was intended to assist with my own investigations into the celebrated UK 'Rendlesham forest' UFO case.

[...]

As a result of some recent, public comments, concerning what subsequently transpired when I received that archive case material, it might be helpful if I clarify the true background to exceptional events which then unfolded.

[...]

On 31 December, 1987 I wrote:

I would like to express my thanks for your invaluable perspectives on the Rendlesham case and other things in general during recent months.

As you know, one of the practical issues which exists is the imminent publication of Jenny's latest book on the Rendlesham case and I considered it essential she was aware of the conclusions of my research.

Having brought Jenny 'up to speed', with somewhat difficult

confidences understood, I received a letter from her this morning.

With Jenny's book about to be published and she confirms 'media interviews' already scheduled, it's an awkward situation...

Basically, Jenny wants me to tell her what does she do now and what _can_ she reveal publicly.

In my opinion, she can now disclose whatever evidence I have discussed with her and I simply can't see how she could be asked to do otherwise.

The problem, quite simply, is that the original witness testimonies unearthed place the entire case in an entirely different perspective.

[...]

I've hopefully done all I can to diplomatically clarify and resolve the issues we have seen develop.

Jan, I welcome your own and ideally FUFOR's assessment of how we progress from here. I know you have passed on to FUFOR's representatives my opinion that the obvious conclusions were evident some time ago and that Halt/Penniston should be asked for a response.

That's greatly appreciated - what more can we do.
[END]

[...]

These were the developments which led to 'Rendlesham Unravelling' and as Jan has publicly acknowledged he provided some of the related material, it's an explanation I can now present without infringing on any confidences.

[...]

Aside from anything else, as the entire contents of 'Rendlesham Unravelling' remain factual - primarily as the publication highlighted the central witnesses' own stories - then over three years later, any criticism of the contents should at least be able to cite some substantiating evidence.

If there was in any way an imperative 'UFO' incident - this doesn't require the source to be from outer space - I've done all that I can to have it considered seriously and presented credibly.

It was only a few months ago that I persuaded the UK's most

respected national newspaper they might find a newsworthy story by contacting Halt and providing the UK forum Halt has stated he hoped to have one day. Although they did get in touch with Halt, so far as I'm aware he didn't accept this opportunity.

An obstacle to overcome when highlighting evidence which threatens to, or obviously does, offer an explanation for a prominent 'UFO' case is the adverse reaction from those who have long believed it was conversely important evidence, if not 'proof', of contact by aliens. By default, it also impacts on the claimed 'inexplicable' nature of other UFO cases and that intrinsic belief in a government 'cover up'.

Typically, the reaction is hostile, vehement and often dismissive of new evidence which hasn't even been studied. As one experienced 'ufologist' cautioned just prior to publication of 'Rendlesham Unravelled':

"I hope you have your 'shit shelter' ready!"

[...]

"I spoke with Halt at length two days ago (27 February) by telephone and appraised him of the fact that Easton was promoting a soon-to-be-released monograph that ostensibly explained the complex of sightings as nothing more than the famous flying Orford Ness lighthouse (and lightship, perhaps). Halt is adamant that he didn't mistake the lighthouse for a UFO; he was well aware of its presence on the skyline. After all, he did have occasion to periodically walk about the base at night. Do these critics really believe that an AF Lt.-col., deputy base commander was so disconnected from reality and his surrounding environment that he couldn't recognize a lighthouse's blinking beacon?"

[...]

"It's especially rich when he throws notorious debunker Ridpath's opinion into our faces--a man who wasn't there on the scene--as though this somehow outweighs the testimony of on-site commander Halt who saw the lighthouse day in, day out for months on end".

[...]

"It's regrettable to hear that Richard Hall and colleagues in communication with Col. Halt do not intend to provide any assistance in resolving the questions which now undermine the 'Rendlesham Forest' case and seem to have no desire to address them at all".

[...]

Ultimately, my objective was to ensure that previously unknown, crucial evidence - not only from the CAUS files - was made available and this was achieved, albeit under trying circumstances.

One question which remains unanswered is what would have happened otherwise. Would the key evidence contained in those five, early witness statements never have been known about, outwith the few who were aware these documents existed?

O0O~O0O~O0O~O0O

2. Rendlesham in Perspective - the Chris Arnold Interview.

[...]

Aside from Arnold, only Burroughs (directly involved in the first night's events and apparently with Arnold and others in the forest that second night) and Master-Sergeant Chandler (stationed as a radio relay the first night and a member of Halt's team the second night) participated in both incidents.

Arnold is therefore an immensely important witness.

[...]

EASTON: Significantly, in July 1997, you mentioned there were 'some strange lights' in the distance, whose origin could not be determined. Can you recall what those lights looked like - indeed, anything about them at all - colour, size, whether they were flashing or moved, etc.

ARMOLD: Yes, there were what we initially interpreted as 'strange lights' and in my opinion and contrary to what some people assert, at the time almost none of us knew there was a lighthouse at Orford Ness. Remember, the vast majority of folks involved were young people, 19, 20, 25 years old. Consequently it wasn't something most of the troops were cognizant of. That's one reason the lights appeared interesting or out of the ordinary to some people.

After it was discovered that a lighthouse was out there the 'strangeness' of the lights evaporated. The lights were primarily white and were very small, far off in the distance. Occasionally one would see a shade of blue or red but I attribute that to refraction from stained glass windows in a local church in addition to the fog and weather at the time. The lights did not move in erratic fashions nor did they move towards us or act in any manner which violated the laws of known physics.

[...]

EASTON: If Burroughs and the others located these marks earlier that night, how did they do so in a dark forest, where the ground must have had numerous small pits/divots, etc? What did Burroughs suggest had made these particular marks? Presumably he must have thought it was an object of some kind? Did he explain where he thought it had gone!?

ARMOLD: Well James, that's a very good point, I suggest you ask Burroughs because in my opinion it would have been very difficult to have found them. What he said at the time was that he saw something that 'landed' in the forest at that position. I found this to be quite unrealistic as there were no destroyed trees, scorch marks or the like. I found it and still find it very fishy.

[...]

I'm very disappointed at how silly this makes 81st SPS appear. It was a good squadron with very competent people who worked hard. That's a good point to consider as well that on a base of several thousand Americans, why are these few individuals who can't get a story straight, the only ones whose story is taken as gospel?

Lt Col Halt... that guy telephoned me in around 1992 asking me to jump on his bandwagon and confirm his contentions. I declined to participate in this charade as did several other individuals to include then Lt Bruce Englund.

[...]

>

Date: Fri, 13 Oct 2000 12:11:52 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2000 17:20

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Landing Site

@ Interestingly, Chris is sure these marks were identified before
@ daybreak and not the next morning - they must have been if he was
@ shown them when he recalls. I can't understand how it was
@ possible to identify specific ground markings, in a forest and
@ with presumably only the aid of torches.

For list members in places other than the UK, a "torch" is a flashlight,
not a long stick with a flame on one end.

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Date: Sat, 14 Oct 2000 23:40:42 +0100

Message-ID: <OF6D87A409.F1213CBA-ON41256978.007C61BA@dn.se>

X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on DNMAIL/Server/Dagens Nyheter/SE(Release 5.0.5 |September

22, 2000) at 2000-10-14 23:41:02

Status:

Well, I did investigate this much exaggerated case and came to the conclusion that it was a bright meteor (bolide) over the airplanes and (as stated in the CAA summary) seen under the aircrafts as a reflection in the water. You could read about it in Jenny Randles "The UFOs that never were".

Best

Clas Svahn

UFO-Sweden

—
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Date: Sun, 15 Oct 2000 03:00:25 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

[ABSOLUTELY LIST ONLY]

James,

I couldn't believe it when I read Chris Arnold's description of the landing site. It matches exactly, and I mean exactly, a section of forest bounded at grid ref TM368484 (actually 50 m north of this point) on the south side by the east-west forestry track, and on the east side by the paved public road that runs north to Capel Green.

On Saturday, I paced off the distances walking in a westward direction from a north-south hedgerow that runs along the side of the paved road, and (within 10%) the width of the forest to the small clearing is 10 yards; then the clearing itself is about 20 yards wide; then there is another 10 yard width of trees; then there is a 40 m wide clearing; then another 10 yard width of trees (sorry about the mix of units), and then a big clearing about 125 m in diameter, that is shown on Ordnance survey maps as "coppice" centred 50 NW of grid ref TM367485. Each of these three clearings is essentially open on the south facing side, because of the east-west forestry track, and because the forest on the south side of the track has been recently clear-cut, and not yet regenerated. The newly planted trees on the south side are only a few years old. Twenty years ago, these three clearings would have felt much more like clearings in a bigger forest.

On Saturday, I also visited the Suffolk County Record Office, and checked their collection of old 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey maps. The last one of this series covering this area was current as of February 1973, and it displays the area in the same way as today's 1:25,000 scale Explorer series maps. The maps only show the largest clearing.

There is well-worn footpath that leads directly to this site from the west. It isn't easy accessible from the forestry track 10 m away to the south, because of a fence, hedgerow, thorns, etc. This site

is just outside Forestry Commission land. I think it's privately owned - at least it has a full boundary fence, and the trees have not been managed as actively as those on Forestry Commission land.

It seems as if almost no trees have been cut on the north side of the track. I could find no rotted stumps in the 10 yard wide strip of trees that matches Chris Arnold's description. If this is the true landing site, then it is intact - all the trees that were there in 1980 are there today. The trees are not the tall Corsican Pines that the Forestry Commission plants, but a shorter species (sorry I'm not an expert), probably Scots Pine.

Furthermore, and this sounds incredible, in the centre of the area indicated by Chris Arnold, there are four trees within a 5 m diameter area with score marks in the bark facing roughly inwards to the centre of the area. The score marks have been made with an axe or machete, are about 3 and a half to 4 feet off the ground, about 3 to 6 inches in diameter, and have caused sap deposits to build up. I've taken photos. But these are not the same score marks seen by Halt's party, they couldn't possibly be (could they?). It looks as if these marks have been put in the trees to help indicate the line of the footpath that runs through the area. The footpath runs in a convoluted loop all the way around this private block of land, and is used as a mountain bike track. I confirmed this with a man out walking his dog on this path Saturday morning. He thought it was Forestry Commission land, and said he'd known of mountain bikers using the trail for 5 years. Corners in the trail clearly look as if they have been banked by the action of wheels. The reason there are so many (four) score marks on the trees in the location Chris Arnold identified, is that the path through the area takes a right angle bend. (That being said, there are no other places on this path where there is such a concentration of score marks.) When riding a bike at speed, particularly in dim light, the pale colour of the wood exposed in each mark is a good signal of the course of the path.

Who knows, maybe the father's of the kids riding this path today were doing the same thing 20 years ago.

When I asked the man about the score marks on the trees, he said that they were damage cause by deer, which he said can damage young trees by eating the bark in winter time. The axe marks are obvious, however.

An aside:

I have nearly finished producing an improved transcript of the Halt tape. Of the various versions around, your and Ian Riddle's combined effort was the best one to date, but it wasn't perfect (and mine won't be perfect either!). One deficiency was:

HALT: Three trees around the area, immediately adjacent to the site, within ten feet of the suspected landing site, we're picking up heat reflection off the trees.

VOICE: Give me the light, Bob.

HALT: What's that again?

VOICE: Shine the light on it again, Bob.

It should be:

HALT: There are around how many trees in the area, immediately adjacent to the site, within twenty feet of the suspected landing site, we're picking up heat reflection off the trees?

SGT NEVILLES: Looks like . . . five of them.

HALT: What's that again?

SGT NEVILLES: Well . . . shine the light on it again, Bob.

In an American accent "twenty" often comes out as "twenny" - almost sounds like "ten".

Within 20 feet of the "new" landing site, there are certainly at least five trees today with score marks on them.

Apart from the mountain bikes, the deer clearly have the run of this place. (This is the area of the forest where I heard the "rutting stag" - in fact, as you concluded, probably an alarmed muntjac deer.) Their hoof prints are all along this path looping through the woods. They eat the ferns

bordering the path, and crush the vegetation where they lie down for a rest. I saw one area of pine needles in these woods where the needles had been pushed up into a small pile, exposing the earth underneath. Hoof prints were nearby. But I have not seen anything looking like the pod marks of an alien spacecraft.

(Just a thought - on other trails in Rendlesham Forest there are lots of horseshoe marks. A horse could easily have made an impression the size and depth of the pod marks, although how they could end up in an equilateral triangle I do not know. I have yet to see "rabbit scratchings" - I think they are apocryphal - rabbits dig burrows to keep warm in the winter, they don't make oval or circular depressions - it's stories like this that give "skeptics" a bad name.)

I had been around this 10 yard wide patch of forest before, but until Chris Arnold's directions pointed me to this site, I had not seriously considered it. First of all, I was concerned that the trees were not old enough. But now I realise I was comparing these trees with Corsican Pines, which do grow much faster and taller. In previous correspondence, I have pointed out the discrepancy between the description of the trees on the Halt tape, and the 58 (or so) year old stand of trees that was at the "accepted", dare I say "debunked", landing site at grid ref TM364490:

'HALT: "Looking directly overhead one can see an opening in the trees, plus some freshly broken pine branches on the ground underneath. Looks like some of 'em came off about 15 to 20 feet up. Some small branches about an inch or less in diameter."

"The "accepted" landing site was in a stand of trees almost 60 years old. Corsican pines of this age in a managed forest do not have "1 inch or less" diameter branches 15 to 20 feet up. They either have "1 inch or less" diameter branches 40 to 50 feet up if they are surrounded by similar trees, or if they are at the edge of the forest where there is more light, might have 3 to 6 inch diameter branches 15 to 20 feet up (see photos 4 and 5 in Sky Crash). Sixty year old trees do have short dead stubs of branches about 1 inch in diameter about 15 to 20 feet up, but these are just brittle dead

wood without even any bark. If such dead stubs were broken off and lying on the ground, you wouldn't be able to tell if they were freshly broken off or had been there for years. And don't forget Halt was describing an "opening in the trees" "directly overhead". I have looked at trees in Rendlesham to see which ages match Halt's description, and it is probably around the 20 to 30 year mark.

'This strongly suggests that the accepted landing site is wrong.'

But Chris Arnold's description matches the trees in this area "scrub pines and assorted small trees". I now believe the trees are old enough to match both Halt's and Arnold's description.

Another reason I had discounted this particular area is that I was pretty certain that the Orfordness lighthouse would not be visible in this corner of the woods. This is because it is in a small dip in the landscape. The open field just to the east towards the Orfordness lighthouse has a slight rise in the land, which is just enough to block a direct view of the beam. In the forest at this location, the land rises gently towards the west, and at some point the lighthouse will become visible, but when the leaves are on the trees and bushes as now, it is blocked.

On Friday night, under a full moon, I went out surveying using my camera tripod. This convinced me that the lighthouse will not be visible in winter time when standing amongst the trees at the "new" landing site, unless you were 8 feet tall. But it will be visible at some point just to the west, possibly at the western side of the 10 yard wide clearing.

I may be a couple of months before this question is settled. However, now I realise that this might explain why it was that Halt and five or so other men had spent an inordinate amount of time at the site (taking spurious radiation readings and then heating up score marks and pod indentation with the light-all and looking at the infra-red glow with the Starscope) before anyone noticed the lighthouse. A major criticism of the lighthouse theory at the "old" landing site was that it was just so obviously there. And it is. In daytime, at the "old" landing site you can even see with 8x32 binoculars the topmost red and white stripes on the thing. So how come they took so long to spot it on the night?

Note that the Halt tape makes it clear that once the lighthouse has been noticed, it disappears, and seems to be difficult to see consistently:

HALT: It's a strange, small red light, looks to be maybe a quarter to a half mile, maybe further out. I'm gonna switch off.

HALT: The light is gone now. It was approximately 120 degrees from the site...

VOICE: It's back again.

HALT: Is it back again?

VOICE: Yes, sir.

HALT: Well douse flashlights then. Let's go back to the edge of the clearing so we can get a better look at it.

I have checked the word "back" carefully, as another transcript by Goudie has "out", but "back" is right. At the "old" landing site, you would go forwards to the "clearing" at the fence line to get a better view, but the tape has "back" to a clearing, as if that is where they had come from on their way to the site (or perhaps that's where it was first noticed - they went forwards a few yards towards it, and lost sight of it again). I hope to be able to prove this point by getting a view of the lighthouse in the small clearing when leaves are off the trees and bushes.

In "Sky Crash" the authors make another pertinent criticism of the lighthouse theory, as applied to the "old" landing site, on page 177:

"Finally, as one walks through the forest paths towards the site, and then reaches the clearing, there is something much more visually interesting than the lighthouse. Orford Ness also hosts a row of red lights on radio masts atop the research station that is there. These are by the side of the lighthouse beacon and stand out like a line of red stars. If one was in an excitable frame of mind, prone to suggest that lighthouses were really flying saucers, then this row of lights could very easily be interpreted as windows or lights along the edges of a craft. They are more UFO-like than anything else around."

They go on to argue that as this line of lights was, apparently, not seen or commented on, that we should not expect the lighthouse to have been mistaken for a UFO. But of course, since that was written, the Halt tape emerged which does mention "multiple sightings of up to five lights with a similar shape and all but they seem to be steady now rather than a pulsating or glow with a red flash." Surely these were the five red lights that were on top of the five tall radio masts, all in a straight line at Orford Ness. (These masts are BBC world service transmitter masts today - nothing to do with Cobra Mist. These masts have no such lights today, and I'm trying to find out why.) Unfortunately, Halt's memo mentions five white lights, so this will probably remain a bone of contention.

Nevertheless, the five lights would not have been visible at the "new" landing site, as the view would have been blocked by Oak Wood. The five masts are about 100 m tall. You can show they are not visible just from considering the Ordnance Survey map. As you walk away from the "new" landing site, following the line of the lighthouse beam towards the farm house at grid ref TM378485, each of the five masts in turn becomes visible as you pass the eastern edge of Oak Wood. By the time the "lighthouse explodes" (i.e. dips beneath the ridge south-west of Orford) you are nearly at the farmhouse and all five masts are in view. Hence the explanation for the exploding red lighthouse turning into five (red) lights.

Then, as you walk the straight road to the "second farmer's field" between grid ref TM379480 and TM381478, the tops of some of the masts are variously obscured by Burrow Hill and by trees in Gedgrave Broom. This is the point where Halt concludes UFO's are pulling very high G's, as the apparent position of three or so of the five lights that would have been visible shifts location quickly. But it beats me why he didn't see the same thing on the way back the same road. Perhaps it was just UFO-overload at 4 a.m., keeping the head down, following the flashlight beam along the road in front of them.

James, I will email you an annotated map (277 kb) of the area to help Chris Arnold with his recollections, as clearly he is confused as to where the vehicle got parked. I have tried to put enough information on the map to help him, but without leading him on. Let me know if I've gone too far on the helpful side. If he can recall the other, larger clearings, on the way to the landing site, or the fact that there is paved road immediately adjacent to the east and a forestry track immediately adjacent to the south, this would be a great confirmation. Perhaps you could ask some general, not-too-leading questions, before emailing him the map.

By the way, I have worked out on the back of an envelope that to log the forest around the "old" landing site in six weeks, and leave it completely bare, as claimed by Brenda Butler and Dot Street, would involve one fully loaded logging truck trundling past East Gate every 12-15 minutes during daylight hours. Funny how none of the security/police airmen have ever commented on this frenetic logging activity, as the "old" landing site was reduced to nothing during the short daylight hours of an English January/February, isn't it? Did Chris Arnold notice any logging activity?

On Saturday, I also checked the ages of the blocks of trees due east of East Gate. The trees immediately east are about 18 years old (suggesting it was bare in 1980), and those in the area 'trashed under the orders of the USA/MI5/etc' are about 8-10 years old. If the "old" landing site was in fact fully logged before the end of 1980 (as suggested by Penniston's map, which shows no trees to the right of the logging access road), then the Orfordness Lighthouse (and any other lights in that direction) would without doubt have been directly visible at East Gate, both before and after the UFO sightings. You can prove this by plotting out elevation vs distance, with the lighthouse beacon being at 28 m elevation, and the highspot in the intervening landscape being at 23 m (as indicated on my OS map just south of the line of sight at grid ref TM357489), East Gate guard house being at 25 m elevation.

If we can find evidence that the "old" landing site was logged in 1980, then Larry Warren's edifice

crumbles, too.

Finally, if the "new" landing site is correct, then there is the likelihood that the strange lights, lighting up the woods, seen by Burroughs and Penniston, were in fact motor vehicle headlights directed into the woods, as the vehicle came down the slight hill towards the new landing site, and then rounded the bend towards Capel Green (or vice versa). It almost makes you wonder if there was a deliberate attempt to obfuscate the landing site by some of those involved, as this is such a blindingly obvious possibility for that site.

Robert McLean

James wrote:

- >
- > Chris Arnold has obligingly confirmed that, according to his
- > recollections about the 'landing site':
- >
- > As for your question about where the marks in the ground were,
- > I'm fairly certain that I could show you today darn near the
- > exact location (however I suspect the landscape has changed
- > significantly). Your map is a bit too large for pinpointing. So
- > here's my attempt at guiding you to the relative spot:
- >
- > -Drive out the back gate at RAF W/B.
- > - At the intersecting road at the end of the gate access road
- > turn left and immediately park.
- > -If I remember correctly back in Dec 1980, there was a small
- > field maybe 20 yards wide.
- > -Walk in a direct line through the field and you'll enter a small
- > stand of scrub pines and assorted small trees maybe 10 yards
- > wide.
- > -You're there man, right dead in the middle is "ground zero" as
- > you put it. The spooky UFO landed there!
- > [END]
- >
- >
- > Robert - does this help?
- >
- [ABSOLUTELY LIST ONLY]

-
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<DIV>In my last post, I got left and right mixed up in the following paragraph, which I copy out again for convenience, with the corrected word LEFT in block capitals:</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>"On Saturday, I also checked the ages of the blocks

of trees
> due east of East Gate. The trees
> immediately east are about 18 years old (suggesting it was
> bare in 1980), and those in the area
> 'trashed under the orders of the USA/MI5/etc' are about 8-10
> years old. If the "old" landing site
> was in fact fully logged before the end of 1980 (as suggested
> by Penniston's map, which shows no
> trees to the
> LEFT of the logging access road), then the
> Orfordness Lighthouse (and any other lights
> in that direction) would without doubt have been directly
> visible at East Gate, both before and
> after the UFO sightings. You can prove this by plotting out
> elevation vs distance, with the
> lighthouse beacon being at 28 m elevation, and the highspot
> in the intervening landscape being at 23
> m (as indicated on my OS map just south of the line of sight
> at grid ref TM357489), East Gate guard
> house being at 25 m elevation.</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>I shouldn't stay up so late typing!</DIV>

<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>Robert McLean
</DIV>

<hr>

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Date: Wed, 18 Oct 2000 01:59:54 +0100
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Landing Site
>Date: 15 October 2000 03:05

[ABSOLUTELY LIST ONLY]

Robert wrote:

>I couldn't believe it when I read Chris Arnold's description of the
>landing site. It matches exactly, and I mean exactly, a section of
>forest bounded at grid ref TM368484 (actually 50 m north of this point)
>on the south side by the east-west forestry track, and on the east side
>by the paved public road that runs north to Capel Green.

Robert,

I'm equally amazed.

Thanks for a fascinating, detailed analysis of the new possibilities. It would be wonderful if we could now resolve some of these.

>James, I will email you an annotated map (277 kb) of the area to help
>Chris Arnold with his recollections...

Although I'm aware how reluctant Chris Arnold is to become involved with this affair, I did go back to him with a number of related questions.

I'm pleased to say he has again been extremely helpful and seems to appreciate the considerable endeavours to establish and document this evidence.

Arnold has marked the landing site - to the best of his recollections - on the map you forwarded and e-mailed it back to myself. I'll return it to you separately.

You can hopefully confirm, or otherwise, whether this agrees with your knowledge of the area and your conclusions based on the directions previously given.

I can say, Arnold has pinpointed a spot which is not the same location as the apparently accepted 'landing site'.

If he is correct, there are some repercussions which need to be thought about. It might now be possible to make complete sense of those original witness statements and I've re-read them in the context of where Arnold claims the indentations were found. There appear to be correlations, however, whether that applies to all aspects mentioned in those early accounts - Burroughs' being the most detailed - it would be interesting to hear your views on.

>By the way, I have worked out on the back of an envelope that to log
>the forest around the "old" landing site in six weeks, and leave it
>completely bare, as claimed by Brenda Butler and Dot Street, would
>involve one fully loaded logging truck trundling past East Gate every
>12-15 minutes during daylight hours. Funny how none of the
>security/police airmen have ever commented on this frenetic logging
>activity, as the "old" landing site was reduced to nothing during the
>short daylight hours of an English January/February, isn't it?
>
>Did Chris Arnold notice any logging activity?

I asked about this and he states: "As for logging activity, I seem to remember talk that part of the forest was being slated for logging but I do not specifically remember any logging activity at the time or the first half of 1981 until the time I departed".

>If the "old" landing site was in fact fully logged before the end of
>1980 (as suggested by Penniston's map, which shows no trees to the
>right of the logging access road), then the Orfordness Lighthouse (and
>any other lights in that direction) would without doubt have been
>directly visible at East Gate, both before and after the UFO sightings.

I also asked if he could confirm whether the lighthouse was visible from east gate and he replies: "As for seeing the lighthouse from the East gate prior to that evening, no, I'm not certain if it could be seen or not. Again, I'm quite sure almost none of us (Security Police types) were aware of it. Aircrew members certainly would have been and possibly the beacon could have been seen from the Air Traffic Control Tower but from the gate, well I honestly don't know".

Arnold has provided some additional information which seems significant in locating 'ground zero' and I'll pass that on to you.

Re Jenny's suggestion about contacting one of the policemen who was at the 'landing site', that could of course be invaluable if it proved possible.

Something to perhaps keep in mind for the future - enough to proceed with at present!

[ABSOLUTELY LIST ONLY]

James Easton.

E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

www.ufoworld.co.uk

—

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>(Just a thought - on other trails in Rendlesham Forest there are lots of horseshoe marks. A horse
>could easily have made an impression the size and depth of the pod marks, although how they could
>end up in an equilateral triangle I do not know. I have yet to see "rabbit scratchings" - I think
>they are apocryphal - rabbits dig burrows to keep warm in the winter, they don't make oval or
>circular depressions - it's stories like this that give "skeptics" a bad name.)

Hi,

Interesting ideas about the landing site.

Personally I wouldn't know the difference between a mark left a rabbit and one left by a welsh rarebit, but in 1983 I was shown numerous marks on site that I was told were caused by rabbits. These were identified for me by forester Vince Thurkettle whom I would assume to know the area well enough.

Similarly, the existence of rabbit holes (including rabbit droppings inside of them) was confirmed AT the landing site by David King, the police officer called out there at 4 am by the base commander.

So this isn't merely the debunking nonsense you seem to suggest. Both these men knew the forest well at that time and independently identified these marks. I think we have to take that fact seriously.

Incidentally, the ex Woodbridge police officer King still lives locally, I believe. Or he did a few years ago. As he went to the site on the night of the event it makes a lot of sense if you can find him, Robert, and check your thoughts about the need to relocate the site with him.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

-

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style="BORDER-LEFT: #000000 solid 2px; MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">

<DIV>Hi,</DIV>

<DIV>

<DIV>

<P>UFOIN wishes to announce the results of the voting for its abduction essay competition. </P>

<P>The winning entry will follow this message and was submitted by Rob Boreham and Joe McGonagle. It polled slightly ahead of the entries by Farrell and Manso - which were also well received by voters. However, all entries had some support as being considered the best.</P>

<P>The most frequent comment about why the

Boreham/McGonagle

entry was selected as the winner in the voting was its apparently original idea for a new direction that could allow for a choice between rival theories.</P>

<P>In general UFOIN would like to thank all those who took the trouble to enter and to vote and hope that the competition has stimulated ideas. It certainly created a range of suggestions well worth your consideration.</P>

<P>We remind that part of the plan was for the entries to be widely discussed and published by the UFO community and that their ideas be considered for possible implementation. As such you are all free to download this material, comment upon it and use it - via your group newsletters - provided you fully credit the author and cite the basis of the UFOIN competition. </P>

<P>However, any newsstand or professional publications that would normally pay a fee for their articles are requested to do so - directly to the authors of the relevant entry. </P>

<P>If you need assistance in contacting these people then please write to enquiries@ufoin.org.uk and we will put you in touch.</P>

<P>All the entries will remain on the UFOIN web site until 31

October. If you have not yet done so, please take the opportunity to look at them all today.

<P>Thanking you,</P>

<P>Jenny Randles pp UFOIN</P>

<P>The winning entry follows...</P>

<P align=center><U>New directions in alleged Alien abduction investigation and research</U></P>

<U>Introduction.</U>

<P>This article is the result of collaboration between Robert Boreham and Joe McGonagle, members of the ufologyinuk mail list. Neither of us claim to be an authority on the subject of Alien abduction or UFO's generally. In the light of the tight deadline, there has been no time to build and read a library on the subject, and some reliance has been placed on information available on the Internet.</P>

<P>Little effort has been made by the authors to evaluate the logistical requirements of the proposals contained herein; it is assumed that they can be overcome, if there is sufficient determination to implement the proposals.</P>

<P>There is insufficient space in this article to go into detail of the current popular theories about the origin of 'Abduction experiences'. There are three popular theories in circulation at this time:</P>

Physical (real) abduction by unknown entities.

Hallucinatory experiences induced by Electro-magnetic stimulation of areas of the brain.

Psychosocial causes, based largely on exposure to folklore and UFO literature.

<P>It is emphasised that any investigation of an Abduction experience must not risk in any way the welfare of the experiencee. Any methods used must take this into account.</P>

<P>The use of the word 'target' in the following text should not be wrongly interpreted, it is intended to indicate groups, communities, or individuals that can be regarded as 'uncontaminated'.</P>

<P><U>2.

Proposals.</U></P>

<P>There are two new avenues of investigation proposed, the intention of the proposals is not to definitively identify the cause(s) of the phenomenon, but to either confirm or eliminate the validity of the existing theories.</P>

<P>The first proposal is that new technology is utilised to confirm whether or not there is any physical reality to abduction cases. Some experiencees describe successive abductions, often the witness is somehow aware that it is about to happen.</P>

<P>Recent advances in electronic tagging and surgical implantation offer the possibility to discover if the witness's physical location changes during an abduction experience. Using this technology, it should be possible to demonstrate the physical reality or otherwise of the experience. If the position of the witness changes during the experience, it may also be possible to trace the new position during the event. It would be preferable

to use a surgical implant, to reduce the risk of detection, or interference with the device by either the witness or others, though this would need to take into consideration the witness's views and their welfare.</P>

<P>It may be possible to automate the logging of the witness's position at short, regular, intervals using computer technology combined with the tracking hardware.</P>

<P>An evaluation of the available technology should be undertaken, in order to identify the most suitable equipment for the purpose. Also, a review of existing repeat abduction experiences should be carried out in order to identify the best potential candidates for this method of investigation.</P>

<P>The second proposal is directed at both the Psychosocial and EM theories.</P>

<P>The main issue in evaluating the Psychosocial theory is 'contamination' of modern society through the media. There can be very few cultures that have not encountered the Abduction phenomenon through literature, film, or television. The EM theory can also be approached in the same way, identifying targets with relatively little exposure to EM fields.</P>

<P>It is proposed that such cultures and individuals should be targeted, and actively surveyed for abduction-like phenomena. There are difficulties with this approach:</P>

<OL type=a>

The risk of 'contaminating' previously uncontaminated cultures.

<P>Precautions need to be taken by surveyors that they do not themselves propagate the social contamination to the subject communities. This means that they have to be conversant with techniques required to elicit information without leading the witness, or feeding back to the witness which aspects of their case draw their attention.</P>

Identification of targets.

<P>The remotest parts of the world can have access to satellite television, radio broadcasts, and contact with contaminated cultures. Care should be taken to eliminate the possibility that the target group is already contaminated.</P>

<P>Having said that, it is possible that such groups exist in the UK, for example on remote islands, the Highlands of Scotland, and the North Yorkshire moors. Many people living in these areas are working long hours, and have little income to show for it. They are not in areas where terrestrial television is able to be received, they are not affluent enough to own a satellite receiver, and they may be too busy to indulge in what may seem to them as 'frivolous' pastimes such as reading, or listening to the radio.</P>

Reaching the targets.

<P>By their nature, targets will be in locations that are difficult to access. The most expedient route to such communities in some cases could be via anthropological, medical, scientific, or religious missions. If these are used to gather anecdotal evidence, the people that are in direct contact with the witnesses need to be aware of the issues of contamination, and the interview techniques referred to previously. Alternative means of engaging in dialogue with the targets would be specific to the targets once they are identified.</P>

Linguistic issues.

<P>When dealing with cultures that have no knowledge of the 'conventional' UFO phenomena, it is likely that they will not have developed the language to describe it. They may attribute 'Alien entities' to spirits, for instance. This will require 'translation' during the analysis of interview records. Precautions must be taken so that preconceptions are not superimposed onto the translated output, there should always be a literal translation that successive investigators can refer to.</P>

<P><U>3. Conclusion</P></U>

<P>If the proposals are implemented, acceptance of any results will depend on the methods used. It is worthwhile investing time in establishing between all interested parties what are acceptable by them as valid, ensuring that these methods are adhered to, and documented for each case. Failure to do this in advance could make the whole exercise a total waste of time, money, and effort.</P></DIV></DIV></BLOCKQUOTE></DIV>

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Date: Wed, 18 Oct 2000 17:31:58 EDT
Subject: Re: Adding a fifthStatus: O

Good Afternoon -

> Mac Brazel claimed a \$3000 prize for a piece of an alien ship.

This is not quite accurate. On the July 4, 1947, weekend, there were, in the United States, three different organizations that were offering \$1000. prizes for some kind of flying saucer proof. One of the prizes expired before Mack Brazel could possibly have heard about it. Nothing appeared in the Roswell newspaper until after Brazel had gone into see the sheriff. Since Brazel had neither electricity or radio at the ranch, it is doubtful that he knew of any offered rewards.

The best information is that Brazel wanted someone to clean up the mess on the ranch. It is also clear that something scattered debris on the ranch.

And, finally, I don't believe that a magazine or newspaper was responsible for any of the prizes being offered that weekend.

KRandle

—
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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

Sent: Monday, October 16, 2000 07:36Subject: UFOIN announce abduction
competition results

@ There is insufficient space in this article to go into detail of
@ the current popular theories about the origin of 'Abduction
@ experiences'. There are three popular theories in circulation
@ at this time:

@

@ 1. Physical (real) abduction by unknown entities.

@ 2. Hallucinatory experiences induced by Electro-magnetic
@ stimulation of areas of the brain.

@ 3. Psychosocial causes, based largely on exposure to
@ folklore and UFO literature.

I would add a fourth, however unpopular it might be:

4. Abduction experiences inadvertently created by a hypnotist
doing a time-regression hypnosis in a "missing time" case.

Hypnotism is not just a tool to investigate the past
experiences of a witness. It is also an editor. If the hypnotist
(expecting an alien abduction) asks leading questions that
suggest an alien abduction, the mind of the witness can
generate information to supply the requested answer. Even
a simple "what happened next" can generate a false answer
if the subject does not know what happened next for some
reason. (Unfortunately, you can't write-protect the witness.)

Here is another fly in the hypnosis ointment: When the
hypnotist inserts a trigger word to reinitiate hypnosis, it can
have unforeseen consequences. I had a friend who was
hypnotized in this way (but I didn't know it at the time), and
she kept having blackouts when I was with her. It turned out

that I was using the trigger word frequently in my daily speech. The hypnotist had not been careful enough to instruct her that she should go back into hypnosis only when SHE said it.

—
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Date: Mon, 16 Oct 2000 13:21:50 -0400

Message-ID:

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Thread-Topic: Desperately seeking.....

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

Thread-Index: AcA3khmo4hoOV4kTQYyyla5udovzNwAATqrt

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com> Status:

PS'zÇš-ÈKŠĚa¶Ú ħ

$\frac{1}{2}\%0\%0\text{¥}''4(\text{€4})\text{Q}_i\text{¥ì ¥Í\tilde{O}}'' ¥ì \tilde{U}\cdot\acute{E}\grave{a} \acute{I}\cdot\acute{E}\text{¥}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{O}\tilde{I}'' \text{TM}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{E}'' \dots\grave{a}\frac{1}{2}'' \acute{Y}_i\frac{1}{4} \text{¥ì}$
 $\acute{I}\cdot\cdot\text{¥}\acute{\alpha} \tilde{N}_i\cdot\acute{E}\dots\grave{A}\grave{a}^\circ \dots^1 \text{¥D } j_{i\dots}\grave{I}4) \frac{1}{2}\tilde{N}\tilde{N}\cdot, \tilde{N}_i'' \dots\tilde{N}\tilde{N}\cdot^1\tilde{N}\text{¥}\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\sim, {}^1\tilde{O}$
 $\mu\%0\cdot\acute{E} \frac{1}{2}\sim \cdot \mid \cdot \cdot \cdot \acute{E}\dots^\circ \dots^1 \text{M}\tilde{N}\dots\tilde{N}'' \acute{E}\cdot \tilde{O}\pm\dots\tilde{N}\frac{1}{2}\acute{E}\grave{a}4)\dots \cdot^1 \text{¥}\cdot\tilde{I}, \text{€ } \$ \cdot\text{--}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{U}$
 $\frac{1}{2}\sim {}^{1/4} \tilde{N}_i\cdot\acute{E}\dots\acute{A}\text{¥}\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\tilde{I} \acute{Y}_i\frac{1}{4} \dots\acute{E}''\text{€}\%0\acute{Y}\frac{1}{2}\acute{E}\tilde{N} \tilde{N}_i\cdot\text{¥È} \acute{I}\dots\pm\text{D}^{\circ}\text{€}_i\dots\text{D} \pm\dots\text{I}\text{D}4)$
 $\%5<\square \acute{Y}_i\frac{1}{4} \acute{Y}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{O}\pm \cdot \tilde{U}\cdot, \acute{E}\cdot\mu\frac{1}{2}\tilde{N}\cdot\pm\grave{a} \frac{1}{2}\text{I}\text{¥}\cdot\cdot\acute{E} \acute{E}\cdot\dots\tilde{N}\text{¥}\acute{\alpha} \acute{I}\frac{1}{2}\mu'' \acute{I}\frac{1}{2}\text{ÉD}$
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 $\pm\dots\tilde{N}\text{¥}\frac{1}{2}\text{I}_i\text{¥}\grave{A} \ \%0\cdot\tilde{N}\acute{Y}\cdot\cdot, \tilde{N}_i'' \acute{A}\dots\tilde{N}\text{¥}\cdot^1\text{D} \dots^1 4)\tilde{N}_i'' \dots\acute{E}''\mu \text{¥}\tilde{U}\cdot\acute{E}, 4(\text{€4})\% \text{D}$
 $\text{¥ì} \tilde{O}^{\text{TM}\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{2}\acute{E}\tilde{N}\tilde{O}^1\dots\tilde{N}'' \text{TM}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{E}'' \dots\%0\cdot\tilde{O} \tilde{N}\cdot\cdot\tilde{I} \tilde{N}_i\dots\text{D} \tilde{N}_i\cdot\grave{a} \frac{1}{2}\tilde{O}\pm \ \%0\cdot \frac{1}{2}\mu''$
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 $j\cdot', \text{€} \text{Q}_i''\text{€}\%0^1\cdot\text{D}^{\circ} \text{¥ì}, \acute{E}\dots\text{D} \acute{A}\pm\dots'' \text{TM}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{E}'' \text{¥}\text{TM}\frac{1}{2}\acute{E}\mu\dots\tilde{N}\text{¥}\frac{1}{2}, 4)\dots^1 \tilde{N}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}\%0\%0\text{¥}''\cdot \mid \cdot \pm\cdot\cdot\acute{E}\text{€}4(\% \text{M}\cdot^1\text{D}\grave{e} 5\frac{1}{2}, \text{€}\grave{A}\grave{A}\frac{1}{4}\grave{A}\emptyset\frac{1}{4}\acute{E}\grave{A}\grave{A}\grave{A}\text{€}\grave{A}\grave{E}\grave{e}\tilde{O}\grave{A} \text{A}4\text{€}4(\% \text{Q}$
 $\frac{1}{4}\grave{e} \tilde{O}^{\text{TM}\frac{1}{4}}\frac{1}{4}\text{€}\text{¥}\pm\dots\text{¥}^1 \pm\text{¥}\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\%0\frac{1}{2}\text{D}^1 \frac{1}{2}'\text{€}4(\%$
 $\text{€}\grave{e}\text{€}4(\% \text{M}\tilde{O}\%0\text{€}\cdot \text{D}\grave{e}\cdot \blacktriangleleft \cdot \acute{I}\acute{A}\acute{E}\dots\tilde{N}\cdot\pm\grave{a} \acute{I}\cdot\cdot\text{¥}\acute{\alpha}_{\dots\dots\dots}, 4(\$4(\$4(4(\% \text{U} \mid < \text{I}\cdot\acute{I}\cdot\dots\acute{E}$
 $1\text{¥}\text{I}\text{D}\text{€}' j\tilde{N}\tilde{N}\grave{A}\grave{e}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}\acute{Y}\acute{Y}\tilde{U}^1\tilde{O}^{\text{TM}\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{2}\acute{Y}\frac{1}{2}\acute{E}\pm {}^1 \frac{1}{4}\tilde{O}\cdot\text{--}\frac{1}{4}4(\$4(\$_{\dots\dots\dots}\dots\acute{I}\text{¥}\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\dots^1'' \text{¥}, \text{,} \acute{E}$
 $\cdot \acute{I}\cdot\dots\acute{E} \acute{A}\acute{E}\frac{1}{2}\text{€}\cdot \text{D} \$ \dots' \frac{1}{2}^1\cdot\tilde{O} \tilde{N}\text{¥}\acute{\alpha}, \text{€}\cdot \text{--}^1 4(\% \frac{1}{2}\tilde{O}\acute{A}\pm'' \frac{1}{2}\sim \grave{a}\dots\acute{E}\tilde{I} \dots$
 $\frac{1}{4}^\circ \$ \acute{Y}\acute{E}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{N}'' \tilde{N}_i'' \text{TM}\frac{1}{2}\pm\pm\frac{1}{2}\acute{Y}\text{¥}\acute{\alpha} \dots\acute{E}\tilde{N}\text{¥} \pm'' \dots^1 4(\% \acute{A}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{I}\tilde{N}\cdot \text{¥D} \frac{1}{2}\tilde{O}$
 $\text{D} \tilde{N}\frac{1}{4} \tilde{N}_i'' \ \%1\tilde{N}\cdot\acute{E}^1\cdot\text{D}, \text{€} \$ \dots' \frac{1}{2}\tilde{N}\text{¥}\tilde{O}\text{¥}\acute{\alpha} \tilde{N}_i\text{¥ì} \pm\text{¥}''4(\% \frac{1}{2}\sim \acute{E}\cdot\acute{I}\cdot\dots\acute{E} \circ$
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 $\text{TM}\frac{1}{2}\tilde{E}'' \tilde{N}_i\frac{1}{2}\text{I}'' \acute{Y}_i\frac{1}{4} j_{i\dots}\tilde{U}'' j_{i\dots}, \dots^1 \dots\tilde{N}\text{¥}\tilde{U}'' \cdot\acute{a}\acute{A}\cdot\acute{E}\text{¥}\cdot^1'' 4(\% \frac{1}{2}^1\pm\text{¥}^1'' \acute{Y}_i\cdot,$
 $\acute{E}\cdot\pm\dots\tilde{N}\text{¥}\acute{\alpha} \tilde{N}_i\cdot\text{¥È} \dots\%0\cdot\tilde{O} \tilde{N}\text{¥}\frac{1}{2}, \cdot\acute{a}\acute{A}\cdot\acute{E}\text{¥}\cdot^1'' \frac{1}{2}\tilde{E}'' \acute{I}\cdot\cdot\text{¥}\acute{\alpha}4(\% j\cdot\pm\grave{A} \text{TM}\acute{E}\frac{1}{2}'$
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 $\pm \neg \quad \acute{Y} \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \tilde{N} \quad \dots^1 \acute{a} \frac{1}{2} \text{''} \quad \dots \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \frac{1}{2} \tilde{O} \acute{D} \quad \dots 4(\% \dots \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \acute{O} \quad \tilde{N} \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cdot \acute{a} \acute{A} \cdot \acute{E} \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \text{\textcircled{\tiny 1}} \quad \text{''}, \epsilon \cdot \mid \grave{\imath} \quad \text{,,} \quad \cdot$
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 $\mid \pm \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \quad \imath \frac{1}{2} \acute{Y} \cdot \tilde{U} \cdot \acute{E} \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \quad \mu \dots \text{''} \quad \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \quad \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \acute{Y}, \quad \tilde{N}_i \dots \acute{D} \quad \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \mu \cdot \cdot \acute{A} \tilde{N} \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \quad \cdot \tilde{N} \dots \text{\textcircled{\tiny 0}} \pm \quad 4(\% \acute{Y} \acute{\imath} \quad \tilde{O} \acute{\imath} \acute{\imath}$
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Date: Mon, 16 Oct 2000 16:56:48 -0500

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Status:

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Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

Sent: Monday, October 16, 2000 07:36Subject: UFOIN announce abduction
competition results

@ There is insufficient space in this article to go into detail of
@ the current popular theories about the origin of 'Abduction
@ experiences'. There are three popular theories in circulation
@ at this time:

@

- @ 1. Physical (real) abduction by unknown entities.
- @ 2. Hallucinatory experiences induced by Electro-magnetic
@ stimulation of areas of the brain.
- @ 3. Psychosocial causes, based largely on exposure to
@ folklore and UFO literature.

I would add a fourth, and a fifth, however unpopular it might be:

4. Abduction experiences inadvertently created by a hypnotist
doing a time-regression hypnosis in a "missing time" case.

5. Pecuniary motives.

Hypnotism is not just a "viewer" tool to investigate the past
experiences of a witness. It is also an "editor". If the hypnotist
(expecting an alien abduction) asks leading questions that
suggest an alien abduction, the mind of the witness can
generate information to supply the requested answer. Even
a simple "what happened next" can generate a false answer
if the subject does not know what happened next for some
reason. (Unfortunately, you can't write-protect the witness.)

Here is another fly in the hypnosis ointment: When the hypnotist inserts a trigger word to reinitiate hypnosis, it can have unforeseen consequences. I had a friend who was hypnotized in this way (but I didn't know it at the time), and she kept having blackouts when I was with her. It turned out that I was using the trigger word frequently in my daily speech. The hypnotist had not been careful enough to instruct her that she should go back into hypnosis only when SHE said it.

One pecuniary reason for creating an abduction scenario is that tabloid magazines are offering prizes as high as one million dollars for the best abduction stories, or for proof that aliens are visiting the earth. Any possibility for winning that much cash brings out the hopeful charlatans in droves. They may even hire their own hypnotist to plant an abduction scenario, so they pass the lie detector and hypnosis tests.

—
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Date: Mon, 16 Oct 2000 23:19:42 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobins@indiana.edu> Date: 16 October 2000 17:39

Subject: RE: UFOIN announce abduction competition results

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>

>----- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### -----

>Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

>Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

>Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins

>1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.

>Bloomington IN 47405-7109

>

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

>Sent: Monday, October 16, 2000 07:36

>To: UFO Research List

>Subject: UFOIN announce abduction competition results

>

>

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>a simple "what happened next" can generate a false answer

>if the subject does not know what happened next for some
>reason. (Unfortunately, you can't write-protect the witness.)

Hi,

All of which - plus many other reasons - is why we banned regression in the UK many years ago and it is part of the UFOIN code of practice (as well as the BUFORA rulebook) that it never be used.

And also why we engaged the wrath of some UFologists and insisted with this competition on no entries that promoted hypnosis based research.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

—
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Date: Tue, 17 Oct 2000 08:28:02 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: Adding a fifth
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry wrote:

>One pecuniary reason for creating an abduction scenario is that tabloid magazines are offering prizes as high as one million dollars for the best abduction stories, or for proof that aliens are visiting the earth. Any possibility for winning that much cash brings out the hopeful charlatans in droves. They may even hire their own hypnotist to plant an abduction scenario, so they pass the lie detector and hypnosis tests.
<

Hmmmmm.

Well, if in "droves," than I should think you would be able to name at least a few dozen proven charlatans in the USA.

Also, can yo tell me which magazines are now offering one million dollars for the best abduction story? (The National Enquirer million dollar offer for proof ended years ago. So did the 3 million \$ Cutty Sark offer for proof of UFO reality.)

The Weekly World News is not likely to be one, since they make up all or most of their stories and could easily publish a story about a UFO uncounter. IN fact, they could even publish a bogus story about an award of a million dollars to a (fictitious) person and some readers would believe them! HAHAAHAHA. I wonder if they pay for "good" ideas? OR maybe I should write the story myself. Hmmmm.

—
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Date: Wed, 18 Oct 2000 13:57:39 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Tuesday, October 17, 2000 07:28

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Adding a fifth

@

@

@ @ Hmmmmm.

@ Well, if in "droves," than I should think you would be able

@ to name at least a few dozen proven charlatans in the USA.

I have a list. Unfortunately, only a few are abductions:

10/12/67 Berlin CT - A Halloween mask thrown by a boy and photographed.

11/24/67 St Leonard's on Sea England - A photo of a Donald Duck lighted Christmas angel

Conway Arkansas 11/67 - A found radar calibration dropping sphere won the prize the first year it was given - and the number of UFO reports reached record numbers that year.

Delphos Kansas 11/2/71 - The photographs of the "glowing ring" were obvious fakes. Objects nearer to the camera and also objects resting on the ring glowed brighter than the ring, and on the wrong side. One object also cast a shadow on the ring. This indicates that the ring was not the light source. The light source was near the camera. Won the prize.

11/5/75 Snowflake Arizona - The object seen by others had all of the characteristics of a fire balloon. Walton failed at least one lie detector test. Won the prize.

Carp Ontario 11/4/89 - Two photos I have from this event are obviously faked. One shows an alien head shaped like the ones in "Communion". It is obviously a Halloween mask, because you can see the thin elastic band that holds it in place, attached at the expected place. The other photo I have shows a pickup truck partially hidden in the bushes, so it looks saucer shaped. The windshield wipers are obvious. (Do aliens use Ansco blades?)

Notice the correlation in the dates? All were in the first week of November - when the Enquirer put out the call for cases for the prize. It seems like all of the wacky cases happened in October or November of those years too:

11/11/72 Mesa Arizona - Photo of a balloon sold by Edmund Scientific.

The entire flap of 1973, including Pascagoula Mississippi, foil clad "spacemen", a cab driver with a "claw" on his car, and some firemen with a hoop of orange lights.

11/3/73 Cocoyoc Mexico - A photo of an advertizing blimp.

11/11/74 Carbondale Pennsylvania - Somebody threw a lit flashlight into a pond and reported that a UFO went in there. I guess they didn't expect the city to send in divers. UFOseek still lists this as a bona-fide UFO crash, even though the solution made papers and TV at the time.

11/17/74 Viborg Denmark - A photo montage of the sky and a Portuguese Man-Of-War (a jellyfish) was purported to have been taken on this date.

11/19/74 Uzès France - Two photos of sport helmets were offered as UFO shots. You can even see the trademark on one of them.

10/27/79 Montunau New Zealand - A double exposure of a sunset and the lit gas ring of a stove.

11/26/79 Cergy France - An admitted abduction hoax.

11/87 The sightings in Gulf Breeze Florida started.

11/4/91 Trev Russia - Photo of a (different) balloon sold by Edmund Scientific

Of course, not all of the cases are in November. But I could only find a few in my files that weren't misidentifications:

05/20/67 Falcon Creek Manitoba - Could the Michalak case have been an attempt to win? Both sides of the shirt had the same burn pattern, so it wasn't on when it was burnt.

12/03/67 Ashland Nebraska - I originally identified this as a hypnosis induced story, but could it have been an attempt to win?

12/05/67 Concordia Kansas - Teenagers scared by plane and ground lights - or were they trying to win?

3/10/77 Indianapolis Indiana - A child took a picture of a model UFO with his new camera to "win a million."

4/26/91 A security camera film of a bird or a bat catching bugs which were circling a security light was offered as a UFO film.

5/12/94 Gulf Breeze Florida - Somebody took photos of a model F-111 and a model UFO over a clearing. The camera positions and the relative positions of the plane and UFO give it away. It made a large story in a UFO magazine.

And of course, there are the perennial hoaxers:

Paul Villa - All of his pictures are small objects close to the camera. GSW detected supporting strings. At least three were released during the Enquirer prize period.

Billy Meier - Again, small objects close to the camera. One is the top of a Coleman lantern just like one I used to have.

Bill Herrmann - More small stuff near the camera.

@ Also, can yo tell me which magazines are now offering one @ million dollars for the best abduction story? (The @ National Enquirer million dollar offer for proof ended years ago. So did the 3 million \$ Cutty Sark offer for proof of UFO reality.)

X-Zone, in Canada, is offering a million dollar prize for evidence of extraterrestrials.

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I came across a website offering a \$10,000 prize last year, but it is not to be found now.

There is a \$250 Bohm prize for evidence.

Cutty Sark discontinued the proof contest, but the essay contest is

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@ The Weekly World News is not likely to be one, since they make
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@ a UFO uncounter. IN fact, they could even publsb a bogus story about
@ an award of a million dollars to a (fictitious) person and
@ some readers
@ would believe them! HAHAHAHA. I wonder if they pay for
@ "good" ideas? OR maybe I should write the story myself. Hmmm.

No. They would listen, say it was not worth using, and then concoct
a similar tale.

—
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Date: Wed, 18 Oct 2000 21:36:25 +0200
charset="iso-8859-1"
Status: O

Larry Robinson wrote:

>11/3/73 Cocoyoc Mexico - A photo of an advertizing blimp.

Is this the famous photo of a round UFO with "landing gear" or "tentacles" in the botton?

How sure are you that it was an advertizing blimp? We have a similar case in Portugal.

Luis R. González Manso

—
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http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/Centra_Software

Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 14:19:43 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: Adding a fifth
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Previously I wrote, regarding hoaxers and charlatans coming forth with abduction stories in droves to win \$\$\$

>@ Well, if in "droves," than I should think you would be able
>@ to name at least a few dozen proven charlatans in the USA.

To which Larry responded:

>I have a list. Unfortunately, only a few are abductions:

Unfortunately?

Anyway. I question the level of "proof" offered that the below cases are fakes.

Since I have read your extensive list of "explained cases" and have read some of your "explanations" I wonder if there is really any evidence other than your opinion that such and such a case could be explained in such and such a manner.

I am not at all familiar with the first three cases:

>10/12/67 Berlin CT - A Halloween mask thrown by a boy and
>photographed.

>11/24/67 St Leonard's on Sea England - A photo of a Donald
>Duck lighted Christmas angel

>Conway Arkansas 11/67 - A found radar calibration dropping
>sphere won the prize the first year it was given - and the
>number of UFO reports reached record numbers that year.
(Was this an intentional hoax, in your opinion, or did the finder simply not recognize what he had found?)

The following case is quite famous and I presume most people on the list are aware of it. Your brief discussion indicates that you are not "up" on the most recent findings. You should read about the soil analysis. (Phil Klass had no idea about soil analysis when he wrote his analysis in UFOS EXPLAINED)

>Delphos Kansas 11/2/71 - The photographs of the "glowing
>ring" were obvious fakes. Objects nearer to the camera and
>also objects resting on the ring glowed brighter than the ring,
>and on the wrong side. One object also cast a shadow on
>the ring. This indicates that the ring was not the light source.
>The light source was near the camera. Won the prize.

The following case is also in dispute and not a "proven" hoax.
>11/5/75 Snowflake Arizona - The object seen by others had
>all of the characteristics of a fire balloon. Walton failed at
>least one lie detector test. Won the prize.

No doubt the following case has been "contaminated " by what I believe is
a paranoid-schizophrenic witness who wrote a paper about the Chinese
alien "connection" and created some alien photos. However, the video
of the event and testimony by the known witnesses have yet to be refuted,
in my opinion. And the best images obtained from the video are not
consistent with a "pickup truck". (Other skeptics have called it a
helicopter... so take your choice. When there is a disagreement over
what the explanation really is, there may be none.)
The "windshild wiper" section of the video clearly does not show
window wipers. It shows jagged whitish blue streaks. (I don't
know what it represents, but not windshield wipers.)
And the date you give is wrong. It was in August, 1991.
(There was an earlier report by "Guardian." that you
may have mixed up with the case you discuss here.)

>Carp Ontario 11/4/89 - Two photos I have from this event are
>obviously faked. One shows an alien head shaped like the
>ones in "Communion". It is obviously a Halloween mask,
>because you can see the thin elastic band that holds it in
>place, attached at the expected place. The other photo I have
>shows a pickup truck partially hidden in the bushes, so it
l>ooks saucer shaped. The windshield wipers are obvious. (Do
>aliens use Ansco blades?)>

>Notice the correlation in the dates? All were in the first week
>of November - when the Enquirer put out the call for cases
>for the prize. It seems like all of the wacky cases happened in
>October or November of those years too:

It seems that, in your opinion, all cases are wacky.
Also, the Carp case you discussed was in August, 1991,
long after the Enquirer stopped offering a prize.

So, you are implying that these October and November reports were timed
to occur when the Enquirer put out a call for the best case?
Silly. The Enquirer only did this for a certain number of years. If you
are
suggesting that the Enquirer's "call for cases" in November reminded the

hoaxers to get busy, then you should ignore cases that occurred in October, September, etc, but should include cases that occurred in November, Devember, January, etc.

Don't know about this one.

>11/11/72 Mesa Arizona - Photo of a balloon sold by Edmund
>Scientific.

>The entire flap of 1973, including Pascagoula Mississippi, foil
>clad "spacemen", a cab driver with a "claw" on his car, and
>some firemen with a hoop of orange lights.

The entire flap of 1973? That started in late August, 1973, "long" before the

Enquirer would have posted its call for the "best case".

You have explanations for ALL the sightings?

This includes the hotly contested Coyne-Helicopter case of Oct, 1973.

To simply pass this all off as hoaxers and charlatans is typical of your version of "investigation": if it seems to me it's a duck....

well, then. it's a duck. (Incidently, the Coyne case was awarded the \$5000 Enquirer prize for the best of 1973.....)

I am not familiar with these:

>11/3/73 Cocoyoc Mexico - A photo of an advertizing blimp.

>11/11/74 Carbondale Pennsylvania - Somebody threw a lit
f>lashlight into a pond and reported that a UFO went in there.

>I guess they didn't expect the city to send in divers. UFOseek
>still lists this as a bona-fide UFO crash, even though the
>solution made papers and TV at the time.

>11/17/74 Viborg Denmark - A photo montage of the sky and a
>Portuguese Man-Of-War (a jellyfish) was purported to have
>been taken on this date.

>11/19/74 Uzes France - Two photos of sport helmets were
>offered as UFO shots. You can even see the trademark on one
>of them.

Since you are going in order I am surprised that you didn't mention the famous

New Zealand sightings that occurred December 31, 1978, After all, the
hoaxers

in New Zealand apparently also responded to the Enquirer's call for the
best case,

as suggested by your inclusion of the next sighting, with which I am not
familiar.

>10/27/79 Montunau New Zealand - A double exposure of a

>sunset and the lit gas ring of a stove.

Hey, here's one that fits the criterion I was looking for!

>11/26/79 Cergy France - An admitted abduction hoax.

Of course I am familiar with the Gulf Breeze sightings and they simply cannot all be passed off as hoaxes. (There were sightings in "other Novembers" in Gulf Breeze, also. None of which were entered into any National Enquirer UFO contest or any other contest.)

>11/87 The sightings in Gulf Breeze Florida started.

Don't know about this one.

>11/4/91 Trev Russia - Photo of a (different) balloon sold by

>Edmund Scientific

>Of course, not all of the cases are in November. But I could
>only find a few in my files that weren't misidentifications:

There are many investigators who will state that the following case was not a hoax. (Michelak is now dead, I believe.)

>05/20/67 Falcon Creek Manitoba - Could the Michalak

>case have been an attempt to win? Both sides of the shirt

>had the same burn pattern, so it wasn't on when it was burnt.

Don't know about these:

>12/03/67 Ashland Nebraska - I originally identified this as a

>hypnosis induced story, but could it have been an attempt to
>win?

>12/05/67 Concordia Kansas - Teenagers scared by plane and
>ground lights - or were they trying to win?

>3/10/77 Indianapolis Indiana - A child took a picture of a model

>UFO with his new camera to "win a million."

Admitted hoax, but not an abduction.

>4/26/91 A security camera film of a bird or a bat catching bugs

>which were circling a security light was offered as a UFO film.

>5/12/94 Gulf Breeze Florida - Somebody took photos of a model

>F-111 and a model UFO over a clearing. The camera positions

>and the relative positions of the plane and UFO give it away. It

>made a large story in a UFO magazine.

The above shows your shallow level of investigation. The date was 1/12/94. The photographer was Ed Walters. The complete report was

published in the MUFON Journal in June, 1994
It is also reported in UFOS ARE REAL,. HERE'S THE PROOF.

>And of course, there are the perennial hoaxters:

>Paul Villa - All of his pictures are small objects close to the
>camera. GSW detected supporting strings. At least three were
>released during the Enquirer prize period.

>Billy Meier - Again, small objects close to the camera. One is
>the top of a Coleman lantern just like one I used to have.

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>@ million dollars for the best abduction story? (The
>@ National Enquirer million dollar offer for proof ended years
>ago. So did the 3 million \$ Cutty Sark offer for proof of UFO
>reality.)

>X-Zone, in Canada, is offering a million dollar prize for evidence of
>extraterrestrials.

Gee, I better get busy!

>Mac Brazel claimed a \$3000 prize for a piece of an alien ship.
Huh?

>I came across a website offering a \$10,000 prize last year, but
i>t is not to be found now.

>There is a \$250 Bohm prize for evidence.
Who/what is Bohm>

>Cutty Sark discontinued the proof contest, but the essay contest is
>still on.

<

-
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Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 13:26:08 -0500

boundary="----_=_NextPart_000_01C039FA.0CF0B936"

Status:

A car dealer here has the same blimp. It assumes that aspect when you are upwind of it.

It has three fins, one vertical on top, and two that droop down at a 30 degree angle from horizontal. There is also a tiny tail "skid" fin. The fins have ribs around the edge similar to the air cells the old-style air mattresses have. The leading and trailing edges put together look like an arm with an elbow, or a folded sausage, when seen from the front.

The picture below is NOT the same balloon, but it has a similar design. It is 4 times the size of the ad balloon, and of course, the ad balloon has no propeller.

The fins are in the right places for the ad balloon's fins, but the ad balloon has triangular fins. Look at the air cells in the fins in the picture. The air cells on each fin on the ad balloon go around the edge of the fin, making a Vee shape.

An electric bulb makes our ad balloon light up at night. The cord is strapped to the tether.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Luis R. González Manso [mailto:lrgm@arrakis.es]

@ Sent: Wednesday, October 18, 2000 14:36

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: Adding a fifth

@

@

@ @

@ Larry Robinson wrote:

@

@ >11/3/73 Cocoyoc Mexico - A photo of an advertizing blimp.

@

@ Is this the famous photo of a round UFO with "landing gear"

@ or "tentacles"
@ in the botton?
@ How sure are you that it was an advertizing blimp? We have a
@ similar case in
@ Portugal.
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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\ravenX1.jpg"

Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 13:47:22 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I found this on a web page, here:

<http://www.skepsis.no/english/subject/ufo/roswell/kjetil3.html>

---- -X =@ o_= X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: KRandle993@aol.com [mailto:KRandle993@aol.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, October 18, 2000 16:32

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Adding a fifth

@

@

@ @

@ Good Afternoon -

@

@ > Mac Brazel claimed a \$3000 prize for a piece of an alien ship.

@

@ This is not quite accurate. On the July 4, 1947, weekend,

@ there were, in

@ the United States, three different organizations that were

@ offering \$1000.

@ prizes for some kind of flying saucer proof. One of the

@ prizes expired before

@ Mack Brazel could possibly have heard about it. Nothing

@ appeared in the

@ Roswell newspaper until after Brazel had gone into see the

@ sheriff. Since

@ Brazel had neither electricity or radio at the ranch, it is

@ doubtful that he

@ knew

@ of any offered rewards.

@

@ The best information is that Brazel wanted someone to clean

@ up the mess

@ on the ranch. It is also clear that something scattered

@ debris on the ranch.

@

@ And, finally, I don't believe that a magazine or newspaper

@ was responsible

@ for any of the prizes being offered that weekend.

@

@ KRandle

@

@

@

—

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Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 13:57:09 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Here's another one:

http://www.omnimag.com/archives/open_book/roswell/truth.html

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
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@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Adding a fifth

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Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 16:42:32 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----
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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Thursday, October 19, 2000 13:20

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: Adding a fifth

@

@ @

@ Previously I wrote, regarding hoaxers and charlatans coming

@ forth with abduction stories in droves to win \$\$\$

@

@ >@ Well, if in "droves," than I should think you would be able

@ >@ to name at least a few dozen proven charlatans in the USA.

@ >Conway Arkansas 11/67 - A found radar calibration dropping

@ >sphere won the prize the first year it was given - and the

@ >number of UFO reports reached record numbers that year.

@ (Was this an intentional hoax, in your opinion, or did the

@ finder simply not recognize what he had found?)

I believe that the finder did not know what it was. What I find interesting is that not only did it win, but the sphere was made part of the award trophy.

In the following case, the fact that the photo does not depict what is claimed is proof enough that trickery was being used.

Do you have a URL to the soil analysis. I did not include the soil analysis here because I too had some problems with Klass's interpretation of that.

@ >Delphos Kansas 11/2/71 - The photographs of the "glowing
@ >ring" were obvious fakes. Objects nearer to the camera and
@ >also objects resting on the ring glowed brighter than the ring,
@ >and on the wrong side. One object also cast a shadow on
@ >the ring. This indicates that the ring was not the light source.

@ >The light source was near the camera. Won the prize.

@ The following case is also in dispute and not a "proven" hoax.

I realize that. But there is so much contradictory evidence that the probability of a hoax far outweighs the probability that it is not. The prize could have been the motive for staging a hoax.

@ >11/5/75 Snowflake Arizona - The object seen by others had
@ >all of the characteristics of a fire balloon. Walton failed at
@ >least one lie detector test. Won the prize.

@ No doubt the following case has been "contaminated " by
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@ of the video clearly does not show window wipers. It shows
@ jagged whitish blue streaks. (I don't know what it represents,
@ but not windshield wipers.)
@ And the date you give is wrong. It was in August, 1991.
@ (There was an earlier report by "Guardian." that you
@ may have mixed up with the case you discuss here.)

I have that video. It's not the same case. The date is in the article I have. And the still photos (definitely not a video - too much resolution) are such crude fakes that there is no doubt. They were taken in the daytime, not at night. The video is at night.

In the 8/18/91 movie, the strobe kind of gives the aircraft identity of the object away. (I wasn't aware that UFOs obeyed FAA regs.) Neither of the photos I have appear in the movie.

@ >Carp Ontario 11/4/89 - Two photos I have from this event are
@ >obviously faked. One shows an alien head shaped like the
@ >ones in "Communion". It is obviously a Halloween mask,
@ >because you can see the thin elastic band that holds it in
@ >place, attached at the expected place. The other photo I have
@ >shows a pickup truck partially hidden in the bushes, so it
@ >looks saucer shaped. The windshield wipers are obvious. (Do
@ >aliens use Ansco blades?)>

@ It seems that, in your opinion, all cases are wacky.

No, they are wacky when someone tries to concoct a UFO story

that is obviously false.

I certainly do not consider the Jefferson County Kentucky case of 2/26/93 as wacky, even though the case was caused by a fire balloon. The man who launched the balloon did not do so to cause a UFO sighting, but to measure air currents. The policemen involved did not do anything wacky, but were victims of the limitations of the human sensory system. And the people on the ground saw something they did not understand and called the cops.

@ Also, the Carp case you discussed was in August, 1991,
@ long after the Enquirer stopped offering a prize.

But there was a UFO mag offering prizes at that time, again on a yearly basis.

@ So, you are implying that these October and November reports
@ were timed
@ to occur when the Enquirer put out a call for the best case?
@ Silly. The Enquirer only did this for a certain number of
@ years. If you
@ are
@ suggesting that the Enquirer's "call for cases" in November
@ reminded the
@ hoaxers to get busy, then you should ignore cases that occurred in
@ October, September, etc, but should include cases that occurred in
@ November, Devember, January, etc.

They might have a hard time in Devember. Is that the month before Checkuary? But other UFO publications also offered prizes, though not a million.

@ Don't know about this one.
@ >11/11/72 Mesa Arizona - Photo of a balloon sold by Edmund
@ >Scientific.

All you have to do is open a catalog from those years, and there the object is.

@ >The entire flap of 1973, including Pascagoula Mississippi, foil
@ >clad "spacemen", a cab driver with a "claw" on his car, and
@ >some firemen with a hoop of orange lights.
@
@ The entire flap of 1973? That started in late August, 1973,
@ "long" before
@ the
@ Enquirer would have posted its call for the "best case".
@ You have explanations for ALL the sightings?

No. But the majority of "strange" cases occurred in late October and early November.

@ This includes the hotly contested Coyne-Helicopter case of Oct, 1973.

I don't mean that every case was a hoax or a prank, but that enough were there to mean quite a lot. Here is the list I have:

August 5, 73, Montreal Quebec - Michel Imbeault took a time-exposure of flashing plane lights
September ? 73, Manchester Georgia - Somebody planted a road flare on a hill
September ? 73, Greenwood Delaware - Volunteer firemen had a 7 ft hoop with orange lights
September ? 73, Baton Rouge Louisiana - Fire balloon chased by police helicopter
October ? 73, Jonesboro Arkansas - Kids dressed up in foil suits
October ? 73, Dayton Ohio - Jeff and Steve Lowe dressed in foil suits
October 3, 73, Louisville Kentucky - Photo of a Frisbee
October 11, 73, Connorsville Indiana - Policeman reported what turned out to be a fire balloon
October 11, 73, Laurel Indiana - A fire balloon "followed" witnesses
October 11, 73, Boulder Colorado - Fire balloon released by CU students
October 14, 73, Linton Indiana - Policeman reported what turned out to be a fire balloon
October 14, 73, Martinsville Indiana - Police reported an object with fire balloon characteristics
October 15, 73, Martinsville Indiana - Police sighted Mars, identified by Link Observatory astronomer.
October 15, 73, Gulfport Mississippi - Cab driver reports "claw" - Alibi for being asleep in cab
October 16, 73, Dayton Ohio - Report of cows killed by object, but police found no bodies
October 16, 73, Xenia, Ohio - Children dressed up in foil suits
October 16, 73, Bloomington Indiana - Jim Grey took a time exposure of Mars that looks like a ring
October 16-17, 73, Bloomington Indiana - Various reports of Mars, Venus, and fire balloons
October 17, 73, New Albany Indiana - Fire balloons seen as UFOs, man caught one with fishline
October 17, 73, Greenwood Delaware - The volunteer firemen with their hoop of orange lights again
October 17, 73, Mobile Alabama - Predicted UFO landing did not occur
October 17, 73, Falkville Alabama - Jeff Greenhaw photographed a man in firefighting suit
October 18, 73, Noblesville Indiana - Police chase fire balloon
October 18, 73, Savannah Georgia - Teen in foil suit
October 18, 73, Columbus Ohio - Photo of the Moon and 3 stars, with camera motion
October 19, 73, Ashburn Georgia - Teen in foil suit

October 19, 73, Copeland North Carolina - Teen in foil suit
October 20, 73, Baton Rouge Louisiana - Fire balloon over stadium, helicopter chase, police caught it
October 20, 73, Bloomington Indiana - Photo of a ceiling light reflected in window (I found the light)
October 21, 73, Jonesboro Arkansas - Men in foil suits
October 22- 25, 73, Hartford City Indiana - Teen in foil suit
November 73, (several weeks) Elmira New York - Luminous helium balloons with foil strips launched
November 73, (first week) Maryland and Virginia around Washington DC - Lighted helium balloons launched

See what I mean? 9 foil suits!

@ I am not familiar with these:

@ >11/3/73 Cocoyoc Mexico - A photo of an advertizing blimp.

We have a car dealer with the same blimp.

@ >11/11/74 Carbondale Pennsylvania - Somebody threw a lit
@ f>flashlight into a pond and reported that a UFO went in there.
@ >I guess they didn't expect the city to send in divers. UFOseek
@ >still lists this as a bona-fide UFO crash, even though the
@ >solution made papers and TV at the time.

This was all over the radio and TV the day it happened.

@ >11/17/74 Viborg Denmark - A photo montage of the sky and a
@ >Portuguese Man-Of-War (a jellyfish) was purported to have
@ >been taken on this date.

@ >11/19/74 Uzes France - Two photos of sport helmets were
@ >offered as UFO shots. You can even see the trademark on one
@ >of them.

@ Since you are going in order I am surprised that you didn't
@ mention the famous New Zealand sightings that occurred
@ December 31, 1978. After all, the hoaxers
@ in New Zealand apparently also responded to the Enquirer's
@ call for the best case,
@ as suggested by your inclusion of the next sighting, with
@ which I am not familiar.

It's not shown to be a hoax.

@ >10/27/79 Montunau New Zealand - A double exposure of a
@ >sunset and the lit gas ring of a stove.

Again, the hoaxed nature of the photo is quite evident.

@ Hey, here's one that fits the criterion I was looking for!
@ >11/26/79 Cergy France - An admitted abduction hoax.

@ Don't know about this one.
@ >11/4/91 Trev Russia - Photo of a (different) balloon sold by
@ >Edmund Scientific

It looks like a giant black pillowcase. Rises when the sun strikes it.

@ There are many investigators who will state that the
@ following case was not a hoax. (Michelak is now dead, I believe.)

@ >05/20/67 Falcon Creek Manitoba - Could the Michelak
@ >case have been an attempt to win? Both sides of the shirt
@ >had the same burn pattern, so it wasn't on when it was burnt.

@ Don't know about these:

@ >12/03/67 Ashland Nebraska - I originally identified this as a
@ >hypnosis induced story, but could it have been an attempt to
@ >win?

The Schirmer case. Condon case 42

@ >12/05/67 Concordia Kansas - Teenagers scared by plane and
@ >ground lights - or were they trying to win?

Condon case 43.

@ >5/12/94 Gulf Breeze Florida - Somebody took photos of a model
@ >F-111 and a model UFO over a clearing. The camera positions
@ >and the relative positions of the plane and UFO give it away. It
@ >made a large story in a UFO magazine.
@
@ The above shows your shallow level of investigation. The date was
@ 1/12/94. The photographer was Ed Walters. The complete report was
@ published in the MUFON Journal in June, 1994
@ It is also reported in UFOS ARE REAL,. HERE'S THE PROOF.

Are you sure it's the same case? I also have a similar photo with a different UFO, but no date or location. The 5/12/94 case has a silver cone, the other photo has a black disk with a hole or light in the center. Which is the one Walters took? The article I have gives the May date, and says the photographer declined to give his name.

This 5/12/94 set shows the plane ALWAYS in the same diving attitude, and ALWAYS with the same spatial relationship to the UFO, but photographed from different angles. These are obviously models

hung from an overhead branch (seen in some of the pictures). I will get the reference for you, so you can find the pictures.

—
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Date: Fri, 20 Oct 2000 12:36:03 +0100From: "James Easton"
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>
Subject: News Items
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.174.11
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For: 137.195.5.210
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

A couple of current news stories that might be of interest:

[These URLs will 'wrap around']

And now the weather on Titan...

http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/sci/tech/newsid_980000/980088.stm

Alive...after 250 million years

http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/sci/tech/newsid_978000/978774.stm

James Easton.
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk
www.ufoworld.co.uk

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

—
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http://www.bcentral.com/listbot/Centra_Software

Date: Fri, 20 Oct 2000 21:40:45 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: Adding a fifth
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

Larry wrote:"

>
>@ >5/12/94 Gulf Breeze Florida - Somebody took photos of a model
>@ >F-111 and a model UFO over a clearing. The camera positions
>@ >and the relative positions of the plane and UFO give it away. It
>@ >made a large story in a UFO magazine.
>I wrote
>@ The above shows your shallow level of investigation. The date was
>@ 1/12/94. The photographer was Ed Walters. The complete report was
>@ published in the MUFON Journal in June, 1994
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>Are you sure it's the same case? I also have a similar photo with a
>different UFO, but no date or location. The 5/12/94 case has a silver
>cone, the other photo has a black disk with a hole or light in the
>center. Which is the one Walters took? The article I have gives the
>May date, and says the photographer declined to give his name.

>This 5/12/94 set shows the plane ALWAYS in the same diving
>attitude, and ALWAYS with the same spatial relationship to the UFO,
>but photographed from different angles. These are obviously models
>hung from an overhead branch (seen in some of the pictures). I will
>get the reference for you, so you can find the pictures.

Sorry, I guess you are talking about a different case. The airplane in
the
Walters photo was identified as an F-15 and there are only
two pictures, neither of which shows any tree branches.
Perhaps you are talking about a series of photos from Puerto Rico which
came under intense scrutiny some years ago and were likely fakes.
(I forget the name of the photographer)

—
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world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Mon, 23 Oct 2000 07:31:49 -0600
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Rocket launch contrial October 11, 2000
Status:

Hello Group

I was wondering if anybody can correlate this with any launch or reentry activity.

Location, Whitehorse, Yukon
Lat 60deg 44min
Long 135deg 05min

Local Date: October 11, 2000, 0830 Pacific Daylight Time
GMT= -8
Therefore: October 11, 2000, 0030 Zulu

Two witnesses observed low on the horizon and almost due east (a little south) a short contrail. It lit up brighter, then disappeared then lit up again. "almost like a rocket stage lit up".

One witness estimates observation time to be 20 seconds and the other about one minute. One of the witnesses noted that the space shuttle launched that day and thought perhaps it may had been it. I would tend to disagree with that given the location.

Thanks

Martin

—
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Date: Mon, 23 Oct 2000 11:44:33 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I would tend to think it was a very distant airliner approaching the witnesses and leaving a contrail.

Date: Mon, 23 Oct 2000 12:46:57 -0600
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rocket launch contrail October 11, 2000
References:
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F6EA@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>
Status:

I agree it may had been an airliner. One still would have to explain the part that it looked like it lit up. That portion could have been explained by a reflection of the rising sun. But anyway, one of these witnesses is convinced that it was the shuttle. I don't think it was. Is there a web site where I can obtain the orbital and launch trajectory characteristics to rule out the shuttle or any other launch for that matter?

Martin Jasek

"Robinson, Larry" wrote:

> >

> I would tend to think it was a very distant airliner approaching the
> witnesses and leaving a contrail.

Date: Mon, 23 Oct 2000 17:29:57 EDT
Subject: Re: Rocket launch contrail October 11, 2000Status:

In a message dated 10/23/2000 3:48:29 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca writes:

<< I agree it may had been an airliner. One still would have to explain the part that it looked like it lit up. That portion could have been explained by a reflection of the rising sun. But anyway, one of these witnesses is convinced that it was the shuttle. I don't think it was. Is there a web site where I can obtain the orbital and launch trajectory characteristics to rule out the shuttle or any other launch for that matter? >>

Not from the Yukon. Can't really see a launch from that location and the shuttle itself does not leave a contrail while in orbit. Also, I do believe you have your time scale off:

>Local Date: October 11, 2000, 0830 Pacific Daylight Time
GMT= -8
Therefore: October 11, 2000, 0030 Zulu<

Assuming we are discussing 830 PM (which should read 2030 and not 0830), this would correspond to 0430 UT/Zulu/GMT. Also, the date for Zulu/UT/GMT would now be the 12th! Also, does the Yukon use DST (Which we are still in)? If so, the PDT would be GMT -7 and make Zulu 0330 on the 12th.

I also note that the moon was pretty close to full. This would illuminate any aircraft contrails in the night sky.

Tim Printy

—
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Date: Mon, 23 Oct 2000 17:56:24 -0600
From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rocket launch contrail October 11, 2000
References: <67.b36432c.272607d5@aol.com>
Status:

You are correct, I was converting the time in the wrong direction. However, the time was 8:30 AM local and not PM. We are in daylight savings time here so GMT would be 1630 on October 11th. I have been impressed on how some on this list have access to a list of launches. Is this list available to the public?

Martin

TPrinty@aol.com wrote:

> >
> In a message dated 10/23/2000 3:48:29 PM Eastern Daylight Time,
> mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca writes:
>
> << I agree it may had been an airliner. One still would have to explain the
> part
> that it looked like it lit up. That portion could have been explained by a
> reflection of the rising sun. But anyway, one of these witnesses is convinced
> that it was the shuttle. I don't think it was. Is there a web site where I
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> shuttle or any other launch for that matter? >>
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>
> Tim Printy
>
>

—

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- >
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- > world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Tue, 24 Oct 2000 13:05:36 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Here's the info on that case:

It appears in "UNSOLVED UFO SIGHTINGS", Fall 1994 issue.

There are 4 photos. Each contains an F-111 swing wing fighter and a UFO that looks very suspiciously like a hubcap from a 1972 Olds Cutlass (generally shaped like a cone truncated at both ends, big end down, but with the surface of the cone flared, so it expands much faster near the lower rim than it does near the top). It also looks like both the lampshade and the base of my torchiere floor lamp in general shape. Think of the bell of a trombone, hacksawed off where the tubing becomes straight, for a similar shape.

The UFO is silver on the upper surface, and very black on the lower surface. The UFO is always seen in nearly the same aspect, with the rim of the cone horizontal. The F-111 is in the landing wing configuration, not the high speed configuration, in all 4 photos. The UFO is always at about the 9 o'clock high position in relation to the fighter, and the fighter is always in about a 30 degree dive. This is recorded from four different directions and elevation angles, which also record four different aspects of the clearing the photos were taken in. In one of the photos, the plane looks like it is about to crash into the ground.

No sequence order is given for the photos. The photographer is unidentified, and no story accompanied the photos. A tree trunk is visible near the objects in all but one photo (and in that one, it could be out of frame). I suspect the objects were models hung by monofilament fish line from a branch of this tree. There certainly was not enough scattered light in the black parts for there to be any significant distance between the photographer and the objects.

The sighting is said to have occurred May 12, 1994 in Gulf Breeze FL. A strange tale is given concerning the mysterious way the photos were given to the magazine, which occupies most of the text accompanying the photos.

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 He said he would have to unwind a
Bloomington IN 47405-7109 tuba to make a model of the UFO.

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Friday, October 20, 2000 20:41

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: Adding a fifth

@

@ @

@ Larry wrote:"

@ >

@ >@ >5/12/94 Gulf Breeze Florida - Somebody took photos of a model

@ >@ >F-111 and a model UFO over a clearing. The camera positions

@ >@ >and the relative positions of the plane and UFO give it away. It

@ >@ >made a large story in a UFO magazine.

@ >I wrote

@ >@ The above shows your shallow level of investigation. The date was

@ >@ 1/12/94. The photographer was Ed Walters. The complete report was

@ >@ published in the MUFON Journal in June, 1994

@ >@ It is also reported in UFOS ARE REAL,. HERE'S THE PROOF.

@

@ >Are you sure it's the same case? I also have a similar photo with a

@ >different UFO, but no date or location. The 5/12/94 case has a silver

@ >cone, the other photo has a black disk with a hole or light in the

@ >center. Which is the one Walters took? The article I have gives the

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@ >attitude, and ALWAYS with the same spatial relationship to the UFO,

@ >but photographed from different angles. These are obviously models

@ >hung from an overhead branch (seen in some of the pictures). I will

@ >get the reference for you, so you can find the pictures.

@

@ Sorry, I guess you are talking about a different case. The

@ airplane in the Walters photo was identified as an F-15 and

@ there are only two pictures, neither of which shows any tree

@ branches. Perhaps you are talking about a series of photos

@ from Puerto Rico which came under intense scrutiny some

@ years ago and were likely fakes. (I forget the name of the

@ photographer)

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Date: Wed, 25 Oct 2000 09:48:22 -0400
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: Adding a fifth
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline
Status:

-

Thanks for the description. You wrote
(SNIP)_

>The sighting is said to have occurred May 12, 1994 in Gulf Breeze
FL. A strange tale is given concerning the mysterious way the
photos were given to the magazine, which occupies most of the
text accompanying the photos.

<

I do not recall the photos. I thought at first you were talking about 4
photos of a UFO and jet which were taken in Puerto Rico. Show
branches of a tree with the UFO appearing below the branches. if
I recall correctly. I think that case was ANNOUNCED during a
UFO symposium in Florida, but I don't recall which year.
The photos were investigated in depth by a guy in Puerto Rico,.
As I recall the final conclusion was hoax.

Perhaps you are talking about different photos. I'd have to see one
to know (I don't have copies of the Puerto Rico photos so I can't
send one to you). There was a guy who moved to Florida in the
early nineties with the express purpose of taking UFO photos.
I was told that he had at one time told a UFO investigator that it
really didn't matter if a UFO photo was real or hoaxed because it would
help to prove UFOs are real. He produced a number of videos, but
I don't know about still photos.

Anyway, you are clearly not referring to Ed Walters' two photos of a
UFO and F-15 jet.

-

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Date: Wed, 25 Oct 2000 12:53:53 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Neither the link to the broadcast nor the detector worked.

If this is the old magnet and contacts in a Mason jar magnetic field detector, then click on the following link for an amusing account of my experiences with one:

<http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins/ufodet.htm>

---- -X =@ o_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42
Kinesiology Dept <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins>
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Bobbie Felder [mailto:jilain@digidezign.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, October 25, 2000 08:13

@ To: ufo.jilain@listbot.com

@ Subject: Make-it-yourself UFO detector

@

@

@ @

@ The live webcast from October 24, 2000, is now archived on
@ the Horizons

@ homepage. You can listen by clicking on the link provided.

@

@ <http://www.oklahomasky.com>

@

@ Lan reviewed the make-it-yourself home "UFO detector" that
@ was recently

@ discussed by Jimmie Holman on his little email list.

@

@ I'll give you a hint.....it requires a Mason Jar....Need I

@ say more? LOL

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world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Wed, 25 Oct 2000 13:07:22 -0500From: Bobbie Felder
<jilain@digidezign.com>
Subject: RE: Make-it-yourself UFO detector
Status:

>Neither the link to the broadcast nor the detector worked.
>
>If this is the old magnet and contacts in a Mason jar magnetic field
>detector, then click on the following link for an amusing account of
>my experiences with one:
>
>
><http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins/ufodet.htm>

Hi Larry. The link to the webcast archive worked fine for me.
Do you have winamp player? You have to have winamp to hear it...I
don't know why....something to do with shoutcast I think. Anyway,
you can download winamp from the homepage there. Its a free download
and a small file....only about 2 megs or so. Install it, click on
the webcast link, and you should be in business.

I looked at the URL you gave for the UFO detector. That is tooooooo
funny!! LOL

Where do people get this stuff?? LOL

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder
--->backwoods of Mississippi
--->USA
--->planet Earth
--->somewhere in the cosmos

<http://www.oklahomasky.com>
IRC Undernet #horizons
ICQ #7524076

~~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream!  
For the soul is dead that slumbers  
And things are not what they seem~~~

---

—  
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Start Your Own FREE Email List at <http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb>

Date: Wed, 25 Oct 2000 14:20:07 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----X=@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 -----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
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Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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@ Sent: Wednesday, October 25, 2000 13:07

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@ Subject: RE: Make-it-yourself UFO detector

@

@

@

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@ you can download winamp from the homepage there. Its a free download

@ and a small file....only about 2 megs or so. Install it, click on

@ the webcast link, and you should be in business.

winamp is not compatible with our Windows NT network.

RealPlayer kept trying and failing to load the file. That's what they  
require  
us to have.

@ I looked at the URL you gave for the UFO detector. That is toooooo

@ funny!! LOL

@

@ Where do people get this stuff?? LOL

Real life! Every bit of that is true. I built it in 1968, and built a much  
more  
sensitive one in 1979.

@ Bobbie

@ Bobbie "Jilain" Felder

@ --->backwoods of Mississippi



@ --->USA  
@ --->planet Earth  
@ --->somewhere in the cosmos

---

—  
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Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 13:37:43 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Adding a fifth  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.174.11  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>KRandle993@aol.com [mailto:KRandle993@aol.com]  
>Sent: Wednesday, October 18, 2000 16:32  
>To: UFORL@listbot.com  
>Subject: Re: Adding a fifth

Kevin wrote:

>Nothing appeared in the Roswell newspaper until after Brazel had  
>gone in to see the sheriff.

According to Brazel's son, as quoted in 'The Roswell Incident',  
Mac Brazel first contacted the local weather bureau/office to  
report the debris.

It was they who suggested he notify the sheriff.

If there's been any reason to doubt this apparent fact, I would  
be interested to know.

James Easton.  
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk  
www.ufoworld.co.uk

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 14:12:20 +0100  
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Adding a fifth  
References: <972563863.39f8259762295@rascal.ums.easynet.net>  
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.174.11  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Oct 24 2000 14:09:33 EDT  
>From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu>  
>Subject: RE: Adding a fifth

Larry wrote:

>Here's the info on that case:  
>  
>It appears in " UNSOLVED UFO SIGHTINGS ", Fall 1994 issue.

[...]

>There are 4 photos. Each contains an F-111 swing wing fighter  
>and a UFO that looks very suspiciously like a hubcap from a 1972  
>Olds Cutlass (generally shaped like a cone truncated at both  
>ends...

[...]

>The sighting is said to have occurred May 12, 1994 in Gulf  
>Breeze FL. A strange tale is given concerning the mysterious way  
>the photos were given to the magazine, which occupies most of  
>the text accompanying the photos.

Larry,

>

Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 14:45:36 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Rocket launch contrail October 11, 2000  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.174.11  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Oct 23 2000 21:00:48 EDT  
>From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>  
>Subject:

Martin asked:

>I have been impressed on how some on this list have access to a  
>list of launches. Is this list available to the public?

I would also be interested in hearing of any online resources,  
either re planned or historical launches.

James Easton.  
E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk  
www.ufoworld.co.uk

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 10:20:06 EDT

Subject: Re: Adding a fifthStatus:

Good Morning -

> >Nothing appeared in the Roswell newspaper until after Brazel had  
> >gone in to see the sheriff.

> According to Brazel's son, as quoted in 'The Roswell Incident',  
> Mac Brazel first contacted the local weather bureau/office to  
> report the debris.

> It was they who suggested he notify the sheriff.

> If there's been any reason to doubt this apparent fact, I would  
> be interested to know.

Other than the fact that Bill Moore described THE ROSWELL INCIDENT as  
"a disgraceful hodgepodge of fact and fiction," and that Bill Brazel didn't  
say anything to me about this, no.

The real point, however, was the suggestion, in the original post that Mack  
(Yes, there really is a "K" at the end of Mack) Brazel had gone into  
town for the \$3000 reward being offered. This was  
intended to suggest a financial motive for Brazel's report. My suggestion was  
that given what we now know about the timing of those various reward offers,  
the financial inducement couldn't have been the reason Brazel reported the  
debris.

It has also been suggested by neighbors of Brazel that they suggested he  
talk to the military because they were responsible for all the stuff flying  
around  
the New Mexican skies in 1947. The question that comes to my mind here, is  
if the motivation is important. We know that Brazel went into Roswell. We know  
that he talked to the sheriff. We know that the base was called and that Major  
Marcel responded. We know that Brazel, Marcel and Cavitt (who admitted to  
Weaver that he had gone out, but still denied to me that he had, even after  
he was interviewed by Weaver) went to the ranch. The question of the  
financial reward seems to be moot.

Hope this helps.

KRandle

>>

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Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 10:20:17 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

> >

> Regarding:

>

> >Date: Oct 23 2000 21:00:48 EDT

> >From: Martin Jasek <mjjasek@yknet.yk.ca>

> >Subject:

>

> Martin asked:

>

> >I have been impressed on how some on this list have access to a

> >list of launches. Is this list available to the public?

>

> I would also be interested in hearing of any online resources,

> either re planned or historical launches.

>

>

> James Easton.

> E-mail: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk

> www.ufoworld.co.uk

James -

Joe Rao, of Skyway, Inc

<http://hometown.aol.com/skywayinc/science/index.htm>

produced this brilliant piece on the last Shuttle launch (look at the incredible image of the Shuttle and the International Space Station at the bottom of his web page). His work is mostly aimed at amateur astronomers but includes man-made space objects too.

Joel Carpenter

-----

> LAUNCH OF SPACE SHUTTLE DISCOVERY SHOULD BE VISIBLE ALONG  
> MUCH OF THE U.S.

> EAST COAST SOMETIME THIS WEEK

>

> If you have ever yearned to see a Space Shuttle launch, but have never

> been able to make it down to Florida, you'll get a great opportunity --

> weather conditions permitting - during the early evening hours sometime

- > during this week. The launch of the 100th shuttle mission -- and the fifth
- > to rendezvous and dock with the International Space Station -- should be
- > visible along much of the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, including
- > the Greater New York Area.
- >
- > The Shuttle Discovery is expected to leave Pad 39A at Florida's Kennedy
- > Space Center during the early evening hours sometime during this week.
- > Technical and weather problems have kept the Shuttle on the launch pad since
- > late last week. The next attempt will come on Tuesday, October 10 at 7:40
- > p.m. EDT, but odds for favorable weather at the Florida launch site are not
- > good: only 30 percent. Should the launch be scrubbed, the launch time will
- > come approximately 23 to 25 minutes earlier for each successive day that the
- > launch is delayed. . . meaning, for example, a Wednesday attempt to launch
- > would come at around 7:15 to 7:18 p.m.
- >
- > In order to meet-up with the ISS, the Shuttle will be launched into a
- > special orbit that is inclined 51.6° to the equator. Usually, after liftoff,
- > the Shuttle heads out over the Atlantic straight east from Florida, however,
- > the upcoming launch -- specially configured to match the ISS orbit -- will
- > bring the Shuttle's path nearly parallel to the U.S. East Coast. Discovery
- > will be visible by virtue of the light emanating from its three main engines.
- > It should appear as a very bright, fast-moving star, shining with a
- > pulsating yellowish-orange glow. Observers who train binoculars on the
- > Shuttle should be able to see it look like a ". . . tiny V-shaped contrail."
- >
- > Prospective Shuttle-watchers should make sure that they have an
- > unobstructed view of the southern and eastern horizons, since, even for many
- > localities along the US East Coast it will get no higher than 10° above the
- > horizon just before it disappears from view. The best views will probably be
- > from tall buildings or along south and southeast-facing shorelines.
- > Discovery will seem to suddenly "flicker-off" exactly 8½ minutes after launch
- > as the main engines shut-down and the shuttle's orange external fuel tank is
- > jettisoned over the Atlantic at a point 415 miles southeast of New York City.
- > At that moment, the Shuttle will have climbed to an altitude of 375,000



- > feet (71 miles) and should be visible for a radius of some 700 miles from the
- > point of main engine shutdown.
- >
- > \* In the Southeast US, depending on the distance from Cape Canaveral,
- > Discovery will become visible anywhere from 0 to 5 minutes after it leaves
- > Pad 39-A. The brilliant light emitted by the two solid rocket boosters will
- > be visible for the first 2.1 minutes of the launch up to a radius of 450
- > miles from the Kennedy Space Center. Movement: south-southeast to east.
- >
- > \* In the Middle Atlantic region, Discovery should be visible from 5 to 7
- > minutes after liftoff. Movement: south-southeast to east.
- >
- > \* For the Greater New York Area up into Southern New England, Discovery
- > should be visible from 7 minutes up to main engine cutoff (8.5 minutes after
- > liftoff). Movement: south to southeast.
- >
- > Before hoping to see the Shuttle streak across your local sky, you should
- > make sure that it has left the launch pad! Watch the launch on CNN, MSNBC
- > or FOX News Channel, or listen to a news radio station that is covering it
- > live," then head outside and start looking skyward."

#### > VISIBILITY DATA FOR SELECTED EAST COAST CITIES

|   |                    |                 |                       |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| > |                    |                 |                       |
| > |                    |                 |                       |
| > |                    |                 |                       |
| > |                    | Time of Closest |                       |
| > |                    |                 |                       |
| > | Location           | Approach        | Max. Altitude Azimuth |
| > |                    |                 |                       |
| > | Savannah, GA       | T + 3½ Min.     | 10.2° 142.6°          |
| > | Atlanta, GA        | T + 4 Min.      | 2.9° 121.8°           |
| > | Spartanburg, SC    | T + 4½ Min.     | 4.4° 137.3°           |
| > | Myrtle Beach, SC   | T + 5 Min.      | 13.8° 140.7°          |
| > | Wilmington, NC     | T + 5½ Min.     | 15.3° 142.7°          |
| > | Greensboro, NC     | T + 6 Min.      | 6.6° 128.0°           |
| > | Cape Hatteras, NC  | T + 6½ Min.     | 22.1° 146.6°          |
| > | Roanoke, VA        | T + 6½ Min.     | 5.0° 126.3°           |
| > | Norfolk, VA        | T + 7 Min.      | 11.9° 129.5°          |
| > | Wallops Island, VA | T + 7½ Min.     | 11.4° 127.4°          |
| > | Hagerstown, MD     | T + 7½ Min.     | 5.0° 129.8°           |
| > | Washington, DC     | T + 7½ Min.     | 6.8° 127.9°           |
| > | Baltimore, MD      | T + 7½ Min.     | 6.7° 133.2°           |
| > | Dover, DE          | T + 7½ Min.     | 8.3° 139.4°           |
| > | Philadelphia, PA   | T + 8 Min.      | 7.8° 132.2°           |
| > | Atlantic City, NJ  | T + 8 Min.      | 10.0° 131.9°          |
| > | Wilkes-Barre, PA   | T + 8½ Min.     | 5.1° 126.2°           |

|                     |             |      |        |
|---------------------|-------------|------|--------|
| > New York City, NY | T + 8½ Min. | 8.0° | 129.6° |
| > Hartford, CT.     | T + 8½ Min. | 7.8° | 145.4° |
| > Providence, RI    | T + 8½ Min. | 8.8° | 155.6° |
| > Boston, MA        | T + 8½ Min. | 7.8° | 160.8° |
| > Portsmouth, NH    | T + 8½ Min. | 6.4° | 165.1° |
| > Portland, ME      | T + 8½ Min. | 5.5° | 169.8° |
| > Albany, NY        | T + 8½ Min. | 5.3° | 143.5° |
| > Halifax, NS       | T + 8½ Min. | 2.6° | 209.7° |

>

> In the above table . . . the time of closest approach is based on the number

> of minutes counted forward from the time the Shuttle lifts off from Florida.

> Altitude of the Shuttle is the number of degrees measured from above the

> horizon. Azimuth is the horizontal angular distance measured clockwise in

> degrees along the horizon from due north. Hence: 0° = North; 90° = East;

> 180° = South; 270° = West. As an example, for New York City, the Shuttle's

> closest approach will come 8½ minutes after liftoff from Florida, with its

> maximum altitude above the horizon of 8.0° at an azimuth of 129.6°, or 39.6°

> south of due east.

>

> All Calculations by Joe Rao, SKYWAY, INC.

>

> STS-92 LAUNCH WEATHER FORECAST

>

> George H. Diller

> Kennedy Space Center

>

> ISSUED: Monday, Oct. 9, 2000

> VALID: Tuesday, Oct. 10, 2000

>

> Synopsis: Cool, windy conditions will persist through Tuesday and begin to

> diminish on Wednesday. The primary concern for a Tuesday evening launch

> will be the wind, however cloudiness will also increase as the winds

> gradually shift to the northeast tonight and tomorrow. Conditions will

> begin to improve on Wednesday but clouds, wind and isolated showers will

> remain a limited concern.

>

> At the 7:40 p.m. launch time on Tuesday:

>

> Clouds: 4/8 - 5/8 scattered to broken at 3,000 feet - 6,000 feet

>

> Visibility: 7 miles

>

> Wind at Launch Pad: NNE at 15 - 20 knots

> SLF Winds: NE at 10 - 16 knots

- >
- > Temperature: 68 degrees
- >
- > Relative Humidity: 65%
- >
- > Weather concerns: RTLS crosswind and low clouds
- >
- > Probability of weather prohibiting launch: 70%
- > 24-hour scrub: 40%
- > 48-hour scrub: 30%
- >
- > Solid rocket booster recovery area
- > Wind: NE/18-25 knots Seas: 8 feet Water Temperature: 79 degrees
- >
- > Sunrise: 7:20 a.m. Sunset: 6:57 p.m.
- >
- > Launch Forecast by USAF45th Weather Squadron, Cape Canaveral Air Force
- > Station
- > SLF Wind Forecast by Spaceflight Meteorology Group, Johnson Space Center

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Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 15:31:03 +0100From: "James Easton"  
<voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Internet UFO Skeptics  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.174.11  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

The Internet UFO Skeptics web site is at:

<http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Corridor/8148/iufos.html>

Who was responsible for setting up the organisation and is it  
still in active existence?

Do they still (or did they ever) publish the IUFOS Review and if  
so, where?

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 10:46:11 -0400

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

>

> Martin asked:

>

> >I have been impressed on how some on this list have access to a  
> >list of launches. Is this list available to the public?

>

> I would also be interested in hearing of any online resources,  
> either re planned or historical launches.

>

>

> James Easton.

> E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

> [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

Also recommended:

<http://www.heavens-above.com/>

see links at

<http://hometown.aol.com/mir16609/>

Joel Carpenter

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Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 11:33:05 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I am (or is it "was"?) a member. It went to inactive status about 3 years ago, mainly because nobody had time or space to operate it. Once Scott Munro (the originator) left, the organization quieted down, although there was a lot of activity when that piece of silicon alleged to have unusual isotope properties was found at Roswell.

The IUFOS Review was a monthly set of articles right on the website, and the last issue is still there. Afterwards, we sort of let the individual members publish on their own sites instead.

Royston Paynter is the custodian of the site now.

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Thursday, October 26, 2000 09:31

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Internet UFO Skeptics

@

@

@ @

@ The Internet UFO Skeptics web site is at:

@

@ <http://www.geocities.com/Area51/Corridor/8148/iufos.html>

@

@

@ Who was responsible for setting up the organisation and is it

@ still in active existence?

@

@ Do they still (or did they ever) publish the IUFOS Review and if

@ so, where?

@

@

@ James Easton.

@ E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

@ [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 26 Oct 2000 12:48:50 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Adding a fifth  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status: O

Larry Robinson wrote:

>>The sighting is said to have occurred May 12, 1994 in Gulf  
>>Breeze FL. A strange tale is given concerning the mysterious way  
>>the photos were given to the magazine, which occupies most of  
>>the text accompanying the photos.

James Easton wrote

>



Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 02:12:32 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: <KRandle993@aol.com>  
>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Adding a fifth  
>Date: 26 October 2000 15:21

Kevin wrote:

>>According to Brazel's son, as quoted in 'The Roswell Incident',  
>>Mac Brazel first contacted the local weather bureau/office to  
>>report the debris.

[...]

>>If there's been any reason to doubt this apparent fact, I would  
>>be interested to know.

>Other than the fact that Bill Moore described THE ROSWELL  
>INCIDENT as "a disgraceful hodgepodge of fact and fiction," and  
>that Bill Brazel didn't say anything to me about this, no.

Kevin,

Thanks for clarifying this.

It has to be immensely significant evidence confirming our debris was consistent with something the weather bureau would use - especially when published in a book which promotes an alternative, sensational explanation. Unless we have reason to doubt this claim, I could never understand why any objective assessment of 'Roswell' would conclude other than it was effectively proof of the weather balloon/mogul resolution.

Flaws acknowledged, I've always regarded 'The Roswell Incident' as the most important case publication as it contained so many witness accounts which were, at that time, relatively immune from being influenced by the story's subsequent 'popularisation', as such.

I'm sure you well appreciate the inherent issues.

There are parallels with 'Rendlesham' I suppose and that's a case, possibly unique in this respect, where many years later, it could now be proven that the story as first told seemed to have

in intervening years grown substantially in the telling.

Bottom line; if Brazel Jnr simply related the facts, then how would any 'flying saucer' crash/ET recovery proposition explain why the person who discovered the 'saucer' debris, took some of it to a local weather bureau - presumably, in some way it resembled a weather balloon, or similar?

Would you accept that's a sensible conclusion?

>The real point, however, was the suggestion, in the original  
>post that Mack (Yes, there really is a "K" at the end of  
>Mack)...

[Duly noted - I can't recall anyone ever correcting this before!]

>...Brazel had gone into town for the \$3000 reward being offered.  
>This was intended to suggest a financial motive for Brazel's  
>report. My suggestion was that given what we now know about the  
>timing of those various reward offers, the financial inducement  
>couldn't have been the reason Brazel reported the debris.

If he reported it to the weather bureau, that would seem to verify your contention.

>Hope this helps.

It certainly does - sincerely appreciated.

With all we now understand about 'Roswell' and how it's inextricably linked to the unquestionable 'flying saucer' media hysteria that followed those misconstrued reports of Arnold's sighting - which, whatever the explanation, obviously had nothing to do with 'flying saucers' - do you still maintain it's sustainable that, against this background, the 'unusual' debris Mack(!) Brazel came across was from an alien spacecraft?

If so, do you believe that the bodies of deceased, or perhaps still living, aliens were recovered and this has been kept secret since then?

Would you advocate, in any way, that the 'MJ-12' scenario might have some substance, presumably being open to the possibility those initial, claimed 'documents' could be genuine?

I ask only because I don't know, it is fundamental to 'ufology', and would be interested, as I'm sure many of us would be, to hear your current thoughts on 'Roswell'.

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 02:23:08 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: "joel carpenter" <ufx@mindspring.com>  
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Rocket launch contrail October 11, 2000  
>Date: 26 October 2000 15:21

Joel wrote:

>Joe Rao, of Skyway, Inc  
  
><http://hometown.aol.com/skywayinc/science/index.htm>  
>  
>produced this brilliant piece on the last Shuttle launch...

Joel,

Thank you - and I should also add the following, which is an existing link from my web site:

The Satellite Encyclopedia  
<http://www.TBS-satellite.com/tse/>

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 04:05:13 +0100  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: O

Regarding:

>From: "bruce maccabee" <brumac@compuserve.com>  
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Adding a fifth  
>Date: 26 October 2000 17:53

Bruce wrote:

>>Obviously, like countless other flying saucer pictures from  
>>Meier, Trent, Walters, Adamski, Winters, etc. these were hoaxed  
>>and used models.

>You won't get an argument from me on your so positive statement  
>about the Meier, Adamski and Winters photos. But you will get an  
>argument over Trent and Walters. You should have written "Meier,  
>Trent, Walters, Adamski, Winters, etc., which IN MY OPINION,  
>these were hoaxes and used models."

>

>Unless, of course, you have proof.... which everyone here would  
>like to see.

Bruce,

As we all now understand how that inaugural 'flying saucer' hysteria was borne of a popularised media misconception about Arnold's reported sighting, it's obvious that 'flying saucers' were a misnomer from the beginning.

Given that it's simply a situation where we're asked to consider whose 'flying saucer' photographs are genuine, in the context of the others which are vehemently advocated to be 'real', yet acknowledged to be a blatant hoax, then the onus of 'proof' is on those who claim to have it.

Do 'flying saucers' really exist and incredibly mimic the delusion resulting from Arnold's misreported experience... not likely, by any criteria.

You will never, ever, be able to cite evidence of 'flying saucers', that will remotely interest mainstream science.

If the 'best shot' is those Trent images of an object which has been identified as consistent with a rear-view mirror...

As I have noted before, that funnel-like 'appendage' in the Trent photos existed not because this was 'puffing Billy from the Pleiades', it was blatantly something attached to a mundane object proclaimed to be an alien spacecraft.

And so it has proved.

Or do our immeasurably more advanced ET saucer engineers still use coal, or perhaps it was a necessarily prominent antenna... One can only envisage what their Intergalactic mobile phones must look like. We may be relatively primitive, but I'd sooner have the latest Nokia, thanks all the same.

Not only was Ed Walter's 'flying saucer' portfolio a descendent of our June, 1947 press boob, the entire premise that he would be such a recurrent 'experiencer', plus the related model of a 'flying saucer' being found and 'rationalised', etc. is tantamount to us being asked to debunk the tooth fairy.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 09:58:35 EDT  
Subject: Re: Roswell...Status: O

Good Morning -

>Regarding:

> >From: <KRandle993@aol.com>  
> >To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
> >Subject: Re: Adding a fifth  
> >Date: 26 October 2000 15:21

> Kevin wrote:

> >>According to Brazel's son, as quoted in 'The Roswell Incident',  
> >>Mac Brazel first contacted the local weather bureau/office to  
> >>report the debris.

> [...]

> >>If there's been any reason to doubt this apparent fact, I would  
> >>be interested to know.

>>Other than the fact that Bill Moore described THE ROSWELL  
>>INCIDENT as "a disgraceful hodgepodge of fact and fiction," and  
>>that Bill Brazel didn't say anything to me about this, no.

> Kevin,

> Thanks for clarifying this.

> It has to be immensely significant evidence confirming our debris  
> was consistent with something the weather bureau would use -  
> especially when published in a book which promotes an  
> alternative, sensational explanation. Unless we have reason to  
> doubt this claim, I could never understand why any objective  
> assessment of 'Roswell' would conclude other than it was  
> effectively proof of the weather balloon/mogul resolution.

First, please understand that THE ROSWELL INCIDENT is filled with mistakes, half truths and fabrications. Take, as just a short, single example, the quote claimed of Jesse Marcel. Moore wrote originally, that there was a single photograph showing the real debris. When it became clear that there were two photographs of Marcel with the debris, the quote changed to reflect that. And, when it was discovered that the debris in the Marcel photos matched that of the Ramey photos, the quote changed again. So, I don't use THE ROSWELL INCIDENT as a source because we can demonstrate that time and again, the data were massaged to fit the notions of the

writers.

Second, please remember the quote, by Brazel (in the July 9 article) that he had found weather observation devices on two other occasions and this was nothing like those. Had it been a balloon, or part of Mogul, it would have looked exactly like those. The only difference between Mogul and weather balloons was that Mogul used several balloons and radar reflectors rather than a single set.

And yes, I am aware of the description of debris printed in the newspaper is consistent with a weather balloon... and I am also aware that the article was written after Ramey had made his announcement of a weather balloon, so it is not a big stretch here to see some manipulation of the press.

- > Flaws acknowledged, I've always regarded 'The Roswell Incident'
- > as the most important case publication as it contained so many
- > witness accounts which were, at that time, relatively immune from
- > being influenced by the story's subsequent 'popularisation', as
- > such.

Which can't be corroborated today. Yes, we have a huge problem in 2000 with contamination... that problem was somewhat smaller in 1989 when I began to look into this. However, I was unable to confirm much of what Moore wrote in his book as being 100% accurate. As noted above, we have evidence that he manipulated quotes to fit the situation so we can't trust the witnesses' words because we can't trust his reporting of those words.

- > I'm sure you well appreciate the inherent issues.

- > There are parallels with 'Rendlesham' I suppose and that's a
- > case, possibly unique in this respect, where many years later, it
- > could now be proven that the story as first told seemed to have
- > in intervening years grown substantially in the telling.

The real parallels are people inserting themselves into these cases. Larry Warren wasn't even on the base during the incident, which explains why there is confusion over the dates and the number of incidents. Warren has acknowledged that he wasn't there and the evidence seems to bear this out.

We have Glenn Dennis, who apparently invented his missing nurse, Jim Ragsdale who moved the location and changed aspects of the tale, Bob Shirkey who has told tall tales for years, and even Don Schmitt who invented his education, denied his occupation, and accused others of being government agents. Is it little wonder that the water has been muddied?

- > Bottom line; if Brazel Jnr simply related the facts, then how
- > would any 'flying saucer' crash/ET recovery proposition explain
- > why the person who discovered the 'saucer' debris, took some of



>it to a local weather bureau - presumably, in some way it  
>resembled a weather balloon, or similar?

I don't believe that Mack Brazel took it to a weather bureau. He went to see the sheriff. If he didn't go to the weather bureau, then the question has become moot. We might as well believe this was a Japanese Balloon Bomb.

> Would you accept that's a sensible conclusion?

If Brazel, in fact, went to the weather bureau, then the question becomes important. I don't believe he did, based on those I interviewed in Roswell.

Remember Jason Kellahin, the AP reporter. According to him, he saw Brazel, along with Army officers standing in a field, looking at the remains of a balloon. He was there with an AP photographer. The problem is that the pictures have never surfaced and I don't believe that if AP had pictures of Brazel, the Army and the balloon, they wouldn't have printed them. Kellahin, a very nice man, was mistaken on this point.

My point is that we have to look at the whole picture, not just a small segment that fits our belief structure about the case.

> >The real point, however, was the suggestion, in the original  
> >post that Mack (Yes, there really is a "K" at the end of  
> >Mack)...

> [Duly noted - I can't recall anyone ever correcting this before!]

Wish I could take credit for the discovery, but it belongs to John Price who found a number of Brazel family photographs with it spelled with the "K".

>>...Brazel had gone into town for the \$3000 reward being offered.  
>>This was intended to suggest a financial motive for Brazel's  
>>report. My suggestion was that given what we now know about the  
>>timing of those various reward offers, the financial inducement  
>>couldn't have been the reason Brazel reported the debris.

> If he reported it to the weather bureau, that would seem to  
> verify your contention.

Or if he went to the sheriff. I just found no independent confirmation that Brazel went to the weather bureau.

>all we now understand about 'Roswell' and how it's  
>inextricably linked to the unquestionable 'flying saucer' media  
>hysteria that followed those misconstrued reports of Arnold's

- >sighting - which, whatever the explanation, obviously had nothing
- >to do with 'flying saucers' - do you still maintain it's
- >sustainable that, against this background, the 'unusual' debris
- >Mack(!) Brazel came across was from an alien spacecraft?

But the craft at Roswell was never described as a disk until much more recently... Jim Ragsdale's domed disk complete with a jewel encrusted throne... In fact, many of the early reports were not of "saucers" but of strange things in the sky including Spheres, rods, crescents and even the strange shape claimed for the Roswell craft. See the Rhodes photographs from Phoenix, Arizona of July 7, 1947.

At Roswell, we have almost no one suggesting the craft was a disk.

I don't think the press mistake is important, especially when the term, "flying saucer" was applied to nearly everything, even those things that were clearly not saucer shaped.

So, given all of that, and the number of top officers at Roswell to whom I spoke, yes, I believe that what fell was of extraterrestrial origin. None of the offered explanations seem to fit ALL the facts.

- > If so, do you believe that the bodies of deceased, or perhaps
- > still living, aliens were recovered and this has been kept secret
- > since then?

I believe that bodies were recovered, but the testimony for that is not as strong as I would like it. There is room for doubt here.

- > Would you advocate, in any way, that the 'MJ-12' scenario might
- > have some substance, presumably being open to the possibility
- > those initial, claimed 'documents' could be genuine?

I believe that the MJ-12 documents, all of them, are fraudulent. I keep looking at the new data, hoping that something will turn up to alter the situation, but nothing does.

- > I ask only because I don't know, it is fundamental to 'ufology',
- > and would be interested, as I'm sure many of us would be, to hear
- > your current thoughts on 'Roswell'.

And I answer with some trepidation because I have seen my words lifted out of context to endorse a position that I do not hold. I have, and will continue to attempt, to provide the latest and best information, even if that information does not confirm a position I have held. Remember, I was the first to publicly suggest that Glenn Dennis and his nurse story was probably not true as he has told it.

KRandle

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Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 10:30:01 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Thursday, October 26, 2000 22:05

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Adding a fifth

@ As I have noted before, that funnel-like 'appendage' in the Trent  
@ photos existed not because this was 'puffing Billy from the  
@ Pleiades', it was blatantly something attached to a mundane  
@ object proclaimed to be an alien spacecraft.

That's the fourth reference to the Captain Kangaroo show I have  
seen on the Internet this week.

1. I got an email referring to a sloppy lab setup a student did  
that said "Baynter the Painter could have done better".
2. I found a post on a political forum by "Mr. Green Jeans".
3. Somebody posted on the Tascam BBS as "Mr. Moose".
4. Now you mention "Puffin Billy", the title of the theme song  
for the show.

What's going on? Is there a psychic connection, or was the  
thought planted by aliens in UFOs? <sark sark:>

The preceding is the kind of "logical connection" I keep finding  
when the subject is UFOs or the occult. I see similar logic in  
discussions of global warming. Hmmmmm.

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Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 13:40:53 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Flying Saucer Delusion  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status: O

I wrote:

>>>You won't get an argument from me on your so positive statement  
>>about the Meier, Adamski and Winters photos. But you will get an  
>>argument over Trent and Walters. You should have written "Meier,  
>>Trent, Walters, Adamski, Winters, etc., which IN MY OPINION,  
>>these were hoaxes and used models."  
>>  
>>Unless, of course, you have proof.... which everyone here would  
>>like to see.

>Bruce,

>As we all now understand how that inaugural 'flying saucer'  
>hysteria was borne of a popularised media misconception about  
>Arnold's reported sighting, it's obvious that 'flying saucers'  
>were a misnomer from the beginning.

>Given that it's simply a situation where we're asked to consider  
>whose 'flying saucer' photographs are genuine, in the context of  
t>he others which are vehemently advocated to be 'real', yet  
>acknowledged to be a blatant hoax, then the onus of 'proof' is on  
>those who claim to have it.

>Do 'flying saucers' really exist and incredibly mimic the  
>delusion resulting from Arnold's misreported experience... not  
l>likely, by any criteria.

So you assign low probability to "saucer reality." Fine. But there are still reports out there made by credible people of incredible things (paraphrase of Gen. John Samford at press conference July 28, 1952, where he lied to the American people... wittingly or unwittingly). If there were no such reports all would be speculation. The scientific approach (which is identical to the skeptical approach but not as "severe" as debunking) is to assume, as a starting point, that all sightings can be explained. HOWEVER, it is not enough to stop there. It is necessary to provide explanations for the sightings. So each sighting must be studied. The intelligence community knew this and Air Force intelligence immediately tried to explain sightings in several ways. Note that the Air Force initially did not assume it was all "delusions", but rather that the witnesses were seeing some strange objects. Only after

Vandenburg shot down the Estimate of the Situation did the Air Force begin the practice of "explaining everything" regardless of the accuracy or applicability of the explanation.  
Since you categorize Arnold's "misreported experience" as a delusion, it is obvious that you think Arnold's sighting has been explained. This could be a delusion on your part (whisper: draw a map) .

Do flying saucers exist? Well, in my opinion, SOMETHING is flying around out there that isn't "ours."

>You will never, ever, be able to cite evidence of 'flying saucers', that will remotely interest mainstream science.

I don't know whether this is prediction is an opinion or hope or both on your part. I don't really care. It may be true.... but then "never, ever, " is a long time.  
In my opinion, eventually, after the pelicans have forgotten how to carry truck mirrors to flash signals at distant aircraft, the scientific community will be forced to confront this phenomenon.

>If the 'best shot' is those Trent images of an object which has been identified as consistent with a rear-view mirror...  
Ummm..... consistent at what level?  
And, anyway, the Trent case is not the "best shot", although it does provide one of the clearest images.

>As I have noted before, that funnel-like 'appendage' in the Trent photos existed not because this was 'puffing Billy from the Pleiades', it was blatantly something attached to a mundane object proclaimed to be an alien spacecraft.  
You mean the support for the truck mirror.  
Are you saying that the Trent photos would have been more believable without the "pole" on the top? But had there been no pole, then one could imagine the truck mirror with the support removed.

>And so it has proved.  
In your mind.

>Or do our immeasurably more advanced ET saucer engineers still use coal, or perhaps it was a necessarily prominent antenna...  
>One can only envisage what their Intergalactic mobile phones must look like. We may be relatively primitive, but I'd sooner have the latest Nokia, thanks all the same.

There you go, anthropomorphising again.

Fact is, we have NO IDEA what advanced technology might look like (absent any UFO sightings). A hundred years ago people might have been able to imagine airplanes having wings, because birds have wings, and the wings would stick out sideways. HOWEVER, people would have imagined flapping wings, not rigid ones. On the other hand, no one would have uimagined a helicopter because there are no birds with rotating overhead "wings." (well, some geniuses might have imagined such a thing; the real geniuses are always far ahead of their contemporaries))

>Not only was Ed Walter's 'flying saucer' portfolio a descendent  
>of our June, 1947 press boob,  
> the entire premise that he would be  
>such a recurrent 'experiencer', plus the related model of a  
'>flying saucer' being found and 'rationalised', etc. is  
>tantamount to us being asked to debunk the tooth fairy.

Yeah, yeah..... take Walters out of the situation and explain all the other sightings. There were a LOT.

For that matter, explain the Jan 8 1990 sighting on my web page.

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Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 13:41:24 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Roswell...  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status: O

Regarding:

>>From: <KRandle993@aol.com>  
>>>>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>>Subject: Re: Adding a fifth  
>>Date: 26 October 2000 15:21  
Kevin wrote:

>>Other than the fact that Bill Moore described THE ROSWELL  
>>>INCIDENT as "a disgraceful hodgepodge of fact and fiction," and  
>>that Bill Brazel didn't say anything to me about this, no.

Jim Easton wrote:

>Thanks for clarifying this.

>It has to be immensely significant evidence confirming our debris  
>was consistent with something the weather bureau would use -  
>especially when published in a book which promotes an  
>alternative, sensational explanation. Unless we have reason to  
>doubt this claim, I could never understand why any objective  
>assessment of 'Roswell' would conclude other than it was  
>effectively proof of the weather balloon/mogul resolution.

True, Moore flamed his own book.... because of the part that  
Berlitz wrote. Moore did not disparage the raw testimony  
contained therein.... testimony that indicates it was NOT  
a weather/Mogul balloon.

>>Flaws acknowledged, I've always regarded 'The Roswell Incident'  
>>as the most important case publication as it contained so many  
>>>witness accounts which were, at that time, relatively immune from  
>>being influenced by the story's subsequent 'popularisation', as  
>>such.

>Bottom line; if Brazel Jnr simply related the facts, then how  
>would any 'flying saucer' crash/ET recovery proposition explain  
>>why the person who discovered the 'saucer' debris, took some of  
>it to a local weather bureau - presumably, in some way it  
>resembled a weather balloon, or similar?

>Would you accept that's a sensible conclusion?

Assuming that Brazel did take some material it to a weather office, it could have been because he just didn't know what other people to go to for an opinion on "stuff" that came out of the sky (presumably) and landed on the ranch.

>>...Brazel had gone into town for the \$3000 reward being offered.  
>>This was intended to suggest a financial motive for Brazel's  
>>report. My suggestion was that given what we now know about the  
>>timing of those various reward offers, the financial inducement  
>>couldn't have been the reason Brazel reported the debris.

>If he reported it to the weather bureau, that would seem to  
>verify your contention.  
Even taking it to the Sheriff's office would imply that he  
didn't know what it was or assumed it was some military thing.

>With all we now understand about 'Roswell' and how it's  
>inextricably linked to the unquestionable 'flying saucer' media  
>hysteria that followed those misconstrued reports of Arnold's  
>sighting - which, whatever the explanation, obviously had nothing  
>to do with 'flying saucers' -

Huh? I presume you have a provable conventional explanation...  
and, by the way, pelicans is NOT a provable conventional  
explanation (DRAW A MAP!!!) If no provable explanation, then  
how do you know it "obviously had nothing to do with  
'flying saucers'?"

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world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 14:15:24 EDT  
Subject: Re: Roswell...Status: O

Good Afternoon -

I wrote:

>>>Other than the fact that Bill Moore described THE ROSWELL  
>>>INCIDENT as "a disgraceful hodgepodge of fact and fiction," and  
>>>that Bill Brazel didn't say anything to me about this, no.

>>Jim Easton wrote:

>>Thanks for clarifying this.

>>It has to be immensely significant evidence confirming our debris  
>>was consistent with something the weather bureau would use -  
>>especially when published in a book which promotes an  
>>alternative, sensational explanation. Unless we have reason to  
>>doubt this claim, I could never understand why any objective  
>>assessment of 'Roswell' would conclude other than it was  
>>effectively proof of the weather balloon/mogul resolution.

Bruce wrote:

>True, Moore flamed his own book.... because of the part that  
>Berlitz wrote. Moore did not disparage the raw testimony  
>contained therein.... testimony that indicates it was NOT  
>a weather/Mogul balloon.

While Moore might suggest this, it is clear that Moore has told more than one version of aspects of his book which renders the entire work suspect, especially after he called it disgraceful...

I had hoped to avoid a protracted discussion of THE ROSWELL INCIDENT because it is so bad in so many places, but, as a single example that can be laid at Moore's feet:

In THE ROSWELL INCIDENT, Moore wrote, "General Ramey allowed some members of the press in to take a picture of this stuff. They took ONE [emphasis added] picture of me on the floor holding up some of the less-interesting debris. The stuff in that ONE [emphasis added] photo was pieces of the actual stuff... [RI 67-68]."

In a transcript of that interview, provided by Moore, we learn, "General Ramey allowed the press to take TWO [emphasis added] pictures of this stuff. I WAS IN ONE AND HE AND COL. DUBOSE WERE IN THE OTHER [emphasis added]."

Finally, in an article he wrote "Three Hours That Shook The Press," he wrote, "In his interview with Moore (The Roswell Incident) Maj. Marcel maintained that the debris in the TWO [emphasis added] pictures with him is the real stuff."

While the changes can seem trivial, the point is that Moore was manipulating the interview to reflect the changing nature of what we knew. When Marcel was first interviewed, people believed there was but a single photograph of Marcel. Review showed that not only were there photographs of Marcel with the debris, but also Ramey and DuBose, so Moore altered the interview to reflect this new reality. And, when it was discovered there were two pictures of Marcel, the interview was again altered.

This is not the case of a mistake, but of a conscious effort to distort the interviews. An explanation, that Marcel thought there was but a single picture would have been sufficient to explain the mistake. Instead, Moore altered the interview. And this is not the first time that Moore has been caught changing interviews and documents to suit his purpose.

The point is not that we can blame Berlitz for the mistakes, but that we can blame both for the mistakes. THE ROSWELL INCIDENT was interesting because it provided the first glimpse into the Roswell case, but it was, and is, badly flawed. We have to remember that when discussing it.

KRandle

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Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 16:20:16 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ So you assign low probability to "saucer reality." Fine. But there  
@ are still reports out there made by credible people of incredible  
@ things (paraphrase of Gen. John Samford at press conference  
@ July 28, 1952, where he lied to the American people... wittingly or  
@ unwittingly). If there were no such reports all would be  
@ speculation.

Credible and accurate reports are two different things. A totally  
unimpeachable person can make a report as accurately as he possibly  
can, and the report can still be totally inaccurate. This does not imply  
any fault on the part of the witness, but rather shows the limitations of  
the observation equipment that human beings receive as standard  
equipment.

The fact that there are reports merely illustrates that the witnesses  
were unable to make any sense of their perceptions. It does not prove  
by itself that something unusual is happening. What it does show is  
that study of the reports is worthwhile.

@ Note that the Air Force initially did not assume it was all  
@ "delusions", but rather that the witnesses were seeing some  
@ strange objects. Only after Vandenburg shot down the Estimate  
@ of the Situation did the Air Force begin the practice of "explaining  
@ everything" regardless of the accuracy or applicability of the  
@ explanation.

In my opinion, there were two reasons that they did this:

1. They didn't want to admit that they didn't have the foggiest idea of what was going on.
2. Every time there was a major UFO sighting, the communications channels (1940s technology, remember) were overloaded with public and press requests for information. Info on a real enemy attack (Soviets, remember) could have been blocked by a switchboard (operators, remember) full of UFO information calls. This was a top

CIA concern at the Robertson Panel.

Therefore, they debunked UFOs to get the media off of their backs.

I DO reject many of the Air Force "explanations", including the Orion explanation for the Killian case (The sun was in that part of the sky, making those stars invisible at that time of year), and the Venus explanation for the Atwater Ohio case in 1966.

@ Do flying saucers exist? Well, in my opinion, SOMETHING is  
@ flying around out there that isn't "ours."

But it is a GREAT leap of faith to go from "unexplained observations" to "space aliens". Why not say "demons" instead? Or "time travelers"?

My very low expectation of finding space aliens comes from experience. When I started out looking into UFOs, I made a list of the ten best cases I knew about.

I said "they'll have a very hard time solving these." Here they are, along with their  
current status reports (in chronological order):

1. 5/11/50 McMinnville Oregon - The possibility of a hanging rear view mirror  
throws some new light on this case. Now the photometry has to be worked out again for ALL possibilities involving a specular lower surface.

2. 8/25/51 Lubbock Texas - The lights and the photos are two different things.  
I have seen the lights myself locally, and identified them as geese. And one copy of one of the photos has been printed light enough to show a supporting structure behind the lights.

3. 4/24/59 Piata Beach, Itapoan Brazil - I solved this one in 1996, when I found  
the object inside my Collaro record changer. This is a rubber tired drive wheel. It  
even has the 4 little "windows" on it (as seen in the photos), which are indentations  
to hold the tire in place.

4. 4/24/64 Socorro New Mexico - My proposed solution of a manned hot-air balloon is the most likely solution.

5. 8/2/65 Tulsa Oklahoma - If you look at the negatives in the correct order in  
the roll, the next picture has the object in the same place in the frame.  
But the  
flashbulb went off this time. There is an aluminum Christmas tree

illuminated by  
a rotating color wheel in this second picture. The UFO picture just shows  
the  
part of the color wheel with the floodlight behind it.

6. 8/8/65 Beaver County Pennsylvania - The Condon Report shows how the  
picture was made by holding a bowl in front of the camera and lighting it  
with a  
flashlight.

7. 9/3/65 Exeter New Hampshire - While the solution is not proven, in my  
opinion  
the objects displayed all of the typical characteristics of fire balloons.  
It is also  
known from other cases that students at Manchester College were making and  
launching fire balloons at the general time.

8. 10/21/65 St George Minnesota - Examination of this photo with a blue  
filter  
reveals the shape of a 7 watt night light bulb. Obviously another flashbulb  
failed  
to go off. The red part surrounding the center is merely the reflection off  
of the  
wall. The object is not the subject of the photo, as indicated by its  
position in the  
frame.

9. 1/11/66 Wanaque New Jersey - In my opinion, this case is a mixture of  
observations of fire balloons and astronomical objects by different people.  
The  
photos are obvious fakes.

10. 4/17/66 Atwater Ohio - When actually plotted out, the speed of the UFO  
is well within the capabilities of a fire balloon, especially since the  
patrol car  
had to go at least 6 miles farther because the roads didn't go the same way  
the object did. The duration is too long for the standard type 2 fire  
balloon, but  
the type 3 or type H fire balloon is definitely a possibility.

I also had an 11th "favorite" case with no direct ties to UFOs, which I also  
ended up solving later with conclusive proof:

11/9/65 The Northeast Blackout - Whoever looked at the operational data of  
the  
Q-29BD backup obviously did not understand what it said. It said that that  
relay  
was sitting right on its trip point for reactive power, ready to pop at the  
slightest  
disturbance. I didn't understand it the first time I read it, but I read the

report

again AFTER I had done some engineering work with power transmission and measurement, and the solution was immediately obvious. My proof will stand up in court if necessary.

All of them have plausible mundane solutions, and some of them are almost airtight solutions.

Now, explain why, every time I have broken a tooth, it has always happened on friday night, when I can't call the dentist until monday.

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Date: Fri, 27 Oct 2000 22:04:27 -0400

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Status:

I tend to the skeptical side, of course, but I still read articles like this with deep interest. Has ufology had a hidden influence in the direction of research -- even if nuts-and-bolts ET ufos don't exist? Or is it just coincidental? Most intriguing parallels in any case.

#### NEW SCIENTIST WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

No 57, 28 October 2000

In a hypersonic wind tunnel at NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, a cone-shaped vehicle is causing a stir among aeronautical engineers. The model's generator sends a beam of microwaves upstream into the Mach 6 flow, dramatically reducing drag by enabling the craft to fly through the resulting plasma - a boiling mix of positive ions and electrons. This could revolutionise the way aircraft fly, save fuel and herald a new age of travel. The possibility that plasmas could provide the ultimate invisibility shield for stealth aircraft is also sending ripples of excitement through the secret world of military aerospace research.

<http://www.newscientist.com/nl/1028/plasma.html>

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Date: Sat, 28 Oct 2000 04:36:43 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: <KRandle993@aol.com>

>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Subject: Re: Roswell...

>Date: 27 October 2000 14:59

Kevin wrote:

>First, please understand that THE ROSWELL INCIDENT is filled  
>with mistakes, half truths and fabrications.

[...]

Kevin,

Understood, although has there been any 'Roswell' book which didn't contain [via purported witnesses], 'half truths and fabrications'!

>Second, please remember the quote, by Brazel (in the July 9  
>article) that he had found weather observation devices on two  
>other occasions and this was nothing like those. Had it been a  
>balloon, or part of Mogul, it would have looked exactly like  
>those.

Surely not - a Mogul balloon train would have been 'nothing like those'.

>And yes, I am aware of the description of debris printed in the  
>newspaper is consistent with a weather balloon... and I am also  
>aware that the article was written after Ramey had made his  
>announcement of a weather balloon, so it is not a big stretch  
>here to see some manipulation of the press.

Surely it is, without some evidence.

How do you rationalise any such manipulation, whilst at the same time pointing out how the press reported that Brazel refuted suggestions it was a 'weather observation device'?

Also, how do you explain the corroborative details, for example, that July 9 article stated:

"When the debris was gathered up the tinfoil, paper, tape, and

sticks made a bundle about three feet long and 7 or 8 inches thick, while the rubber made a bundle about 18 or 20 inches long and about 8 inches thick".

In 'The Roswell Incident', Bessie Brazel Schreiber reportedly explained:

"Some of the metal-foil pieces had a sort of tape stuck to them, and when these were held to the light they showed what looked like pastel flowers or designs. Even though the stuff looked like tape, it would not be peeled off or removed at all".

As she subsequently confirmed the mundane nature of that debris, there seems no reason to doubt this original testimony.

Incidentally, in a little known article, the 'Albuquerque Journal' of July 9 reported:

"[Sheriff] Wilcox said he did not see the object but was told by Brazell it was "about three feet across."

>>There are parallels with 'Rendlesham' I suppose and that's a  
>>case, possibly unique in this respect, where many years later,  
>>it could now be proven that the story as first told seemed to  
>>have in intervening years grown substantially in the telling.

>The real parallels are people inserting themselves into these  
>cases. Larry Warren wasn't even on the base during the incident,  
>which explains why there is confusion over the dates and the  
>number of incidents.

Although an aside, this isn't correct - see 'Rendlesham Unravalled' on my web site, at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/rendlsh.htm>

>We have Glenn Dennis, who apparently invented his missing nurse,  
>Jim Ragsdale who moved the location and changed aspects of the  
>tale, Bob Shirkey who has told tall tales for years, and even  
>Don Schmitt who invented his education, denied his occupation,  
>and accused others of being government agents. Is it little  
>wonder that the water has been muddied?

The discredited claims of Glenn Dennis are significant in more than one respect. I was suckered by his tales and earnestly believed they seemed to have some substance. How could we doubt these detailed and involved recollections from such a conservative, intelligent and ostensibly reliable, first hand

witness.

I've mentioned in the past how I showed a video interview with Dennis to a friend, highly sceptical by nature, and asked, can you explain this?

'He's making it up', was the judgement, to which I took exception. Damned sceptics...

It has taught me there are no limits on how untrustworthy even the most convincing claims can be. It does of course apply to life in general, however, it's especially a huge problem in relation to ufology.

Only hard evidence counts and even that is by no means necessary dependable, e.g., the 'Roswell' related documents obtained from official archives and which turned out to have been embellished copies of the true originals.

There are many other examples.

>I don't believe that Mack Brazel took it to a weather bureau. He  
>went to see the sheriff. If he didn't go to the weather bureau,  
>then the question has become moot.

We can only note that the evidence on record is that Brazel first contacted the weather bureau in Roswell.

[...]

>But the craft at Roswell was never described as a disk until  
>much more recently... Jim Ragsdale's domed disk complete with a  
>jewel encrusted throne...

Of course there was never a discernible 'craft' reported by Brazel, only that debris.

Barney Barnett's story was of a crashed 'flying saucer' and unearthly bodies, an interesting account given that Barnett was apparently regarded as a 'no nonsense' guy. What's your take on this?

>In fact, many of the early reports were not of "saucers" but of  
>strange things in the sky including Spheres, rods, crescents and  
>even the strange shape claimed for the Roswell craft. See the  
>Rhodes photographs from Phoenix, Arizona of July 7, 1947.

Yes, we can now understand that formative 'flying saucer'

perspective and how amidst the hysteria, almost anything 'unusual' was considered a possible 'flying saucer'!

[...]

>So, given all of that, and the number of top officers at Roswell  
>to whom I spoke, yes, I believe that what fell was of  
>extraterrestrial origin. None of the offered explanations seem  
>to fit ALL the facts.

What would you cite as the primary evidence in support of that conclusion?

>I believe that bodies were recovered, but the testimony for that  
>is not as strong as I would like it. There is room for doubt  
>here.

It's interesting to see your opinion on this.

You might want to speak with someone in London, a Mr Santilli if I recall. ;)

>>Would you advocate, in any way, that the 'MJ-12' scenario might  
>>have some substance, presumably being open to the possibility  
>>those initial, claimed 'documents' could be genuine?

>I believe that the MJ-12 documents, all of them, are fraudulent.  
>I keep looking at the new data, hoping that something will turn  
>up to alter the situation, but nothing does.

It typifies the issues which ufology has to address.

If inherent, 'momentous evidence' is in fact woeful nonsense and consequently detrimental to public relations, it needs to be weeded out. Problem is, such 'evidence' becomes so intrinsic that a wholesale acknowledgement of the faux pas is untenable for many of those who believed in it.

Does this apply to 'Roswell'... yes, if that's the situation it isn't exempt!

>And I answer with some trepidation because I have seen my words  
>lifted out of context to endorse a position that I do not hold.  
>I have, and will continue to attempt, to provide the latest and  
>best information, even if that information does not confirm a  
>position I have held.

Whilst I personally have little doubt 'Roswell' isn't evidently explainable and can also maybe highlight some evidence why, I do endeavour to see, and highlight, more than a one-dimensional view of any UFO case and it's appreciated to hear your current thoughts and arguments.

>Remember, I was the first to publicly suggest that Glenn Dennis  
>and his nurse story was probably not true as he has told it.

Absolutely, and although equally sceptical about 'Rendlesham', I \_have\_ been responsible for publishing significant new evidence supporting the 'unexplained UFO' scenario.

It's maybe a shared, genetic idiosyncrasy.

The questions raised and your responses are, I'm sure, of continued, wider interest.

Let me throw one more in there... if it could be proven that Kenneth Arnold had in fact observed a typical 'aircraft', echelon formation of undulating, 'fluttering and gliding' Pelicans, does that impact in any way on 'Roswell'?

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Sat, 28 Oct 2000 10:11:59 EDT  
Subject: Re: Roswell...Status:

Good Morning -

Regarding:

> From: voyager@ufoworld.co.uk (James Easton)  
> > To: UFORL@listbot.com (UFO Research List)

>Regarding:

>>From: <KRandle993@aol.com>  
>>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>>Subject: Re: Roswell...  
>>Date: 27 October 2000 14:59

>Kevin wrote:

>>First, please understand that THE ROSWELL INCIDENT is filled  
>>with mistakes, half truths and fabrications.

> [...]

James responded:

>Kevin,

> Understood, although has there been any 'Roswell' book which  
> didn't contain [via purported witnesses], 'half truths and  
> fabrications'!

The difference here is that most of us didn't interject these half-truths, but reported what we had been told. We reported, as accurately as we could what we were told, and in my case, I reported the latest information so that all the data were available, rather than just that to make my case. In other words, we weren't inventing the tales as we can see in THE ROSWELL INCIDENT.

>>Second, please remember the quote, by Brazel (in the July 9  
>>article) that he had found weather observation devices on two  
>>other occasions and this was nothing like those. Had it been a  
>>balloon, or part of Mogul, it would have looked exactly like  
>>those.

>Surely not - a Mogul balloon train would have been 'nothing like  
>those'.

See, this is what I wanted to avoid. A yes it does, not it doesn't argument. Mogul was made of off-the-shelf weather balloons and radar reflectors. The only significant difference between Mogul and regular weather balloons was that Mogul had several balloons and radar targets. Once it was grounded, then there was nothing to fool anyone because the balloons (in flight no. 4) were of neoprene and the radar reflector made of shiny foil backed by cloth.

So, Mogul was, in fact weather balloons and radar targets and the fact that more than one was found shouldn't have fooled anyone.

>>And yes, I am aware of the description of debris printed in the  
>>newspaper is consistent with a weather balloon... and I am also  
>>aware that the article was written after Ramey had made his  
>>announcement of a weather balloon, so it is not a big stretch  
>>here to see some manipulation of the press.

>Surely it is, without some evidence.

You mean like Thomas DuBose suggesting that the weather balloon story was a cover given to the press?

>How do you rationalise any such manipulation, whilst at the same  
>time pointing out how the press reported that Brazel refuted  
>suggestions it was a 'weather observation device'?

Because Brazel wasn't a member of the military and more than a little annoyed at being held by the military for a number of days. He complained to neighbors about his treatment in the hands of the military. That he was held for several days was confirmed by the base provost marshal.

>Also, how do you explain the corroborative details, for example,  
.that July 9 article stated:

>"When the debris was gathered up the tinfoil, paper, tape, and  
>sticks made a bundle about three feet long and 7 or 8 inches  
>thick, while the rubber made a bundle about 18 or 20 inches long  
>and about 8 inches thick".

This is inconsistent with the descriptions provided by Mack Brazel, Bill Brazel, General Arthur Exon, Maj. Marcel, Bud Payne, and several others. And, it is consistent with Thomas DuBose's claim that they were ordered to explain it as a weather balloon.

>In 'The Roswell Incident', Bessie Brazel Schreiber reportedly  
> explained:

> "Some of the metal-foil pieces had a sort of tape stuck to them,



- > and when these were held to the light they showed what looked
- > like pastel flowers or designs. Even though the stuff looked like
- > tape, it would not be peeled off or removed at all".
- > As she subsequently confirmed the mundane nature of that debris,
- > there seems no reason to doubt this original testimony.

Except for the testimony of others who were there including Jesse Marcel. Except that she altered her statements as published in ROSWELL IN PERSPECTIVE. Except, according to her brother, and the neighbors, she wasn't even there in the summer of 1947. Except for the fact that her tale, as told, is NOT corroborated by anyone else who has been interviewed.

- > Incidentally, in a little known article, the 'Albuquerque
- > Journal' of July 9 reported:
- > "[Sheriff] Wilcox said he did not see the object but was told by
- > Brazell it was "about three feet across."

Which is consistent with the story the Air Force was putting out, but not consistent with other reports, including the gouge that was 500 feet long according to Bill Brazel.

>>>>There are parallels with 'Rendlesham' I suppose and that's a  
>>>>case, possibly unique in this respect, where many years later,  
>>>>it could now be proven that the story as first told seemed to  
>>>>have in intervening years grown substantially in the telling.

>>The real parallels are people inserting themselves into these  
>>cases. Larry Warren wasn't even on the base during the incident,  
>>which explains why there is confusion over the dates and the  
>>number of incidents.

>Although an aside, this isn't correct - see 'Rendlesham  
>Unravalled' on my web site, at:

> <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/rendlsh.htm>

Are you suggesting that Larry Warren was there? That the changing dates did not originate with Warren? Warren himself has confirmed that during the first two days, he was on assignment in Germany and returned to participate in the third day.

>>We have Glenn Dennis, who apparently invented his missing nurse,  
>>Jim Ragsdale who moved the location and changed aspects of the  
>>tale, Bob Shirkey who has told tall tales for years, and even  
>>Don Schmitt who invented his education, denied his occupation,  
>>and accused others of being government agents. Is it little  
>>wonder that the water has been muddied?

>The discredited claims of Glenn Dennis are significant in more  
>than one respect. I was suckered by his tales and earnestly  
>believed they seemed to have some substance. How could we doubt  
>these detailed and involved recollections from such a  
>conservative, intelligent and ostensibly reliable, first hand  
>witness.

Many of us were suckered by Dennis. He seemed sincere and telling the truth. But that didn't stop us from attempting to corroborate his tale by searching various records and learning that his nurse did not exist.

> I've mentioned in the past how I showed a video interview with  
> Dennis to a friend, highly sceptical by nature, and asked, can  
> you explain this?

> 'He's making it up', was the judgement, to which I took  
> exception. Damned sceptics...

The real question is why did he say that Dennis was making it up. Yes, he was right, but what tipped him? Or, was it just a case of this couldn't be true, it isn't true.

When looking at the tape of Gerald Anderson I saw a number of clues that suggested Anderson was inventing his tale, including body language cues such of shaking his head no subtly as he told of seeing the aliens. Did your skeptic explain why he didn't believe Dennis?

> It has taught me there are no limits on how untrustworthy even  
> the most convincing claims can be. It does of course apply to  
> life in general, however, it's especially a huge problem in  
> relation to ufology.

To be a good conman, you must appear sincere and honest. I've decided that I'm going to believe that people are telling me the truth as they remember it, but I'm going to check it as carefully as I can. In other words, I'll give them the benefit of the doubt as I research their story.

> Only hard evidence counts and even that is by no means necessary  
> dependable, e.g., the 'Roswell' related documents obtained from  
> official archives and which turned out to have been embellished  
> copies of the true originals.

Yes, isn't that a sad state of affairs. We have so many documents now that it is impossible to tell what is good and what is bad. Tim Cooper has supplied, what, 2000 pages? And we're supposed to look at each one carefully, pay thousands of dollars for forensic testing, spend hundreds of hours in the archives attempting to verify them, and then having to fight

our way to the front of the line to explain the problems with them. And when we complete a good, solid investigation, we're going to offend someone who will not look at the evidence, but will attack our character, our heritage, and suggest that we kick dogs and pull the wings off flies. All because we have found something that others don't appreciate us having found.

>>I don't believe that Mack Brazel took it to a weather bureau. He  
>>went to see the sheriff. If he didn't go to the weather bureau,  
>>then the question has become moot.

>We can only note that the evidence on record is that Brazel first  
>contacted the weather bureau in Roswell.

Yes, and then we can consider the source and the lack of corroboration for the tale.

> [...]

>>But the craft at Roswell was never described as a disk until  
>>much more recently... Jim Ragsdale's domed disk complete with a  
>>jewel encrusted throne...

> Of course there was never a discernible 'craft' reported by  
> Brazel, only that debris.

Correct.

> Barney Barnett's story was of a crashed 'flying saucer' and  
> unearthly bodies, an interesting account given that Barnett was  
> apparently regarded as a 'no nonsense' guy. What's your take on  
> this?

Didn't we just say this about Dennis?

I don't know what to make of it. Clearly Barnett was telling this tale before any of the Roswell stuff hit the media, though there were tales of crashed saucers in New Mexico published in 1950 (TIME, Jan. 9), which could be the point of contamination. Frankly, given the diary that Barnett's niece, Alice Knight loaned me, there really doesn't seem to be a way for Barnett to fit into this story. The lack of notation of anything extraordinary in July 1947 argues against Barnett being involved. So, I don't know how he fits in, if he does.

>>In fact, many of the early reports were not of "saucers" but of  
>>strange things in the sky including Spheres, rods, crescents and  
>>even the strange shape claimed for the Roswell craft. See the  
>>Rhodes photographs from Phoenix, Arizona of July 7, 1947.

- > Yes, we can now understand that formative 'flying saucer'
- > perspective and how amidst the hysteria, almost anything
- > 'unusual' was considered a possible 'flying saucer'!

> [...]

- >>So, given all of that, and the number of top officers at Roswell
- > >to whom I spoke, yes, I believe that what fell was of
- > >extraterrestrial origin. None of the offered explanations seem
- > >to fit ALL the facts.

- > What would you cite as the primary evidence in support of that
- > conclusion?

The interviews with the top officers at Roswell in July 1947 who suggested the craft was extraterrestrial. These were the guys on the scene. And yes, I know that there is one exception to this, but all the others, who provided any sort of commentary, suggested the extraterrestrial.

- >>I believe that bodies were recovered, but the testimony for that
- >>is not as strong as I would like it. There is room for doubt
- >>here.

- > It's interesting to see your opinion on this.

- > You might want to speak with someone in London, a Mr Santilli if
- > I recall. ;)

Santilli is irrelevant to our discussion and always has been.

- >>>Would you advocate, in any way, that the 'MJ-12' scenario might
- >>>have some substance, presumably being open to the possibility
- >>>those initial, claimed 'documents' could be genuine?

- >>I believe that the MJ-12 documents, all of them, are fraudulent.
- >>I keep looking at the new data, hoping that something will turn
- ..>up to alter the situation, but nothing does.

- >It typifies the issues which ufology has to address.

Of course, and we have, time and again.

- >If inherent, 'momentous evidence' is in fact woeful nonsense and
- >consequently detrimental to public relations, it needs to be
- >weeded out. Problem is, such 'evidence' becomes so intrinsic that

>a wholesale acknowledgement of the faux pas is untenable for many  
>of those who believed in it.

Sure, and your point? That some people are going to believe what they want to believe no matter what the evidence? That problem exists on both sides of the question. All we can do is take the middle, rational ground and attempt to answer the questions as best we can.

> Does this apply to 'Roswell'... yes, if that's the situation it  
> isn't exempt!

Of course it does. People still believe Glenn Dennis, Jim Ragsdale, Don Schmitt, Bill Moore, and a dozen others. All we can do is attempt to learn the truth and publish that truth. Sure, all of this other nonsense has hurt the investigation because of people who lump everything in together. All we can do is continue until we find the final answer.

>>And I answer with some trepidation because I have seen my words  
>>lifted out of context to endorse a position that I do not hold.  
>>I have, and will continue to attempt, to provide the latest and  
>>best information, even if that information does not confirm a  
>>position I have held.

>Whilst I personally have little doubt 'Roswell' isn't evidently  
>explainable and can also maybe highlight some evidence why, I do  
>endeavour to see, and highlight, more than a one-dimensional view  
>of any UFO case and it's appreciated to hear your current  
>thoughts and arguments.

But please remember, all I did, in the beginning was suggest that Brazel was interested in the \$3000 reward probably was not his motivation for going to Roswell because the timing just didn't work out. I didn't want to get into a long correspondence in which we go over the same material time and again. Most of my answers are available in other arenas.

> >Remember, I was the first to publicly suggest that Glenn Dennis  
> >and his nurse story was probably not true as he has told it.

> Absolutely, and although equally sceptical about 'Rendlesham', I  
> \_have\_ been responsible for publishing significant new evidence  
> supporting the 'unexplained UFO' scenario.

> It's maybe a shared, genetic idiosyncrasy.

> The questions raised and your responses are, I'm sure, of  
> continued, wider interest.

> Let me throw one more in there... if it could be proven that

- > Kenneth Arnold had in fact observed a typical 'aircraft',
- > echelon formation of undulating, 'fluttering and gliding'
- > Pelicans, does that impact in any way on 'Roswell'?

Arnold is irrelevant to Roswell, only because there were other sightings being made at the time. Had Arnold's report not sparked the interest, one of the others would have. And, let's not forget the Ghost Rockets of the year before.

And, just for the record, I don't buy the pelican theory, and I don't want to get into a fight over that.

KRandle

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UFOs and extra-terrestrial life can be found at:</FONT></DIV>
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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>It looks at Gallup Canada polls from 1974, 1978,
and 1988, an Angus Reid poll from 1996, and&nbsp;a poll from 1997 that was
conducted by many Canadian ufologists.</FONT></DIV>
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Date: Sat, 28 Oct 2000 11:03:56 -0400  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Roswell...  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

James wrote:

>

Let me throw one more in there... if it could be proven that Kenneth Arnold had in fact observed a typical 'aircraft', echelon formation of undulating, 'fluttering and gliding' Pelicans, does that impact in any way on 'Roswell'?

<

Roswell stands on its own as a series of reports/statements by the persons involved.

If we were to discover at this late date that Arnold saw pelicans carrying truck mirrors

to flash the sun on his aircraft (truly a frightening thought!), it would not make any

difference because of all the other sightings that were reported soon after Arnold's.

Arnold's was the first widely reported sighting. However many followed on..in fact THOUSANDS of

sighting reports throughout the USA and other countries (searches should be made of newspapers of other

countries for local sighting reports, as has been done in the USA) and it is very likely or perhaps assured that,

if Arnold had kept his mouth shut, then SOMEONE ELSE would have been the first (perhaps the military

after the Muroc AFB sightings of July 8 or the Portland Ore. police department.)

There are those who would say that ALL the

following sightings were simple "me too" reports of conventional phenomena seen under unusual

circumstances and hence not recognized by the witnesses and so assumed to be "flying saucers."

If this were true, then if Arnold had not reported, there would have been no "me too " sighting reports

and then, of course, there would have been a major impact on Roswell: no newspaper

release about obtaining a flying saucer. Has the Air Force actually gotten something it never would have come out in the press.

Even though Arnold did see something unusual (not mirage, not orographic clouds, not clouds of

billowing snow, not reflections from dust and haze layers in the atmosphere, not water drops on his windshield, not motes in his eye, not reflections from ground objects, not a flight of military aircraft, not swans (Kottmeyer), not meteors (Klass/Davidson) and not pelicans) Roswell must still "stand on its own."

Personally I think there is substance to Roswell. And it is amusing to note that if Brazel did, in fact, take the material to the weather office , then we can have a case of "dueling weather officers" because we can assume that the weather officer in Roswell did NOT recognize the material as being weather-balloon related (and don't try to say that a weather officer wouldn't recognize MOGUL balloon stuff as coming from a balloon train) whereas the weather officer in Ft. Worth DID claim the stuff he saw was from a weather balloon (he did not know about MOGUL so, if the material was from a MOGUL balloon then it must have been similar/identical to weather balloon material.)

The material cannot be both "not a weather balloon" (Roswell weather man) and "a weather balloon" (Ft. Worth weather man).

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Date: Sat, 28 Oct 2000 17:40:26 -0700

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I was listening to Coast to Coast AM last night and heard Whitley Strieber give a report regarding an alleged UFO, meteor or Russian Proton rocket that streaked across the sky of the Midwest (U.S.) on Friday, October 13, 2000. This allegedly resulted in a "crash."

According to UFO Roundup (and apparently independently verified by Mr. Strieber), while Oklahoma UFO investigator Jim Hickman "was monitoring local law enforcement (radio channels) and at 7:31 p.m. local time, a radio call came in that four or five fighter planes were sighted by local police officers, and they were traveling to the northwest. At the same time, an unidentified flying object (UFO) encountered the fighters and reportedly crashed into the ground north of Elk City, Oklahoma." "According to a radio transmission reportedly made by Hammond, Okla. police cruiser, the UFO 'was headed north' and crashed on a farm just north of Hammond."

I am writing only because this appears to be a case which can actually be investigated. Mr. Strieber indicated that some, albeit unspecified and undefined, effort was being made to investigate this alleged incident. Is anyone aware of such an effort? Is there anyone on the list who located near this area? Does anyone know anything else about this? Is it of any interest?

Could this be the next Roswell? :)

The pertinent Whitley's World pages are as follows:

<http://www.whitleysworld.com/news101400.html>

<http://www.whitleysworld.com/news101800.html>

<http://www.whitleysworld.com/news102000a.html>

<http://www.whitleysworld.com/news102800a.html>

The relevant UFO Roundup pages are as follows:

[http://ufoinfo.com/roundup/v05/rnd05\\_42.shtml](http://ufoinfo.com/roundup/v05/rnd05_42.shtml)  
("WAS A UFO SHOT DOWN IN OKLAHOMA?")

[http://ufoinfo.com/roundup/v05/rnd05\\_43.shtml](http://ufoinfo.com/roundup/v05/rnd05_43.shtml)  
("OKLAHOMA UFO CAUSES MORE CONTROVERSY")

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"Reason is, and ought only to be the slave of the passions."  
David Hume, A Treatise of Human Nature, (1888) Oxford University  
Press, Book II, Part III, pg. 415.

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Date: Sat, 28 Oct 2000 20:31:27 -0700

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Charles Chapman" <charlesrc@earthlink.net>

>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Sent: Saturday, October 28, 2000 5:40 PM

>Subject: UFO/Meteor/Proton Rocket Crash?

Sorry to follow-up on my own message, but somebody on another list gave me two relevant links that appear to confirm it was just Proton rocket parts that came to earth. The links are:

[http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2000/ast18oct\\_1.htm](http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2000/ast18oct_1.htm)  
(re-entry of the Proton rocket's 4th-stage casing)

<http://www.msnbc.com/local/ksnw/151742.asp>  
(Wreckage of rocket recovered in Rush County, KS)

I have no idea where Rush County, KS is. However, a quick look at Mapquest shows the straight line distance between Wichita, KS (the source of the MSNBC news report) and Elk City, OK (the alleged landing site reported by UFO Roundup and Whitley Strieber) is approximately 200 to 250 miles. Could a Proton booster that breaks up on re-entry be spread over such a distance?

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Date: Sun, 29 Oct 2000 04:40:48 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

>From: "Charles Chapman" <charlesrc@earthlink.net>

>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Sent: Saturday, October 28, 2000 5:40 PM

>Subject: UFO/Meteor/Proton Rocket Crash?

Sorry to follow-up on my own message, but somebody on another list gave me two relevant links that appear to confirm it was just Proton rocket parts that came to earth. The links are:

[http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2000/ast18oct\\_1.htm](http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2000/ast18oct_1.htm)  
(re-entry of the Proton rocket's 4th-stage casing)

<http://www.msnbc.com/local/ksnw/151742.asp>  
(Wreckage of rocket recovered in Rush County, KS)

>

> I have no idea where Rush County, KS is. However, a quick look  
> at Mapquest shows the straight line distance between Wichita, KS  
> (the source of the MSNBC news report) and Elk City, OK (the  
> alleged landing site reported by UFO Roundup and Whitley  
> Strieber) is approximately 200 to 250 miles. Could a Proton  
> booster that breaks up on re-entry be spread over such a  
> distance?

Charles -

See

[http://meteors.com/cometlinear/locals\\_report\\_mysterious.html](http://meteors.com/cometlinear/locals_report_mysterious.html)

Alan Pickup's original SeeSat-L post on the incident:

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From: Alan Pickup[SMTP:alan@wingar.demon.co.uk]

Sent: Monday, October 16, 2000 12:07 PM Subject: Texas-Oklahoma re-entry

Since both I and Harro Zimmer speculated (independently) on Saturday that Texas - Oklahoma event on Friday evening (local time) might have been the re-entry of a piece of the Glonass launch a few hours earlier, a further elset has appeared for the so-called Proton "platform"...

C 2374? Proton platform

152 x 129 km

```

1 26567U 00063D 00287.83019657 .14539302 81605-5 14433-3 0 26
2 26567 64.8034 269.9668 0017643 9.1093 351.7127 16.49742837 09

```

My SatEvo evolution for the final orbits runs...

```

C 2374? Proton platform          145 x 125 km
1 26567U 00063D 00287.89064770 .18678256 26819+0 14384-3 0 90028
2 26567 64.8028 269.7289 0015132 9.0831 350.9442 16.51735784 17
C 2374? Proton platform          136 x 120 km
1 26567U 00063D 00287.95114844 .25529299 76537+0 14274-3 0 90023
2 26567 64.8019 269.4900 0012043 9.0568 350.9649 16.54325171 27
C 2374? Proton platform          121 x 112 km
1 26567U 00063D 00288.01152910 .56971797 59774+1 18830-3 0 90022
2 26567 64.8006 269.2505 0007381 9.0305 350.9828 16.58731241 33

```

The last of these orbits takes it along the following track over the USA  
(output based on that from Mike Mccants's LATLONG program):

| UTC     | Lat  | Long  |
|---------|------|-------|
| h m s   | degN | degW  |
| 0 24 30 | 29.5 | 104.4 |
| 0 25 0  | 31.3 | 103.4 |
| 0 25 30 | 33.1 | 102.3 |
| 0 26 0  | 34.9 | 101.1 |
| 0 26 30 | 36.7 | 99.9  |
| 0 27 0  | 38.4 | 98.6  |
| 0 27 30 | 40.2 | 97.3  |
| 0 28 0  | 41.9 | 95.9  |
| 0 28 30 | 43.6 | 94.4  |
| 0 29 0  | 45.2 | 92.8  |
| 0 29 30 | 46.9 | 91.1  |
| 0 30 0  | 48.5 | 89.3  |

The object had passed through perigee at 00:19 UTC when it was over the E Pacific, en route to the Mexico coast, so a decay along this arc is quite likely.

This track is very close to my estimate on Saturday - the object would have passed 3.1 deg W of Abilene, TX, at 00:25:18 UTC (19:25:18 local time) and almost directly over Lubbock, TX, 19 seconds later. the track would have taken it NNE over Oklahoma and Kansas towards Lincoln, NE, which it would have reached at about 00:27:43 UTC were it still in orbit.

I am not certain of the accuracy of these times but, if the orbital period was correct at the initial elset, then I doubt if they are wrong by more than about 10 seconds.

In my opinion, the object sighted was, indeed, the re-entry of the Proton platform. I understand that this is a cylinder 3.7m in diameter and 4m long, being the casing of the Proton's 4th stage. It weighs some

800 kg.

Alan

--

Alan Pickup / COSPAR 2707: 55d53m48.7s N 3d11m51.2s W 156m asl  
Edinburgh / SatEvo & elsets: <http://www.wingar.demon.co.uk/satevo/>  
Scotland / Decay Watch: <http://www.wingar.demon.co.uk/satevo/dkwatch/>

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Date: Sun, 29 Oct 2000 12:57:48 -0500  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: RE: Flying Saucer Delusion  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

I wrote:

>>@ Do flying saucers exist? Well, in my opinion, SOMETHING is  
>>@ flying around out there that isn't "ours."

Larry wrote:

>But it is a GREAT leap of faith to go from "unexplained observations"  
>to "space aliens". Why not say "demons" instead? Or "time  
>travelers"?

Why not demons, time travelers, dimension "sliders", whatever. ET happens  
to  
be the "easiest" extrapolation beyond what we know. Bit,  
I didn't say I know where they come from, how they got here, or what their  
true  
significance is,. However, I am stating my opinion that there is a TRUE  
mystery  
here involving unconventional phenomena. To decide that there is a  
true mystery is only the beginning, but that is farther than conventional  
scientists  
( Robert Parks is an extreme) will go. It is the first step in  
understanding  
what is really behing UFO reports.

But it doesn't stop there because descriptions of the phenomena are  
available.  
I can refer to sightings which strongly suggest structured objects  
:daytime sightings, multiple witness, seen reasonably close up or with  
optical  
aides, in which the witnesses have plenty of time to do a "double take" and  
get a good idea of the object shape, structure, color, speeds, etc.  
I also am aware of nighttime sightings which involve lights which do things  
not  
expected of conventional lights whether man-made (e.g. aircraft lighting,  
fire balloons)  
or natural (meteors, bolides, stars, planets,. etc).  
It is this small fraction of the total sample which suggests "Other  
Intelligences"  
from wherever, doing whatever, etc.

>My very low expectation of finding space aliens comes from experience.  
When  
>I started out looking into UFOs, I made a list of the ten best cases I

knew

>about.

>I said "they'll have a very hard time solving these." Here they are, along

>with their

>current status reports (in chronological order):

>1. 5/11/50 McMinnville Oregon - The possibility of a hanging rear view

>mirror

>throws some new light on this case. Now the photometry has to be worked

>out again for ALL possibilities involving a specular lower surface.

The question here is this: is finding something that "looks like" or

"resembles

with some degree of accuracy" the object in the photograph equal to

identifying it and hence explaining the sighting? That seems to be the

attitude you have taken below: if it looks like a duck, its a duck.

(Is a platypus a duck?)

>2. 8/25/51 Lubbock Texas - The lights and the photos are two different

>things.

>I have seen the lights myself locally, and identified them as geese. And one

>copy of one of the photos has been printed light enough to show a supporting

>structure behind the lights.

I have not studied this case, but I don't recall anyone saying there was

a supporting structure. Seems to me Hart resurfaced in the last ten years

or so and made more comments.

>3. 4/24/59 Piata Beach, Itapoan Brazil - I solved this one in 1996, when I

>found the object inside my Collaro record changer. This is a rubber tired drive

>wheel. It even has the 4 little "windows" on it (as seen in the photos), which are

indentations to hold the tire in place.

Not familiar with this. But is it another "looks like a duck?"

>4. 4/24/64 Socorro New Mexico - My proposed solution of a manned hot-air

>balloon is the most likely solution.

Ummmmm..... but your "solution" is not proved (except perhaps in your own

mind) . Is "most likely" good enough? If investigation over the 5, 10 20 years

fails to turn up the balloon culprits, will "most likely" still be "the" solution?

(That was the approach taken by Project Blue Book.... but with MUCH less effort put into investigation)

>5. 8/2/65 Tulsa Oklahoma - If you look at the negatives in the correct order  
 i>n  
 >the roll, the next picture has the object in the same place in the frame.  
 >But the  
 >flashbulb went off this time. There is an aluminum Christmas tree  
 >illuminated by  
 >a rotating color wheel in this second picture. The UFO picture just shows  
 >the  
 >part of the color wheel with the floodlight behind it.

Don't know about this about sonds like another duck explanation.

>6. 8/8/65 Beaver County Pennsylvania - The Condon Report shows how the  
 >picture was made by holding a bowl in front of the camera and lighting it  
 >with a  
 f>lashlight.

I seem to recall that eventually th young man recanted.

>7. 9/3/65 Exeter Hew Hampshire - While the solution is not proven, in my  
 >opinion  
 >the objects displayed all of the typical characteristics of fire balloons.  
 >It is also  
 >known from other cases that students at Manchester College were making and  
 >launching fire balloons at the general time.

My opinion: this corresponds to saying if it has webbed feet, then it  
 looks like a  
 duck and therefore it is a duck.  
 Don't buy "fire balloons."

>8. 10/21/65 St George Minnesota - Examination of this photo with a blue  
 >filter reveals the shape of a 7 watt night light bulb. Obviously another  
 flashbulb  
 >failed to go off. The red part surrounding the center is merely the  
 reflection off  
 >of the wall. The object is not the subject of the photo, as indicated by  
 it's  
 >position in the frame.  
 I.E. its a hoax. I guess a UFO that flows in some way can't have a "hot  
 spot"  
 at its center. Anyway, from experiments I did in order to understand the  
 New Zealand film  
 I know that a red light that overexposes a film will cause a yellowish  
 center of the image with a  
 red "annular" band around the overexposed center. Your examination with a  
 blue filter  
 is somewhat meaningless unless you have the original negative.  
 Overprinting to brighten the

image can cause a color shift.

>9. 1/11/66 Wanaque New Jersey - In my opinion, this case is a mixture of  
>observations of fire balloons and astronomical objects by different  
people.

>The photos are obvious fakes.

As I recall there was also a hole in the ice.

>10. 4/17/66 Atwater Ohio - When actually plotted out, the speed of the UFO  
>is well within the capabilities of a fire balloon, especially since the  
>patrol car had to go at least 6 miles farther because the roads didn't go  
the same way

>the object did. The duration is too long for the standard type 2 fire

>balloon, but the type 3 or type H fire balloon is definitely a  
possibility.

Your explanation may be a "definite possibility," but the real question  
is,

what is the probability?

SNIP power blackout

>All of them have plausible mundane solutions, and some of them are almost  
>airtight solutions.

<

Plausible? But plausible is not actual. As far as "airtight" is  
concerned...

well, you might be right on some of them, but I emphasize "might"

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Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 03:12:06 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding,

>From: "bruce maccabee" <brumac@compuserve.com>

>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Subject: Flying Saucer Delusion

>Date: 27 October 2000 18:43

Bruce wrote:

>So you assign low probability to "saucer reality." Fine. But  
>there are still reports out there made by credible people of  
>incredible things (paraphrase of Gen. John Samford at press  
>conference July 28, 1952, where he lied to the American people.  
>wittingly or unwittingly). If there were no such reports all  
>would be speculation.

Bruce,

Absolutely no disagreement.

My contention is that we now understand UFOs to an extent where some obvious conclusions are self-determining about 'flying saucers'.

We have a historical appreciation of how they came to be regarded as possibly real and perhaps interplanetary vehicles. However, we can now see how the foundation was specious and based on a completely fallacious perception of 'flying saucers'. Very few people realised that.

>Since you cateorize Arnold's "misreported experience" as a  
>delusion, it is obvious that you think Arnold's sighting has  
>been explained.

It wasn't a 'misreported experience' so much as one where he may have misperceived the observations made. We know that's at least evidently true concerning 'Little Tahoma' and how he thought those nine objects travelled behind it.

What isn't a delusion is the nature of evidence for 'flying saucers' which is championed as 'proof'. All it proves is how willing people are to believe in what they want to be true.

We can agree there's no real compromise concerning the many

contentious photographs which exist - either they're genuine or deliberate deception.

There comes a point, comparative to, say, 'crop circles', where the entire premise it's evidence of aliens visiting earth is so untenable that there's no rationale in analysing the evidence any further.

People are quite entitled to believe in it, however, if there's an earnest desire to interest scientists and the media in looking at evidence of alien visitations, it's disappointing to see hub cabs, models, wing mirrors et al proclaimed as 'take us seriously - here's the proof'.

Which appears to be precisely the situation so far as 'flying saucers' are concerned.

>Do flying saucers exist? Well, in my opinion, SOMETHING is flying around out there that isn't "ours."

These are entirely different issues.

The point is, to understand whether there's any validity for the latter premise, it's necessary to recognise what evidence isn't sustainable and is proverbial 'fools gold'.

>>You will never, ever, be able to cite evidence of 'flying saucers', that will remotely interest mainstream science.

>I don't know whether this is prediction is an opinion or hope  
>or both on your part. I don't really care. It may be true....  
>but then "never, ever, " is a long time. In my opinion,  
>eventually, after the pelicans have forgotten how to carry truck  
>mirrors to flash signals at distant aircraft, the scientific  
>community will be forced to confront this phenomenon.

Take any UFO magazine or conference as an example - some of the most ludicrous claims/evidence is professed and often vehemently defended as representative of the 'UFO phenomenon'. Therefore, with little critical appraisal being applied (it's doesn't sell magazines, books or conference tickets), we end up with all sorts of nonsense. Being asked to accept this as 'evidence', doesn't go unnoticed and who, in a professional environment, wants anything to do with that?

With rare exceptions, not mainstream science or the media.

>>As I have noted before, that funnel-like 'appendage' in the  
>>Trent photos existed not because this was 'puffing Billy from  
>>the Pleiades', it was blatantly something attached to a mundane  
>>object proclaimed to be an alien spacecraft.

>Are you saying that the Trent photos would have been more  
>believable without the "pole" on the top?

I'm saying they wouldn't have looked quite so unbelievable.

>But had there been no pole, then one could imagine the truck  
>mirror with the support removed.

Correct, the point I had made before was how our 'appendage' was surely a clue that this was an 'everyday' object and presumably the best available to mimic a 'flying saucer', or - as I suspect to be what really happened - something that was realised could maybe look like a 'flying saucer', with no previous intent.

Anyway, it doesn't matter now. The question was could this be identified as a mundane object which loosely resembled a 'flying saucer' and that's, exceptionally, been accomplished.

>Fact is, we have NO IDEA what advanced technology might look  
>like (absent any UFO sightings).

True, but we know the specious origin of 'flying saucers', how suddenly people were seeing this exact, popularised misconception, how numerous other saucer photographs are hoaxed (especially from those who claim to have multiple encounters) and, most importantly, what a rear-view mirror looks like.

>...take Walters out of the situation and explain all the other  
>sightings. There were a LOT.

I don't have to, Bruce, no-one does, plus many of them have been explained.

It's the responsibility of those who advocate 'flying saucers are real' to provide evidence which is convincing, especially against a background of so many hoaxes that are still (even the Meier photos) venerated and where 'flying saucers' were a demonstrable misnomer in the first place.

If we're looking for explanations, we do have to acknowledge the obvious, even if means we were so wrong, for so long.

That's often the real problem.

We can be sure though, any skeptical conclusions about 'flying saucers' won't make the slightest difference to the overall (there are exceptions) standards of evidence as promoted in the next 'UFOs are real' magazine, book or conference.

'Ufology' is at a crossroads, has largely been taken over by marketing interests and those seem to have little consideration for anything other than what will sell.

Amidst this, somewhere, is what 'ufology' was.

It's radically changed, particularly during the past 2-3 years, and even if we were to agree, over 50 years later, on a conclusion about, specifically, 'flying saucers', it's increasingly irrelevant so far as 'ufology' exists.

This equally applies to 'Rendlesham' - note how the hugely discredited Larry Warren was a featured speaker at the recent UK 'UFO Magazine' conference [hear about the UFO landing that never happened, as told by someone who wasn't even there] - and, it seems, most/all other 'UFO' cases.

Opposed to offering evidence which might explain a case, what if our research has resulted in new, significant, scientific evidence that ET has been in touch? Do we merely add it to the crucible of wacky tales?

I wouldn't and haven't - but where to go then?

Not 'ufology', it would seem. So, what has it become?

In essence, so far as attaining scientific credibility goes, ufology is viewed with derision, many of us realise it and I'm not adverse to highlighting reasons - frequently palpable - and also why this situation is evidently unlikely to ever change.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Sun, 29 Oct 2000 23:44:51 -0500

From: Kenny Young <ufo@fuse.net>

X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Ft. Worth vs. Roswell weathermen: balloon I.D.

References: <200010281104\_MC2-B8C9-63EF@compuserve.com>

Status:

bruce maccabee wrote:

- > And it is amusing to note that if Brazel did, in fact, take
- > the material to the weather office , then we can have a case
- > of "dueling weather officers" because we can assume
- > that the weather officer in Roswell did NOT recognize the
- > material as being weather-balloon related

---

This is a good point that raises an interesting series of questions. Who was the person at the Roswell weather bureau where Brazel first took his debris before going to the Sheriff's office? Is it on-record anywhere what the Roswell weatherman said, and how do we know he couldn't identify the debris as a routine weather balloon material [Mogul or otherwise]? Would anyone know if the Roswell weather officer has ever been identified, or has there been any attempt to locate or interview him or family members?

Thanks,  
KENNY YOUNG

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U F O   R e s e a r c h  
<http://home.fuse.net/ufo/>

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Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 08:11:56 EST  
Subject: Re: Flying Saucer DelusionStatus:

Good Morning -

>>2. 8/25/51 Lubbock Texas - The lights and the photos are two different  
> >things.  
> >I have seen the lights myself locally, and identified them as geese.

The problem with the bird explanation, according to the people at the conservation office at Texas Tech (in Lubbock) is that there are no birds with a light colored breast (to reflect the streetlights) that fly in V formations in Lubbock in late August. The only birds there, at that time of year, are the Glossy Ibis which has a dark breast. The migratory birds don't travel through Lubbock until later in the year, and the Air Force explanation of Plover fails because the birds don't fly in V formations and rarely in formations of more than six or seven individuals.

>>And  
>> one  
> >copy of one of the photos has been printed light enough to show a  
>> supporting  
> >structure behind the lights.

I have never heard or seen anything like this. I do know that there are drawings of a "wing-shaped" object that was seen over Albuquerque on the same night that has been printed in a number of books and articles about the Lubbock Lights. Could this be what you mean?

> I have not studied this case, but I don't recall anyone saying there was  
> a supporting structure. Seems to me Hart resurfaced in the last ten years  
> or so and made more comments.

I spoke to Hart in 1993 about the sighting. He was 19 in 1951 when the pictures were taken. He told me that he didn't know what he had photographed in 1951 but gave no indication that the pictures were faked in anyway. In 1951 both the newspaper and the Air Force threatened him, read him his rights under the Constitution and suggested that he come clean if he faked the pictures. He didn't do it then and hasn't done it now.

Donald Menzel, with no evidence whatsoever decided the pictures were faked. This, I believe, was because there were only two solutions. They either showed a formation of strange lights over Lubbock or they were faked. Since

there could be no strange formations of lights over Lubbock, they had to be faked.

KRandle

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Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 08:24:41 EST

Subject: Re: Ft. Worth vs. Roswell weathermen: balloon I.D. Status:

Good Morning -

Kenny Young wrote:

> This is a good point that raises an interesting series of  
> questions. Who was the person at the Roswell weather bureau where  
> Brazel first took his debris before going to the Sheriff's  
> office? Is it on-record anywhere what the Roswell weatherman  
> said, and how do we know he couldn't identify the debris as a  
> routine weather balloon material [Mogul or otherwise]? Would  
> anyone know if the Roswell weather officer has ever been  
> identified, or has there been any attempt to locate or interview  
> him or family members?

There is a problem here and that is that there is no good evidence that Brazel went to the weather office first. Yes, I know that it was reported in THE ROSWELL INCIDENT, but I was never able to confirm this story with Bill Brazel or the various other people I interviewed in Roswell. The tone of the question suggests that this is an established fact and it is not.

Second, we tried to find weathermen, either civilian or military, who had been in Roswell in 1947. One of the reasons was to learn if they used weather balloons with rawin radar targets there (it seems they did, based on the winds aloft data recovered through the National Weather Service). We believed that if the balloons and targets were common in Roswell, then any explanation using them as the source of the strange debris would be damaged. The men in Roswell could then be shown to have had an opportunity to view weather balloons and rawin targets.

We also wondered where the balloon and target came from because, according to Irving Newton (the FW weather guy) they weren't available at FW. I asked him if he knew where to get one (in 1947) and he said Lawton, OK. That was the Army's artillery school and they used balloons and radar reflectors to determine the winds for artillery fire.

The point is, that we have no solid evidence that Brazel went to the weather office, so we must keep that in mind. We have tried to find weather men from Roswell in 1947 and have failed to do so. And we know that these balloons and radar reflectors were used in Roswell and available in Lawton (not all that far from FW if Ramey needed one badly and didn't have one in FW).

I might point out, apropos of nothing at all, that there was a story in the Roswell newspaper on July 9 or 10 suggesting the wreckage wasn't from a Japanese Balloon Bomb. A weatherman in the Roswell office pointed out that none had

been found in New Mexico.

KRandle

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Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 19:38:51 EST

Subject: Re: Re: Ft. Worth vs. Roswell weathermen: balloon I.D.Status:

KEVIN, JAMES, KENNY et al. --

Kenny Young wrote:

>>This is a good point that raises an interesting series of  
>> questions. Who was the person at the Roswell weather bureau where  
>> Brazel first took his debris before going to the Sheriff's  
>> office?...

Kevin Randle replied:

>There is a problem here and that is that there is no good evidence that  
>Brazel went to the weather office first. Yes, I know that it was reported  
>in THE ROSWELL INCIDENT, but I was never able to confirm this story  
>with Bill Brazel or the various other people I interviewed in Roswell....

In fact, Bill Moore got Bill Brazel to confirm in writing, with dated signature, on the text itself the testimony attributed to him in THE ROSWELL INCIDENT (copy in my files). This includes his statement that his father Mack first went to the U.S. Weather Bureau office in Roswell and another that gives Kevin and others on his side of the question heartburn: that Bill's two younger siblings, Bessie and Vernon, were on the ranch with Mack when he found the "saucer" debris, and that he dropped them off at home with his wife in Alamogordo on his way into Roswell with some of the material he'd rounded up. Whatever else one might criticize Bill Moore for, one thing about which he was meticulous was getting his witnesses to chop off on the words attributed to them in INCIDENT.

If Kevin was never able to confirm the weather bureau office story with Bill Brazel, one must ask, Why? Is it because BB just plumb forgot about that aspect of his earlier recollections? Or is it because, realizing the weather bureau angle tended to mitigate against the crashed-saucer tale, he had "adjusted" his story by the time Kevin and his erstwhile partner Don Schmitt began their investigation?

In earlier postings and on numerous other occasions in the past, Kevin has made a point of Bill Moore's disparagement of his own ROSWELL INCIDENT as a "disgraceful hodgepodge." It is vitally important to note that this was NOT with reference to the Roswell material therein. Moore has denounced the mishmash of "supportive" hoax stories/photos and silly speculations which comprise about one-third of the book, and which were added by Moore's coauthor Charles Berlitz. He NEVER has disavowed the Roswell-specific material in THE ROSWELL INCIDENT.

By the way, for those who are interested, my own new Roswell book (yes,

ANOTHER Roswell book!) ROSWELL: INCONVENIENT FACTS AND THE  
WILL TO BELIEVE

will be published by Prometheus this coming June. Believe it or not, it  
includes some important new revelations. -- Cheers, KARL PFLOCK

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Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 22:05:16 EST  
Subject: Re: Ft. Worth vs. Roswell weathermen: balloon I.D.  
Content-Language: en  
Status:

In a message dated 10/30/2000 9:15:11 AM Eastern Standard Time,  
KRandle993@aol.com writes:

> There is a problem here and that is that there is no good evidence that  
> Brazel went to the weather office first

Actually, in the 1997 interview with UFO Mag and Phenomena Report, Bill  
Brazel stated that his father did not even bring the material into Roswell  
that day.

"Dad had to go to Roswell on business, and got in touch with the military  
while he was there. HE DID NOT TAKE ANY OF THE MATERIAL WITH HIM  
(My  
emphasis)"

This agrees with the facts reported in the Roswell Daily Dispatch of July 9.

"The furor started MONDAY (emphasis added), when W. W. Brazel, a rancher  
living on the old Foster place, 25 miles southeast of Corona, came into the  
office and reported finding an object which fitted the descriptions of the  
flying discsâ€. NO MEMBER OF THE LOCAL SHERIFFâ€™S OFFICE SAW THE  
ARTICLE  
[DEBRIS] AT ANY TIME (emphasis added). "

Also, we see in the wire reports:

BRIZELL DID NOT BRING THE OBJECT TO THE SHERIFFâ€™S OFFICE,  
BUT MERELY DROVE  
THE 75 MILES FROM THE RANCH TO ROSWELL TO REPORT HIS FINDING

The Albuquerque Journal states:

"Wilcox said he did not see the objectâ€"

It seems that Brazel never brought any debris into town that fateful day in  
July. Therefore, even if he went to the weather office, they would not have  
seen the debris and be working off of descriptions given by Brazel.

Tim Printy



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Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 22:16:41 EST  
Subject: Re: Roswell...  
Content-Language: en  
Status:

>KRandle993@aol.com wrote:

>At Roswell, we have almost no one suggesting the craft was a disk.

I really thought the drawing in "UFO Crash at Roswell" showing a crashed dome disc was from a reliable witness. The statement says that this was from one of the few witnesses to see the impact point and he shredded his original drawing. Perhaps you can tell us who the eyewitness was? According to Pflock it was based on an interview with Kaufmann. What about the "crumpled dishpan" report? Also, why did they state they had recovered a flying disc and not a flying shoe/wedge (or for that matter an unknown aircraft/spacecraft)?

>>The difference here is that most of us didn't interject these half-truths,  
>but reported what we had been told. We reported, as accurately as we  
>could what we were told, and in my case, I reported the latest information  
>so that all the data were available, rather than just that to make my case.  
>In other words, we weren't inventing the tales as we can see in THE  
>ROSWELL INCIDENT.

Well, I am not so certain about that. There seems to be a lot of problems with the way you wrote "The Truth About The UFO Crash at Roswell". For instance, did you really handle a piece of the debris at one point?

"Kevin Randle handled a small piece of material that he was told was picked up on the crash site. It looked like gray pumice, had no weight to it, some stratification, and seemed to be very tough. It didn't act like any pumice he'd ever seen."

What happened to this piece of pumice?

Then there is the Radar story by Kaufmann. Did you realize that Kaufmann stated in a Nov 1997 interview with UFO Mag and Phenomena Report the crash now occurred on the night of the 3rd (not the 4th as stated in TRUTH)?

There is also the Ragsdale interview. The following was revealed in the 1997 AF report. In the Truth about the UFO Crash at Roswell we read:

"...bodies or something laying there. They looked like bodies. They weren't very long...four or five foot long at the most"

However, the actual interview was somewhat different:

Ragsdale: ...but it was either DUMMIES (My emphasis) or bodies or something laying there...

Ragsdale: One part was kind of buried in the ground...and part of it was sticking out of the ground...about like that (DS: about a 30 degree angle?) Yeah...and I'm sure that was bodies...either bodies or DUMMIES (My emphasis)...

Schmitt: Why do you say DUMMIES (My emphasis)?

Ragsdale: The federal government could have been doing something because they didn't want anyone to know what this was ...THEY WAS USING DUMMIES (My emphasis) in those damned things...they could use remote control.

Why was the word DUMMY completely deleted in your book? Were you trying to quote selectively? I don't think the witnesses confused dummies for aliens as suggested in the 1997 AF report (however, it is possible that one or two could have witnessed the dummy retrievals and incorporated the procedures in their tall tales about Roswell).

Then there are the stories you directly attribute to Easley:

1. Easley ordered the MPs to face away from the ship and to watch the surrounding terrain. No one was to approach without being identified and properly cleared...The second group scanned quite a large area looking for debris... Easley continued, saying, "It was loaded on a truck and then onto a plane [in Roswell], and it took off. Whatever they found [in the outside area]...was just odds and ends." <BR>
2. "One was a tech sergeant and the other a master sergeant...[They were] real pros [who] knew their business. They came out with Thomas"
3. They had set up a grid, and according to Easley, "Each group took a certain section and recorded everything they saw, anything unusual...marked it on the grid"
4. "...flying low and taking photographs...they had a grid map they worked from...[they] then examined everything very carefully to see if they had overlooked anything."

Did Easley actually say these things? #1 and #2 are not even footnoted but you state it in such a way that Easley said these things.#3 is the only one footnoted from a single interview - February 1990. #4 is attributed to many interviews including the audiotaped one of January 1990.

You stated in the "Randle Report" that in initial interviews, Easley was reluctant to reveal anything.

"But Easley told me, repeatedly during that telephone conversation, that he had been sworn to secrecy. He couldn't talk about the events."

According to UFO Crash at Roswell, it was the January 1990 interview, where he stated this (You confirm this in your book Conspiracy of Silence).

Randle finally asked him, point blank, "Were you on the Crash site?"  
"I can't talk about it. I was sworn to secrecy".

Although you did not give a name it seems that this is the Easley interview (correct me if I am wrong). If it is the Easley interview, how did you get the information above (#4)? Was he actually talking about a spaceship crash during this interview or something else?

>A yes it does, not it doesn't argument.  
>Mogul was made of off-the-shelf weather balloons and radar reflectors. The  
>only significant difference between Mogul and regular weather balloons was  
>that Mogul had several balloons and radar targets. Once it was grounded,  
>then there was nothing to fool anyone because the balloons (in flight no. 4)  
>were of neoprene and the radar reflector made of shiny foil backed by cloth.  
>So, Mogul was, in fact weather balloons and radar targets and the fact that  
>more than one was found shouldn't have fooled anyone.

It depends doesn't it? While Brazel reports he had found debris from weather balloons before, did he find ones that included the ML-307s, the purple flower tape (Confirmed by Loretta Proctor in her affidavit), and that left this large quantity of debris? Such a large amount of debris would peak his interest. Note that it wasn't until he made a trip into town did he really hear about these "flying discs" (although nobody defined what a "flying disc" was) and suddenly decide to go to Roswell for help.

>You mean like Thomas DuBose suggesting that the weather balloon story  
>was a cover given to the press?

And what did Dubose state the debris was? Was the question ever asked of Dubose that they deliberately switched or faked the debris? If so could we have a quote? I find it also interesting that the debris that supposedly arrived a few days before the press conference is in direct contradiction with his affidavit where he stated that they knew nothing about the disc until McMullen called:

"In early July, I received a phone call from Maj. Gen. Clements McMullen, Deputy Commander, Strategic Air Command. He asked what we knew about the object which had been recovered outside Roswell, New Mexico, AS REPORTED IN THE PRESS (My emphasis). I called Col. William Blanchard, Commander of the Roswell Army Air Field and directed him to send the material in a sealed container to me at Fort Worth. I so informed Maj. Gen. McMullen."

A contradiction???

>Because Brazel wasn't a member of the military and more than a little  
>annoyed at being held by the military for a number of days. He complained  
>to neighbors about his treatment in the hands of the military. That he was  
>held for several days was confirmed by the base provost marshal.

Perhaps you also forgot the quotes by Walter Haut in your book UFO Crash at Roswell where Haut stated that Whitmore had practically 'kidnapped' Brazel.

"...Walt Whitmore had practically kidnapped him (Brazel). Walt was an old, old time newspaperman. You never could quite tell whether everything he was saying was all the truth...I think the rumor was that Walt was moving him from place to place. This was a big...it's a much more interesting story when you move a man from place to place...To my knowledge. I did not know he had been on base."

This is also interesting to note because the person who brought Brazel to the Roswell Daily Record on the evening of the 8th (not the 9th or 10th as stated in UFO Crash at Roswell) was Whitmore! According to Bill Brazel's statement in Nov 1997 (UFO Mag and Phen), Mack was only on base for 3 days. This was over the weekend since he supposedly came back on the 15th. Where was Mack for the rest of the time? Perhaps with Whitmore? If so, how did the military have time to program him to give the Mogul explanation if Whitmore had spirited him away??? Recall that the interview occurred on the evening of the 8th. Brazel was last seen in the company of Marcel and Cavitt on the evening of the 7th. At best the military really was not out to find Brazel until the morning of the 8th but Whitmore now seems to have grabbed Brazel and hidden him. Even if the military had him and then handed him over to Whitmore, how much time would they have to give him an extremely close description of a large balloon train (inc the purple flower tape)? Why not describe the whole thing as a simple balloon and radar target? Why the extremely complex description that Brazel could make a mistake in restating to the press?

>This is inconsistent with the descriptions provided by Mack Brazel,

Which description is that? Can you provide us a quote? The only one I am aware of is that in the July 9th edition of the RDR.

>Bill Brazel

Bill stated there was a gouge in the ground too but this is completely inconsistent with Marcel's statements that there was no gouge. In his Nov 1997 interview he also stated that the time for the "mystery metal" to unfold took some time to do so and it was not instantaneous.

>General Arthur Exon

Who stated you took what he had heard but he never physically saw anything. Do you have quotes to confirm that he handled the debris?

>Maj. Marcel

But recently revealed interviews has recently contradicted his son's

statements that there were I-beams in the wreckage. This is something that is common in all his descriptions that the beams were "square" and not irregular in shape

Then there is this statement in the Ft Worth paper on July 9th.

"He (Brazel) bundled together the large pile of tinfoil and broken wooden beams about one-fourth of an inch thick and a half-inch wide and torn mass of synthetic rubber that had been the balloon and rolled it under some brush, according to Maj. Jesse A. Marcel of Houma, La., 509th Bomb Group intelligence officer at Roswell, who brought the device to FWAAF...â€™The ranch is out in the middle of nowhere,â€™ Marcel declared, â€™and we spent a couple of hours Monday afternoon looking for any more parts of the weather device. We found a few more patches of tinfoil and rubber.â€™

>Bud Payne

Did Bud actually handle the debris? I was under the impression he was chased away or did his story change? His affidavit mentions nothing about handling debris.

>Except for the testimony of others who were there including Jesse Marcel.  
>Except that she altered her statements as published in ROSWELL IN  
>PERSPECTIVE. Except, according to her brother, and the neighbors, she  
>wasn't even there in the summer of 1947.

Interesting to note that in "The Roswell Incident" Bill stated that two of the children were with his father. Why would Bill Brazel or, for that matter, Bill Moore make up such a statement?

>Which is consistent with the story the Air Force was putting out, but  
>not consistent with other reports, including the gouge that was 500  
>feet long according to Bill Brazel.

Please quote us where Jesse Marcel Sr. stated there was a gouge heading NW to SE as Bill Brazel supposedly said in "UFO Crash at Roswell"

"LIKE MARCEL(Emphasis added), he (Bill Brazel) talked about a gouge with the northwest - southeast orientation"

However, Jesse said in several interviews that there was no gouge and the direction was NE to SW (Something Bill Brazel agreed to in his Roswell Incident interview - that the debris field was pointed towards Socorro).

>But that didn't stop us from attempting to corroborate his

> tale by searching various records and learning that his nurse did not  
> exist.

But how thorough was the search. The McCarthy article was quite clear that the search was completely inadequate.

> The interviews with the top officers at Roswell in July 1947 who  
> suggested the craft was extraterrestrial. These were the guys on the  
> scene. And yes, I know that there is one exception to this, but all  
> the others, who provided any sort of commentary, suggested the  
> extraterrestrial.

Which Top Officer's in Roswell were at the scene? Perhaps you could enlighten us to who these men were and which ones did you actually interview?

Tim Printy

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Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 22:35:02 EST

Subject: Re: Ft. Worth vs. Roswell weathermen: balloon I.D.Status:

Karl et al. --

Kenny Young wrote:

>>>This is a good point that raises an interesting series of  
>>> questions. Who was the person at the Roswell weather bureau where  
>>> Brazel first took his debris before going to the Sheriff's  
>>> office?...

Kevin Randle replied:

>>There is a problem here and that is that there is no good evidence that  
>>Brazel went to the weather office first. Yes, I know that it was reported  
>>in THE ROSWELL INCIDENT, but I was never able to confirm this story  
>>with Bill Brazel or the various other people I interviewed in Roswell....

To which Karl suggested:

>In fact, Bill Moore got Bill Brazel to confirm in writing, with dated  
>signature, on the text itself the testimony attributed to him in THE ROSWELL  
>INCIDENT (copy in my files).

Would this be the same Bill Moore who retyped the Aquarius Telex, pasted headings on it, and then didn't bother to mention the retyping until Dick Hall questioned him closely on it? Yes, Dick Hall, nice man that he is, doesn't think that Moore fabricated anything, but the real point is, Moore's version of the Aquarius Telex couldn't be trusted as accurate. He did offer a number of versions of how it came into his possession.

And would this be the same Bill Moore who offered three separate versions of the quote from Jesse Marcel about the number of photographs, and who was in the photographs that were taken in General Ramey's office? I outlined this in an earlier post.

Unless you have seen the original, and have had the signature verified, I'm not sure that I would be too impressed with any document that came from Bill Moore, especially after he confirmed that he had passed "disinformation" on to various UFO researchers.

Karl further suggested:

>This includes his statement that his father  
>Mack first went to the U.S. Weather Bureau office in Roswell and another that



>gives Kevin and others on his side of the question heartburn: that Bill's  
>two younger siblings, Bessie and Vernon, were on the ranch with Mack when he  
>found the "saucer" debris, and that he dropped them off at home with his  
wife  
>in Alamogordo on his way into Roswell with some of the material he'd rounded  
>up.

Except that Bessie told John Kirby and Don Neuman, on audio tape, that she and her mother and her brother accompanied her father when he went into town. They played in the park until Mack was done, and then accompanied him back to the ranch, where, according to her, he remained, not going into Roswell, not being held at the base, and not being away from the ranch for several days.

She also told Kirby and Neuman that she and her father picked up all the debris,  
put it into four burlap bags and stored it under the porch. There then,  
therefore,  
was no debris for Marcel and Cavitt to see out on the ranch when they were there.

Besides, the family didn't live in Alamogordo, but in Tularosa in July 1947 while Mack managed the ranch up near Corona.

And Karl added:

>Whatever else one might criticize Bill Moore for, one thing about which  
>he was meticulous was getting his witnesses to chop off on the words  
>attributed to them in INCIDENT.

Except when they were inconvenient to his point, as evidenced by the three separate quotes attributed to Marcel by Moore. Clearly he was manipulating this evidence as I mentioned in an earlier post.

And Karl speculated:

>If Kevin was never able to confirm the weather bureau office story with Bill  
>Brazel, one must ask, Why? Is it because BB just plumb forgot about that  
>aspect of his earlier recollections? Or is it because, realizing the  
weather  
>bureau angle tended to mitigate against the crashed-saucer tale, he had  
>"adjusted" his story by the time Kevin and his erstwhile partner Don Schmitt  
>began their investigation?

Let's not attribute to Bill Brazel our speculations, especially when we can point to inaccuracies in Moore's accounts of various aspects of the Roswell case,  
including his manipulation (or Jaime Shandera's) of General DuBose and James Bond Johnson.

And let's remember that Bill Brazel really doesn't care about the crashed saucer aspect of this tale. He tells the story, as he remembers it, and isn't trying to support the tale as, say, Glenn Dennis, with his missing nurse story, is trying to support a tale.

And finally Karl wrote:

>In earlier postings and on numerous other occasions in the past, Kevin has  
>made a point of Bill Moore's disparagement of his own ROSWELL INCIDENT as a  
>"disgraceful hodgepodge." It is vitally important to note that this was NOT  
>with reference to the Roswell material therein. Moore has denounced the  
>mishmash of "supportive" hoax stories/photos and silly speculations which  
>comprise about one-third of the book, and which were added by Moore's  
>coauthor Charles Berlitz. He NEVER has disavowed the Roswell-specific  
>material in THE ROSWELL INCIDENT.

Yes, it is nice to blame all the mistakes on Charles Berlitz, but Moore has been caught manipulating his interviews. He also said that he was responsible for the "disgraceful hodgepodge" that is THE ROSWELL INCIDENT. With all that Moore had said, created, manipulated and suggested, why should we believe anything that he has to say if it has not been verified by other sources?

Just for the record, and apropos of nothing, I have suggested that we reject everything Don Schmitt has said or written about Roswell if we haven't verified it from other sources.

[Snip of Karl's advertisement for his book, coming in June from Prometheus with new information]

I should also point out that I really don't want to get into an extended dialogue over this point. I merely wanted the record to reflect that Bill Moore's statements about the weather office were not etched in stone. I Would hope that Karl and I could agree to disagree on Roswell.

KRandle

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Date: Mon, 30 Oct 2000 23:55:13 -0500  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: enSubject: Re: Rocket launch contrail October 11, 2000  
References: <39F43DC5.14E88028@yknet.yk.ca>  
Status:

Martin Jasek wrote:

- >
- > Hello Group
  
- > I was wondering if anybody can correlate this with any launch or reentry
- > activity.
  
- > Location, Whitehorse, Yukon
- > Lat 60deg 44min
- > Long 135deg 05min
  
- > Local Date: October 11, 2000, 0830 Pacific Daylight Time
- > GMT= -8
- > Therefore: October 11, 2000, 0030 Zulu
  
- > Two witnesses observed low on the horizon and almost due east (a little
- > south) a short contrail. It lit up brighter, then disappeared then lit
- > up again. "almost like a rocket stage lit up".
  
- > One witness estimates observation time to be 20 seconds and the other
- > about one minute. One of the witnesses noted that the space shuttle
- > launched that day and thought perhaps it may had been it. I would tend
- > to disagree with that given the location.
  
- > Thanks
  
- > Martin

Here's a bit more on the shuttle which was obtained from a very valuable mailing list I'm on and may be just what you're looking for. The info for joining can be found below. You'll find everything you need concerning launches within this list. The back issues are an excellent source for research purposes. I apologize for the format of the section below as this always happens when cutting and pasting..... <shrug?>

Orbiter OV-103 Discovery was launched at 2317 UTC on Oct 11 on mission STS-92 (Space Station Flight ISS-3A). Crew are Commander Col. Brian Duffy (USAF/NASA), Pilot Lt-Col. Pam Melroy (USAF/NASA), and Mission

Specialists Dr. Leroy Chiao (NASA), Col. William McArthur (US Army/NASA), Dr. Jeff Wisoff (NASA), Cmdr. Michael Lopez-Alegria (USN/NASA), and Koichi Wakata (NASDA, Japan). The RSRM-76 solid rocket

boosters separated at 2319 UTC and main engine cutoff (MECO) came at 2325 UTC. External tank ET-104 separated into a 74 x 323 km x 51.6 deg orbit. At apogee at 0001 UTC on Oct 12, Discovery's OMS engines

fired to raise perigee to a 158 x 322 km x 51.6 deg orbit; ET-104 reentered over the Pacific around 0030 UTC. At Oct 12 on 0301 UTC the NC1 burn raised the orbit to 180 x 349 km; NC3 on Oct 12 to 311 x 375 km; and the

TI burn at 1409 UTC on Oct 13 to 375 x 381 km x 51.6 deg.

Discovery's rendezvous with the International Space Station came at 1539 UTC on Oct 13, with docking at 1745 UTC. The spaceship docked with PMA-2, the

docking port on the +Y port of the Space Station's Unity module.

Hatch was open to PMA-2 at 2030 UTC the same day.

JSR:

<http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~jcm/space/jsr/jsr.html>

Back issues:

<http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~jcm/space/jsr/back>

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Todd Lemire

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Date: Tue, 31 Oct 2000 06:53:09 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

O Tempora, O Mores. Things that fall from the skies and human nature make for strange mixtures indeed.

This is a news item on the Kansas fireball and "debris retrieval" story, followed by commentary from a National Space Society member.

Joel Carpenter

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In a message dated 10/27/2000 9:45:40 PM, Larry Klaes writes:

>>The Kansas fireball of October 13th hits the news again... You may remember  
>>that NORAD were denying that it was space junk, despite ever-increasing  
>>evidence that it was the Russian Proton booster of a Glonass (GPS) satellite  
>>launch. Well, a surprised Kansas farmer has found the battered remains of  
>>the rocket on his farm. I spoke to the Wichita Eagle reporter who has been  
>>covering this "UFO" story, she says that she is going to try and get a  
>>comment from NORAD on the find.  
>  
>>Readers may find the following report interesting. This seems to settle the  
>>case for once and for all.  
>  
>> [http://meteors.com/cometlinear/locals\\_report\\_mysterious.html](http://meteors.com/cometlinear/locals_report_mysterious.html)

After checking the veracity of the report. . .I'd take the story with a grain of salt.

Eight years ago in 1992, I happened to be back in Wichita, KS visiting a girlfriend when a very similar story broke in the local media. Coincidentally, it occurred right about the same time a "fireball" was reportedly seen in the night sky.

KAKE-10, the local ABC affiliate even ran a "Top Story" on the farmer who purported to have a remnant of the Russian hardware in question that he "found" on his property -- almost the same dimensions, complete with a scorched portion of the ground where it landed, and Cyrillic lettering (in red, no less)

still  
visible on the object.

Unfortunately, after being examined by the folks at the Kansas Cosmosphere and Space Center in Hutchinson (via the famed "Space Works" team -- responsible for restoration of various space hardware, including most recently, Gus Grissom's "Liberty Bell 7" Mercury spacecraft), the item in question was found to be an elaborate hoax.

The battered piece of "space debris" was nothing more than an odd scrap of hammered out metal, scorched with a blowtorch. I believe the red paint used for the "Cyrillic lettering" was even traced to an Ace Hardware store.

The story was quickly retracted by the end of the week, with a lot of egg on the face of the local TV station reporter that fell for it (who I don't think is working there anymore).

Now, I'm not suggesting that history is repeating itself once again. . .but then again, there isn't much that happens in Kansas around this time of year -- although the locals do have a good sense of humor.

BTW -- October 13th was a Friday. . .

Regards,

Jim Spellman  
NSS/Western Spaceport Chapter

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Date: Tue, 31 Oct 2000 08:02:22 -0500  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Flying Saucer Delusion  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

>Bruce wrote:

>>So you assign low probability to "saucer reality." Fine. But  
>>there are still reports out there made by credible people of  
>>incredible things (paraphrase of Gen. John Samford at press  
>>conference July 28, 1952, where he lied to the American people.  
>>wittingly or unwittingly). If there were no such reports all  
>>would be speculation.

James wrote:

>Absolutely no disagreement.

>My contention is that we now understand UFOs to an extent where  
>some obvious conclusions are self-determining about 'flying  
>saucers'.

>We have a historical appreciation of how they came to be regarded  
>as possibly real and perhaps interplanetary vehicles. However, we  
>can now see how the foundation was specious and based on a  
>completely fallacious perception of 'flying saucers'. Very few  
>people realised that.

I presume you refer to Arnold's sighting as the "foundation" and the  
"completely fallacious perception" as Arnold's misperception of  
pelicans, i.e., Arnold thought pelicans were shiny, semi-circular  
high speed "aircraft."

It is unfortunate that "flying saucers" became a generic term (hence  
less expensive than the "brand name" variety ) for unusual craft-like  
objects seen  
traveling through the sky.

Nevertheless, the fact is that there were hundreds/thousands of "flying  
saucer" reports by other people before and after Arnold. Were they  
all "fallacious perceptions of "flying saucers?" Are you willing to state  
categorically that all of the sightings can be (or have been) explained?

>>Since you categorize Arnold's "misreported experience" as a  
>>delusion, it is obvious that you think Arnold's sighting has

>>been explained.

>It wasn't a 'misreported experience' so much as one where he may  
>have misperceived the observations made. We know that's at least  
>evidently true concerning 'Little Tahoma' and how he thought  
>those nine objects travelled behind it.

I don't think he misperceived them passing "behind" Little Tahoma."  
If anything, I think he misperceived their altitude. But that's another  
argument.

We "all" know that the key point you make, following on  
from Kottmeyer's earlier "swan" suggestion, is that the momentary  
disappearance behind a peak ...whichever peak,,,,, which would imply  
a 20 or more mile distance, was actually a chance alignment between  
where a pelican (or all pelicans one after another?) was when it  
tilted just the right amount (or dipped or dived or whatever)  
so as to momentarily "disappear" from view. Then as the pelican  
continued its flight southward it changed its orientation and became  
visible to Arnold's sight again when it has pass beyond the "point"  
(or direction) of alignment with the peak.

Hence this chance alignment gave Arnold the erroneous impression that  
the "object" (pelican) had passed behind the mountain peak.

If pelicans could travel at the speed of Arnold's airplane you MIGHT  
have a better argument. But they don't.... so draw a map and prove  
that it is possible. Make your day. PROVE ME WRONG!

>What isn't a delusion is the nature of evidence for 'flying  
>saucers' which is championed as 'proof'. All it proves is how  
>willing people are to believe in what they want to be true.

No doubt that the "evidence...championed as proof" is real in  
at least some way. Testimonial evidence is "real" as testimony.  
Photographic, radar, landing trace evidence is real in a  
physical way. Your last sentence above, which disparages  
the evidence, applies to only SOME of this material  
presented as evidence. Yet you write the sentence as if it  
applies to all evidence, that all evidence is presented by people  
who "want it to be true." Evidently you don't allow for the  
possibility/probability that there has been evidence presented  
by people who either don't care whether it is true or may actually  
wish it weren't true (like me!).

>We can agree there's no real compromise concerning the many  
>contentious photographs which exist - either they're genuine or  
>deliberate deception.

>There comes a point, comparative to, say, 'crop circles', where



>the entire premise it's evidence of aliens visiting earth is so  
>untenable that there's no rationale in analysing th evidenc any  
>further.

This is true for some reports or evidence presented as proof,  
If I thought it were true for all evidence presented as proof...  
I wouldn't be here.

>People are quite entitled to believe in it, however, if there's  
>an earnest desire to interest scientists and the media in looking  
>at evidence of alien visitations, it's disappointing to see hub  
>cabs, models, wing mirrors et al proclaimed as 'take us seriously  
>- here's the proof'.  
>Which appears to be precisely the situation so far as 'flying  
>saucers' are concerned.

Well, yes, I would agree, for all cases proven to be hub caps, models,  
wing mirrors, pelicans and I might add ash can covers and toilet  
seats, it is disappointing to see people proclaim these as  
"proof." But what about the cases that aren't proven to be  
explainable... and there are some. Those are the ones we should  
concentrate on.

Of course, I'm not that stupid/naive as to think we could agree on  
any case as unexplainable because the argument is always raised...  
well, we can't explain it now, but perhaps in the future.

IN a sense, that was the attitude taken by the Air FOrce.... that all cases

found to be unexplainable during the investigation could be explained  
in the future if more information became available.

Is this a convincing argument?

I sime situations, yes, but in others it is not convincing.

>>Do flying saucers exist? Well, in my opinion, SOMETHING is  
>>flying around out there that isn't "ours."

>These are entirely different issues.

>The point is, to understand whether there's any validity for the  
>latter premise, it's necessary to recognise what evidence isn't  
>sustainable and is proverbial 'fools gold'.

Something is really flying around.... that's based on  
cases which I consider unexplained and unexplainable in  
terms of conventional phenomena. This is what remains  
after the "fool's gold" is thrown away (or perhaps used to  
make crystal radio sets!)

>>>You will never, ever, be able to cite evidence of 'flying  
>>>saucers', that will remotely interest mainstream science.

>>I don't know whether this is prediction is an opinion or hope  
>>or both on your part. I don't really care. It may be true....  
>>but then "never, ever, " is a long time. In my opinion,  
>>eventually, after the pelicans have forgotten how to carry truck  
>>mirrors to flash signals at distant aircraft, the scientific  
>>community will be forced to confront this phenomenon.>

>Take any UFO magazine or conference as an example - some of the  
>most ludicrous claims/evidence is professed and often vehemently  
>defended as representative of the 'UFO phenomenon'. Therefore,  
>with little critical appraisal being applied (it's doesn't sell  
>magazines, books or conference tickets), we end up with all sorts  
>of nonsense. Being asked to accept this as 'evidence', doesn't go  
>unnoticed and who, in a professional environment, wants anything  
>to do with that?

>With rare exceptions, not mainstream science or the media.

No doubt that in some sense "ufologists" are their own worst enemies  
in this because so many diverse subjects get subsumed into  
the umbrella term,. ufology. And there are paranoids, cranks and  
crackpots (psychoceramics) who pollute the discussion,  
wantonly or by accident.

But.... if the sightings continue, eventually a major portion of the  
population will be witnesses, and tat will include scientists in various  
fields. At some point there will be a critical mass.

Then the "Emperor's New Clothes" effect will set in:  
some scientist will stand up and say, This Is Real.

Immediately all the others will turn to each other and  
whisper, "You Know,. He's Right." Then they will all say  
loudly... Hey, We Knew It All Along.

]]

ROFL!!!

>>>As I have noted before, that funnel-like 'appendage' in the  
>>>Trent photos existed not because this was 'puffing Billy from  
>>>the Pleiades', it was blatantly something attached to a mundane  
>>>object proclaimed to be an alien spacecraft.

>>Are you saying that the Trent photos would hav been more  
>>believable without the "pole" on the top?

>I'm saying they wouldn't have looked quite so unbelievable.

Because you have a preconception of what a "flying saucer"  
should look like? Would it seem more "aerodynamic" without  
a pole?

>>But had there been no pole, then one could imagine the truck  
>>mirror with the support removed.

>Correct, the point I had made before was how our 'appendage' was  
>surely a clue that this was an 'everyday' object and presumably  
>the best available to mimic a 'flying saucer', or - as I suspect  
>to be what really happened - something that was realised could  
>maybe look like a 'flying saucer', with no previous intent.

I think your logic is being biased by what you seemingly "want" the answer to be. Not having an appendage, but having a (nearly) round shape is enough to give us a clue, especially when combined with Roger Evans' mirror hypothesis which may resolve the "problem" of the extra bright bottom. (I resolved the extra-bright bottom problem anotherway 25 years ago.)  
In other words, even if there hadn't been a pole on the object Joel could have proposed a mirror and Roger could have jumped on reflectivity as the "brightness solution."

So the presence of a "pole" is really redundant information.

>Anyway, it doesn't matter now. The question was could this be  
>identified as a mundane object which loosely resembled a 'flying  
>saucer' and that's, exceptionally, been accomplished.

Uh, oh. Here we go again. The "high tech" version of "get the saucer." Because it resembles in some ways a truck mirror, the PROBABILITY of explanation approaches (or equals?) 100%.  
I don't think so,.

Where have we heard this sort of reasoning before?

Project Blue Book? Donald Menzel? Philip Klass? Et.c

>>Fact is, we have NO IDEA what advanced technology might look  
>>like (absent any UFO sightings).

>True, but we know the specious origin of 'flying saucers', how  
>suddenly people were seeing this exact, popularised  
>misconception, how numerous other saucer photographs are hoaxed  
>(especially from those who claim to have multiple encounters)  
>and, most importantly, what a rear-view mirror looks like.>

And isn't it strange that the Trent object is not really round.... it has  
a subtle flattening in two sections of the periphery which  
adjoin near the left end of the image (and hence appear foreshortened  
by the perspective). In other words, the outline of the Trent saucer  
resembles the drawing that Arnold made for the air force in his  
letter, semicircular with a convex "point" at the rear.  
Yet, I believe that Arnold's drawing had never been published ,  
at least not by May 11, 1950 (I don't recall whether it's in his  
1952 book or not)

>>...take Walters out of the situation and explain all the other  
>>sightings. There were a LOT.

>I don't have to, Bruce, no-one does, plus many of them have been  
>explained.

You don't? If individual UFO sightings must stand on their own,  
then you have to consider sightings apart from what Walters reported.  
This is especially true of the sightings after 1988.  
And,. of course, there is the sighting I had in Gulf Breeze  
in 1991... soon to be posted on my web site (along with  
others)

>It's the responsibility of those who advocate 'flying saucers are  
>real' to provide evidence which is convincing, especially against  
>a background of so many hoaxes that are still (even the Meier  
>photos) venerated and where 'flying saucers' were a demonstrable  
>misnomer in the first place.

There is a converse to this: it is the responsibility of the explainers  
to provide explanations that are convincing.  
Read PROSAIC EXPLANATIONS: THE FAILURE OF UFO  
SKEPTICISM on my web site ([brumac.8k.com](http://brumac.8k.com)). There you will  
find the statement that  
you can't a priori say whether or not an explanation is correct...  
but you can say whether or not an explanation is  
CONVINCING.....

And so skeptics should come up with explanations that withstand  
all attacks.... explanations that are convincing.  
There ARE such explanations for many to most sightings.  
But, as I have demonstrated in that paper, there are also  
sightings for which the proffered explanations have been  
unconvincing, I to say the least (e.g., Mars and Jupiter for the  
Japan Airlines sighting, red beacon on top of the aircraft for  
one of the New Zealand film sequences, hoax for the  
Val Johnsons police car damage case, etc.)

>If we're looking for explanations, we do have to acknowledge the  
>obvious, even if means we were so wrong, for so long.

Yes, and if the explanation is unconvincing, or perhaps flat out  
wrong, we have to acknowledge that, too,.

>That's often the real problem.  
Especially for skeptic debunkers

.

>We can be sure though, any skeptical conclusions about 'flying  
>saucers' won't make the slightest difference to the overall

>(there are exceptions) standards of evidence as promoted in the  
>next 'UFOs are real' magazine, book or conference.

Nor, seemingly, will the next rejection of an explanation make the slightest difference to the skeptical opinion that  
(a) any explanation is better than none (Maccabee's First Rule of Debunking)  
(b) if the first explanation doesn't work or seems unconvincing then propose another (Maccabee's Second Rule of Debunking)  
(c) if the second does no better than the first, then propose a third (corollary to Maccabee's Second Rule).

>'Ufology' is at a crossroads, has largely been taken over by  
>marketing interests and those seem to have little consideration  
>for anything other than what will sell.

Agreed!

>Amidst this, somewhere, is what 'ufology' was.  
Wherefore Art Thou.... ufology?

>It's radically changed, particularly during the past 2-3 years,  
>and even if we were to agree, over 50 years later, on a  
>conclusion about, specifically, 'flying saucers', it's  
i>ncreasingly irrelevant so far as 'ufology' exists.

Well, I don't know about radical change in the last 2-3 years...  
I might place the change over a larger time span, perhaps going way back to the 50's... and we are "trapped" in "traditions" that were set way back then by the Air Force and by the contactees... NOT working together, I hasten to add!

>This equally applies to 'Rendlesham' - note how the hugely  
>discredited Larry Warren was a featured speaker at the recent UK  
>'UFO Magazine' conference [hear about the UFO landing that never  
>happened, as told by someone who wasn't even there] - and, it  
>seems, most/all other 'UFO' cases.

Cynic!

>Opposed to offering evidence which might explain a case, what if  
>our research has resulted in new, significant, scientific  
>evidence that ET has been in touch? Do we merely add it to the  
>crucible of wacky tales?

>I wouldn't and haven't - but where to go then?

>Not 'ufology', it would seem. So, what has it become?

.In essence, so far as attaining scientific credibility goes,  
>ufology is viewed with derision, many of us realise it and I'm  
>not adverse to highlighting reasons - frequently palpable - and  
>also why this situation is evidently unlikely to ever change.  
><

Now that does pose a problem: if we were all to agree that one case was as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar..... what would we do with it? The total weight of all on this list would probably not be enough to get an article about a REAL ALIEN SPACECRAFT SIGHTING into Nature,, Science, etc. SO the best we could hope for would be vindication for ourselves... and then carry on, doig investigations until something elst comes along.

But, as I argued above, the "critical mass" is coming... and when it arrives ufologists will likely be swept away by the flood!

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Date: Tue, 31 Oct 2000 09:18:59 EST  
Subject: Re: Roswell...  
Content-Language: en  
Status:

>>KRandle993@aol.com wrote:

>>At Roswell, we have almost no one suggesting the craft was a disk.

>I really thought the drawing in "UFO Crash at Roswell" showing a crashed dome

>disc was from a reliable witness. The statement says that this was from one

>of the few witnesses to see the impact point and he shredded his original

>drawing. Perhaps you can tell us who the eyewitness was? According to Pflock

>it was based on an interview with Kaufmann. What about the "crumpled

>dishpan" report? Also, why did they state they had recovered a flying disc and

>not a flying shoe/wedge (or for that matter an unknown aircraft/spacecraft)?

Please, this is splitting hairs. I said almost no one, not no one. As for why they

would say flying disk, or flying saucer (as in RAAF Captures Flying Saucer), that simply was the terminology in use at the time. Flying saucer and flying disk covered all reports even those of lights in the sky, cigar-shaped craft and spheres.

>>The difference here is that most of us didn't interject these half-truths,

>>but reported what we had been told. We reported, as accurately as we

>>could what we were told, and in my case, I reported the latest information

>>so that all the data were available, rather than just that to make my case.

>>In other words, we weren't inventing the tales as we can see in THE

>>ROSWELL INCIDENT.

>Well, I am not so certain about that. There seems to be a lot of problems

>with the way you wrote "The Truth About The UFO Crash at Roswell". For

>instance, did you really handle a piece of the debris at one point?

Yes.

>"Kevin Randle handled a small piece of material that he was told was picked

>up on the crash site. It looked like gray pumice, had no weight to it, some

>stratification, and seemed to be very tough. It didn't act like any pumice

>he'd ever seen."

>What happened to this piece of pumice?

Still in the hands of the witness who refuses to allow non destructive analysis.

Without that analysis, the value of the "debris" is considerably diminished, which

is why I say little about it today. Until we can get that analysis, which the man said he would allow but has yet to do so, I think we note it is out there, that it is mildly interesting, and move on. And yes, I still try to get it for some sort of analysis.

>Then there is the Radar story by Kaufmann. Did you realize that Kaufmann >stated in a Nov 1997 interview with UFO Mag and Phenomena Report the crash >now occurred on the night of the 3rd (not the 4th as stated in TRUTH)?

Yet, in the interviews I conducted with him, he said the 4th. So, I reported accurately what he said, and if he has changed the date, then he has changed the date.

>There is also the Ragsdale interview. The following was revealed in the 1997 >AF report. In the Truth about the UFO Crash at Roswell we read:

>"...bodies or something laying there. They looked like bodies. They weren't >very long...four or five foot long at the most"

>However, the actual interview was somewhat different:

>Ragsdale: ...but it was either DUMMIES (My emphasis) or bodies or something >laying there...

Which you know because I provided the complete transcripts to researchers.

>Ragsdale: One part was kind of buried in the ground...and part of it was >sticking out of the ground...about like that (DS: about a 30 degree angle?) >Yeah...and I'm sure that was bodies...either bodies or DUMMIES (My .emphasis)...

>Schmitt: Why do you say DUMMIES (My emphasis)?

>Ragsdale: The federal government could have been doing something because they >didn't want anyone to know what this was ...THEY WAS USING DUMMIES (My >emphasis) in those damned things...they could use remote control.

>Why was the word DUMMY completely deleted in your book? Were you trying to >quote selectively? I don't think the witnesses confused dummies for aliens as >suggested in the 1997 AF report (however, it is possible that one or two >could have witnessed the dummy retrievals and incorporated the procedures in >their tall tales about Roswell).

Probably to avoid confusion because it was clear that Ragsdale didn't believe the bodies to be dummies after his first look at them. To include that word



would  
confuse the issue. Should it have been included in the book, absolutely. I  
made  
a mistake here and wished that I had put it in the book.

But remember, the Air Force asked me for copies of the transcripts of the  
interviews  
with Ragsdale, which I supplied to them. I didn't alter the transcripts, but  
sent them  
the entire transcripts. So, it was I who supplied the information to the Air  
Force.

>Then there are the stories you directly attribute to Easley:

>1. Easley ordered the MPs to face away from the ship and to watch the  
>surrounding terrain. No one was to approach without being identified and  
>properly cleared...The second group scanned quite a large area looking for  
>debris... Easley continued, saying, "It was loaded on a truck and then onto  
a  
>plane [in Roswell], and it took off. Whatever they found [in the outside  
>area]...was just odds and ends."

>2. "One was a tech sergeant and the other a master sergeant...[They were]  
real pros [who] knew >their business. They came out with Thomas" 3. They had  
set up a grid, and according to Easley, >"Each group took a certain section  
and recorded everything they saw, anything unusual...marked >it on the  
grid"4. "...flying low and taking photographs...they had a grid map they  
worked >from...[they] then examined everything very carefully to see if they  
had overlooked anything." >Did Easley actually say these things? #1 and #2  
are not even footnoted but you state it in such a >way that Easley said these  
things.#3 is the only one footnoted from a single interview - February >1990.  
#4 is attributed to many interviews including the audiotaped one of January  
1990.You >stated in the "Randle Report" that in initial interviews, Easley  
was reluctant to reveal >anything."But Easley told me, repeatedly during that  
telephone conversation, that he had been >sworn to secrecy. He couldn't talk  
about the events."According to UFO Crash at Roswell, it was >the January 1990  
interview, where he stated this (You confirm this in your book Conspiracy of  
>Silence). Randle finally asked him, point blank, "Were you on the Crash  
site?""I can't talk about >it. I was sworn to secrecy".Although you did not  
give a name it seems that this is the Easley >interview (correct me if I am  
wrong). If it is the Easley interview, how did you get the >information above  
(#4)? Was he actually talking about a spaceship crash during this interview  
or >something else? >A yes it does, not it doesn't argument.>Mogul was made  
of off-the-shelf >weather balloons and radar reflectors. The>only significant  
difference between Mogul and >regular weather balloons was>that Mogul had  
several balloons and radar targets. Once it was >grounded,>then there was  
nothing to fool anyone because the balloons (in flight no. 4)>were of  
>neoprene and the radar reflector made of shiny foil backed by cloth.>So,  
Mogul was, in fact >weather balloons and radar targets and the fact that>more  
than one was found shouldn't have >fooled anyone.It depends doesn't it? While

Brazel reports he had found debris from weather balloons before, did he find ones that included the ML-307s, the purple flower tape (Confirmed by Loretta Proctor in her affidavit), and that left this large quantity of debris? Such a large amount of debris would peak his interest. Note that it wasn't until he made a trip into town did he really hear about these "flying discs" (although nobody defined what a "flying disc" was) and suddenly decide to go to Roswell for help. You mean like Thomas DuBose suggesting that the weather balloon story was a cover given to the press? And what did Dubose state the debris was? Was the question ever asked of Dubose that they deliberately switched or faked the debris? If so could we have a quote? I find it also interesting that the debris that supposedly arrived a few days before the press conference is in direct contradiction with his affidavit where he stated that they knew nothing about the disc until McMullen called: "In early July, I received a phone call from Maj. Gen. Clements McMullen, Deputy Commander, Strategic Air Command. He asked what we knew about the object which had been recovered outside Roswell, New Mexico, AS REPORTED IN THE PRESS (My emphasis). I called Col. William Blanchard, Commander of the Roswell Army Air Field and directed him to send the material in a sealed container to me at Fort Worth. I so informed Maj. Gen. McMullen." A contradiction??? Because Brazel wasn't a member of the military and more than a little annoyed at being held by the military for a number of days. He complained to neighbors about his treatment in the hands of the military. That he was held for several days was confirmed by the base provost marshal. Perhaps you also forgot the quotes by Walter Haut in your book UFO Crash at Roswell where Haut stated that Whitmore had practically 'kidnapped' Brazel. "...Walt Whitmore had practically kidnapped him (Brazel). Walt was an old, old time newspaperman. You never could quite tell whether everything he was saying was all the truth...I think the rumor was that Walt was moving him from place to place. This was a big...it's a much more interesting story when you move a man from place to place...To my knowledge. I did not know he had been on base." This is also interesting to note because the person who brought Brazel to the Roswell Daily Record on the evening of the 8th (not the 9th or 10th as stated in UFO Crash at Roswell) was Whitmore! According to Bill Brazel's statement in Nov 1997 (UFO Mag and Phen), Mack was only on base for 3 days. This was over the weekend since he supposedly came back on the 15th. Where was Mack for the rest of the time? Perhaps with Whitmore? If so, how did the military have time to program him to give the Mogul explanation if Whitmore had spirited him away??? Recall that the interview occurred on the evening of the 8th. Brazel was last seen in the company of Marcel and Cavitt on the evening of the 7th. At best the military really was not out to find Brazel until the morning of the 8th but Whitmore now seems to have grabbed Brazel and hidden him. Even if the military had him and then handed him over to Whitmore, how much time would they have to give him an extremely close description of a large balloon train (inc the purple flower tape)? Why not describe the whole thing as a simple balloon and radar target? Why the extremely complex description that Brazel could make a mistake in restating to the press? This is inconsistent with the descriptions provided by Mack Brazel, Which description is that? Can you provide us a quote? The only one I am aware of is that in the July 9th edition of the RDR. Bill Brazel

>Bill stated there was a gouge in the ground too but this is completely inconsistent with Marcel's >statements that there was no gouge. In his Nov 1997 interview he also stated that the time for >the "mystery metal" to unfold took some time to do so and it was not instantaneous.>General >Arthur ExonWho stated you took what he had heard but he never physically saw anything. Do >you have quotes to confirm that he handled the debris?>Maj. MarcelBut recently revealed >interviews has recently contradicted his son's statements that there were I-beams in the >wreckage. This is something that is common in all his descriptions that the beams were "square" >and not irregular in shapeThen there is this statement in the Ft Worth paper on July 9th."He >(Brazel) bundled together the large pile of tinfoil and broken wooden beams about one-fourth of >an inch thick and a half-inch wide and torn mass of synthetic rubber that had been the balloon >and rolled it under some brush, according to Maj. Jesse A. Marcel of Houma, La., 509th Bomb >Group intelligence officer at Roswell, who brought the device to FWAAF...â€˜The ranch is out in >the middle of nowhere,' Marcel declared, â€˜and we spent a couple of hours Monday afternoon >looking for any more parts of the weather device. We found a few more patches of tinfoil and >rubber.' >Bud PayneDid Bud actually handle the debris? I was under the impression he was >chased away or did his story change? His affidavit mentions nothing about handling >debris.>Except for the testimony of others who were there including Jesse Marcel.>Except that >she altered her statements as published in ROSWELL IN>PERSPECTIVE. Except, according >to her brother, and the neighbors, she>wasn't even there in the summer of 1947. Interesting to >note that in "The Roswell Incident" Bill stated that two of the children were with his father. Why >would Bill Brazel or, for that matter, Bill Moore make up such a statement?>Which is consistent >with the story the Air Force was putting out, but>not consistent with other reports, including the >gouge that was 500>feet long according to Bill Brazel.Please quote us where Jesse Marcel Sr. >stated there was a gouge heading NW to SE as Bill Brazel supposedly said in "UFO Crash at >Roswell" >"LIKE MARCEL(Emphasis added), he (Bill Brazel) talked about a gouge with the northwest - >southeast orientation"However, Jesse said in several interviews that there was no gouge and the >direction was NE to SW (Something Bill Brazel agreed to in his Roswell Incident interview - >that the debris field was pointed towards Socorro).>But that didn't stop us from attempting to >corroborate his>tale by searching various records and learning that his nurse did not>exist.But >how thorough was the search. The McCarthy article was quite clear that the search was >completely inadequate.>The interviews with the top officers at Roswell in July 1947 >who>suggested the craft was extraterrestrial. These were the guys on the>scene. And yes, I >know that there is one exception to this, but all>the others, who provided any sort of >commentary, suggested the>extraterrestrial. >Which Top Officer's in Roswell were at the scene? Perhaps you could enlighten us to who these >men were and which ones did you actually interview?Tim >Printy

You know, this whole long paragraph that begins with Edwin Easley and ends with so much other stuff is really confusing. I really don't have the time or the inclination to attempt

to break it down into something that can be answered. I doubt that any of my answers would be adequate anyway because this has become a big game of "Gotcha."

If you want to create something that has a logical sequence to it, that can be answered simply, then I would be happy to do so. But I'm not going to spend several days trying to unravel this stream of consciousness.

Which is not to say that I refuse to answer questions. I refuse to try to puzzle out what those questions might be. For example, we move from the orientation of the gouge to the search for the missing nurse (I assume Naomi Self here but it isn't clear) and the allegation that the search was inadequate. Except that McCarthy was referring to Don Schmitt's search and not the one that others were pursuing. And then we're back to the officers at Roswell.

So, no, I'm not going to try to figure this out. If you want to believe I have dodged the questions, then so be it. But, give me something that has some structure to it, stop the game of "Gotcha" and let's see if we can't come to some understanding.

KRandle

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Date: Tue, 31 Oct 2000 19:47:53 EST

Subject: Re: Re: Ft. Worth vs. Roswell weathermen: balloon I.D.Status:

KEVIN & COLLEAGUES --

>the family didn't live in Alamogordo, but in Tularosa in July 1947

Of course you're correct, Kevin. Bill said his dad dropped the kids off at the family home in Tularosa. That'll teach me to type in a hurry (good thing Harry Truman didn't have e-mail!).

As for the playing in the park bit, Bessie told me (also on tape) she THOUGHT that was the case, but that they'd been to Roswell with their folks a number of times that summer, so she really wasn't certain about the "saucer"-debris trip, that she might have been mixing memories of different trips. Bessie? Bill (Brazel, that is)? Take your pick. Like Kevin, I don't want to get into a drawn out discussion, but rather only wanted to point out that there was more to the mix than had been offered. So that's all folks!

Oh, yes, Kevin, I certainly agree to (cordially) disagree with you on the Roswell "bottom line"--especially since we agree on so much else about the case. And thx for the additional sorta-stealth plug for my book coming out from Prometheus in June. :-) -- Onward & upward, KARL

---

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Date: Tue, 31 Oct 2000 20:15:36 EST  
Subject: Re: Roswell...Content-Disposition: Inline  
Status:

<x-html><HTML>

<P>

<FONT SIZE=2>In a message dated 10/31/2000 9:27:33 AM Eastern Standard Time,  
<BR>KRandle993@aol.com writes:

<BR>

<BR>

<BR><BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid;  
MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">So, no, I'm  
not going to try to figure this out. If you want to believe I

<BR>have dodged the

<BR>questions, then so be it. But, give me something that has some structure to

<BR>it, stop the

<BR>game of "Gotcha" and let's see if we can't come to some understanding.

<BR>

<BR></BLOCKQUOTE>

<BR>

<BR>I was wanting clarification on subjects you brought up. &nbsp;You made  
several <BR>claims and I wanted clarification. &nbsp;You also made a lot of claims  
in the <BR>books. &nbsp;It is not a matter of "Gotcha" but how much real evidence  
you have to <BR>back up your statements in these books and here on the list.

&nbsp;It seems that <BR>what you describe in the books and in many statements is  
mere speculation. <BR>You seem to have selectively quoted people to give your  
point of view. &nbsp;This <BR>makes your case far from convincing. &nbsp;

<BR>

<BR>Tim Printy</FONT>

<hr>

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world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Tue, 31 Oct 2000 20:10:08 EST  
Subject: Re: Re: Roswell...Status:

Is there a problem with the list? This is the third message I've opened  
(long delay in the process), only to find the headers and no body text! --  
KARL

>  
>  
>----- Headers -----  
>Return-Path: <UFORL-return-2684-8366216@listbot.com>  
>Received: from rly-yd01.mx.aol.com (rly-yd01.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.1])  
by air-yd01.mail.aol.com  
>(v76\_r1.19) with ESMTP; Tue, 31 Oct 2000 09:27:15 -0500  
>Received: from lbmail1.listbot.com (lbmail6.listbot.com [204.71.191.18]) by  
rly-yd01.mx.aol.com  
>(v76\_r1.19) with ESMTP; Tue, 31 Oct 2000 09:26:40 -0500  
>Received: (qmail 84292 invoked by uid 0); 31 Oct 2000 14:25:22 -0000  
>>Delivered-To: mailing list UFORL@listbot.com  
>>Received: (qmail 28155 invoked from network); 31 Oct 2000 14:21:23 -0000  
>Received: from imo-r19.mx.aol.com (HELO imo-r19.mail.aol.com)  
(152.163.225.73)  
> by lb5.listbot.com with SMTP; 31 Oct 2000 14:21:23 -0000  
>Received: from KRandle993@aol.com  
> by imo-r19.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v28.32.) id j.9b.c137758 (4389)  
> for <UFORL@listbot.com>; Tue, 31 Oct 2000 09:19:00 -0500 (EST)  
>From: KRandle993@aol.com  
>Message-ID: <9b.c137758.27302ed3@aol.com>  
>Date: Tue, 31 Oct 2000 09:18:59 EST  
>Subject: Re: Roswell...  
>To: UFORL@listbot.com  
>>>>Content-Language: en  
>

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Date: Wed, 1 Nov 2000 12:44:09 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Bobbie Felder [mailto:jilain@digidezeign.com]

@ Sent: Saturday, October 28, 2000 00:20

@ To: ufo.jilain@listbot.com

@ Subject: And the people all said sit down....

@

@

@ We at Horizons believe that every individual has the capacity

@ for independent thought.

I wish some of our politicians believed this.

@ We at Horizons believe that every individual has an inherent  
@ right to freely express their views and opinions. Likewise, we  
@ reserve the right to freely express our views and opinions.  
@ We reserve the right to question any information presented  
@ as fact. We reserve the right to put forth our opinion on any  
@ conclusions drawn or speculations rendered up as fact by  
@ anyone making these claims in a public forum, be it a written  
@ forum or a verbal one. We reserve the right to question any  
@ data presented as scientific fact. We reserve the right to  
@ express our opinions and viewpoints on any issue of our  
@ choosing, and we welcome every individual to do the same.

I believe this is called the "First Amendment".

@ We consider any and all information presented in a printed  
@ medium, including, but not limited to, the printed medium of  
@ publicly accessible forums on the internet such as webpages,  
@ email lists, newsgroups, open IRC chat forums, bbs and  
@ message boards, to be within the public domain and  
@ therefore open to scrutiny and comment.

The copyright cops might disagree with you there.



@ Open your mind to the possibilities.....

Just don't open your mind so far that your brain falls out.

I have come across people who actually believe the following about UFOs:

1. BELIEF: "Government has had proof for over 50 years that UFOs are vehicles carrying extraterrestrial beings."

FACT: Government can't keep its big fat collective mouth shut that long. Look how long the secret of the atomic bomb lasted.

2. BELIEF: "Government secrecy is to keep the public from panicking."

FACT: Any government secrecy is likely there for one of these reasons:

- To cover up the fact that government has absolutely no idea what is going on.
- To keep the press from making fun of the officials involved.
- To protect the identities of witnesses.
- To protect a government secret seen as a UFO.
- To protect other government secrets having nothing to do with UFOs.

3. BELIEF: "UFOs can steal power from automobiles by radiating microwaves through the headlights."

Anyone who knows anything about electricity knows that this is pure science-fiction drivel. Electrons have to flow for energy to be taken from a battery, and a circuit must be completed to do that (even if it's a circuit completed by dirty gunk on top of the battery).

Now if you left the headlight switch on all night, much of the stored battery power will be dissipated into the surroundings as visible light, infrared, and microwaves. But forgetfulness ("Stupid" left the switch on) causes that, not aliens.

4. BELIEF: "UFOs radiate strong magnetic fields."

FACT: It takes a pretty strong field to magnetize a CAR, or to work those little UFO detectors at a distance. So where are the cases of simultaneously erased computer disks, stereo tapes, and credit cards? There should be hundreds of these reports!

Magnetic fields can act at a distance, but they must be fairly uniform in how they affect objects that are close together. They cannot be focused on one object at a distance.

5. BELIEF: "UFOs give off radioactive rays."

FACT: If UFOs give off the radiations levels that some people claim, where are all of the cases of radiation sickness that should result from them? Especially, where are the simultaneous cases among people who were close to the UFO, but did not know it was there?

Most of the radiation cases, on investigation, turn out to be the results of novices misusing Geiger counters. A few cases have turned out to be pranks where people salted the area with radioactive materials. (Don't tell me it's illegal to possess - it wasn't. I had a watch with radium hands when I was a kid. You could go in a store and buy the paint right over the counter too.)

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Date: Wed, 01 Nov 2000 12:17:07 -0600  
From: Bobbie Felder  
<jilain@digidezign.com>  
Subject: RE: And the people all said sit down....  
Status:

From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu>  
>@ We consider any and all information presented in a printed  
>@ medium, including, but not limited to, the printed medium of  
>@ publicly accessible forums on the internet such as webpages,  
>@ email lists, newsgroups, open IRC chat forums, bbs and  
>@ message boards, to be within the public domain and  
>@ therefore open to scrutiny and comment.  
>  
>The copyright cops might disagree with you there.

### Fair Use / Fair Dealing

There is a complex doctrine associated with copyright law which allows certain types of copying without permission in areas where it is felt that some more important social principles would be violated otherwise.

The "fair use" doctrine (fair dealing in Canada and some other nations) in its purest form, lets a film critic include a clip from a film in her review to illustrate a point. Since negative critics would never get permission to do this, the fair use exemption exists to stop copyright law from being used to stifle criticism.

This means that if you are doing things like comment on a copyrighted work, making fun of it, teaching about it or researching it, you can make some limited use of the work without permission.

The "fair use" exemption to copyright law was created to allow things such as commentary, parody, news reporting, research and education about copyrighted works without the permission of the author.

That's important so that copyright law doesn't block your freedom to express your own works -- only the ability to express other people's.

Intent, and damage to the commercial value of the work are important considerations. Are you reproducing an article from the New York Times because you needed to in order to criticise the quality of the New York Times, or because you couldn't find time to write your own story, or didn't want your readers to have to pay for the New York Times web site? The first is probably fair use, the others probably aren't.

<http://www.templetons.com/brad/copymyths.html#dmca>

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder

<http://www.oklahomasky.com>  
IRC Undernet #horizons

ICQ #7524076

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Date: Wed, 1 Nov 2000 13:21:29 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: joel carpenter [mailto:ufx@mindspring.com]

@ Sent: Sunday, October 29, 2000 04:41

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: UFO/Meteor/Proton Rocket Crash?

@

@ > I have no idea where Rush County, KS is. However, a quick look

@ > at Mapquest shows the straight line distance between Wichita, KS

@ > (the source of the MSNBC news report) and Elk City, OK (the

@ > alleged landing site reported by UFO Roundup and Whitley

@ > Strieber) is approximately 200 to 250 miles. Could a Proton

@ > booster that breaks up on re-entry be spread over such a

@ > distance?

Hays KS is about 80 miles west of Salina. Rush county is the  
next county south of Hays (which is in Ellis county).

---

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Date: Wed, 1 Nov 2000 14:12:03 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: bruce maccabee [mailto:brumac@compuserve.com]

@ Sent: Sunday, October 29, 2000 12:58

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: RE: Flying Saucer Delusion

@

@ whatever. ET happens to be the "easiest" extrapolation  
@ beyond what we know. Bit, I didn't say I know where they  
@ come from, how they got here, or what their true  
@ significance is.

It doesn't seem "easier" to me, especially since NORAD does not detect all of these ET craft entering the vicinity of the earth.

@ However, I am stating my opinion that there is a TRUE  
@ mystery here involving unconventional phenomena. To  
@ decide that there is a true mystery is only the beginning,  
@ but that is farther than conventional scientists will go. It is  
@ the first step in understanding what is really behind UFO  
@ reports.

A mystery, yes. But why color it with ET speculation, when there is no evidence one way or the other?

@ But it doesn't stop there because descriptions of the  
@ phenomena are available. I can refer to sightings which  
@ strongly suggest structured objects: daytime sightings,  
@ multiple witness, seen reasonably close up or with  
@ optical aides, in which the witnesses have plenty of time  
@ to do a "double take" and get a good idea of the object  
@ shape, structure, color, speeds, etc. I also am aware of  
@ nighttime sightings which involve lights which do things  
@ not expected of conventional lights whether man-made

@ (e.g. aircraft lighting, fire balloons) or natural (meteors,  
@ bolides, stars, planets,. etc). It is this small fraction of  
@ the total sample which suggests "Other Intelligences"  
@ from wherever, doing whatever, etc.

And I am aware of KNOWN fire balloon cases described in exactly the same terms. I have one report where a fire balloon was described as "a wheel with lights on the spokes" and another where one was described as being the shape and size of a two-story house. Another description was a flying "peace sign."

The following maneuvers are described by witnesses of known fire balloon cases:

- Pendulum motion
- Oscillation like a coin on a table
- Circling
- Reversing course
- Rocking
- Rotation
- Erratic flight
- "Attack runs on our helicopter"
- Suddenly shot straight up
- Suddenly receded in the distance
- Exploded
- Fell to earth
- Landed and took off again
- Beings moving around inside the portholes
- There must have been an intelligence behind its motion
- It responded to my signals
- My dog was frightened of it

In each case, evidence that pranksters launched fire balloons was found.

@ The question here is this: is finding something that  
@ "looks like" or "resembles with some degree of accuracy"  
@ the object in the photograph equal to identifying it and  
@ hence explaining the sighting? That seems to be the  
@ attitude you have taken below:

@ if it looks like a duck, its a duck. (Is a platypus a duck?)

But it is much more likely to be a duck (or a platypus) than a hippo.

@ I have not studied this case, but I don't recall anyone  
@ saying there was a supporting structure. Seems to me  
@ Hart resurfaced in the last ten years or so and made

@ more comments.

The lightly printed photo is in one of Brookesmith's books.

@ >3. 4/24/59 Piata Beach, Itapoan Brazil - I solved this one  
@ in 1996, when I found the object inside my Collaro record  
@ changer. This is a rubber tired drive wheel. It even has the  
@ 4 little "windows" on it (as seen in the photos), which are  
@ indentations to hold the tire in place.

@ Not familiar with this. But is it another "looks like a duck?"

If so, it would have to be the exact same duck. This is TOO  
much of a coincidence. I CAN prove the existence of the  
wheel in 1959, because I have a picture of it printed earlier  
than that (in the service manual for the changer).

@ >4. 4/24/64 Socorro New Mexico - My proposed solution of a  
@ manned hot-air  
@ >balloon is the most likely solution.  
@  
@ Ummmmm..... but your "solution" is not proved (except  
@ perhaps in your own mind) . Is "most likely" good enough?  
@ If investigation over the 5, 10 20 years fails to turn up the  
@ balloon culprits, will "most likely" still be "the" solution?

It's several orders of magnitude more probable, given that the  
existence of hot-air balloons is not in doubt.

@ >5. 8/2/65 Tulsa Oklahoma - If you look at the negatives in  
@ the correct  
@ order  
@ i>n  
@ >the roll, the next picture has the object in the same place  
@ in the frame.  
@ >But the  
@ >flashbulb went off this time. There is an aluminum Christmas tree  
@ >illuminated by  
@ >a rotating color wheel in this second picture. The UFO  
@ picture just shows  
@ >the  
@ >part of the color wheel with the floodlight behind it.

@ Don't know about this about sounds like another duck  
explanation.

Again, it would come right down to identifying the same duck,  
not just "a duck." The probability that it is NOT the color wheel  
would be very low. The shape of the bulb, the housing, and the



rim and one spoke of the wheel are clearly visible.

@ My opinion: this corresponds to saying if it has webbed  
@ feet, then it looks like a duck and therefore it is a duck.  
@ Don't buy "fire balloons."

I certainly would buy any known phenomenon over an  
unknown one. But I expect you to TEST this theory rather  
than just discarding it.

@ >8. 10/21/65 St George Minnesota - Examination of this photo  
@ with a blue  
@ >filter reveals the shape of a 7 watt night light bulb.  
@ Obviously another  
@ flashbulb  
@ >failed to go off. The red part surrounding the center is merely the  
@ reflection off  
@ >of the wall. The object is not the subject of the photo, as  
@ indicated by  
@ it's  
@ >position in the frame.  
@ I.E. its a hoax. I guess a UFO that flows in some way  
@ can't have a "hot  
@ spot"  
@ at its center. Anyway, from experiments I did in order to  
@ understand the  
@ New Zealand film  
@ I know that a red light that overexposes a film will cause a yellowish  
@ center of the image with a  
@ red "annular" band around the overexposed center. Your  
@ examination with a  
@ blue filter  
@ is somewhat meaningless unless you have the original negative.  
@ Overprinting to brighten the  
@ image can cause a color shift.

But overprinting does not give the exact shape of a bulb.

I do not believe this to be a deliberate hoax. The man probably  
did see and try to photograph something too far away to get on  
the film used. Then when the photos came back from the  
drugstore, he mistook the failed shot for the UFO. I believe  
the same thing probably happened in the Tulsa case.

@ >9. 1/11/66 Wanaque New Jersey - In my opinion, this case is  
@ a mixture of  
@ >observations of fire balloons and astronomical objects by different  
@ people.  
@ >The photos are obvious fakes.  
@ As I recall there was also a hole in the ice.

Which could have come from many different independent sources. Only the man who took the fake pictures said the UFO made the hole.

@ >10. 4/17/66 Atwater Ohio - When actually plotted out, the  
@ speed of the UFO  
@ >is well within the capabilities of a fire balloon,  
@ especially since the  
@ >patrol car had to go at least 6 miles farther because the  
@ roads didn't go  
@ the same way  
@ >the object did. The duration is too long for the standard type 2 fire  
@ >balloon, but the type 3 or type H fire balloon is definitely a  
@ possibility.  
@  
@ Your explanation may be a "definite possibility," but the  
@ real question is, what is the probability?

Several orders of magnitude higher than space aliens.  
Especially since a student reported that he heard some  
other students planning to release such a device.

---

—  
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Date: Wed, 1 Nov 2000 14:53:47 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: KRandle993@aol.com [mailto:KRandle993@aol.com]

@ Sent: Monday, October 30, 2000 08:12

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Flying Saucer Delusion

@

@

@ @

@ Good Morning -

@

@ >>2. 8/25/51 Lubbock Texas - The lights and the photos are

@ two different

@ > >things.

@ > >I have seen the lights myself locally, and identified them

@ as geese.

@

@ The problem with the bird explanation, according to the people at the

@ conservation office at Texas Tech (in Lubbock) is that there

@ are no birds

@ with a light colored breast (to reflect the streetlights)

@ that fly in V

@ formations

@ in Lubbock in late August. The only birds there, at that time

@ of year, are

@ the Gloosy Iris which has a dark breast. The migratory birds

@ don't travel

@ through

@ Lubbock until later in the year, and the Air Force

@ explanation of Plover fails

@ because the birds don't fly in V formations and rarely in

@ formations of more

@ than six or seven individuals.

The ones I saw were in January, also not a common time for

migrating birds in Bloomington. But they were not only there, but they were heading due west.

@ >>And  
@ >> one  
@ > >copy of one of the photos has been printed light enough to show a  
@ >> supporting  
@ > >structure behind the lights.  
@  
@ I have never heard or seen anything like this. I do know that  
@ there are  
@ drawings  
@ of a "wing-shaped" object that was seen over Albuquerque on  
@ the same night  
@ that has been printed in a number of books and articles about  
@ the Lubbock  
@ Lights. Could this be what you mean?

The photo is lightly printed in one of Brookesmith's books, and objects besides the lights are visible.

@ > I have not studied this case, but I don't recall anyone  
@ saying there was  
@ > a supporting structure. Seems to me Hart resurfaced in  
@ the last ten years  
@ > or so and made more comments.  
@  
@ I spoke to Hart in 1993 about the sighting. He was 19 in 1951  
@ when the pictures  
@ were taken. He told me that he didn't know what he had  
@ photographed in 1951  
@ but gave no indication that the pictures were faked in  
@ anyway. In 1951 both the  
@ newspaper and the Air Force threatened him, read him his  
@ rights under the  
@ Constitution and suggested that he come clean if he faked the  
@ pictures. He  
@ didn't do it then and hasn't done it now.  
@  
@ Donald Menzel, with no evidence whatsoever decided the pictures were  
@ faked. This, I believe, was because there were only two  
@ solutions. They  
@ either  
@ showed a formation of strange lights over Lubbock or they  
@ were faked. Since  
@ there could be no strange formations of lights over Lubbock,  
@ they had to be  
@ faked.  
@  
@ KRandle

I can think of some other solutions:

- Hart forgot he had photographed something earlier, (Christmas lights, theatrical productions, and Greek frat house decorations come to mind) and the real objects didn't give off enough light to photograph.
- The shots were "wasted" shots where flashbulbs didn't work.

One thing that STRONGLY bothers me is the lack of perspective change. It is too much to expect that the object KNEW it was being photographed and kept it's flat face pointed directly at Hart. Instead, the angle of the Vee should have changed with the angle of the UFO to the camera if he really took three shots in one pass of the objects. Two of the shots should be upside down on the film compared to the others, unless Hart did some wild contortions or laid down to shoot.

If the negatives are still available, this could be decided by printing the photos light. That should have been one of the tests applied anyway. I would suggest the same tests on the Tulsa and St George photos.

---

—  
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Taking Care of Business is always a snap when you shop with the world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Wed, 1 Nov 2000 17:29:35 EST  
Subject: Re: Flying Saucer DelusionStatus:

Good Afternoon -

Of the Lubbock Lights, Larry Robinson suggested:

- > I can think of some other solutions:
- > - Hart forgot he had photographed something earlier, (Christmas
- > lights, theatrical productions, and Greek frat house decorations
- > come to mind) and the real objects didn't give off enough light
- > to photograph.
- > - The shots were "wasted" shots where flashbulbs didn't work.

Are we just going to invent things here with no evidence? Do you have any reason for these suggestions, or are you just making it up as you go along?

- > One thing that STRONGLY bothers me is the lack of perspective
- > change. It is too much to expect that the object KNEW it was
- > being photographed and kept it's flat face pointed directly at Hart.
- > Instead, the angle of the Vee should have changed with the angle
- > of the UFO to the camera if he really took three shots in one pass
- > of the objects. Two of the shots should be upside down on the film
- > compared to the others, unless Hart did some wild contortions or
- > laid down to shoot.

Except you have ASSUMED that there was but a single object. Air Force measurements suggested the lights moved in relation to one another in a single photograph suggesting to them a formation as opposed to a single object.

And Hart took five photographs, three on one pass and two on another. We have only four of the photographs. The fifth has disappeared. I searched a number of West Texas newspapers, hoping that one of them might have either printed all five pictures, or selected to print the single photograph that disappeared. I had no luck. So, we have four prints from the five pictures.

- > If the negatives are still available, this could be decided by printing
- > the photos light. That should have been one of the tests applied
- > anyway. I would suggest the same tests on the Tulsa and St George
- > photos.

I believe that the original negatives all disappeared. We are left with only copies of the prints. Yes, I visited the offices of the Lubbock newspaper in

the hopes that they might have something in their files, but their file had disappeared. And I might add, that some of the people in the office were rude. A couple of them tried to help.

KRandle

---

—  
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Date: Thu, 2 Nov 2000 12:11:33 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: KRandle993@aol.com [mailto:KRandle993@aol.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2000 17:30

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Flying Saucer Delusion

@

@

@ @

@ Good Afternoon -

@

@ Of the Lubbock Lights, Larry Robinson suggested:

@

@ > I can think of some other solutions:

@

@ > - Hart forgot he had photographed something earlier, (Christmas

@ > lights, theatrical productions, and Greek frat house decorations

@ > come to mind) and the real objects didn't give off enough light

@ > to photograph.

@

@ > - The shots were "wasted" shots where flashbulbs didn't work.

@

@ Are we just going to invent things here with no evidence? Do you

@ have any reason for these suggestions, or are you just making it

@ up as you go along?

I was giving examples of possible solutions other than the "only two solutions" you listed, stating that the number wasn't limited to two.

In both of these scenarios, forgotten shots would have been confused with UFO shots (later on the roll) that were so underexposed that they did not print. It IS a possibility.

The structure behind the lights might support one of these



possibilities, especially if it can be identified.

@ > One thing that STRONGLY bothers me is the lack of perspective  
@ > change. It is too much to expect that the object KNEW it was  
@ > being photographed and kept it's flat face pointed directly at Hart.  
@ > Instead, the angle of the Vee should have changed with the angle  
@ > of the UFO to the camera if he really took three shots in one pass  
@ > of the objects. Two of the shots should be upside down on the film  
@ > compared to the others, unless Hart did some wild contortions or  
@ > laid down to shoot.

@

@ Except you have ASSUMED that there was but a single object. Air  
@ Force measurements suggested the lights moved in relation to one  
@ another in a single photograph suggesting to them a formation as  
@ opposed to a single object.

Now WAIT A MINUTE!!!

If there were multiple objects, then they must have rearranged themselves so that Hart's photos (all but one) came out with the lights in the same relative positions. Let's look at this closely:

1. The angle of Hart's camera changed as he shot the objects in different directions.
2. The objects were described as going overhead, and Hart said he panned the camera with them. That leads to the following possibilities:
  - A The camera (and his head) ended up upside down (ouch) at the end of each pass.
  - B He had to turn around (the next picture would be inverted on the roll compared to the others)
  - C He laid on his back to shoot
  - D The objects went to one side of him (but then the images would have rotated with each successive shot as Hart turned).
  - E The original premise that the objects moved and Hart panned is false.
3. If the objects flew in a straight horizontal path, the Vee should have been foreshortened in the first and last photo in each pass compared to the vee as seen in the shot he took in the middle of three shots in one pass. Instead, the vee produces the exact same angle in all four photos we have. I find this VERY unlikely to occur in photos of a moving object.

4. If the objects flew in a straight horizontal trajectory, each of the shots should have captured a different angular size of the group. All 4 photos have the same angular size. I find this VERY unlikely to occur in photos of a moving object.

In other words, either Hart was at the center of a constant diameter sphere that always contained the objects, or the photos were not made in a manner consistent with his account.

@ I believe that the original negatives all disappeared. We are @ left with only copies of the prints. Yes, I visited the offices of @ the Lubbock newspaper in the hopes that they might have @ something in their files, but their file had disappeared. And I @ might add, that some of the people in the office were rude. @ A couple of them tried to help.

They are probably sick and tired of the whole thing. I wouldn't be surprised if one of these two possibilities explains the disappearance of the file:

1. Some UFO investigator snuck off with it (which has also happened in other cases - someone has cut out some UFO stories in our library's newspaper archives, but coupons are also missing from the same issues - it's like people tearing pages from phone books in pay phones).
2. Somebody who was sick of hearing of the case all the time threw it out or gave it away.

---

—  
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Date: Thu, 2 Nov 2000 12:55:53 -0500

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D339@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>

boundary="----\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01C044F6.246E66F0"

X-MS-Has-Attach:

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D339@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>

Thread-Topic: This is totally disgusting!

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

Thread-Index: AcBE6UWhodByYnPBSWWIHngkR8DqgQADMZ6n

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com> Status:

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Attachment Converted: "c:\programmi\eudora\attach\winmail16.dat"

Date: Fri, 3 Nov 2000 01:11:30 -0000

boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_0017\_01C04532.FFE8C4A0"

Status:

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</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>
<P>
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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>[LIST ONLY]</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>I think we are in for some interesting times with
the imminent publication of Georgina's new book on Rendlesham.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>On the UFO UpDates mailing list, James gave a
link
to the recent News of the World plug for the book:</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><A
href="http://www.newsoftheworld.co.uk/news/4084862">http://www.newsoftheworld
.co.uk/news/4084862</A><BR></FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The photo 4084542.jpg on this page
</FONT><FONT
face=Arial size=2>is very interesting if this purports to be a contemporaneous
photo of the road near or leading to the landing site. It is far too narrow to
be the main access logging road (the east-west road that runs on a
line&nbsp;  just south of the East Gate access road). This logging road a clearing
that cuts through the forest, a full 17 m wide. An Aerial photo I have show that
the width hasn't changed between 1952 and today. The east-west logging roads
that run roughly parallel to the main logging road to the north and south are
about the width shown in this photo - they are more like sandy
tracks.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Georgina's photo shows a track with a bend to the
right. The road to the north is very straight. The road to the south has a
slight bend to the right if you are facing eastwards towards the area that I
think has the true landing site, supported by Chris Arnold's description as
given to James. The lighting in the photo is consistent with south being to the
right and north being to the left, ie facing eastwards. The trees on the right
hand side are not the 60 year-old Corsican pines at the "accepted landing site",
but are much smaller, consistent with the size of trees there today (20 years
older of course), and Col Halt's description of 1" or less branches being broken
off 15 to 20 feet up.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>However, the photo is too fuzzy for me to make a
```

positive identification.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The other photo 4085397.jpg is also interesting if this really shows David King, or another policeman inspecting the site on 26/12/80. Score marks are visible on two of the trees at about 3 1/2 feet off the ground. I thought the police were called to the site once, at 4:11 am on this day, when it was dark, but daylight is visible through the edge of the trees to the right. Were the police there in daylight hours?</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Robert McLean</DIV></FONT>

<hr>

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</BODY></HTML>

</x-html>



Date: Fri, 3 Nov 2000 01:37:30 -0000

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<STYLE></STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>

<P>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>[LIST ONLY]</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Now that the leaves are disappearing, I have now  
found one location where a direct view of the lighthouse is visible inside the  
forest perimeter, in the general area where I think the true landing site must  
be, i.e. within about 100 m of the right angle bend in the public road at grid  
ref TM3684484.

Date: Thu, 2 Nov 2000 12:55:53 -0500

Message-ID:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D339@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>

boundary="----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C044F6.246E66F0"

X-MS-Has-Attach:

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

<5C75679DCE2A5346980A027BB9B81DC4D339@kaeser\_konsult.konsulting.com>

Thread-Topic: This is totally disgusting!

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

Thread-Index: AcBE6UWhodByYnPBSWWIHngkR8DqgQADMZ6n

From: "Steve W. Kaeser" <Steve@konsulting.com> Status: R

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Date: Fri, 3 Nov 2000 11:54:02 -0000

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<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<BLOCKQUOTE

style="BORDER-LEFT: #000000 solid 2px; MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><B>-----Original Message-----

</B><BR><B>From:

</B>Robert McLean &lt;<A

href="mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net">robert.mclean2@virgin.net</A>&gt;<BR>

<B>To:

</B>UFO Research List &lt;<A

href="mailto:UFORL@listbot.com">UFORL@listbot.com</A>&gt;<BR><B>Date:

</B>03

November 2000 03:06<BR><B>Subject: </B>Georgina's

book<BR><BR></DIV></FONT>UFO Research List - <A

href="http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/">http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/</A>

<P>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>[LIST ONLY]</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Georgina's photo shows a track with a bend to the right. The road to the north is very straight. The road to the south has a slight bend to the right if you are facing eastwards towards the area that I think has the true landing site, supported by Chris Arnold's description as given to James. The lighting in the photo is consistent with south being to the right and north being to the left, ie facing eastwards. The trees on the right hand side are not the 60 year-old Corsican pines at the "accepted landing site", but are much smaller, consistent with the size of trees there today (20 years older of course), and Col Halt's description of 1" or less branches being broken off 15 to 20 feet up.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>However, the photo is too fuzzy for me to make

a positive identification.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The other photo 4085397.jpg is also interesting if this really shows David King, or another policeman inspecting the site on 26/12/80. Score marks are visible on two of the trees at about 3 1/2 feet off the ground. I thought the police were called to the site once, at 4:11 am on this day, when it was dark, but daylight is visible through the edge of the trees to the right. Were the police there in daylight hours?</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Robert McLean</FONT></DIV></BLOCKQUOTE>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2>Hi,</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2>(LIST ONLY)</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2>I too am not sure where the 'path' is. But that photo was taken by Georgina in 1999. The 'site' photo was reputedly taken at 10.30 am on 26 December by an airman at the landing site.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2>In fact, if you read up the story in 'UFO Crash Landing' - where I quote from Dave King's interview with us in 1994 - you will see the following.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2>He arrived at 4.11 am and was taken to the site but only saw the lighthouse and was thus unimpressed. Although nobody sought to convince him that the lighthouse WAS the UFO - which has always been an important factor to me as if just an hour later he and the officer showing him the site recognised Orford Ness for what it was, it's hard to see why they would not now realise that the immediately previous sighting was probably just this too. In which case the events would have died there and then. They didnt - which to me suggests that all concerned were sure something stranger was seen.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2>As such - if the lighthouse was the culprit in some way - I think we need to look at more than just a simple misperception to unravel the above scenario. </FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2>Then, at 10.30 am the police were called again by the base on Conrads order. By now the traces had been found and since it was daylight the base wanted police to see them. King had now gone off duty and a second (younger) PC was sent. He told the station on arrival back - according to what King told us - that all he saw in the area shown was a few holes that could have been dug by rabbits. Indeed he alleged rabbit droppings were inside them as the clincher. </FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2>So fed up were police that they took a 'get out' clause of another incident to justify not responding when the base called them out again a third time the next night during the second nights sightings.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT color=#000000 size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2>The photo in the NOTW is supposed to be a shot (taken by an airman called Guylas) at that moment - ie the morning of 26 December. The PC in shot will be the second one (we have his name but he will not talk - indeed if you look at Sky Crash - hard I know without the index we were not allowed - I do relate the story of my conversations with Woodbridge police in 1983 and how close I came then to talking to this guy then before he bottled out or was ordered not to talk further).</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2>

Date: Thu, 2 Nov 2000 22:42:28 -0800

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I am a member of the International UFO Museum & Research Center in Roswell, New Mexico. Although it is not yet online, I recently received my November 2000 IUFOMRC Newsletter. The IUFOMRC is apparently undergoing some interesting changes I want to share with this list.

Carol Syska has apparently been replaced as the Director of the museum. The November 2000 IUFOMRC Newsletter states:

"As of October 11, 2000, the Executive Committee of the IUFOMRC appointed Julie Shuster as interim director, subject to the Board of Directors decision at their October 26, 2000 Meeting. Julie is Walter Hauts' daughter."

For updated information, you may want to monitor the IUFOMRC website at:

<http://www.iufomrc.com/>

I have sent e-mail to the museum requesting information regarding the results of the October 26, 2000 meeting.

Perhaps more tellingly, the Newsletter states the lecture for January 13, 2001 (entitled "What Part does the FOIA Play in UFO Research") will be given by Dennis Balthaser. As many of you may recall, Dennis is a former member of the museum's Board of Directors, was the museum's Operations Manager, and most recently its UFO Investigator. He was fired by Glenn Dennis on October 28, 1998, and told he "was not to be affiliated with the Museum anymore." See:

<http://ufoinfo.com/news/balthaser.html>

(Subj: FIRED FROM THE MUSEUM

Date: 98-10-29 10:17:31)

Dennis' website, Truth Seeker at Roswell, is located at:

<http://www.truthseekeratroswell.com/>

The aforementioned changes appear to confirm information I learned during September, when I attended a MUFON Orange County meeting. The speaker was Donald R. Schmitt. Mr. Schmitt is an Advisor to the IUFOMRC's Board of Directors. I was thinking of sharing with the list a review of his presentation (as well as

other presentations, in case anyone is interested), but was holding off until I could purchase a videotape (which is not yet available) so that I could double check my facts. However, I do want to share with you what Mr. Schmitt said about the museum. The following is my best recollection, but I do plan on purchasing the videotape of the event as soon as it is available (which will probably be mid-November).

During the question and answer period, I told Mr. Schmitt about my recent visit to the museum, and that I: (a) was worried about the museum's intellectual integrity; and (b) found certain exhibits to be very troubling in that they omitted any mention of inconsistent or contradictory evidence. The examples I gave, in detail (and relying on the work done by Kevin Randle), concerned the museum's uncritical acceptance and presentation of both the Ragsdale crash site story and the Glenn Dennis story about the nurse, without presenting any of the conflicting and contradictory evidence. I asked Mr. Schmitt what he felt about that as an Advisor to IUFOFOMRC's Board of Directors, and what, if anything he could do about it. Mr. Schmitt responded that he was glad I asked the question, he agreed with me regarding both examples, and that changes were going to be made at the museum. He indicated the museum's management was going to be changed. He also stated that he was scheduled to go through the museum (I believe it was during November 2000, but it may have been during January 2001), and essentially audit (my word, not his) the exhibits stating what should stay, what should be changed, and what should go. He made it clear that he was going to make sure the museum exhibits fairly present all of the available evidence on all sides of the relevant issues.

I think we may be seeing evidence of change at the museum.

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"Reason is, and ought only to be the slave of the passions."  
David Hume, A Treatise of Human Nature, (1888) Oxford University Press, Book II, Part III, pg. 415.

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Date: Sat, 4 Nov 2000 06:08:37 -0800

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

>From: "Charles Chapman" <charlesrc@earthlink.net>

>To: <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2000 10:42 PM

>Subject: Change at IUFOMRC

Just to follow-up with the latest information --

I received email from Julie Haut Shuster. She informed me of the following. She will be in the Museum Manager position until the end of January. At that time the Board will make a decision on how to proceed. Ms. Shuster has been given specific jobs to complete by that time, as well as the day to day operation of the museum. The museum is in the process of changing some of the displays, general fixing up, and getting ready for the opening of a display on the 509th from Walker Air Force Base.

I also received email from Dennis Balthaser. Dennis informs me that his January 13, 2001 IUFOMRC lecture is actually entitled, "UFO Research: Sharing the Frustrations and Gratifications with the Public."

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Date: Sat, 4 Nov 2000 16:29:54 EST  
Subject: Clinton Vetoes Classified-Leaks BillStatus:

Friends and Colleagues --

Leading members of Congress, on both sides of the aisle and ranging across the philosophical spectrum, opposed the "Official Secrets Act" provision of this legislation. Two thumbs up to the president (and I'm a right-wing nut)! -- Cheers, KARL

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Clinton Vetoes Classified-Leaks Bill

By DEB RIECHMANN  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK (Nov. 4) - President Clinton on Saturday vetoed a bill that would have criminalized the leaking of government secrets. The legislation, he said, might "chill legitimate activities that are at the heart of a democracy."

The proposal had drawn criticism from news organizations which said it would stifle their ability to obtain information vital to the public.

"We must never forget that the free flow of information is essential to a democratic society," Clinton said in a statement.

He cited the "badly flawed provision" as the reason he vetoed a bill that authorizes spending for the CIA, National Security Agency and other intelligence activities for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. The total intelligence budget is classified and is not made public, but is believed to be about \$30 billion.

The president urged Congress "to pursue a more narrowly drawn provision tested in public hearings so that those they represent can also be heard on this important issue."

The provision would have extended penalties that now exist for leaking classified, national defense information, to the leaking of other classified, but non-defense data that could harm the United States if made public or given to foreign governments.

Clinton said he agreed with congressional sponsors of the legislation that unauthorized disclosures of classified

information ``can be extraordinarily harmful to United States national security and that too many such disclosures occur."

``Those who disclose classified information inappropriately commit a gross breach of the public trust and may recklessly put our national security at risk," he said.

Clinton, however, said that in dispute was not the seriousness of the problem but the best way to respond to it.

``As president ... it is my responsibility to protect not only our government's vital information from improper disclosure but also to protect the rights of citizens to receive the information necessary for democracy to work," he said.

The president said it takes a careful balance to reconcile the goals of protecting national security and the public's right to know. ``This legislation does not achieve the proper balance," Clinton said.

Four of the nation's largest news organizations - CNN, The Washington Post, The New York Times and the Newspaper Association of America - asked Clinton last week to veto the bill.

They and other critics, including some from both parties in Congress, feared the measure could have silenced whistle-blowers and stopped news media from getting information to the public.

GOP Rep. Porter Goss of Florida, chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, has said the proposal was ``narrowly crafted to protect the rights that all Americans hold dear. It is not, as some will say, an affront to the First Amendment," which protects free speech.

Clinton said the measure could chill the legitimate activities of government officials.

``A desire to avoid the risk that their good faith choice of words--their exercise of judgment--could become the subject of a criminal referral for prosecution might discourage government officials from engaging even in appropriate public discussion, press briefings, or other legitimate official activities," Clinton said.

The legislation also could have also discouraged or restrained former government officials from teaching, writing of engaging ``in any activity aimed at building public understanding



of complex issues," he said.

“Incurring such risks is unnecessary and inappropriate in a society built on freedom of expression and the consent of the governed and is particularly inadvisable in a context in which the range of classified materials is so extensive,” he said.

“In such circumstances, this criminal provision would, in my view, create an undue chilling effect,” Clinton said.

Attorney General Janet Reno predicted last week that the provision would not have dramatically increased the number of prosecutions. The proposal would have closed what she called “a very narrow gap” in existing law. She said the difficulty finding leakers rather than the legal gap was the reason for the small number of prosecutions.

The only leak prosecution in recent memory occurred in 1985 when a Navy researcher was prosecuted for leaking a satellite photo of a Soviet Navy ship under construction to the publication, Jane's Fighting Ships. But there are numerous leak investigations that fall short of prosecution, although some have led to resignations or administrative discipline.

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Date: Sun, 5 Nov 2000 10:34:59 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

This one seems to have got by the radar of the US media. Was it big over there? Any thoughts on it?

Joel Carpenter

<http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/1/11847.html>

"When an RAF Chinook helicopter carrying almost all the senior intelligence officers working in Northern Ireland crashed into the Mull of Kintyre six years ago, pilot error was given as the official explanation of the disaster.

Since then, a number of people and especially UK IT mag Computer Weekly have continued to maintain that it was software in the on-board systems which led to the crash rather than human error.

But a third explanation for the crash has now come to light: that a top secret hypersonic US plane, codenamed Aurora and which is reportedly capable of flying at up to 20 times the speed of sound, created a massive jet wake into which the helicopter flew, causing the crew to lose control.

RAF Machrihanish lies just ten miles from the Chinook crash site and at the time of the crash was operated by the US Air Force. Machrihanish boasts the longest runway in Europe (over three miles) and the entire surface of the runway is painted four times a year, to match the surrounding undergrowth..."

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Date: Sun, 5 Nov 2000 14:14:55 EST

Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash' Status:

In a message dated 05/11/00 15:36:29 GMT Standard Time, ufx@mindspring.com writes:

<< Machrihanish >>

what does Machrihanish airstrip do ? and why does this airstrip need covering up to match the surrounding vegetation...?

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Date: Sun, 5 Nov 2000 14:45:10 EST

Subject: technologyStatus:

After working in the simulation industry for years namely aircraft etc i believe that i can identify various aircraft , but alas the summer of 99 both myself and my brother witnessed something that we cannot explain as a conventional aircraft , the light pulsated twice before disappearing from view , the object was moving at great speed , greater than a conventional aircraft ie 747 or even military jet , and to add was considerably higher . I have speculated that i could have been a peice of space junk burning up in the atmosphere , but the light did seem to be heading west to east at an extreemly great speed , and constant and what appeaerd to be a constant level , the object was silent there was no sonic boom even though the object was moving at mach 1 + .....any ideas....PS after the intial flash there was no visible object but just this round white ball of light then clear sky , then again another white flash and the object was gone , no sound by the time we'd got to the front of house the object had disapeard over the visable horizon .Any ideas ? this has bugged myself and my brother for the past 12 months ...ray& pete

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Date: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 09:30:34 +0000From: John Burtenshaw  
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash'  
In-Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

At 14:14 05/11/2000 -0500, you wrote:

>>

>In a message dated 05/11/00 15:36:29 GMT Standard Time, ufx@mindspring.com  
>writes:

>

><< Machrihanish >>

>what does Machrihanish airstrip do ? and why does this airstrip need  
covering

>up to match the surrounding vegetation...?

Macrahinsh is currently used for private flying (and I think its name has changed - I'll check). There has not been any military activity there for years. The probable explanation for the "covering up" is simply the "lack of will" to clear the vegetation. If you look at any chart of the airfield, you can see that there is only one hanger, a control tower, a passenger terminal (basically a shed!) and the flying club clubhouse. Not exactly military!

I know a private pilot who has flown into there in a Cessna and he says the fun part is the long taxi down the runway after landing to the exit point!

Cheers

John

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Date: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 10:00:51 +0000From: John Burtenshaw  
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash'  
In-Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Hi All

On June 2nd 1994, RAF Chinook Flight ZD 576 crashed into the Mull of Kintyre. The Chinook was being flown by two highly experience Special Operations pilots and was flying in fog when it hit the mountain side.

The RAF Board of Enquiry found that the crash was caused by " the pilots gross negligence" .

However this is an unusual finding as it was always the policy of the RAF not blame dead pilots for a crash. Several newspapers and a TV programmes have investigated the crash and the general conclusion is that is that was caused by a failure of the FADEC computer system.

The RAF crews didn't like flying the FADEC equipped choppers as they had experienced several problems and the official inquiry was never told of crucial faults in the aircraft's engine computer software - faults which led the Defence Ministry to sue the manufacturers (Textron) for three million dollars. There were still regular problems with the FADEC system - one year after the crash. What's more, the MoD's lawyers argue that these doubts over FADEC went back to 1989, when there was "the possibility that the MoD might cancel the FADEC programme." I suggest it was a RAF "cover up" not because of some mythical hypersonic a/c but because the RAF did not want to lose its latest "toy".

>RAF Machrihanish lies just ten miles from the Chinook crash site and at the  
>time of the crash was operated by the US Air Force. Machrihanish boasts the  
>longest runway in Europe (over three miles) and the entire surface of the  
>runway is painted four times a year, to match the surrounding  
>undergrowth..."

The USAF has not operated there for years. In fact I was listening to the comms from the rescue helicopters who asked for the airfield to be "activated", which to me implies it was not being used by anyone. The airfield is now used for private flyers (usually business men who play at the Golf Course). The runway is not painted and is bare concrete.

Cheers

John

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Date: Mon, 6 Nov 2000 06:50:44 -0500

Status:

I would like to apologize for any bounced email. My email system collapsed late Friday and I've now been able to get it back on line as of this (Monday) morning. I know that this can cause frustration, but it should be resolved at this point.

Steve

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Date: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 07:18:01 -0500  
Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash'  
From: carpenter\_joel <ufx@mindspring.com> Message-ID:  
<B62C0BA9.14%ufx@mindspring.com>  
In-Mime-version: 1.0  
Status:

John-

> The RAF crews didn't like flying the FADEC equipped choppers as they had  
> experienced several problems and the official inquiry was never told of  
> crucial faults in the aircraft's engine computer software - faults which  
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> the MoD might cancel the FADEC programme." I suggest it was a RAF "cover  
> up" not because of some mythical hypersonic a/c but because the RAF did not  
> want to lose its latest "toy".

Thanks - interesting idea. But how did this bizarre idea about some link to  
"Aurora" come about? Just because of the proximity of the crash to the base?  
Were there any reports of mystery aircraft at all, or is it just tabloid  
rumor after the fact? Of course they have to compound the problem by running  
a copy of Mr Rose's "simulated Aurora refueling" photo as though it's a  
genuine shot of the aircraft...

Joel Carpenter

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Date: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 07:35:23 -0500  
Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash'  
From: carpenter\_joel <ufx@mindspring.com> Message-ID:  
<B62C0FBB.15%ufx@mindspring.com>  
In-Mime-version: 1.0  
Status:

>  
> Macrahinsh is currently used for private flying (and I think its name has  
> changed - I'll check). There has not been any military activity there for  
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> airfield, you can see that there is only one hanger, a control tower, a  
> passenger terminal (basically a shed!) and the flying club clubhouse. Not  
> exactly military!

John -

>

Date: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 12:52:50 +0000From: John Burtenshaw  
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash'  
In-References: <200011060956.JAA24746@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

At 07:18 06/11/2000 -0500, you wrote:

>>  
>John-  
>  
>> The RAF crews didn't like flying the FADEC equipped choppers as they had  
>> experienced several problems and the official inquiry was never told of  
>> crucial faults in the aircraft's engine computer software - faults which  
>> led the Defence Ministry to sue the manufacturers (Textron) for three  
>> million dollars. There were still regular problems with the FADEC system -  
>> one year after the crash. What's more, the MoD's lawyers argue that these  
>> doubts over FADEC went back to 1989, when there was "the possibility that  
>> the MoD might cancel the FADEC programme." I suggest it was a RAF "cover  
>> up" not because of some mythical hypersonic a/c but because the RAF did not  
>> want to lose its latest "toy".  
>  
>Thanks - interesting idea. But how did this bizarre idea about some link to  
>"Aurora" come about? Just because of the proximity of the crash to the base?  
>Were there any reports of mystery aircraft at all, or is it just tabloid  
>rumor after the fact?

A few years before the crash air traffic controllers tracked a high-flying aircraft travelling at over 2,000 mph close to Macrahinsh which started rumors in the UK press about "Aurora" being test flown over the Atlantic. There was never an explanation of what they tracked (the SR-71s were by then out of service) so the mystery has remained. I can only assume that someone found the report and put 2 and 2 together to get 9 ;-)

John

---

-  
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Date: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 13:01:04 +0000From: John Burtenshaw  
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash'  
In-References: <200011060926.JAA22956@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

At 07:35 06/11/2000 -0500, you wrote:

>>

>

>>

>> Macrahinsh is currently used for private flying (and I think its name has  
>> changed - I'll check). There has not been any military activity there for  
>> years. The probable explanation for the "covering up" is simply the "lack  
>> of will" to clear the vegetation. If you look at any chart of the  
>> airfield, you can see that there is only one hanger, a control tower, a  
>> passenger terminal (basically a shed!) and the flying club clubhouse. Not  
>> exactly military!

>

>

>John -

>

>>

Date: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 08:02:11 -0500  
Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash'  
From: carpenter\_joel <ufx@mindspring.com> Message-ID:  
<B62C1603.1A%ufx@mindspring.com>  
In-Mime-version: 1.0  
Status:

on 11/6/00 7:52 AM, John Burtenshaw at jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk wrote:

>>  
>> Thanks - interesting idea. But how did this bizarre idea about some link to  
>> "Aurora" come about? Just because of the proximity of the crash to the base?  
>> Were there any reports of mystery aircraft at all, or is it just tabloid  
>> rumor after the fact?  
>  
> A few years before the crash air traffic controllers tracked a high-flying  
> aircraft travelling at over 2,000 mph close to Macrahinsh which started  
> rumors in the UK press about "Aurora" being test flown over the Atlantic.  
> There was never an explanation of what they tracked (the SR-71s were by  
> then out of service) so the mystery has remained. I can only assume that  
> someone found the report and put 2 and 2 together to get 9 ;-)  
>  
> John

John -

Yes, I'm familiar with Machrihanish's connection to Aurora, but I had never heard of this Chinook crash link before.

Too bad Chris Gibson's apparently not on this list any more. No doubt he'd have some biting commentary on this one...

Joel Carpenter

---

-  
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Date: Mon, 06 Nov 2000 13:19:31 +0000From: John Burtenshaw  
<jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash'  
In-References: <200011061248.MAA09121@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

>John -

>

>Yes, I'm familiar with Machrihanish's connection to Aurora, but I had never  
>heard of this Chinook crash link before.

>

>Too bad Chris Gibson's apparently not on this list any more. No doubt he'd  
>have some biting commentary on this one...

>

It's the first I've heard about it too. There was a suspicion that one of  
the passengers was using his mobile phone during the flight which  
interfered with the Chinooks systems, but i never heard anymore about that.

The crash also apparently caused the British Govt to seriously start  
talking to the IRA as the British had lost all of its top intelligent guys  
without whom the Army could not operate successfully against either the IRA  
and the Loyalist terrorist groups.

John

---

—

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Date: Mon, 6 Nov 2000 13:28:32 -0000

Organization: Research

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

"carpenter\_joel" <ufx@mindspring.com> writes:

- > Yes, I'm familiar with Machrihanish's connection to Aurora, but I had never
- > heard of this Chinook crash link before.
- >
- > Too bad Chris Gibson's apparently not on this list any more. No doubt he'd
- > have some biting commentary on this one...

Joel - FWIW, I've passed it on to Chris & Bill, though like you I have a pretty good idea what they'll say. Just why this publication would invoke the Aurora connection to explain what was a tragedy of major significance is anyone's guess. Sounds more like a storyline from Dark Skies than a serious hypothesis.

I should perhaps point out to anyone who isn't familiar with Chris Gibson's 1989 sighting over the North Sea of a black delta a/c - that the rig he was on at the time was nowhere near Machrihanish, but off the East coast of England. Incidentally, he hasn't ever claimed he saw Aurora - just an unidentified a/c of origin unknown.

David

For those on the list who aren't familiar with

---

—  
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Date: Mon, 6 Nov 2000 08:55:14 EST

Subject: Re: Top Secret US plane 'caused Chinook crash' 4Status:

---

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Date: Mon, 6 Nov 2000 13:56:55 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

That has all the hallmarks of a re-entry, including the preferred direction of travel.

---- -X =@ o\_= X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: RAYOSB@aol.com [mailto:RAYOSB@aol.com]

@ Sent: Sunday, November 05, 2000 14:45

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: technology

@

@

@ @

@ After working in the simulation industry for years namely

@ aircraft etc i

@ believe that i can identify various aircraft , but alas the

@ summer of 99 both

@ myself and my brother witnessed something that we cannot explain as a

@ conventional aircraft , the light pulsated twice before

@ disappearing from view

@ , the object was moving at great speed , greater than a

@ conventional aircraft

@ ie 747 or even military jet , and to add was considerably

@ higher . I have

@ speculated that i could have been a peice of space junk

@ burning up in the

@ atmosphere , but the light did seem to be heading west to east at an

@ extreemly great speed , and constant and what appeard to be

@ a constant

@ level , the object was silent there was no sonic boom even

@ though the object

@ was moving at mach 1 + .....any ideas....PS after the intial

@ flash there was

@ no visible object but just this round white ball of light

@ then clear sky ,

@ then again another white flash and the object was gone , no

@ sound by the time

@ we'd got to the front of house the object had disapeard over

@ the visible  
@ horizon .Any ideas ? this has bugged myself and my brother  
@ for the past 12  
@ months ...ray& pete

---

—  
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Date: Wed, 8 Nov 2000 17:54:01 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I have all 5 photos, and you probably do too.

Two of them are almost identical. There are just subtle changes in the shapes of some of the lights. But the scratches on the film are different too.

"The TRUE report on Flying Saucers" (1967) contains all 5 photos.

The inside front cover has:

- The photo of the single row of tadpole shaped images
- A photo of a dual row of round images

On page 38, we find:

- The photo of the single row of tadpole shaped images
- A photo of a dual row of round images
- The photo of the dual row of diagonal streak images
- The photo of a dual row of vee images

But the photo of round images on the front inside cover is NOT the same photo as the one on page 38:

- One of the round images is shaped differently.
- One round image has a tail which is not there in the other photo.
- The scratches on the pictures are different. One nasty scratch that should be quite obvious is missing from the other photo, which shows scratches not on the first one. (The only other possibility for this is if two different copies of one photo were used to set up the publication.)

I still maintain that the lack of changes in perspective, orientation, and angular size from frame to frame shows that the photos are not in accord with the account.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS                      lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University                      (812) 855-5073      Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept                      http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St      Rm 112      HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: KRandle993@aol.com [mailto:KRandle993@aol.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2000 17:30

@ To: UFORL@listbot.com

@ Subject: Re: Flying Saucer Delusion

@

@

@

@ And Hart took five photographs, three on one pass and two on another.

@ We have only four of the photographs. The fifth has disappeared. I

@ searched a number of West Texas newspapers, hoping that one of

@ them might have either printed all five pictures, or selected

@ to print

@ the single photograph that disappeared. I had no luck. So, we have

@ four prints from the five pictures.

---

—  
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Taking Care of Business is always a snap when you shop with the world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Wed, 8 Nov 2000 20:57:41 EST  
Subject: Re: Your opinions, please Status:

who is this person?

dave bauer

---

—  
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Taking Care of Business is always a snap when you shop with the world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Wed, 08 Nov 2000 20:32:23 -0600From: Bobbie Felder  
<jilain@digidezign.com>  
Subject: Re: Your opinions, please  
Status:

At 08:57 PM 11/8/00 EST, you wrote:

>>

>who is this person?

>

> dave bauer

>

I am me...who are you? :)

Bobbie

Bobbie "Jilain" Felder

<http://www.oklahomasky.com>

IRC Undernet #horizons

ICQ #7524076

~~Tell me not, in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream!  
For the soul is dead that slumbers, and Things are not what they seem~~

---

-  
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world's largest seller of office products.

Date: Tue, 14 Nov 2000 10:11:34 -0500  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: BUBBA in Gulf BreezeMessage-ID: <200011141012\_MC2-BACC-2660@compuserve.com>  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

No, I'm not talking about Clinton.  
And don't confuse this with "Dubya."

We have heard the "Bubba" has now appeared in Phoenix.  
What/Who was Bubba?  
You can "bone up" on Bubba at [brumac.8k.com](http://brumac.8k.com)

I have just added to my web site "Red BUBBA in Gulf Breeze."  
Here you can learn to distinguish Bubba from other UFOS and  
even from other "Presidential Candidates" .

These were sightings that became famous worldwide during the  
time period Nov 1990 through July 1992. "Bubba"  
appeared live on the radio and was videotaped for TV several  
times. "Bubba" is the only UFO ever to be photographed with  
a diffraction grating that produced a valid spectrum.  
Bubba's spectrum was NOT that of a red flare (also spectrally  
analyzed).  
My own sighting of a ring of lights is in the collection.  
See color photos and newspaper reports along with the  
triangulations and other analyses.

(You can also read about the Jan 8, 1990 multiple witness sighting  
with photos and the Sept 1992 Magnetic Field UFO case)

---

—  
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Date: Wed, 15 Nov 2000 12:26:08 -0500

boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_000B\_01C04EFF.3B6892F0"

Status: RO

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content="MSHTML 5.00.2920.0" name=GENERATOR>

<STYLE></STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>

<P>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>

<P>"I once saw a declassified government document studying the capability of  
enemy nations to produce an antigravity warplane," Physicist "A. Zee" recalled  
in his book <I>An Old Man's Toy</I>. </P>

<P></P>

<P>"It is quite touching, really. The document identifies a number of  
Soviet-bloc physicists working on the theory of gravity. I know many of them to  
be totally theoretical types who may be hard-pressed to explain how a regular  
airplane would work."</P><FONT face=Helvetica>

<P>&nbsp;- Zee, A., <I>An Old Man's Toy: Gravity at Work and Play in Einstein's  
Universe</I> (New York: Collier Books, 1989), p. 22. </P>

<P>Noted Soviet nuclear physicist Pyotr Kapitza may have been one of the targets  
of the antigravity intelligence investigation. Kapitza was considered eccentric,  
if undeniably brilliant, and his release from a prolonged house arrest in late  
1955 (just as reports of electrogravitics projects were circulating) was viewed  
with concern by US Air Force Intelligence. Senior Lockheed Skunk Works designer  
Ben Rich revealed that Lockheed worried that Kapitza, an expert in high voltage  
electrical machinery, ball lightning, and cryogenics, was going to develop a  
liquid hydrogen-powered interceptor capable of attacking the new U-2. This  
concern, which turned out to be unwarranted, stimulated Lockheed's work on the  
CL-400 <I>Sun Tan</I>, a liquid hydrogen fueled Mach 2.5, ultra-high altitude  
reconnaissance vehicle, the direct forerunner of the Mach 3 A-12 Blackbird  
series. </P>

<P>See: Burrows, William E., <I>Deep Black: The Startling Truth Behind America's  
Top-Secret Spy Satellites </I>(New York: Berkley Books, 1986), p. 149.

</P></FONT></FONT></DIV>

<hr>

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</BODY></HTML>

</x-html>



Date: Sun, 19 Nov 2000 17:37:28 -0500  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en  
Subject: Hillsdale Information Added  
Status:

Those interested,

I've added a "4" part report, provided to me by Ray Varner, concerning the Hillsdale sighting case, which includes Dr. J. Allen Hynek's Press release of March 25, 1966, the soil test, which was already available from CUFON, a Photostat copy of a letter which was written to William Van Horn by Dr. Hynek, and more. I've incorporated it into what I have already collected on the Hillsdale case and the entire addition can be viewed at Michigan UFO CENTRAL at <http://members.home.net/tlemire/1960.html#sheriffs>

In the near future I will be adding the text of numerous newspaper clippings from local newspapers concerning this sighting. The thing I found most interesting is that the 'validity' of the swamp gas explanation is pushed to the limit by Van Horn, who is most adamant about the fact that what he witnessed WASN'T swamp gas.

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

---

—  
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Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2000 10:29:58 +0000  
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge  
In-Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Is Bruni the author of the new book about the supposed landing (s). If so she claims that she had spoken to Maggie Thatcher about it who told her that the truth will never be known (or words to that effect).

I'd be interested in this and also Michael Portello's response.

John

---

—  
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Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2000 11:47:49 +0000  
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge  
References: <000a01c05459\$9ced6500\$b439a8c2@mclean2>  
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.174.11  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status:

Regarding:

>Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2000 07:54:49 -0000  
>From: Robert McLean <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>  
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

Robert wrote:

>I'll be attending Georgina Bruni's talk in Woodbridge on  
>Thursday evening, 23 November. If anyone has any questions they  
>would like me to ask, then please let me know.

Robert,

I'm sure we can think of one or two... ;)

>I want to ask some questions regarding the location of her  
>"initial landing site", which seems (I haven't read every word)  
>to be based on information she got from Col Halt.

With the assistance of the person who actually discovered it, I might now be able to help definitively pinpoint the 'landing site' - it's currently work in progress and I regret being unable to say anything before today.

>I'm also puzzled by the third house she puts on the very  
>inaccurate sketch map just before the Introduction, that was  
>apparently leased to the Americans. There is no third house  
>there.

It's not the only thing in Bruni's book which is 'inaccurate'. More significantly, so, apparently, are some of the claims she states people have made. I'm sure we'll hear more on this.

>So, What's going on?

I dare say it typifies the standards of evidence which largely represent 'conspiracy ufology' and Bruni.

>It seems pointless asking bigger questions like: why she  
>attempts to disprove the 3 am start for the first night's  
>expedition; why she attempts to show that AFOSI wrote the  
>witness statements; tc. These are all inventions designed to  
>disprove that lighthouses had anything at all to do with what  
>went on. Presumably Halt's admission that one of the lights he  
>saw was a lighthouse is also a clever plot to keep us all in the  
>dark. What a disappointing book for the effort that evidently  
>went into it.

\* ABSOLUTELY LIST ONLY \*

The 3 a.m. timing is evidently correct [noted in Burroughs, Chandler and Buran's statements, plus consistent with Chris Arnold's call to the local police, recorded at 4:11 a.m.], the witness statements are all genuine and the lighthouse did play a major role.

I know that for a fact, because I've been discussing it with John Burroughs.

For the first time ever, Burroughs, whom I've obviously been able to finally make contact with, acknowledges that Penniston, Cabansag and himself did indeed investigate a 'beacon light' which turned out to be a lighthouse.

However, he's adamant - as we know from those early statements that Penniston was at the time of the incident - this was not the source of the lights originally seen.

The many questions highlighted in the past, re this and other issues, I'm currently attempting to resolve with Burroughs. If this proceeds as we would hope, it will be a huge breakthrough. He hasn't spoken publicly about the case for many years and isn't a featured witness - a fundamental omission - in Bruni's book.

I have agreed with Burroughs' request not to publish his story at present, however, I'm hopeful he will agree to the important evidence being made available as this all unfolds.

The lighthouse pursuit isn't even an issue, Burroughs merely confirming the statements are accurate and yes, it did happen. He seems to consider this aspect of no consequence, believing it had nothing to do with the lights first seen.

What it does ratify of course is that the lighthouse wasn't a familiar landmark to base personnel.

Later today, I'll sent an e-mail to Bruni confirming what needs

to be made public before the meeting and I'll copy that e-mail here and on the UFOIN list, or something along those lines.

Or, maybe I should just make sure the local media are aware today and inform Bruni later tomorrow.

\* ABSOLUTELY LIST ONLY \*

Also regarding:

>Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2000 10:29:58 +0000  
>From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

John wrote:

>Is Bruni the author of the new book about the supposed landing  
>(s). If so she claims that she had spoken to Maggie Thatcher  
>about it who told her that the truth will never be known (or  
>words to that effect).

John,

As we would expect, the claimed Thatcher quotation (I would personally first of all verify what Bruni claims was said by anyone), is taken completely out of context.

I don't have the exact quote to hand, however, it had nothing to do with the ludicrous 'UFO cover-up' assertions made by Bruni!

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

This message was sent by Easymail - <http://www.easynet.co.uk/>

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-  
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Date: Wed, 22 Nov 2000 18:35:57 EST  
Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge  
Content-Disposition: Inline  
Status:

<x-html>  
<HTML>  
<P>  
<FONT SIZE=2>In a message dated 11/22/2000 6:53:07 AM Eastern Standard Time,  
<BR>voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:  
<BR>  
<BR><BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid;  
MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">The  
lighthouse pursuit isn't even an issue, Burroughs merely  
<BR>confirming the statements are accurate and yes, it did happen. He  
<BR>seems to consider this aspect of no consequence, believing it had  
<BR>nothing to do with the lights first seen.  
<BR></BLOCKQUOTE>  
<BR>  
<BR>Interesting James. &nbsp;Did Burroughs mention the bright meteor that started  
all <BR>of this?  
<BR>  
<BR>Tim Printy</FONT>  
  
<hr>  
To unsubscribe, write to UFORL-unsubscribe@listbot.com<br>  
</HTML>  
  
</x-html>

Date: Thu, 23 Nov 2000 01:58:18 -0000

boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_0019\_01C054F0.D9B6E460"

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<STYLE></STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY bgColor=#ffffff>

<P>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>As James may be about to report a breakthrough in locating the Rendlesham landing site, I thought I should summarise some of my earlier posts, and give you my most recent conclusions from my research.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Those of you who have been following my posts will

know, I have spent quite a lot of time over the last 6 months trying (and I think with some success) to work out the routes taken out the forest by Penniston, Burroughs and Cabansag (PBC), and later by Halt's group towards the "vantage point" or "second farmer's field", where a positive identification of either Orfordness lighthouse or Shipwash lightship is possible. The fact that at the far end of this field, the light from the Sunk lightship 20 miles due south appears as "sporadic strobe-like flashes", makes me certain that this location is correctly identified (at Ordnance Survey grid ref TM385478). In addition, at the near end (i.e. near the entrance from the right angle bend in the road east of Boyton) the Orfordness lighthouse appears to be "clear off to the coast" and "right on the horizon". You can't see the sea behind it. The shipwash lightship would have been visible out at sea from this location, as is the replacement marker buoy at that location today (it has a weak yellow flashing light).</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The main thing that has changed is that the Shipwash lightship is not there today. James's has published an interview with a lighthouse keeper who said that the beam would have been masked to the land side. This is not correct - the lightships have no such light shield. Trinity House have confirmed this to me in writing. The reason being that ships can be on or off course at any point around a lightship, and the lightship's orientation will change according to the wind and waves.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>I will refer to the flashes from the lighthouses visible from scattered light in the night sky as "sky-flashes", i.e. when the beam itself is not directly visible.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The Sunk lightship makes a distinctly visible sky-flash even though it is 20 miles away. On a dark night, the sky-flash can

even be seen faintly from some locations well in land, if you know where to look (e.g from the edge of Rendlesham forest close to where I think the true landing site must be, if you stand at the right angle bend in the road at TM368484 and look due south).

Jenny Randles has said she saw the sky-flash from the Shipwash lightship while walking east on the main logging road (east and just south of the East Gate access road), even when the sky-flash from the Orfordness lighthouse was not visible. I have estimated that about half the light from Orfordness is cut off by the light shield when viewed from the area around the landing sites. The Shipwash lightship location is less than twice farther away than Orfordness, and so the Shipwash sky-flash must have been at least as bright.

I think people have underestimated the role played by the Shipwash lightship - myself included. This bias arises because it is not there today, and because at the traditional landing site identified by Vince Thirkettle and Ian Ridpath there is a bright direct view of the Orfordness lighthouse. The original landing site identified by Brenda Butler was, I believe, just a bit north of this location.

I have wasted a lot of time and effort because I visualised the landing site as being a location where a direct view of the Orfordness beam was visible. But look at the Halt tape. How long were they messing around taking radiation readings and shining light-alls on the score marks on the trees, and then looking at the heat glow with the Starlight scope when the light-alls were turned away? Quite some time. The someone noticed a small red light, at about 120 or 110 degrees magnetic.



Date: Thu, 23 Nov 2000 02:09:08 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

Regarding:

>From: <TPrinty@aol.com>  
>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge  
>Date: 23 November 2000 00:08

Tim wrote:

>>The lighthouse pursuit isn't even an issue, Burroughs merely  
>>confirming the statements are accurate and yes, it did happen.  
>>He seems to consider this aspect of no consequence, believing  
>>it had nothing to do with the lights first seen.

>Interesting James. Did Burroughs mention the bright meteor that  
>started all of this?

Tim,

That's one question amongst many which remains unanswered and I'm  
hopeful can be resolved.

To recap; a 'bright fireball' was apparently recorded over  
southern England at 02:50 on the morning of the 26th, which  
ostensibly could be related to those initial UFO events  
documented as occurring at 03:00.

One clue to a possible connection comes from Larry Warren, who in  
'Left at East Gate' published a letter, allegedly sent to his  
mother after the 'UFO' events and in which he wrote:

"At about three in the morning, a guy I know in D-Flight of  
Security Police told me he responded to a falling star outside  
the Weapons Storage Area".

This could also tie-up with a claim Penniston made, as related to  
Salley Rayl:

"Upon arriving at the East Gate, Staff Sgt. Steffans told me that  
there was a problem out in the woods. I gazed about 300 meters  
into the distance and saw what appeared to be a fire. My first  
impression was that we had an aircraft down. I saw orange, red,  
and bluish types of glowing light, pretty standard with aircraft  
crashes. I asked Staff Sgt. Steffans if he had heard it go down.  
He told me there had been no sound, that it didn't crash, that it

had landed".

The problem is that this still doesn't explain why those unfamiliar lights were visible in the forest. It would actually make more sense if this was all related!

Alternatively, a scenario is that no 'strange lights' were seen in the forest from east gate, only the observation of a meteor and subsequent perception that something might have crashed in the vicinity of Rendlesham forest. Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston decided to drive along the logging track to investigate further and it was only then they noticed some unfamiliar lights, presumably connected with the possible aircrash. Due to the bizarrely deceptive landscape, where Orfordness lighthouse could appear to be within the forest at eye-level, our patrol was fooled into thinking the illusive lights were much closer and eventually realised they were in fact pursuing a lighthouse.

This would explain much of the evidence and essentially those entire 'UFO' events that first night.

The significant objection is that not only do Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston's early statements confirm the lights were first noticed from east gate, this is corroborated by the testimonies of Buran and Chandler.

These latter two accounts are crucial as they seem to refute any possibility that Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston had mistakenly recalled the sequence of events - after all, Halt didn't take any statements until a full week later.

So, we're still left with the extensive evidence that 'something' was responsible for those lights which were the absolute genesis for this extraordinary 'UFO' story.

Although least likely of all is that some enigmatic lights were being displayed by an alien spacecraft, the source does remain a mystery.

I can say that I now know Burroughs holds key pieces of the puzzle, significantly so, and we can only hope he's willing to further explain them.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 23 Nov 2000 03:57:16 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>

>Subject: Rendlesham: Landing Site

>Date: Thu, 23 Nov 2000 01:58:18 -0000

Robert wrote:

>...I thought I should summarise some of my earlier posts, and

>give you my most recent conclusions from my research.

Robert,

There are contributions to UFO research, immense contributions, and then your own.

Superlatives are rarely justified - I'm sure all UFORL subscribers appreciate this is one of those, most welcome, rare exceptions.

You are also duly ordained to the Ancient Order of Debunkers.

There is an annual fee [details sent separately and payable by standing order to our bank account in Roswell - last place they'd look ;) ] - and, yes, it's a bit steep, but these Armani suits and Raybans are expensive you know.

Absolutely wonderful and landmark research - it's the consummately professional, on-site investigation I'm not alone in realising this pivotal UK 'UFO' case, ideally, desperately needed.

I also endeavoured to understand the case locality first-hand and incidentally, your previously mentioned microcassette recording of the 'Halt trail' isn't the first to be undertaken since that original.

When, with my then 11 year old son - 'trainee investigator' - we ventured south of the border and visited the locale, I did take a microcassette recorder and documented our 'investigations'.

I still have the tape which records, at around midnight in May, 1998, and from east gate:

'It's dark, bloody freezing and I can't see any lighthouse'.

Arguably not so notable as your own incursions, but nonetheless, the first ensuing microcassette 'documentation'. ;)

Your subsequent research has somewhat proved to be more productive and yes, it seems we can still comprehensively resolve this purported, fundamental 'UFO' case.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Thu, 23 Nov 2000 14:44:15 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 23 November 2000 02:12  
Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

>>

>Regarding:

>

>>From: <TPrinty@aol.com>

>>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

>>Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

>>Date: 23 November 2000 00:08

>

>Tim wrote:

>

>>>The lighthouse pursuit isn't even an issue, Burroughs merely

>>>confirming the statements are accurate and yes, it did happen.

>>>He seems to consider this aspect of no consequence, believing

>>>it had nothing to do with the lights first seen.

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>>started all of this?

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>Tim,

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>That's one question amongst many which remains unanswered and I'm

>hopeful can be resolved.

>

>To recap; a 'bright fireball' was apparently recorded over

>southern England at 02:50 on the morning of the 26th, which

>ostensibly could be related to those initial UFO events

>documented as occurring at 03:00.

>

Hi,

Yes, there are residual problems still.

Firstly, in 1989 Burroughs told me to pay special attention to the meteors and other lights in the sky on the night of the event (there was a Cosmos rocket burn up too). He seemed to think these were relevant but wouldn't say why. So he was aware of the meteor I suspect.

Secondly, whilst it is possible that Burroughs and Steffans saw the 2.50 am meteor 'fall into the forest' so as to trigger the experience (a la Ian

Ridpaths version of events) there are reasons not to be so certain.

1: According to Penniston Bentwaters tower tracked the object on radar and lost it 5 miles out at virtually the same time B & S saw the initial light. They confirmed this with Eastern Radar (Watton). The story P tells exactly matches the version I was told by a radar officer at Watton in January 1981 before any information about the case was released. Indeed only days after the Halt memo went to the MoD. It seems improbable the meteor is what was tracked - as if it were it must have been extremely low and dangerous. If not this implies something else might have been the initial cause.

2: B & S and then Penniston when he got to the East Gate in response all saw lights 'inside' the tree line and observed them all the way into the forest. B & S connect these lights with the object they saw fall into the same area and P assumed for a long time that a plane had gone down and initiated all the protocols (including I was recently told by a Suffolk fire officer calling out the local fire brigade who have been strangely silent on any role they played). Now these could be unrelated events (the 'crashing' object and the 'glow' seen afterwards and its feasible to consider them as the meteor and the lighthouse but this takes some manipulation of logic and you could see nothing inside the trees from the East Gate (only the lighthouse beam above the trees). It is far from clear if this is what the 'fire' these witnesses all refer to was.

3: Of the civilian witnesses that night some could have seen the meteor but others (eg one family from Martlesham) definitely could not. The object they saw was moving too slowly and visible for too long to be the meteor but they saw it about the same time as the start of this episode involving the air men and lost into the trees as B & S claim they did and as the radar target allegedly did too. These three sightings mesh together fairly well and do seem inconsistent with the meteor IMO.

So this is still an open issue.

Excellent detective work by Robert BTW. It seems hard to argue with what he says.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Fri, 24 Nov 2000 01:45:34 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com>  
>Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge  
>Date: Thu, 23 Nov 2000 14:44:15 -0000

Jenny wrote:

>Firstly, in 1989 Burroughs told me to pay special attention to  
>the meteors and other lights in the sky on the night of the  
>event (there was a Cosmos rocket burn up too). He seemed to  
>think these were relevant but wouldnt say why. So he was aware  
>of the meteor I suspect.

Jenny,

I have never been able to obtain documented confirmation of the 02:50 'fireball'. As you know it was revealed by Ian Ridpath in his article for 'The Guardian', during January, 1985:

"What had made the airmen think that something had crashed into the forest in the first place? I already knew from previous UFO cases that a brilliant meteor, a piece of natural debris from space burning up in the atmosphere, could give such an impression. But I was unable to find records of such a meteor on the morning of December 27 [the date given in Halt's memo].

Here the police account provided a vital lead by showing that Col. Halt's memo, written two weeks after the event, had got the date of the first sighting wrong. It occurred on December 26, not December 27.

With this corrected date, I telephoned Dr John Mason, who collects reports of such sightings for the British Astronomical Association. He told me that shortly before 3 am on December 26 an exceptionally brilliant meteor, almost as bright as the full Moon, had been seen over southern England. Dr Mason confirmed that this meteor would have been visible to the airmen at Woodbridge as though something were crashing into the forest nearby. The time of the sighting matched that given in Col. Halt's memo".  
[END]

>1: According to Penniston Bentwaters tower tracked the object on



>radar and lost it 5 miles out at virtually the same time B & S  
>saw the initial light.

There seems to be discrepancies in relation to this claim and I don't believe we have discussed them before.

This is the detailed version of events more recently given by Penniston to Salley Rayl:

"I went to the gate shack, phoned in, and spoke with Master Sergeant J.D. Chandler, who was the on-duty flight chief for both bases. He asked me to stand by while he contacted the Control Tower at Bentwaters and also at Woodbridge. While I was talking with Chandler, the security controller was making contact with Bentwaters Control Tower, and they, in turn, were in contact with Heathrow Airport's Control Tower in London and RAF Bawdsey Eastern Radar in East Anglia. I was told they reported a bogie about three miles out from Bentwaters but had lost contact with it 15 minutes previously. The confirmation that triangulated the radar sighting was RAF Bawdsey. It had been over Woodbridge, they told me, when it dropped from radar imaging".

And separately:

RAYL: We've gotten several questions here about radar. Again, this is in the Briefing report. The first night.. the night that you were sent out to investigate what you thought was an aircraft crash, there was an object on radar. It was triangulated by what? Heathrow, RAF...

PENNISTON: Broadsey [Note: This should be Bawdsey].

RAYL: ...Broadsey?

PENNISTON: Uh huh.

RAYL: And also the Bentwaters Tower, correct?

PENNISTON: Correct. That was standard operating procedure. When it was reported to me that we had a possible aircraft downing, I immediately contacted by land line the control center and said, you know, was there anything on radar and he said, "I'll check." And he checked and he says, "Yes, we had a bogey, approximately 15 minutes ago. Lost contact over Woodbridge Base and that was triangulated at Broadsey, Heathrow, and Bentwaters."

RAYL: Okay.

PENNISTON: That was part of our operating procedures on confirming that there was an aircraft in the vicinity.

[END]

So, first question; were there two towers, at Bentwaters and Woodbridge, operating radar?

Also, this is what Halt's said in various interviews:

[On the first night's events]

"Basically, they reported this: In the early morning hours of December 26, one of the airmen drove to the back gate at Woodbridge on a routine security check. He saw lights in the forest, specifically a red light, and thought maybe an airplane had crashed. He radioed a report, which was called into the tower, but the tower reported nobody was flying".

"As they approached the clearing, they reported seeing a large yellowish-white light with a blinking red light on the upper center portion and a steady blue light emanating from underneath. The tower again reported nothing on radar".

[On the second night's events]

HALT: There were approximately 120 to 125 A-10s. There were I'm trying to think, about 12, 14 C-130s, several H-3s it was in a rescue squadron, plus the A-10 squadrons. The A-10 squadrons were done for the holidays. Not flying, doing any night flying. The rescue squadron was done. In fact, the rescue commander at that time, a good personal friend of mine, really chastised me for not calling him immediately, cause he said I could have gotten a chopper in the air within an hour or two. I kind of don't believe that because, you know, you'd have trouble finding a crew and get one free-flighted, but there was no aircraft activity. In fact, the tower at Woodbridge was down.

RAYL: Well, it was Christmas time, too.

HALT: Yeah. It was Christmas time. In fact, the tower at Bentwaters was manned only for an emergency. In other words, there was a standby crew up there, but it was not active.

[On Steve La Plume's much later 'UFO' report]

"I do know that there were additional sightings at least one later one. But I didn't find out about it at the time.

...three different security police patrols saw large cigar-like shaped object floating in off the coast. Called each other directly on the radio. In other words, they didn't go through their control center, although control center could monitor.

Said, "Let's all meet at the base of the tower" the tower again being shut down. We didn't keep Woodbridge tower open at night unless there was night flying".

[END]

Also, note Buran's comments in his written testimony:

"I monitored their progress (Penniston, Burroughs and Cabansag) as they entered the wooded area. They appeared to get very close to the lights, and at one point SSgt Penniston stated that it was a definite metallic object. Due to the colors they had reported, I alerted them to the fact that they may have been approaching a light aircraft crash scene. I directed SSgt Coffey to check with the tower to see if they could throw some light on the subject. They could not help".

[END]

There's no trace here of any corroboration for Penniston's claims.

Buran's statement seems significant; he was the duty Flight Controller and having asked the tower (whichever one) if they could 'throw some light on the subject', then surely he would have been informed about any unidentified radar tracks which had occurred within the last hour.

Indeed, isn't it likely Buran, or someone else at Central Security Control, would have been notified about a 'bogie' which had disappeared from radar over RAF Woodbridge.

Or did they simply not bother about any conceivable threats to base security!

Overall, at present I would have to add Penniston's radar tracking claims to the bulging 'dubious' basket.

However, maybe Burroughs can clarify this for us.

>2: B & S and then Penniston when he got to the East Gate in  
>response all saw lights 'inside' the tree line and observed them  
>all the way into the forest. B & S connect these lights with the  
>object they saw fall into the same area and P assumed for a long  
>time that a plane had gone down and initiated all the protocols  
>(including I was recently told by a Suffolk fire officer calling  
>out the local fire brigade who have been strangely silent on any  
>role they played).

Oh that's interesting.

I wonder where the nearest fire station would be, how long it took before any fire engine(s) reached the scene and where exactly did they go?

Presumably they wouldn't need to use sirens - there would be little traffic at that time and in the countryside - but they would possibly have used their flashing lights. Was a Fire Chief - in one of those support fire service cars with flashing lights - maybe also dispatched because of a potentially serious incident?

It took nearly an hour before Buran terminated investigations into a possible aircrash, so where did the firemen go during all that time?

Although doubtful it has any relation to the unfamiliar lights observed, this is an aspect never previously considered. Even though the twin-base complex had its own fire service, it would make sense to call out the local fire brigade re a possible major accident which had occurred outwith the base.

Still, I'm not so sure this would be done before any actual aircrash had been confirmed and would prefer to see some hard evidence.

It also asks the question - wouldn't the local ambulance service/paramedics equally have been called out?

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 24 Nov 2000 12:26:21 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 24 November 2000 01:46

Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

>>

>Regarding:

>

>>From: "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com>

>>Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

>>Date: Thu, 23 Nov 2000 14:44:15 -0000

>

>Jenny,

>

>I have never been able to obtain documented confirmation of the

>02:50 'fireball'. As you know it was revealed by Ian Ridpath in

>his article for 'The Guardian', during January, 1985:

Hi,

The fireball sighting was confirmed by the BAA in its literature in early 1981. They also indicate (as John Burroughs told me) that this was an odd night filled with much activity. There is an article in the BAA newsletter at the time discussing this all and assessing the sightings they ascribed to several things - including the burn up of the Cosmos rocket. But the problem was that this didnt enter on the trajectory expected. And there were sufficient multiple sightings that they could not all be made to fit one entry path. The BAA speculated about other bright meteors / or space debris burn ups to accommodate all the events but reached no firm conclusion other than the two or three events that night which they were certain from astronomers observations had occurred.

But the point was that these astronomers - knowing nothing at all at the time of the Rendlesham affair, of course - had found the night of 25/26 December to be of sufficient interest to debate it in their publications.

Nor did they know about the many sightings that came in to UFOlogists tied to Rendlesham and also independent from it that indicate the many 'meteor' like events seen by ordinary folk that night. BUFORA has several reports on record from all over the South East that are not obviously part of the Rendlesham affair but do indicate that things were being seen that night. I summarise some of these events in my opening chapter in 'UFO Crash Landing?'

So from both of these perspectives - the BAA and eyewitnesses reporting what they thought were UFOs - there is little doubt that this night was unusually active for fireball type activity. Of course, what all these 'fireballs' were is another argument entirely!

>

>

>>1: According to Penniston Bentwaters tower tracked the object on  
>>radar and lost it 5 miles out at virtually the same time B & S  
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>

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>"I went to the gate shack, phoned in, and spoke with Master  
>Sergeant J.D. Chandler, who was the on-duty flight chief for both  
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>Bentwaters Control Tower, and they, in turn, were in contact with  
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>Eastern Radar in East Anglia. I was told they reported a bogie  
>about three miles out from Bentwaters but had lost contact with  
>it 15 minutes previously. The confirmation that triangulated the  
>radar sighting was RAF Bawdsey. It had been over Woodbridge, they  
>told me, when it dropped from radar imaging".

>So, first question; were there two towers, at Bentwaters and  
>Woodbridge, operating radar?

So far as I am aware only Bentwaters and that is all that is referred to by Penniston. He says Bentwaters tower tracked the object over towards Woodbridge and then lost it. Which is pretty much what Watton allegedly did. (I suspect the 5 miles / 3 miles thing is a 5km / 3 mile thing - as Penniston habitually used Kms - presumably USAF practice - but occasionally slipped back into using miles as - of course - this is in much more common everyday usage in both the US and UK). I don't see any other discrepancy save the mention of Bawdsey as another source of radar tracking. Finding out if they tracked anything would not be easy. They were not an operational flight base as such but probably did have experimental equipment there as they were one of the original homes of radar.

>

>Also, this is what Halt's said in various interviews:

>

>[On the first night's events]

>"Basically, they reported this: In the early morning hours of  
>December 26, one of the airmen drove to the back gate at  
>Woodbridge on a routine security check. He saw lights in the

>forest, specifically a red light, and thought maybe an airplane  
>had crashed. He radioed a report, which was called into the  
>tower, but the tower reported nobody was flying".  
>  
>"As they approached the clearing, they reported seeing a large  
>yellowish-white light with a blinking red light on the upper  
>center portion and a steady blue light emanating from underneath.  
>The tower again reported nothing on radar".

None of which seems inconsistent. It may leave out the fact that they allegedly HAD once HAD a radar contact before the sightings being described here but I don't think anyone is claiming there was radar contact during the actual in forest encounter. P only says the tower allegedly tracked something before his arrival - consistent with the time when Burroughs and Steffans saw the meteor/ non meteor 'fall' into the forest.

This was the only radar tracking that I was told about by the Watton radar operator. An object approaching from the North Sea near the Wash, heading south, apparently descending and lost below radar coverage over the forest in the vicinity of the base. Which makes none of this true, of course, but certainly fits what P is saying sufficiently well to imply these are independent accounts of the same primary event.

>  
>  
>HALT: Yeah. It was Christmas time. In fact, the tower at  
>Bentwaters was manned only for an emergency. In other words,  
>there was a standby crew up there, but it was not active.

Which agrees with my understanding. No doubt the UK exercise underway off the coast that night (which P knew about) was one reason for this low key monitor even when there was no scheduled USAF traffic. Again this doesn't appear to contradict what P claims.

>  
>[On Steve La Plume's much later 'UFO' report]  
>"I do know that there were additional sightings at least one  
>later one. But I didn't find out about it at the time.  
>  
>..three different security police patrols saw large cigar-like  
>shaped object floating in off the coast. Called each other  
>directly on the radio. In other words, they didn't go through  
>their control center, although control center could monitor.  
>Said, "Let's all meet at the base of the tower" the tower again  
>being shut down. We didn't keep Woodbridge tower open at night  
>unless there was night flying".

Agreed. But I don't see what relevance this has since the operational tower on Bentwaters is what Penniston refers to. Sorry. I am confused.

>

>Also, note Buran's comments in his written testimony:

>

>"I monitored their progress (Penniston, Burroughs and Cabansag)  
>as they entered the wooded area. They appeared to get very close  
>to the lights, and at one point SSgt Penniston stated that it was  
>a definite metallic object. Due to the colors they had reported,  
>I alerted them to the fact that they may have been approaching a  
>light aircraft crash scene. I directed SSgt Coffey to check with  
>the tower to see if they could throw some light on the subject.  
>They could not help".

Which presumably again only means they had no radar target showing at that time to help identify what P claimed to see. We might well want to ask Coffey or anyone in Bentwaters tower if the claim about the earlier radar tracking (presumably now about 30 minutes before the above scene) did happen. But I don't think we can assume it didn't because Coffey doesn't mention it here. He was again seeking assistance from the tower on an object P claimed to be seeing there and then. They didn't offer any. That's all he is reporting.

In any case it's pretty unlikely (impossible I'd say) that Bentwaters radar could have even theoretically detected an object on the ground or virtually on the ground inside a forest as it allegedly was at this point.

>

>

>There's no trace here of any corroboration for Penniston's  
>claims.

But nor is there any actual disagreement with them, since none of these statements directly refutes the claim (made not just by P recall - but also by Watton) that such a tracking occurred. Since those claims refer to an incident prior to any of the events taking place inside the forest we cannot deny them by omission only by express denial, which we don't have here.

>

>Buran's statement seems significant; he was the duty Flight  
>Controller and having asked the tower (whichever one) if they  
>could 'throw some light on the subject', then surely he would  
>have been informed about any unidentified radar tracks which had  
>occurred within the last hour.

We are assuming that they did not. Or that he is not merely being economical in this memo (in the same way Halt clearly was in his memo to the MoD by failing to relate - for example - that he had a / 'live' audio tape, or plaster casts and soil sample evidence from the site - all of which we know that he did by then). Possibly Buran only related here that they could not shed any light on the then current situation.



I don't think you can argue that this demonstrates Penniston is a liar. Only if Buran was interviewed and said - no way did the tower have any radar tracking that night - could we be in a position to challenge him on that. That may happen, of course. But it hasn't yet.

All I see so far are two stories regarding the radar tracking that are independently sourced and that match one another and whilst no other people's statements specifically corroborate them none actually clearly deny them either. So on balance I think we have to give this radar story at least some credence until firmly repudiated.

>Indeed, isn't it likely Buran, or someone else at Central  
>Security Control, would have been notified about a 'bogie' which  
>had disappeared from radar over RAF Woodbridge.

Very possibly. Do we know for sure that they weren't?

>Or did they simply not bother about \_any\_ conceivable threats to  
>base security!

I doubt it. Although it's possible they thought it was tied to the British exercise (maybe why they tried to confirm it with Watton and Bawdsey).

>Overall, at present I would have to add Penniston's radar  
>tracking claims to the bulging 'dubious' basket.

Well I respectfully disagree. It's certainly not established as true, but I don't think we can honestly state it's unlikely either. Like I said the key to me is that what he claims matches well what I was told from Watton a long, long time before I had ever heard of Penniston or his story. Now - yes - he could have made his story up subsequently based on reading what I wrote about the Watton radar incident (in several sources during 1981 and 1982) but do we have any reason / evidence to suggest that he did?

And if he didn't then these two independent versions of the one event are sufficient reason to consider this may be a real incident. That's all I would say.

>However, maybe Burroughs can clarify this for us.

Hope so. I've not found the exact quote (not had time to search for it today) but to my recollection John did say they were told on arrival back on base for interview that their story was being taken more seriously on base than they feared it would be because the tower told them they had tracked something briefly at one stage.

Ask him. As this certainly needs clarifying.

>  
>

>

>I wonder where the nearest fire station would be, how long it  
>took before any fire engine(s) reached the scene and where  
>exactly did they go?

I would like to be able to confirm this call out but the message I got saying it happened was of the anonymous - I'd lose my job if they knew I'd told you - type that really isn't worthy of much fuss for that reason. It's probably unverifiable. But you never know.

It does make sense that if P and base C & C really did think a plane had gone down on non USAF territory (and if the radar tracking happened that surely had to have inferred this even more) then the fire service and police really ought to have been called there and then. Unless they planned not to do so (as it seems they didn't with the police) until after a visual inspection confirmed the status. But that's arguable too.

>

>Presumably they wouldn't need to use sirens - there would be  
>little traffic at that time and in the countryside - but they  
>would possibly have used their flashing lights. Was a Fire Chief  
>- in one of those support fire service cars with flashing lights  
>- maybe also dispatched because of a potentially serious  
>incident?

I would have assumed the base's own fire service would have been called out. Indeed it surely ought to have been on route even as these guys stood chatting on the base phone going through check lists. Meantime one of their pilots could be burning to death.

This seems like another question to ask Burroughs. Were fire teams called out when P was so sure it was a plane crash? If not, why not?

>

>Although doubtful it has any relation to the unfamiliar lights  
>observed, this is an aspect never previously considered. Even  
>though the twin-base complex had its own fire service, it would  
>make sense to call out the local fire brigade re a possible major  
>accident which had occurred outwith the base.

Agreed. It probably does need checking. Perhaps Robert can tell us what fire station would respond locally to such a call?

>

>Still, I'm not so sure this would be done before any actual

>aircrash had been confirmed and would prefer to see some hard  
>evidence.

Like I said its a matter of timing. If you have a possible plane down in a forest and you have two eyewitnesses to a crash, a senior officer trained in plane crashes on site and saying he is 100% sure he is looking at a plane crash aftermath with his own eyes and multiple radar confirmation that something fell into the forest when the 'crash' happened (all of which is what Penniston is actually claiming) then thats got to be enough evidence to start a rescue operation - since even if you are proved wrong what do you lose? Whereas if you wait half an hour to trek into a forest and check it out you are almost certainly killing any possible survivors and letting any fire take savage hold of the woodland. That would seem to be unlikely how USAF officers are trained to respond others they are surely going to have more crispy fried airmen than necessary.

On that basis I think theres little question you'd surely have to err on the side of caution and call out fire services. I know several recent UFO sightings where the object 'crashing in flames' was evebrually proven to a meteor or space junk re-entry. But nobody sat around debating theories first. On various occasions fire services have been called out and they have responded. I have been told by police when following these matters up that if more than one source independently reports to them what even might be a plane crash then they get a rapid response team out there and worry about it being unnecessary later. Lives are at stake and delay could prove fatal in that rare instance when the cause is not a meteor or a satellite burn up but a real disaster.

So - yes - this is an issue overlooked I think by all of us. IF there was no such response here - why not? And if there was such a response where and in what form was it deployed?

>

>It also asks the question - wouldn't the local ambulance  
>service/paramedics equally have been called out?

Probably on the same premise. There have been lots of claims about uniformed British personnel seen at the site (eg by Warren and Bustinza) but none have ever had official support from anywhere. All we know is that police were allegedly first called - only after the whole shebang was over.

Possibly a missing key to this case lurks in here somewhere.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

Date: Fri, 24 Nov 2000 10:34:02 EST  
Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge  
Content-Disposition: Inline  
Status: RO

<x-html>

<HTML>

<P>

<FONT SIZE=2>In a message dated 11/23/2000 8:46:37 PM Eastern Standard Time,  
<BR>voyager@ufoworld.co.uk writes:

<BR>

<BR>

<BR><BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid;  
MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">It took  
nearly an hour before Buran terminated investigations

<BR>into a possible aircrash, so where did the firemen go during all

<BR>that time?

<BR>

<BR></BLOCKQUOTE>

<BR>

<BR>The stories about radar are interesting in association with a possible air  
<BR>crash. &nbsp;Radar would not track a meteor since the meteor usually ends  
very <BR>high in the atmosphere (10-20 miles if I recall). &nbsp;One has to recall  
that <BR>many people will confuse the altitude of meteors as being much lower than  
<BR>they actually are. &nbsp;The Zond IV incident had people judging the altitude  
of <BR>the object as being a tree-top level (See Hartmann's report in the Condon  
<BR>study). &nbsp;My personal experience at tracking down fireball reports also  
<BR>reveals that people do this (My favorite was one person proclaiming that the  
<BR>meteor had fallen just beyond the trees in his backyard - the meteor was  
<BR>triangulated to have an endpoint much further to the south). &nbsp;If Ian's  
meteor <BR>report correct, a bolide that may have fragmented would give the  
impression <BR>to inexperienced observers (in reference to astronomical events) of a  
low <BR>flying aircraft br!

!

eaking up. &nbsp;However, the lack of any sound would puzzle the <BR>observers  
and make them question what they saw. &nbsp;Therefore, they probably <BR>would  
not have called for any crash crews until they could find out what had <BR>"fallen"  
into the woods.

<BR>

<BR>Tim Printy</FONT>

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</HTML>

</x-html>

Date: Fri, 24 Nov 2000 16:53:37 +0000  
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: Rendlesham  
User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.174.11  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status: RO

\* LIST ONLY \*

Was [Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge]

Regarding:

>Date: Nov 23 2000 20:48:40 EST  
>From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
>Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

I wrote:

>Overall, at present I would have to add Penniston's radar  
>tracking claims to the bulging 'dubious' basket.

>However, maybe Burroughs can clarify this for us.

It seems he already has, although the claim would still require  
to be verified.

>

Date: Fri, 24 Nov 2000 18:35:40 -0000

boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_006B\_01C05645.58EC7EC0"

Status:

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<BLOCKQUOTE

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<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial">----- Original Message ----- </DIV>

<DIV

style="BACKGROUND: #e4e4e4; FONT: 10pt arial; font-color:  
black"><B>From:</B>

<A href="mailto:TPrinty@aol.com" title=TPrinty@aol.com>TPrinty@aol.com</A>

</DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial"><B>To:</B> <A  
href="mailto:UFORL@listbot.com"

title=UFORL@listbot.com>UFO Research List</A> </DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Sent:</B> Friday, November 24, 2000 3:34  
PM</DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Subject:</B> Re: Bruni's talk in  
Woodbridge</DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial">&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT size=2><FONT face=Arial>&gt;</FONT>The stories about radar  
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&nbsp;<BR>&gt;Therefore, they probably <BR>&gt;would not have called for any crash  
crews until they could find out what had <BR>&gt;"fallen" into the woods.

<BR><BR>&gt;Tim Printy</FONT> </DIV>  
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Hi Tim & list -</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>There is actually quite a history of incidents where bolide meteors fragmenting</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>at high altitude have been seen and misinterpreted by ground observers who</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>believe they are seeing light aircraft crashing or exploding. Sometimes sound</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>can be heard as bolide meteors are capable of creating sonic booms in the</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>upper atmosphere.</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>I list a number of cases in the UFOs that Never Were (pp 120-122), including</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>the spectacular meteor showers of June and July 1998 over the English Midlands.</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>This resulted in fire and police being called out to reports of "burning aircraft".</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>In another case I investigated in December 1997, a police helicopter was scrambled</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>to search moors near Huddersfield in West Yorkshire after a resident reported seeing</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>"a blazing object" crash into the hills. He believed it was a light aircraft in trouble.</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Later it emerged that police on the other side of the Pennines had received similar</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>reports, and these were tied to&nbsp;a huge meteor which crashed into the Greenland glaciers</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>at precisely the time this report was received.</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>This goes to show how easily untrained and trained observers can make incorrect</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>judgements of distance and altitude when they see  
bolides and other phenomena</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>at night, as one scientist said estimating distance and size at night is one of the</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>most difficult things which a human can do.</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>In my opinion there's little doubt that the bolide reported on 26 December 1980 played</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>a significant role in sparking the curious episode of human misperception which we</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>call the Rendlesham Forest incident.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Top marks to James, Robert, Ian and all the others who have done sterling work on</FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>making sense of a confusing mish mash of supposition and wishful thinking.</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>All best wishes</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>David  
Clarke</FONT></DIV></BLOCKQUOTE>

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</BODY></HTML>

</x-html>



Date: Fri, 24 Nov 2000 23:33:49 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Dave Clarke" <cd292@crazydiamonds.fsnet.co.uk>

>Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

>Date: 24 November 2000 20:30

Dave wrote:

>There is actually quite a history of incidents where bolide  
>meteors fragmenting at high altitude have been seen and  
>misinterpreted by ground observers who believe they are seeing  
>light aircraft crashing or exploding.

>I list a number of cases in the UFOs that Never Were (pp 120-  
>122), including the spectacular meteor showers of June and July  
>1998 over the English Midlands. This resulted in fire and police  
>being called out to reports of "burning aircraft".

Dave,

Here's another UK case, from 1997 I believe, which might be remembered:

'Scotsman' Newspaper  
24 September

Mystery of the Spy that Fell to Earth  
by Annette McCann and Bill Chisholm

A Russian spy satellite was blamed last night for an outbreak of hysteria stretching from the Western Isles to the north of England.

As red flaming objects rained down from the skies across Britain, the extent of the disaster was unclear. In the Borders it was said to be a plane crash; in Edinburgh it was a meteorite shower; and in Newcastle they feared aliens had landed.

[...]

The bright lights travelling at high speed sparked a full-scale emergency in the Borders when another woman reported a possible plane crash in Berwickshire, near the A6105 road.

Louise Aitken Walker, said, 'Everything was silent out on the

moor, then my attention was drawn to a fiery object the size of a football descending about 300 metres from me. It completely disappeared ten feet from the ground'.

[END]

>In my opinion there's little doubt that the bolide reported on  
>26 December 1980 played a significant role in sparking the  
>curious episode of human misperception which we call the  
>Rendlesham Forest incident.

This apparent correlation with the timing would certainly suggest so. Otherwise, what's being implied? That a craft, terrestrial or otherwise, resembled a fireball, then softly landed in Rendlesham forest, somehow in the pitch black locating a small clearing, the 'fireball' didn't cause any damage and then proceeded to switch on 'Christmas tree' lights in sight of a nearby major, NATO base?

That seems to be the alternative!

What I'm now almost certain of is that, as Penniston related in his early, least untainted statement, he was some distance ahead of Burroughs in the forest - stated as 15-20 metres apart - and it was only Penniston who, genuinely, believed the unfamiliar lights visible were from a 'metallic/mechanical' object.

Burroughs never saw it, as he has long confirmed, reiterating that fact in the brief interview with Antonio Huneeus, published by 'Fate' magazine in 1993 - "I never saw anything metallic or anything hard". Indeed, as Jenny can vouch, he also confirmed this in their much lengthier discussions.

Separately, I'll post some comments about these lights observed. With the new insights offered by Chris Arnold and Robert McLean, I've had a look at those original statements again and I think it's now much clearer what the probabilities are.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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-  
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Date: Sat, 25 Nov 2000 02:53:50 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Jenny Randles" <nufon@currantbun.com>

>Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

>Date: 24 November 2000 20:30

Jenny wrote:

>The fireball sighting was confirmed by the BAA in its literature  
>in early 1981.

Jenny,

Thank you for pointing this out, it's been helpful.

>But the point was that these astronomers - knowing nothing at  
>all at the time of the Rendlesham affair, of course - had found  
>the night of 25/26 December to be of sufficient interest to  
>debate it in their publications.

Yes, this was an eventful night!

>>So, first question; were there two towers, at Bentwaters and  
>>Woodbridge, operating radar?

>So far as I am aware only Bentwaters and that is all that is  
>referred to by Penniston. He says Bentwaters tower tracked the  
>object over towards Woodbridge and then lost it.

However, he did say to Salley Rayl that Chandler contacted "the  
control tower at Bentwaters and also at Woodbridge".

Plus, as noted, Halt refers to control towers at both Bentwaters  
and Woodbridge.

Date: Sat, 25 Nov 2000 03:07:34 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

An interesting news item...

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/space/11/24/alien.microbe.claim/index.html>

[this URL might 'wrap around']

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Sat, 25 Nov 2000 16:34:37 +0100

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Any comments, Robert McLean (or any others)?

LuisR

>

Date: 25 Nov 2000 17:41:01 +0000  
X-ID: DD1E7FE09C4F11D49085FBCB2FEB1332  
X-Brand: NeoPlanet  
X-Build: 1593  
Message-Id: <E13zjDt-0006Az-00@mailhost.netscapeonline.co.uk>  
Status:

Ladies & Gentlemen

I've been looking for information on Rendlesham for over 12 months. I am stunned by the quality of debate (to which I regret I cannot contribute but listening is a pleasure!). I am disappointed that my preconceptions about the incident have been apparently proven wrong.

Thank you for adding to the sum of my knowledge and I look forward to further communications.

Kind regards,

Adrian J. Roberts

> \*\* Original Subject: RE: Rendlesham  
> \*\* Original Sender: "=?iso-8859-1?Q?Luis\_R.\_Gonz=E1lez\_Manso?=" <lrgm@arrakis.es>  
> \*\* Original Date: Sat, 25 Nov 2000 17:21:59 +0000  
  
> \*\* Original Message follows...  
  
>  
> >  
>  
> Any comments, Robert McLean (or any others)?  
> LuisR  
>  
> >

Date: Sun, 26 Nov 2000 01:10:12 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Luis,

What you report is correct.

I met Brenda Butler, for the first time, and Georgina Bruni's talk in Woodbridge on 23/11/00. I'll post some material on that talk separately.

I introduced myself to Brenda, and explained briefly my interest in the case and what I had concluded. Brenda listened politely, but as she is 100% convinced that an alien spacecraft did land in Rendlesham forest on 26/12/80, and on subsequent days, I suppose she thought I was on the wrong track. I didn't really have a chance to go into great detail anyway in the time available.

I spent more time listening to what Brenda and her Skywatch friends had to say. They have been spending a lot of time recently in the forest at weekend nights. Starting about 4:00 in the afternoon, and then staying until about 4:00 am. They have to keep moving to keep warm.

Brenda mentioned that she had seen the orange balls amongst the trees, and that a friend of hers had seen another area of light about 150 yards away, and at the same time a precession of dark hooded figures moving through the trees, about 1 m high, no more than 50 yards away. I asked if they might have been muntjac deer, which are only about 1 m high, but no, her friend was certain of what he had seen. During this encounter, he had locked his son in a car for his safety, and has refused to return to the forest since. They all warned me that it was not sensible to go walking the forest alone, as I have been doing. A worker on RAF Woodbridge (which, as you know, is still used by the MoD) who has seen many strange things in the forest over the years, has warned them that there are "forces" in the forest that no-one should attempt to confront on their own. One of the people with Brenda said he was an ex British soldier who had spent time in Northern Ireland, said that he was never as concerned for his safety on patrol there as he has been in Rendlesham forest, after some of the

lights he has seen there.

And I thought all I had to fear was barking deer, startled birds, and the odd escaped psychopath or murderer from the Young Offender's prison at Hollesley 5 km to the south (three escapes in the past year, and a riot which trashed the place last week!). So it appears I have been taking my life, or possibly my sanity, in my hands. I hope you all appreciate this!

Brenda also told me that she is still in contact with Col Halt, and that he has told her that he did see a landed UFO. I wondered if I had heard her correctly, and I asked her. "Col Halt told you he saw a landed UFO?" and she said "Yes". Perhaps this is covered on the 4 hours of tape Col Halt told Georgina Bruni he has in his possession, but which we will never be allowed to hear (GB repeated this assertion at her talk).

I then asked Brenda if she knew whether or not Col Halt was writing a book, and she said that she knew he was definitely not writing a book. Perhaps the mythical "book" (in preparation for how many years?) is the excuse he uses when he does not want to talk to investigators who raise the possibility that, perhaps, there was no UFO.

Brenda also said that she had stumbled across some notes she made in 1980, taken when she first interviewed Mr Boast. This is the incident where his daughter interjected something about the lights over the forest. Anyway, it now turns out from Brenda's notes that the daughter actually saw a landed UFO approximately where Larry Warren says it landed.

Brenda was interested that I thought the real landing site was in the edge of the forest just south-west of Oak Wood, but she had never noticed the numerous score marks on the trees there, that seem to mark out the course of the dirt motorbike track. They were all familiar with the footpath which leads south-east from the end of the main logging access road towards this section of trees. They call the footpath "The Tunnel", because of the large, overhanging beech trees that run along it. Apparently, one of the beech trees seems to be growing in its bark a strange face, like an alien face. I confess I have overlooked this feature, but will check it out the next time I am there -



alone - in the dark - with only a flashlight for protection. Larry Warren had previously warned

Brenda about a line of beech trees near his landing site. The consensus seems to be that this

particular corner of the woods is imbued with a deep sadness, as if something terrible has happened

there in the past - or possibly the future. They think the UFO's might be apparitions that have come

through a time bubble, either from the past or the future.

You know, the X-Files is filmed in Vancouver, my home town. But the real thing appears to be here on

my doorstep.

I just managed to stop myself pointing out that the early 7th century Anglo-Saxon King Raedwald (the

subject of the famous Sutton Hoo ship burial just outside Woodbridge - see

<http://www.suttonhoo.org> ) by tradition is thought to have had his palace in

Rendlesham Forest, BUT

NO ONE KNOWS WHERE. I suppose it's that sort of forest, really - sites just get lost in the mists of time.

Brenda said that she believed that the "house on fire" was the main building at Butley Abbey. This

is a very big house, "mansion on fire" would have been a more apt description.

Brenda also said that Col Halt pointed out to her Burrow Hill as the location of the "second

farmer's field". Burrow Hill was the first location I checked out for this. There is no view direct

of the Orfordness lighthouse beam from there. At the time, I was unaware of the yellow flashing

light on the Shipwash buoy (very close to the old Shipwash lighthouse), so I do not know if that is

visible from there. There is a direct view of the Sunk lighthouse beam 20 miles to the south over

all of the top and probably all of the southern upper half of Burrow Hill. The Hill is not that

prominent under moonlight, and the only way to approach without crossing lots of ditches is by a

long winding farmer's driveway, which leads right through the middle of a farmyard at Butleyferry

Farm. It is actually a public right of way, but you wouldn't know this without an OS map, or by

spotting a tiny Footpath sign at the entrance to the driveway on the paved road. The Orfordness

lighthouse does not give a sky-flash this close to the ridge south-west of Orford.

There is no

reason why they would have continued going in this direction, as the Orfordness lighthouse had apparently "exploded" into the five "white" (actually red) lights. What I'm sure they did do was follow the sky-flash from the Shipwash lightship down the straight road to the "second farmer's field" at TM385477.

Robert McLean

----- Original Message -----

From: Luis R. González Manso <lrgm@arrakis.es> Sent: Saturday, November 25, 2000 3:34 PM

Subject: RE: Rendlesham

> >

>

> Any comments, Robert McLean (or any others)?

> LuisR

>

>

Date: Sun, 26 Nov 2000 01:10:12 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

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I introduced myself to Brenda, and explained briefly my interest in the case and what I had concluded. Brenda listened politely, but as she is 100% convinced that an alien spacecraft did land in Rendlesham forest on 26/12/80, and on subsequent days, I suppose she thought I was on the wrong track. I didn't really have a chance to go into great detail anyway in the time available.

I spent more time listening to what Brenda and her Skywatch friends had to say. They have been spending a lot of time recently in the forest at weekend nights. Starting about 4:00 in the afternoon, and then staying until about 4:00 am. They have to keep moving to keep warm.

Brenda mentioned that she had seen the orange balls amongst the trees, and that a friend of hers had seen another area of light about 150 yards away, and at the same time a precession of dark hooded figures moving through the trees, about 1 m high, no more than 50 yards away. I asked if they might have been muntjac deer, which are only about 1 m high, but no, her friend was certain of what he had seen. During this encounter, he had locked his son in a car for his safety, and has refused to return to the forest since. They all warned me that it was not sensible to go walking the forest alone, as I have been doing. A worker on RAF Woodbridge (which, as you know, is still used by the MoD) who has seen many strange things in the forest over the years, has warned them that there are "forces" in the forest that no-one should attempt to confront on their own. One of the people with Brenda said he was an ex British soldier who had spent time in Northern Ireland, said that he was never as concerned for his safety on patrol there as he has been in Rendlesham forest, after some of the

lights he has seen there.

And I thought all I had to fear was barking deer, startled birds, and the odd escaped psychopath or murderer from the Young Offender's prison at Hollesley 5 km to the south (three escapes in the past year, and a riot which trashed the place last week!). So it appears I have been taking my life, or possibly my sanity, in my hands. I hope you all appreciate this!

Brenda also told me that she is still in contact with Col Halt, and that he has told her that he did see a landed UFO. I wondered if I had heard her correctly, and I asked her. "Col Halt told you he saw a landed UFO?" and she said "Yes". Perhaps this is covered on the 4 hours of tape Col Halt told Georgina Bruni he has in his possession, but which we will never be allowed to hear (GB repeated this assertion at her talk).

I then asked Brenda if she knew whether or not Col Halt was writing a book, and she said that she knew he was definitely not writing a book. Perhaps the mythical "book" (in preparation for how many years?) is the excuse he uses when he does not want to talk to investigators who raise the possibility that, perhaps, there was no UFO.

Brenda also said that she had stumbled across some notes she made in 1980, taken when she first interviewed Mr Boast. This is the incident where his daughter interjected something about the lights over the forest. Anyway, it now turns out from Brenda's notes that the daughter actually saw a landed UFO approximately where Larry Warren says it landed.

Brenda was interested that I thought the real landing site was in the edge of the forest just south-west of Oak Wood, but she had never noticed the numerous score marks on the trees there, that seem to mark out the course of the dirt motorbike track. They were all familiar with the footpath which leads south-east from the end of the main logging access road towards this section of trees. They call the footpath "The Tunnel", because of the large, overhanging beech trees that run along it. Apparently, one of the beech trees seems to be growing in its bark a strange face, like an alien face. I confess I have overlooked this feature, but will check it out the next time I am there -

alone - in the dark - with only a flashlight for protection. Larry Warren had previously warned

Brenda about a line of beech trees near his landing site. The consensus seems to be that this

particular corner of the woods is imbued with a deep sadness, as if something terrible has happened

there in the past - or possibly the future. They think the UFO's might be apparitions that have come

through a time bubble, either from the past or the future.

You know, the X-Files is filmed in Vancouver, my home town. But the real thing appears to be here on

my doorstep.

I just managed to stop myself pointing out that the early 7th century Anglo-Saxon King Raedwald (the

subject of the famous Sutton Hoo ship burial just outside Woodbridge - see

<http://www.suttonhoo.org> ) by tradition is thought to have had his palace in

Rendlesham Forest, BUT

NO ONE KNOWS WHERE. I suppose it's that sort of forest, really - sites just get lost in the mists of time.

Brenda said that she believed that the "house on fire" was the main building at Butley Abbey. This

is a very big house, "mansion on fire" would have been a more apt description.

Brenda also said that Col Halt pointed out to her Burrow Hill as the location of the "second

farmer's field". Burrow Hill was the first location I checked out for this. There is no view direct

of the Orfordness lighthouse beam from there. At the time, I was unaware of the yellow flashing

light on the Shipwash buoy (very close to the old Shipwash lighthouse), so I do not know if that is

visible from there. There is a direct view of the Sunk lighthouse beam 20 miles to the south over

all of the top and probably all of the southern upper half of Burrow Hill. The Hill is not that

prominent under moonlight, and the only way to approach without crossing lots of ditches is by a

long winding farmer's driveway, which leads right through the middle of a farmyard at Butleyferry

Farm. It is actually a public right of way, but you wouldn't know this without an OS map, or by

spotting a tiny Footpath sign at the entrance to the driveway on the paved road. The Orfordness

lighthouse does not give a sky-flash this close to the ridge south-west of Orford.

There is no

reason why they would have continued going in this direction, as the Orfordness lighthouse had apparently "exploded" into the five "white" (actually red) lights. What I'm sure they did do was follow the sky-flash from the Shipwash lightship down the straight road to the "second farmer's field" at TM385477.

Robert McLean

----- Original Message -----

From: Luis R. González Manso <lrgm@arrakis.es> Sent: Saturday, November 25, 2000 3:34 PM

Subject: RE: Rendlesham

> >

>

> Any comments, Robert McLean (or any others)?

> LuisR

>

>

Date: Sun, 26 Nov 2000 02:18:40 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

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Date: Sun, 26 Nov 2000 13:49:00 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 25 November 2000 03:03

Subject: Re: Rendlesham

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The MoD exercise is of uncertain extent. I have to say I find it odd that it  
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the third occasion (during night two).

So there was a possible motivation to limit any data that might have fallen into the hands of the MoD. Ralph Noyes told me from his MoD contacts that there was a diplomatic incident over this case - a set of questions regarding jurisdiction (dont forget the USAF had no authority to be out there investigating anything as they were way off their patch)

(Indeed TBH its crossed my mind that the 'aircrash' line might even have been officially created to generate a reason why the USAF should have bulldozed into a situation that they really ought not to have spent hours chasing lights through a wood on private and forestry commission land - just as there was a lot of fuss regarding whether the men were on or off duty - I think theres reason to say the 'off duty' comments stressed by the USAF in 1983 were said for similar reasons to justify to the MoD that they were not treading on British toes)

So we have to assess the written statements partly on the premise that these might have fallen into the hands of the UK government at some point and I think we have reason to believe that at a high level the USAF were making sure that base staff created a certain impression in whatever they said. Otherwise, the first thing they would have to do is explain why they didnt immediately call in the MoD and hand over the investigation to UK authorities. As they certainly should if they even suspected British territory was under any kind of threat.

The political sub plot of this case is easy to forget.

>An aircrash was never more than a concern, couldn't have involved  
>the base aircraft which weren't flying and was subsequently  
>discovered to be a false alarm. I just can't see the local  
>emergency services being called out under these circumstances.

The point is that IF one accepts the testimony of the man on the spot charged with responsibility of making such a decision - he was 100% sure (as he stated) that it was a plane crash at least for a good period of time (15 minutes plus?) and that the men who saw it happened said something fell into the forest - and they now saw 'burning' in the forest - and P says the radar had tracked something falling on radar and being lost over the forest.

This is a lot more than just a possible aircrash. Its pretty good circumstantial evidence and reason enough to call out the authorities. As I noted I have seen fire services, ambulances and police called out and responding to far more tenuous evidence than this - eg just a couple of phone calls from the public about a light falling out of the sky.

>

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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(Indeed TBH its crossed my mind that the 'aircrash' line might even have been officially created to generate a reason why the USAF should have bulldozed into a situation that they really ought not to have spent hours chasing lights through a wood on private and forestry commission land - just as there was a lot of fuss regarding whether the men were on or off duty - I think theres reason to say the 'off duty' comments stressed by the USAF in 1983 were said for similar reasons to justify to the MoD that they were not treading on British toes)

So we have to assess the written statements partly on the premise that these might have fallen into the hands of the UK government at some point and I think we have reason to believe that at a high level the USAF were making sure that base staff created a certain impression in whatever they said. Otherwise, the first thing they would have to do is explain why they didnt immediately call in the MoD and hand over the investigation to UK authorities. As they certainly should if they even suspected British territory was under any kind of threat.

The political sub plot of this case is easy to forget.

>An aircrash was never more than a concern, couldn't have involved  
>the base aircraft which weren't flying and was subsequently  
>discovered to be a false alarm. I just can't see the local  
>emergency services being called out under these circumstances.

The point is that IF one accepts the testimony of the man on the spot charged with responsibility of making such a decision - he was 100% sure (as he stated) that it was a plane crash at least for a good period of time (15 minutes plus?) and that the men who saw it happened said something fell into the forest - and they now saw 'burning' in the forest - and P says the radar had tracked something falling on radar and being lost over the forest.

This is a lot more than just a possible aircrash. Its pretty good circumstantial evidence and reason enough to call out the authorities. As I noted I have seen fire services, ambulances and police called out and responding to far more tenuous evidence than this - eg just a couple of phone calls from the public about a light falling out of the sky.

>

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Sun, 26 Nov 2000 15:12:54 -0000

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Status:

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Secondly, I dont recall her or Dot ever telling me about the daughter describing her own experience at any time prior to the incident we report in Sky Crash. Since it became an issue after that meeting - and we discuss it in the book - I would have expected them to tell me if she had said this during an earlier meeting with Brenda.

The conversation described in the book (the one that you take to be the conversation reported now by Brenda) cannot be.

That conversation with Boasts daughter was with ME and Brenda and Dot were also present but this was positively not in 1980, but in 1984.

Moreover, at that meeting the daughter definitely did not say she saw a landed UFO. She was puzzled by the alleged size of the object and how it fitted into the forest (not the only person to ponder that one) and she did indeed seem to know more than she let on. I say this in the book. It was possible she had seen something but she was discretely taken from the scene by her father before she said anything that could confirm that suspicion.

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Date: Mon, 27 Nov 2000 11:43:35 -0000

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Date: Mon, 27 Nov 2000 12:53:08 +0000  
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham  
In-Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

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Date: Mon, 27 Nov 2000 15:43:17 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Some thoughts and quandaries:

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS                      lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University                      (812) 855-5073      Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept                      http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St      Rm 112      I voted for gridlock.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

Sent: Wednesday, November 22, 2000 20:58 Subject: Rendlesham: Landing Site

@ Let's look at other discrepancies. No one has ever seen that farmer's house glow as if it were on

@ fire, as described by Halt. This is highlighted as a problem In Sky Crash, where it is explained

@ that the bedroom windows of that house were never used. I have never seen those bedroom

@ lights on in that house.

I have seen this effect on a poorly insulated house while using an infrared gunsight. The entire house glowed by the heat radiation leaking through the walls. A light bulb looked like the sun.

@ There are other discrepancies. Halt says he passed the farmers house, got wet crossing a

@ stream and out into a large ploughed field. There is a stream just to the east of the farmer's

@ house in front of the traditional landing site, but the field beyond it is a "water meadow", and in

@ my experience around here these are never ploughed up, because they are prone to flooding,

@ and are used only for grass grazing.

Maybe it was plowed to turn the dead grass under into fertilizer.

Or maybe the field was so muddy that Halt assumed it had been plowed. This is a common

effect when wet land is alternately frozen and thawed, which I unexpectedly experienced (up

to my ankles) here last night.

@ A Mercury vapour light can only look yellow, so the Orfordness light

cannot look red or  
@ orange today.

That depends on what brand of lamp is used. Some mercury vapor lamps have a red line in their spectrum.

@ Lt Col Halt: "OK . . . pieces are falling off it again."

@ Note: The dripping effect was, I believe, when viewed through the Starlight scope, a light amplifier

@ able to see literally by star light. This would have been overwhelmed by the light from the

@ lighthouses, and I expect this accounts for the "dripping molten metal effect".

(Or the UFO was a fire balloon, dripping flaming wax and candles.)

"The light was about, oh, 15 or 20 degrees off to our left, almost directly in front of a farmer's field. As we approached the fence at the edge of the field, we were watching this object - it suddenly exploded. Now there was never a sound the whole time. It burst suddenly into five objects, five white objects, and disappeared. "

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Date: Tue, 28 Nov 2000 13:02:44 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
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Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Wednesday, November 22, 2000 21:09

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

@

@

@ @

@ Regarding:

@

@ >From: <TPrinty@aol.com>

@ >To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

@ >Subject: Re: Bruni's talk in Woodbridge

@ >Date: 23 November 2000 00:08

@

@ Tim wrote:

@

@ >>The lighthouse pursuit isn't even an issue, Burroughs merely

@ >>confirming the statements are accurate and yes, it did happen.

@ >>He seems to consider this aspect of no consequence, believing

@ >>it had nothing to do with the lights first seen.

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@ >Interesting James. Did Burroughs mention the bright meteor that

@ >started all of this?

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@ Tim,

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@ That's one question amongst many which remains unanswered and I'm

@ hopeful can be resolved.

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@ To recap; a 'bright fireball' was apparently recorded over

@ southern England at 02:50 on the morning of the 26th, which

@ ostensibly could be related to those initial UFO events

@ documented as occurring at 03:00.

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@ One clue to a possible connection comes from Larry Warren, who in  
@ 'Left at East Gate' published a letter, allegedly sent to his  
@ mother after the 'UFO' events and in which he wrote:

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@ "At about three in the morning, a guy I know in D-Flight of  
@ Security Police told me he responded to a falling star outside  
@ the Weapons Storage Area".

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@ This could also tie-up with a claim Penniston made, as related to  
@ Salley Rayl:

@

@ "Upon arriving at the East Gate, Staff Sgt. Steffans told me that  
@ there was a problem out in the woods. I gazed about 300 meters  
@ into the distance and saw what appeared to be a fire. My first  
@ impression was that we had an aircraft down. I saw orange, red,  
@ and bluish types of glowing light, pretty standard with aircraft  
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@ He told me there had been no sound, that it didn't crash, that it  
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@ The problem is that this still doesn't explain why those  
@ unfamiliar lights were visible in the forest. It would actually  
@ make more sense if this was all related!

I used to have a link to a page that had a civilian report of  
the bright meteor, and a police response to it. Unfortunately,  
the link closed 3 years ago, and I cleaned it out without  
thinking to save the particulars. This information was also  
presented on an episode of Unsolved Mysteries, but this  
was while I had a broken VCR, so I don't have a record.

A speculation was raised at the time that the police and the  
military men had SEEN EACH OTHER'S LIGHTS, since both  
had reported "lights in the forest" from opposite sides.

What color were the lights on police cars in that area in  
1980? Include the standard tail and hazard lights that come  
on the car as well as the prowl car beacons.

Would the police still have records from 1980 of prowl cars  
dispatched in response to calls? (Could someone over there  
check?)

The web site further suggested that the meteor was in fact a  
spy satellite film drop with pictures from Iran (The hostage  
crisis was a week from being over), and that it had caused  
damage when it fell in the forest. The cone shape described  
by one witness would agree with that possibility.

The site also speculated that the rest of the sightings were psychologically suggested by Halt during the chase the second night as a cover-up for the spy drop. It wouldn't be the first time the military used "UFOs" to cover other activities.

Did any of the rest of you ever encounter this page or story?

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Date: Tue, 28 Nov 2000 13:02:44 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
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Date: Tue, 28 Nov 2000 18:34:06 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

----- Original Message -----

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Subject: Re: Rendlesham

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> could presumably effect navigational equipment on shipping that got too  
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Hi Jenny list,

The MoD notices to shipping (an airmen) warning of electromagnetic hazards near

Orfordness *\*can\** be found in the PRO files!

The reference is HO 255/1107 and I spent some time working through this file the last time I visited the PRO. The file was actually closed until 2004, although listed as "open" on the

PRO website, and to cut a long story short I was able to see the contents.

The warning notices related to the opening of thew Cobra Mist project (formerly known as "Sentinel Mist") in 1971, a joint US-British project which cost £33 million.

Much of the internal discussion concerning what the public should be told appears under the letterhead of one "Ralph Noyes, head of DS8" whoever he may have been!

Part of the Orfordness peninsula was closed to the public during the development of the long range surveillance "over the horizon radar system" which began transmissions on 15 Feb 1971.

A draft press release sent to Peter Walker MP reads:

"The system is a very advanced, high frequency, over-the-horizon radar system in which the United States have invested about £33 million. It will have unique capabilities for detecting aircraft movement and missile firings over a wide area and to very considerable ranges...it is intended to form part of the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System of which RAF Fylingdales forms the UK element.."

If anyone requires copies of the notices to mariners and airmen I will copy these during my next visit to the PRO in January.

Hope this helps,

Dave Clarke

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charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ I have spoken to many different people in the  
@ vicinity of the forest who describe 'energy emissions' that  
@ certainly could be related to experimental radar. This includes:

@ - witnesses who report major electrical / TV reception interference

This is also a common report in conjunction with UFOs. But  
the cause is reversed - the interference or failure caused the  
viewer to go outside, to "find" the trouble. The observer then  
saw an unusual light in the sky. It is quite common for  
interference to be "blamed" on some nearby activity, whether  
it is to blame for the trouble or not.

A case in point is the ham radio operator, who gets blamed  
for TV interference by neighbors even when his rig is shut off.

In most of the cases I have investigated where a power failure  
and a UFO sighting occurred simultaneously, the event that  
caused the power failure also caused the UFO to appear.

@ - garages who report high levels of battery problems on cars  
@ in the area

There is nothing that any experimental RADAR system could  
do to a battery that is enclosed in the Faraday cage of a  
vehicle body. Salt air from the ocean is a far more likely cause,  
because a salt-water deposition can corrode the cables and  
connectors, and also provide leakage paths to drain the battery.

@ - fisherman off the Ness who describe tingling sensations  
@ and electric charges

This is possible, especially if the objects touched were  
oriented perpendicularly to the direction of the station and the  
ship was in the beam.

@ - green glows in the water and emerging from it (e.g. seen by  
@ the lighthouse keeper)

I have a report of another case where a ship's RADAR caused phosphorescent plankton to glow brightly at sea. It ceased when the RADAR set was turned off. I will see if I can find this (but since I don't remember where I read it, it might take a while).

@ - workers at the nuclear power plant who say their tools  
@ 'charged up' on their own

I would think that a static charge could not be induced by the installation, since it would induce an alternating current. The materials the floor, and the soles of the workers' shoes, are made of form a more likely suspect. Also, the plant would have to be right in the beam for these effects to be manifested at all.

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charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

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Hi,

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Best wishes,

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Date: Tue, 28 Nov 2000 23:48:49 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

----- Original Message -----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobin@indiana.edu> Sent: Monday, November 27, 2000 8:43 PM

Subject: RE: Rendlesham: Landing Site

> >

> Some thoughts and quandaries:

>

> ----- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### -----

> Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

> Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

> Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin

> 1025 E 7th St Rm 112 I voted for gridlock.

> Bloomington IN 47405-7109

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> -----Original Message-----

> From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

> Sent: Wednesday, November 22, 2000 20:58

> To: UFO Research List

> Subject: Rendlesham: Landing Site

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> @ Let's look at other discrepancies. No one has ever seen that farmer's

> house glow as if it were on

> @ fire, as described by Halt. This is highlighted as a problem In Sky Crash,

> where it is explained

> @ that the bedroom windows of that house were never used. I have never seen

> those bedroom

> @ lights on in that house.

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> I have seen this effect on a poorly insulated house while using an infrared

> gunsight. The entire house glowed by the heat radiation leaking through the

> walls. A light bulb looked like the sun.

Larry,

I suppose it is possible that the effect they saw was through the Starlight scope. They did, after

all, shine the light-alls on the abrasion marks on the trees, and on the "pod" marks, let them heat

up for a while, and then look at the glow with the Starlight scope. And old British houses are

sometimes not insulated, but then again they were often not properly heated either (less so nowadays), and so less heat would come out. (This is why you often see the plumbing tacked on the outside of the houses - it's so much easier to get at when it all freezes up!)

- > @ There are other discrepancies. Halt says he passed the farmers house, got
- > wet crossing a
- > @ stream and out into a large ploughed field. There is a stream just to the
- > east of the farmer's
- > @ house in front of the traditional landing site, but the field beyond it is
- > a "water meadow", and in
- > @ my experience around here these are never ploughed up, because they are
- > prone to flooding,
- > @ and are used only for grass grazing.
- >
- > Maybe it was plowed to turn the dead grass under into fertilizer.
- >
- > Or maybe the field was so muddy that Halt assumed it had been plowed. This
- > is a common
- > effect when wet land is alternately frozen and thawed, which I unexpectedly
- > experienced (up
- > to my ankles) here last night.
- >

I think this is less likely. One reason water meadows are not ploughed because they get the cows out into the field just as soon as the grass begins to grow in the spring, Ploughing would mean the grass would not regenerate until the summer. Also, we do not get frosts like yours in Indiana.

- > @ A Mercury vapour light can only look yellow, so the Orfordness light
- > cannot look red or
- > @ orange today.
- >
- > That depends on what brand of lamp is used. Some mercury vapor lamps have a
- > red line in
- > their spectrum.

I didn't know that, but I have only seen yellow light from the Orfordness lighthouse, and then only when the beam is severely attenuated by passing through leaves and branches.

- >
- > @ Lt Col Halt: "OK . . . pieces are falling off it again."
- >
- > @ Note: The dripping effect was, I believe, when viewed through the
- > Starlight scope, a light amplifier
- > @ able to see literally by star light. This would have been overwhelmed by
- > the light from the
- > @ lighthouses, and I expect this accounts for the "dripping molten metal

> effect".

>

> (Or the UFO was a fire balloon, dripping flaming wax and candles.)

>

> "The light was about, oh, 15 or 20 degrees off to our left, almost directly  
> in front of a farmer's field. As we approached the fence at the edge of the  
> field, we were watching this object - it suddenly exploded. Now there was  
> never a sound the whole time. It burst suddenly into five objects, five  
> white objects, and disappeared. "

>

> (Fire balloons can do this too.)

>

I've never seen a fire balloon, but it would not easily account for the pulsating effect  
at 10 to 15  
feet off the ground.

>

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- >
- > @ Note: The dripping effect was, I believe, when viewed through the
- > Starlight scope, a light amplifier
- > @ able to see literally by star light. This would have been overwhelmed by
- > the light from the
- > @ lighthouses, and I expect this accounts for the "dripping molten metal

> effect".

>

> (Or the UFO was a fire balloon, dripping flaming wax and candles.)

>

> "The light was about, oh, 15 or 20 degrees off to our left, almost directly  
> in front of a farmer's field. As we approached the fence at the edge of the  
> field, we were watching this object - it suddenly exploded. Now there was  
> never a sound the whole time. It burst suddenly into five objects, five  
> white objects, and disappeared. "

>

> (Fire balloons can do this too.)

>

I've never seen a fire balloon, but it would not easily account for the pulsating effect  
at 10 to 15  
feet off the ground.

>

---

—

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Date: Tue, 28 Nov 2000 21:48:44 EST  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Landing Site  
Status:

Good Evening all -

> I suppose it is possible that the effect they saw was through the Starlight scope. >They did, after  
> all, shine the light-alls on the abrasion marks on the trees, and on the "pod" >marks, let them heat  
> up for a while, and then look at the glow with the Starlight scope. And old British >houses are  
> sometimes not insulated, but then again they were often not properly heated either >(less so  
> nowadays), and so less heat would come out.

I just wanted to point out that Starlight scopes do not operate on the infrared, but pick up and amplify the available light, whether from the air base, the light house, and the stars, hence the name Starlight. Unless the house was on fire, or leaking light through the windows into the meadows and forest, it would have no effect on the Starlight.

KRandle

---

—  
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Date: Wed, 29 Nov 2000 11:24:10 -0500  
From: bruce maccabee <brumac@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: Landing Site  
Message-ID: <200011291124\_MC2-BC7F-AED6@compuserve.com>  
charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Status:

>

----- Original Message -----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobins@indiana.edu>  
>To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>  
>Sent: Monday, November 27, 2000 8:43 PM  
>Subject: RE: Rendlesham: Landing Site

Larry wrote:

>>> @ Let's look at other discrepancies. No one has ever seen that farmer's  
>> house glow as if it were on  
>> @ fire, as described by Halt. This is highlighted as a problem In Sky  
Crash,  
>> where it is explained  
> >@ that the bedroom windows of that house were never used. I have never  
seen  
> >those bedroom  
> >@ lights on in that house.  
>  
>> I have seen this effect on a poorly insulated house while using an  
infrared  
> >gunsight. The entire house glowed by the heat radiation leaking through  
the  
> >walls. A light bulb looked like the sun.

>Larry,

>I suppose it is possible that the effect they saw was through the  
Starlight scope. They did, after  
>all, shine the light-alls on the abrasion marks on the trees, and on the  
"pod" marks, let them heat  
>up for a while, and then look at the glow with the Starlight scope. And  
old British houses are  
>sometimes not insulated, but then again they were often not properly  
heated either (less so  
>nowadays), and so less heat would come out. (This is why you often see the  
plumbing tacked on the  
>outside of the houses - it's so much easier to get at when it all freezes

up!)

<

I don't believe a typical starlight scope of 20 years ago would show heat like an infra-red viewer.

---

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Date: Wed, 29 Nov 2000 18:06:24 -0500

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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>A fascinating article -</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><A  
href="http://www.newscientist.com/nl/1118/blind.html">http://www.newscientist.co  
m/nl/1118/blind.html</A></FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>How much of the world around you do you really  
see?  
You only take in a tiny piece of information at a time and that can have  
unnerving consequences, says Laura Spinney </DIV>  
<P>  
<DIV class=body>  
<P class=justify><B class=Lead>PICTURE</B> the following, and prepare to be  
amazed. You're walking across a college campus when a stranger asks you for  
directions. While you're talking to him, two men pass between you carrying a  
wooden door. You feel a moment's irritation, but they move on and you carry on  
describing the route. When you've finished, the stranger informs you that you've  
just taken part in a psychology experiment. "Did you notice anything change  
after the two men passed with the door?" he asks. "No," you reply uneasily. He  
then explains that the man who initially approached you walked off behind the  
door, leaving him in his place. The first man now comes up to join you. Looking  
at them standing side by side, you notice that the two are of different height  
and build, are dressed differently, have different haircuts and different  
voices. </P>  
<P class=justify>It sounds impossible, but when Daniel Simons, a psychologist at  
Harvard University, and his colleague Daniel Levin of Kent State University in  
Ohio actually did this experiment, they found that fully 50 per cent of those  
who took part failed to notice the substitution. The subjects had succumbed to  
what is called change blindness. Taken with a glut of recent experimental  
results, this phenomenon suggests we see far less than we think we do....</P>  
<P class=justify>&nbsp;</P>  
<P class=justify>&nbsp;</P></DIV></FONT>  
  
<hr>  
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</BODY></HTML>

</x-html>

Date: Fri, 01 Dec 2000 10:17:38 -0500  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en  
Subject: Russian UFO May have been satellite decay  
Status:

List members,

In response to the November 14 UFO report that appeared in UFOROUNDUP concerning the Russian UFO, of which I've included a portion of below, (for full report see [http://www.ufoinfo.com/roundup/v05/rnd05\\_47.shtml](http://www.ufoinfo.com/roundup/v05/rnd05_47.shtml) ) , there may be a chance that what was seen was the decay of the Cosmos 2373 satellite, which is a Kometa mapping satellite. The deorbit burn was probably around 2230 UTC; the Vostok/Zenit-style sphere landed near Orenburg in Russia at 2253 UTC, according to Jonathan's Space Report located at <http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~jcm/space/jsr/jsr.html>

I'm by no means saying this is the explanation of the event on November 14th, and with the little information available as far as direction of travel and some of the press descriptions don't fall in line with descriptions of a decay but there isn't much to go on besides that press report. The location and time fit very well and could have easily been mistaken for the UFO. This should be looked into a bit further as a possible explanation.

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

## GIANT LUMINOUS UFO FLIES OVER RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS

A large luminous UFO flew over Russian troops dug in along the ridges in Dagestan during the early morning hours of Tuesday, November 14, 2000.

This region of the Caucasus Mountains, just west of the Caspian Sea, has been the scene of heavy fighting recently between Russian troops and soldiers of the breakaway republic of Chechnya and their Islamic guerrilla allies.

"Alarms went off at 1 a.m. local time yesterday (November 14, 2000) and an hour later. Confusion was extreme in the Dagestan hills bordering Chechnya."

"At 2 a.m. local time, the first lucid reports began to come in

from the Magaramkent region on the Caspian Sea regarding the unidentified flying object which had caused Russian forces to sound 'Battle stations.'"

"Soldiers provided a detailed description of the object because they witnessed it for a long time as it slowly continued toward the (Caspian) sea. Some garrisons noticed that it was an object flying at low altitude, some 100 meters (330 feet above ground) and had three fluorescent lights above it with two-meter (six feet, seven inches) spaces between them, according to the Russian Ministry of the Interior in Dagestan."

"Scientists at the Russian Academy of Science in Dagestan were cautious and related their unwillingness to state if the object in question was indeed a UFO."

"Several civilian witnesses agreed on the description of the lights arrangement on the mysterious phenomenon while hesitating to ascribe its origin to a secret weapon of the Russian Army or some new weapon in the hands of the Islamic separatists."

STAVKA (Russian military command--J.T.) in Dagestan scrambled a flight of Sukhoi Su-27 jet fighters to intercept the UFO but "the jet fighters arrived--too late--into the pursuit."

"Acting quickly to forestall any possible rumors," the Russians "indicated that it could be a NATO spy plane interested in Russian military maneuvers in the Caucasus and the Caspian" regions.

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Date: Fri, 1 Dec 2000 17:30:56 +0100

X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on Mercurio/Minosse(Release 5.0.3 (Intl)|21 March 2000) at

01/12/2000 17.31.01

Status:

Dear Sirs,

On 01/12/2000 16.17.38 Todd Lemire wrote:

>I'm by no means saying this is the explanation of the event on  
>November 14th, and with the little information available as far  
>as direction of travel and some of the press descriptions don't  
>fall in line with descriptions of a decay but there isn't much to  
>go on besides that press report. The location and time fit very  
>well and could have easily been mistaken for the UFO. This  
>should be looked into a bit further as a possible explanation.

On November 15, according to a Itar-Tass news-launch, a high Russian official stated that the UFO was a "Russian space apparatus", perhaps a reference to "Cosmos 2373"?

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

FSB general says UFO over Dagestan was Russian space vehicle

Story Filed: Wednesday, November 15, 2000 2:52 PM EST

By Fyodor Zavyalov

MAKHACHKALA, November 15 (Itar-Tass) - An unidentified flying object seen by Russian border guards over Dagestan last night was a "Russian space apparatus", an official said.

The head of the North Caucasus regional directorate of the Federal Border Guard Service, Colonel-General Yevgeny Bolkhovitin told journalists on Wednesday that border guards had received this information from the central command post of Russia's air defence systems.

He did not elaborate. Border guards at two border outposts on the Dagestani section of the Russian-Azerbaijani border saw an unidentified flying object emitting three rays of light. It flew towards the sea. The incident was included even in police reports.

zak/



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\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Best regards,  
Roberto Labanti

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—  
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Date: Fri, 1 Dec 2000 17:00:24 EST

Subject: Re: Russian UFO May have been satellite decay

Status:

"Decay" usually is used for objects falling naturally from orbit. This spacecraft did a deliberate de-orbit and entry, and the timing seems suggestive. Two separate objects would have hit the atmosphere, the recoverable sphere and the service module, which would quickly have disintegrated into flaming fragments. Such fragments have frequently been reported as 'formations' of UFOs.

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Date: Sat, 2 Dec 2000 19:31:00 -0000

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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>

<CENTER></CENTER>

<DIV align=left>James,</DIV>

<DIV align=left>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV align=left>What was the upshot of this contact, mentioned on UFO Updates in  
May 1997. Was it a hoax, or was the contact real? If it was real, who was it?  
Note the reference to Penniston being missing for 3 hours. Did Georgina overlook  
this one in her bid to move the clock back from a 3 am start to about midnight,  
or was it plainly a hoax?</DIV>

<DIV align=left>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV align=left>Robert McLean</DIV><PRE>From: <B>Geoff Price  
&lt;Geoff@CalibanMW.com&gt;</B>

Date: Mon, 28 Apr 1997 13:07:07 -0700

Fwd Date: Tue, 29 Apr 1997 07:32:00 -0400

Subject: Re: Rendlesham

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;Date: Fri, 25 Apr 1997 21:16:31 -0400</FONT>

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;From: James Easton

&lt;pulsar@compuserve.com&gt;</FONT>

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;Subject: Rendlesham</FONT>

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;To: UFO UpDates

&lt;updates@globalserve.net&gt;</FONT>

[...]

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;I recently received some mail which would certainly  
qualify as</FONT>

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;unexpected. Headed "Rendlesham", it read:</FONT>

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;"You have most of the facts correct, I was there, I saw  
the object.</FONT>

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;It did happen, if you need more info, let me know, for  
the most part</FONT>

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;you have the main details.</FONT>

<FONT color=#8c1717>&gt;[...]</FONT>

>I am glad to finally see it got out. I had no idea that it had. They  
>told us to be quiet".

>The mail wasn't anonymous and the writer confirmed their position and  
>period of service at RAF Bentwaters.

>I've since corresponded with him and have spoken to him at length on  
>the telephone.

Another, or possibly the same, individual made a similar comment on usenet two weeks ago (alt.ufo.reports):

"I recently saw an old friend on TV speaking about an incident which happened at Eastgate. I had no idea that it had gotten to the public. As a member of the responding SPs that day, I can tell all of you enthusiasts out there that it really did happen, I was there and I saw it. It really did!"

I asked him by email for some clarification (eg which night, and what his role was) and he replied simply:

"The penniston incident, I was a responding policeman, we saw the lights in the trees near the back gate, We were looking for Penniston, who basically disappeared for three hours."

If you would like this individual's email address for a follow-up, email me (or simply dejanews for it.)

--  
Geoff Price  
Geoff@CalibanMW.com

--  
Geoff Price  
Software Engineer  
Caliban Mindwear  
Geoff@CalibanMW.com  
<A href="http://www.calibanmw.com/">http://www.CalibanMW.com</A>  
</PRE></FONT></DIV>

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Date: Sat, 2 Dec 2000 19:06:06 -0500

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href="http://www.floridatoday.com/news/local/stories/2000/dec/loc120200d.htm">ht  
p://www.floridatoday.com/news/local/stories/2000/dec/loc120200d.htm</A></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV>Dec. 2, 2000 </DIV>

<H3>Streak of light seen at launch</H3>

<H5>By Steven Sicheloff<BR>FLORIDA TODAY</H5>CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla.  
- Shuttle

Endeavour's launch Thursday night was highlighted for some by a streak of  
light that triggered wide-spread speculation of a meteor passed close to the  
orbiter.

<P>Reports of the streak were received from Cape Canaveral to Melbourne. Even  
guests watching the launch at Kennedy Space Center saw the streak of light.

<P>"It looked like a shooting star," said Donna Sorrentino of Merritt Island.

"I was working at La Cantina in Cape Canaveral. The whole bar came outside. We  
thought it was an airplane, but, I swear it was a shooting star. I really  
wasn't sure at first, but it definitely was. It was as close as can be."

<P>But NASA officials said nothing was observed over shuttle Endeavour, but  
the clear skies meant light could have been seen hundreds of miles beyond the  
shuttle's glowing exhaust.

<P>The light could have been anything from a meteor&nbsp;   burning up in the  
high atmosphere to traces of unburned fuel from the pair of solid rocket  
boosters, NASA spokesman Bruce Buckingham said Friday.

<P>"It's always possible there could have been a shooting star out at an  
angle," he said. "It could have been a thousand miles away. We're not going to  
stop a launch because of a shooting star."

<P>Buckingham said shooting stars are unpredictable except in the case of  
major meteor storms, such as the recent Leonid meteor shower.

<P>The only thing certain about the light was that it posed no known danger to  
the shuttle during liftoff. No one in the Launch Control Center at KSC  
reported the streak of light, nor did cameras recording the event show the  
phenomenon.

<P>Buckingham said NASA did not have any airplanes flying during the launch

and no civilian aircraft were in the area, either.

<P>The night sky provided an ideal backdrop for the launch. There were no clouds in the sky and the shuttle's climb into orbit was visible long after the boosters had jettisoned from the spacecraft.

</P></BLOCKQUOTE></FONT></DIV>

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Date: Sat, 02 Dec 2000 22:43:58 -0500  
From: Kenny Young <ufo@fuse.net>  
X-Accept-Language: en  
Subject: Re: Meteor and Shuttle?  
References: <002401c05cbc\$d5867620\$945079a5@ws606a>  
Status:

> carpenter\_joel wrote:

>  
> Streak of light seen at launch  
>  
> By Steven Siceloff  
> FLORIDA TODAY  
>  
> CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. - Shuttle Endeavour's launch  
> Thursday night was highlighted for some by a streak  
> of light that triggered wide-spread speculation of a  
> meteor passed close to the orbiter.  
>  
> Reports of the streak were received from Cape  
> Canaveral to Melbourne. Even guests watching the  
> launch at Kennedy Space Center saw the streak of  
> light.

Joel:

Many thanks for passing this one on. I am presuming there must be a Melbourne, Florida where the object was also seen and that the writer of the article is not referring to Melbourne, \*Australia.\*

Is there a Melbourne, Florida?

Kenny Young

--

U F O R e s e a r c h  
<http://home.fuse.net/ufo/>

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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 03:52:08 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Regarding:

>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>

>To: "UFO Research List" <UFORL@listbot.com>

>Subject: Rendlesham hoax?

>Date: 03 December 2000 00:01

Robert wrote:

>James,

>What was the upshot of this contact, mentioned on UFO Updates in

>May 1997. Was it a hoax, or was the contact real? If it was

>real, who was it?

Robert,

It was Jerry Valdez - see:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/newslet4.htm>

>Note the reference to Penniston being missing for 3 hours.

Yes, that was Valdez' recollection, however, as we later realised from those early witness statements, the duration was evidently much less.

If the forest lights were first investigated after 0300 and as Buran states he terminated investigations just before 0400, Penniston would have been absent for that amount of time, plus how long it to return.

The most significant aspect of Valdez's story is that he also observed the lights:

"I could clearly see the lights from the gate, just outside the back gate [east gate]. It was next to the road.

They were intermittent lights, very bright, 15-20 feet above the ground.

They were pulsating and from what I recall there were 3 lights, red green and blue.

It made no noise, but it defied gravity. It was really weird and

scary. We all knew what we were looking at, but no one really came out and said it.

I saw them, so did Amn Beachum, Amn Hartman, Amn Randy Hernandez".

Of course no-one knew what they were looking at and when I asked if they ever observed an actual object, it was confirmed they hadn't.

Significantly, this observation was made long after Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston had ventured in search of an explanation and seemingly also after any object had 'taken off', as Penniston claims. The fact these lights were still visible was my first informed indication that the source of these lights had never in fact gone anywhere.

I asked how and when the lights eventually disappeared - unfortunately Jerry couldn't answer this question.

As I recently mentioned to Dave Clark, I've had another look at those early statements in the context of Chris Arnold's comments.

Penniston wrote that, from east gate, "A large yellow glowing light was emitting above the trees" and Cabansag notes, "We could see a glowing near the beacon light, but as we got closer we found it to be a lit-up farmhouse".

Assuming the source was one and the same, then Penniston's 'glowing light' seems to have been from the farmhouse.

I wonder why they hadn't noticed this from east gate before?

Interestingly, Penniston then adds, "In the center of the lighted area there was a red light blinking on and off 5 to 10 second And a blue light that was for the most part steady".

This seems to place the red and blue lights directly in front of or behind the farmhouse, the latter of course being the line of sight to Orfordness lighthouse.

However, the red and blue lights were evidently much closer and, importantly, the first time we see mention of the beacon light - as a separate observation - isn't until our patrol were entering the forest area, Cabansag writing:

"While we walked, each one of us could see the lights. Blue, red, white and yellow. The beacon light turned out to be the yellow light".

The white light is also consequential, although not mentioned by Penniston in his statement and aside from the above, never again by Cabansag.

It does however play a major part in Burroughs' recollections:

"We went down east gate road and took a right at the stop sign and drove down about 10 to 20 yards to where there is a road that goes into the forest. At the road I could see a white light shining onto the trees and could still see the red and blue lights. We decided we better go call it in so we went back up towards east gate. I was watching the lights and the white light started coming down the road that led into the forest.

The whole time I could see the lights and the white light was almost at the edge of the road and the blue and red lights were still out in the woods".

Although Penniston states the blue light was 'for the most part steady', Burroughs says, "The lights were red and blue the red one above the blue one and they were flashing on and off".

Also, there was apparently blue light emanating from the source, Penniston noting:

"When we got within a 50 meter distance. The object was producing red and blue light. The blue light was steady and projecting under the object. It was lighting up the area directly under extending a meter or two out".

Burroughs sketch of the lights adds further detail - see:

[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/burr\\_3.gif](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/burr_3.gif)

Confusing matters further, he depicts a "red and orange" light which emitted a 'red and orange' beam, yet also states that "a white light would come out below the beam in the trees".

Within the 'red and orange' beam were those blue lights which would "blink on and off".

One of Penniston's original sketches shows the glowing yellow light, plus the corresponding location of those red and blue lights - see:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn3.gif>

Another appears to show this from a closer view, again indicating

these red and blue lights were in front of the 'glowing light' - see:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn5.gif>

His sketch of a perceived object in the clearing confirms the apparent source had a red light at the top, a blue light underneath and that a blue glow was projecting from the bottom - see:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn6.gif>.

That the red light was above the blue one, agrees with Burroughs' documented recollections.

Note that Penniston illustrates the blue light as a line, which equates with Burroughs' sketch showing a 'bank' of blue lights.

Indeed, concerning the incident, this is what Halt reported in his memo to the MoD:

"It illuminated the entire forest with a white light. The object itself had a pulsing red light on top and a bank(s) of blue lights underneath".

Bearing in mind this was in the early hours of 26 December, I can't help but still note how similar this would be to 'pulsating' lights from a Christmas tree - by any definition a 'triangular-shaped' object!

That fact was confirmed by Burroughs in the 'Strange But True?' documentary:

"There were strange lights out in the forest. To me, it almost looked like Christmas lights at first, a Christmas display. At that point we looked at each other and we decided that we'd better go out and take a closer look 'cause we weren't sure what we were dealing with. What we were looking at wasn't real".

It would presumably have to be an outdoor tree.

Penniston's sketch at:

<http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn5.gif>

also illustrates lights which resemble a Christmas tree.

It's a conceivable explanation and perhaps rather than an outdoor tree being erected, the lights were attached to a tree near the

farmhouse. Is that a common practice in the area? It is here.

Burroughs states, "We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open field and you could see the lights down by a farmers house".

Again, that would be consistent in confirming the location.

Of paramount significance - this evidently contradicts Penniston's assertions that a 'craft' lifted off from the clearing, manoeuvred back through the trees and then rose up before exiting "in the blink of an eye".

Something is clearly amiss here.

The contrary argument is why, if the lights did originate near our glowing farmhouse, the source was never identified?

Burroughs explained, "We climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue lights and they just disappeared. Once we reached the farmer's house we could see a beacon going around so we went towards it. We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was coming from a lighthouse".

Did they simply lose sight of the original lights, notice the beacon and then head off in that direction?

Possibly.

It would answer the question why Chris Arnold recalls that red and blue lights were still visible when he visited the 'landing site' and how Jerry Valdez and others could also still see 'strange lights' in the forest.

So, if we can theoretically resolve those red and blue lights in the centre of our glowing farmhouse, what about the white light.

Chris Arnold states:

"There was absolutely nothing in the woods. We could see lights in the distance and it appeared unusual as it was a sweeping light, (we did not know about the lighthouse on the coast at the time). We also saw some strange colored lights in the distance but were unable to determine what they were".

Surely, the white light is likely to be the lighthouse beam.

If so, it was never related to the other lights, except that, at some points, a connection would understandably have been made by the witnesses.

Some of the evidence does seem to support this premise:

1. The white light was comparable to a beam of light, rather than a flashing light, as Burroughs recalled:

"At the road I could see a white light shining onto the trees and could still see the red and blue lights".

"I was watching the lights and the white light started coming down the road that led into the forest".

"The whole time I could see the lights and the white light was almost at the edge of the road and the blue and red lights were still out in the woods".

Evidently, these originated from different sources and "the white light" which "started coming down the road that led into the forest" could be the sweeping lighthouse beam.

A question: looking along this road due east, as Burroughs was, would seemingly be in a direct line of sight to Orfordness lighthouse and with perhaps no obstacles to block the beam. Do we know if the lighthouse beam could be seen from there and whether it could have appeared to be 'coming down the road'?

2. Penniston's various sketches of the red and blue lights and their apparent origins do not feature the white light.

3. Burroughs sketch of the lights differentiates between the red and blue lights and the white light (although he does also relate those blue lights to the beam).

Objections? Well, in the 'Strange But True?' documentary, Penniston states, "It was about the size of a tank, it was triangular in shape. Underneath the craft, was a high intensity white light emanating out of it and it was bordered by red and blue lighting, alternating".

Additionally, an 'intense' white light from the 'triangular craft' is a prominent feature in his accounts as related to Salley Rayl.

However, we know there are reasons to be cautious about any of

Penniston's claims.

That recognised, Halt's memo does report, "It illuminated the entire forest with a white light".

However, this is analogous to the lighthouse beam and Halt's memo was statedly written from memory of what he was told (which is why it contains several critical errors).

Furthermore, the fact that Burroughs originally confirmed a white light was 'coming down the road', that those red and blue lights were visible near the farmer's house and that Penniston noted he was never closer than 50 metres to any perceived light source, are all critical factors to consider.

Anyway, some thoughts and hopefully a recap of clarifications in the context of what has become unravelled.

Aside from a possible Christmas tree/outdoor lights, there remain a number of possibilities for the source of those red and blue lights near the farmhouse - presuming Burroughs is correct about this.

I agree with Larry that the flashing red and blue lights are similar to warning/hazard lights and another possibility is some relation to the ongoing logging - perhaps equipment left on-site.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 09:13:21 EST  
Subject: Re: Meteor and Shuttle?  
Status:

Hi All -

> Is there a Melbourne, Florida?

Yes.

KRandle

---

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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 10:20:52 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Kenny-

> > carpenter\_joel wrote:

> >

> > Streak of light seen at launch

> >

> > By Steven Siceloff

> > FLORIDA TODAY

> >

> > CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. - Shuttle Endeavour's launch

> > Thursday night was highlighted for some by a streak

> > of light that triggered wide-spread speculation of a

> > meteor passed close to the orbiter.

> >

> > Reports of the streak were received from Cape

> > Canaveral to Melbourne. Even guests watching the

> > launch at Kennedy Space Center saw the streak of

> > light.

>

> Joel:

>

> Many thanks for passing this one on. I am presuming there must be

> a Melbourne, Florida where the object was also seen and that the

> writer of the article is not referring to Melbourne, \*Australia.\*

>

> Is there a Melbourne, Florida?

>

> Kenny Young

Yes, the one near the Cape is the one they were referring to. Also, that Florida Today story isn't their best work. "Shooting stars?" "We're not going to stop a launch because of a shooting star?" Hmm.

Also they say that "No one in the Launch Control Center at KSC reported the streak of light, nor did cameras recording the event show the phenomenon."

I'm not so sure. If you look at the time exposure at

<http://www.floridatoday.com/120200streak3.jpg>

<http://www.flatoday.com/space/today/i6sat.htm>

I think you can see it. Probably just a "shooting star" after all.

Joel Carpenter

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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 15:57:53 +0000  
From: John Rimmer <jrimmer@magonia.demon.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Meteor and Shuttle?  
In-Status:

In message <7f.ce43845.275baf01@aol.com>, KRandle993@aol.com writes

>>

>Hi All -

>

>> Is there a Melbourne, Florida?

>

>Yes.

>

>KRandle

Have they counted their votes yet?

--

John Rimmer  
Magonia Magazine  
[www.magonia.demon.co.uk](http://www.magonia.demon.co.uk)

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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 12:52:30 EST

Subject: Re: Meteor and Shuttle?

Content-Disposition: Inline

Status:

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<BR>

<BR>

<BR><BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid; MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">Also they say that "No one in the Launch Control Center at KSC reported the

<BR>streak of light, nor did cameras recording the event show the phenomenon."

<BR>I'm not so sure. If you look at the time exposure at

<BR>

<BR><http://www.floridatoday.com/120200streak3.jpg>

<BR><http://www.flatoday.com/space/today/i6sat.htm>

<BR>

<BR>I think you can see it. Probably just a "shooting star" after all.

<BR></BLOCKQUOTE>

<BR>

<BR>I am not sure what you are driving at Joel. &nbsp;In this photograph, I only see

<BR>the time exposure of the launch itself. &nbsp;I see no other streak that appeared

<BR>to interact with the shuttle. &nbsp;Maybe it is my monitor or browser but I just

<BR>can't see it. &nbsp;Perhaps you could direct me to the streak OTHER than that

of <BR>the launch. &nbsp;It is highly likely that this was a meteor based on the story.

<BR>

<BR>Tim Printy</FONT>

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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 13:55:57 -0500

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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Tim -</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>It does sound like a meteor, but it must have been
fairly impressive to rate a story. Well, Apollo 12 was hit by lightning during
the launch -- what are the odds of that? Things happen.</FONT></DIV>
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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>In the photo at </FONT></DIV>
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</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>A very faint streak is visible just to the left of
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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Joel Carpenter<BR></DIV></FONT>
<BLOCKQUOTE
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face=arial,helvetica><FONT size=2><BR>I am not sure what you are driving at
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&nbsp;   Perhaps you could direct me to the streak OTHER than that of <BR>the
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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 16:40:05 EST  
Subject: Re: Meteor and Shuttle?  
Status:

Hello again -

> >Hi All -

>> Is there a Melbourne, Florida?

>>Yes.

>>KRandle

> Have they counted their votes yet?

Twice.

KRandle

---

—  
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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 23:27:18 -0000

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<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Actually, the odds of being struck by lightning in Florida are higher than anywhere else on earth - that is, they have more lightning strikes per square mile than anywhere else. NASA takes great precautions nowadays, see: <A

href="http://www-pao.ksc.nasa.gov/kscpao/release/1999/39-99.htm">http://www-pao.ksc.nasa.gov/kscpao/release/1999/39-99.htm</A></FONT></DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The Shuttle launch pads are protected by a special&nbsp;lightning&nbsp;rod on top of the launch tower - sorry, I can't find a URL quickly that has a photo of it. A technical description is at <A href="http://technology.ksc.nasa.gov/WWWaccess/techreports/97report/07-EI/ei01.html">http://technology.ksc.nasa.gov/WWWaccess/techreports/97report/07-EI/ei01.html</A></FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>I don't suppose anyone has ever reported a UFO being struck by lightning?</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Robert McLean</FONT></DIV>

<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>

<BLOCKQUOTE

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style="BACKGROUND: #e4e4e4; FONT: 10pt arial; font-color: black"><B>From:</B>

<A href="mailto:ufx@mindspring.com" title=ufx@mindspring.com>carpenter\_joel</A> </DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial"><B>To:</B> <A href="mailto:UFORL@listbot.com" title=UFORL@listbot.com>UFO Research List</A> </DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Sent:</B> Sunday, December 03, 2000 6:55 PM</DIV>

<DIV style="FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Subject:</B> Re: Meteor and Shuttle?</DIV>

<DIV><BR></DIV>UFO Research List - <A

href="http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/">http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/</A>

<P>  
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Tim -</FONT></DIV>  
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<BLOCKQUOTE

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Date: Mon, 4 Dec 2000 03:02:46 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

The problem of the lights seen on the first night is one I've been giving a lot of thought to. After all, it is possible that something inexplicable was seen, even if it was mixed up with the lighthouse/lightship lights.

As I see it, the previous sceptical theory was that the red flashing light seen at East Gate might have been a view of the Orfordness lighthouse beam sweeping across the sky: see Jenny Randles' description in *The UFO's that Never Were*, page 180. But there is no explanation for a blue light seen from this location.

The photo in Georgina Bruni's book taken from East Gate by Adrian Bustinza in January 1981 is interesting for a couple of reasons. First it shows a line of mature Corsican Pines along the east side of the north-south road that leads into Rendlesham Forest. I went out there this afternoon to check a few things again. The view is very different today. As can be seen in James' photo on <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/rend3.htm>, there are young trees lining the north and south sides of the East Gate access road. But in late 1980 the road was clear on both sides.

Penniston's "Diagram #1" <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn3.gif> is referred to in his statement. "Upon arriving at east gate directly to the east about 1½ miles in a large wooded area. A large yellow glowing light was emitting above the trees. (refer diagram)" But Diagram # 1 shows trees on both left and right sides of the road, and does not look anything like Bustinza's photo. So, who's right?

This afternoon, I went out to East Gate to check the ages of the trees. I have looked at enough Corsican Pines now that I am confident you can tell the ages of this type of tree up to about 30 years old just by counting the number of branch layers from the ground up. According to this method, the Corsican Pines to the south of the East Gate access road are 18 years old, which agrees with

Bustinza's photo. To the north of the East Gate access road are mainly scrub trees, especially birch. This is next to the base perimeter fence, which I expect was always kept clear for security reasons.

The tall trees visible in Bustinza's photo to the east of the main north-south road are all gone, and in their place are similar 18 year old Corsican Pines. So the whole area was replanted in 1982.

Jenny Randles' described seeing the Orfordness lighthouse beam sweeping above the trees in 1983 in the book mentioned above. So if the date of Bustinza's photo is correct, and the trees were replanted in 1982, then the Orfordness lighthouse beam would have been more difficult to see in Dec 1980 than when Jenny saw it there in 1983.

Assuming that the date for Bustinza's photo is correct, and that for security reasons there never were any trees on the left (north) side of the East gate access road, then Penniston's Diagram #1 cannot be the view from East Gate, and must be the view seen on the main logging road they took into the forest, the entrance to which is just off the right hand side of Bustinza's photo.

The trees on both sides of this logging road have all been harvested and replanted since Dec 1980.

The south side was replanted first. Along the full length of this road on the right (south) side, the trees are all about 27 years old. There is a mixture of trees for the first 250 m, and then for the next 750 m up to the end of the road the trees on the right side are all Corsican Pines. So, in Dec 1980 the trees on the right side were all about 7 years old. By counting up 7 branch layers (all dead stubs now, of course), I estimated the height of these trees to be between 3 and 4 metres at that time. Although you can walk amongst them now, in Dec 1980 they would have presented a fairly impenetrable barrier. Perhaps this is one reason why the traditional landing site is to the left (north) of the road: you couldn't wander around to the south of the road.

The trees on the left (north) side of the road are all Corsican Pines, and the age varies more.

Starting from the main north-south road, and going east: 250 m 9 yo; then 500 m 14-15 yo; the last 250 m 8 yo. So in Dec 1980, there were mature trees, probably for the full length of this road on

the left (north) side. The height of the trees on the left side would have obscured a view of the Orfordness beam sweeping across the sky. On the right hand side, the Shipwash lightship was not obscured by any tall trees, and the flash in the sky would certainly have been visible only 10 degrees to the right of the line of the logging road. Similar flashes I have seen extend across 5 degrees at least. Although the flashes would not have been exactly in line with the road, I think this is all consistent with Penniston's Diagram #1, which if you look at it does seem to skew the yellow glow (later identified by Burroughs and Cabansag as from the beacon light) a bit to the right.

More significantly, Diagram #1 also shows the red and blue lights a bit off to the right. Now, I know that it's only a sketch, and that this might not on its own be significant, but I think I know what those "Christmas tree" like lights could have been.

Burroughs explained, "We climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue lights and they just disappeared. Once we reached the farmer's house we could see a beacon going around so we went towards it. We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was coming from a lighthouse".

Although I have not mentioned it before, on several occasions as I have walked eastwards through the farmer's field along the route I have identified for Halt's party, starting around TM370484 I have seen strange lights in the vicinity of the Shipwash marker buoy. The lights are often aligned horizontally. I know they are ship lights, because I know where and what the flashing light on the marker buoy is, and because if I hang around long enough, they move. But even through binoculars I cannot at night make out the shape of a ship, or see the sea they are sailing on. They are too far away, probably 10 km. Some of the ships must be big freighters with tall superstructures all lit up. Mostly, the lights are yellow or pink. I once thought I saw blue lights, when I saw such lights coming through the thin north-south hedgerow that divides this field, but when I moved forward to get an unobstructed view, all I could see were very white lights - probably mercury vapour lamps on

this ship.

For those not familiar with UK shipping lanes, these ships are going to or coming from the ports of Harwich and Felixstowe. Felixstowe is the UK's largest port, and has been since the 1970's.

As I walk towards the farmer's houses towards the east of the field, either the house at TM375485 I have identified at Halt's "burning" house, or the other houses at Capel St Andrews more in line with the Shipwash location, the ship lights disappear as you lose elevation. These lights disappear well before the direct view of the Orfordness lighthouse (also visible in this field) also disappears.

The fact that there are two lighthouses does confuse matters. Which lighthouse are they referring to when they say they identified the yellow light as coming from a beacon? If it is the Orfordness lighthouse, then such ship lights are to the right of the lighthouse. According to Bruni, Cabansag said "It wasn't the lighthouse. I saw the lighthouse, this wasn't it, it was to the right of the lighthouse." Or perhaps they were in Halt's "second farmer's field" at TM385477 where there would have been a much better view of both lighthouses, and what they saw was to the right of either the Orfordness lighthouse or the Shipwash lightship?

Anyway, back to the logging road. Working on the assumption that what they saw may have been lights on a ship (or oil/gas rig on its way somewhere - remember in 1980 there were lots of these being built and moved about the east coast), would these have been visible from the logging road? I am pretty sure they would have been. If you have the Ordnance survey map Explorer 212, and some graph paper, you can check this yourself. First of all it is important to note that the map grossly understates the width of the main logging road. Today it is 37 m wide. (I have a 1953 aerial photo that shows it was then 90 wide! I wonder if it was intended as a fire break in case an aircraft crashed on take-off or approach and set the forest on fire.). The line to the Shipwash location is 10 degrees to the right of the road. Mark the width of the road correctly on the map. Assume they parked their vehicle and were walking along the road from the point where the gravel grading ends

(at TM360488). The elevation at this point is about 23 m, ie about level with the 23 m point marked on the OS map on this road at TM357488. The road then slopes steady downhill towards the east, and the land drops off to the south (right) of the road. Draw a line 10 degrees to the right of the road towards the Shipwash location. The line passes just to the south of Oak Wood, which has lots of tall trees that would otherwise block lights coming from the east near the location where I have seen the yellow Shipwash marker beacon and lights on ships out at sea. To the east, this line passes over low land no more than 5 m in elevation.

Assume the trees to the south of the logging road are all 3-4 m high. The only other trees to include are those in the patch of trees still standing today where I think holds the true landing site must be, around TM3684485. I estimate the height of those trees in 1980 would have been around 8 m.

Plot elevation against distance along a line 10 degrees south of the line of the logging road, starting at TM360488 (it is only necessary to plot the first 2 km of distance as this is where the potential obstacles are - obviously you expand the vertical scale compared with the horizontal scale!). Taking the width of the road into account, a person standing near the north side of the road (which incidentally, is where the footpath down this road is today) with eyes at about 1.7 m above the road would have been able to look either over or through just a few metres of the tops of the 3-4 m high young trees along the south (right) of the road. The line of sight is then clear all the way to the coast, and this line of sight passes above the location in the farmer's field where I have seen ship lights out to sea.

Clearly, as you walk down the sloping logging road from TM360488, a point is reached where either Oak Wood or the 8-9 m tall trees around the landing site I have identified, would have blocked the view of the ship lights.

At the end of the logging road, Burroughs, Penniston and Cabansag would then have followed the footpath to the south-east into the clearing at TM367486. At this point, they would have lost sight

of the ship lights.

Cabansag stated "As we entered the forest, the blue and red lights were not visible anymore. Only the beacon light was still blinking. We figured the lights were coming from past the forest, since nothing was visible as we passed through the woody forest."

Then, as they were entering the clearing and facing towards the trees, which are about 100 m wide, a vehicle came down the public road on the other side of the trees with its headlights pointing in towards the forest. Because the road has a crest at TM371482 and then slopes down 5 m to the forest 300 m away, car headlights actually point down somewhat towards the trees. The car headlights would certainly light up the trees as described. Once a car reaches the trees, there is a right angle bend in the road, which is recessed below the level of the hedgerow bordering the road, and below the forest floor. If PB&C were by this point eating dirt as the deer simultaneously were running around and barking, they may not have heard or seen the vehicle, perhaps 200 m away. Vehicle noise may have been lessened on account of the vehicle running mainly downhill. The right angle bend in the road would have made any lights or glimmer of the vehicle itself appear to move left: as Cabansag stated "It looked like it spun left about a quarter of a turn, then it was gone."

Penniston's more detailed drawing: <http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/penn6.gif> is probably an amalgam of his impression from the ship lights and the lights from the vehicle as seen through the trees.

Heading out the trees, following the same route that halt would take two nights later, they would have seen the "sky-flash" from the Shipwash lightship above the rise of land in the field just to the south of Oak Wood, and beyond the crest in the field they would have seen the ship lights again, only to lose sight again as they crossed that field towards the lights.

Assuming their final "vantage point" was the same as Halt's "second farmer's field" at TM385477, by the time they got there, maybe 20 minutes later, the ship could have moved 9 km. So they would never have got a clear view of what it was they were chasing, except for the lighthouse or lightship.

This theory cannot account for coloured lights seen from East Gate, but perhaps there never were any. This does suggest some questions that could be posed to Burroughs, Penniston or Cabansag, and so this theory can be tested.

By the way, just for completeness, Burroughs statement that "We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open field and you could see the lights down by a farmers house". does not fit my proposed landing site, but does fit the traditional landing site. However, from my proposed landing site, you get up to the hedgerow dividing the field when you see that farmer's house, and possibly this was confused in his memory with the fence 250 m further back at the edge of the forest. The farmer's house here could be any one of the houses that line the road at Capel St Andrews, not Halt's "burning" farmer's house, which would not have been in line with ship lights.

I don't think Christmas tree lights or on-site logging equipment hazard warning lights are plausible. In either case, the lights would be stationary, and you would think that they would have been able to get close to them.

I've got some more information to post on coloured lights, but I'll save that for another post.

Briefly, there is another marker buoy with a green flashing light, once per 10 seconds. I looked at it on several occasions and perceived it to be a blue light. It was only when I got details from Trinity House I realised it was green. I'm not colour blind. At night, it is very hard to tell the difference between shades of green and blue. I really thought it was a blue light. It never occurred to me it might have been green. Ships do have green navigation lights, which might look blue.

Robert McLean

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Date: Sun, 3 Dec 2000 23:56:45 EST  
Subject: Re: Meteor and Shuttle?  
Content-Disposition: Inline  
Status: RO

<x-html>

<HTML>

<P>

<FONT FACE=arial,helvetica><FONT SIZE=2>In a message dated 12/3/2000  
2:20:53 PM Eastern Standard Time, <BR>ufx@mindspring.com writes:

<BR>

<BR>

<BR><BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid;  
MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">A very faint  
streak is visible just to the left of the tip of the Endeavour's flame. It slants up at  
about a 60-degree angle from the ground toward the tip of the Shuttle's trail. It  
appears to be straighter than the Shuttle trail so I doubt that it's a lens  
artifact.</FONT><FONT COLOR="#000000" SIZE=3 FAMILY="SANSSERIF"  
FACE="Arial" LANG="0">

<BR>

<BR></BLOCKQUOTE>

<BR></FONT><FONT COLOR="#000000" SIZE=2 FAMILY="SANSSERIF"  
FACE="Arial" LANG="0">

<BR>The only streak I see described by you is that of a what appears to be glare  
on the lens. &nbsp;The streak is not very defined and is not that of a meteor  
(having photographed so many, I think I can identify a meteor). &nbsp;I do not  
think this is anything significant in this image. &nbsp;I doubt this is what the  
story was about.

<BR>

<BR>Tim Printy</FONT>

<hr>

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</HTML>

</x-html>



Date: Mon, 4 Dec 2000 00:02:05 EST  
Subject: Re: Meteor and Shuttle?  
Content-Disposition: Inline  
Status: RO

[illegible]

Date: Mon, 4 Dec 2000 11:00:54 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

Hi,

Robert's speculations on the origin of the coloured lights first seen are all fascinating.

But the key surely is that all witness testimony makes clear the lights were seen in this order:

1: A glow descending into the forest at sedate speed. (This was witnessed from the East Gate by Burroughs and Steffans and seemingly from the Orford-Woodbridge road by the Webb family). It is arguable that B & S saw the meteor but the Webb family clearly didn't given their testimony as they had time to drive on, park, stop and still watch - too long for the 2 seconds max this meteor was in view for. So they at least saw something different that night. But it was just a white glow akin to air traffic.

2: After the above was over B & S say they could still see lights like a fire within the forest. They called out for assistance and Penniston and Cabansag arrived. They also saw the lights. They were described as blue and orange and descriptions vary from P's insistence they were like a chemical fire (hence his 100% surety they were from a plane crash at this point) to B's Christmas tree lights. But the point is all of this was made from the East Gate - before they got close to entering the forest or going off down any logging track.

What these initial lights were has always been a concern.

In 'Crash Landing?' I consider the possibility of Christmas Tree lights on - say - the outside of the Boast House, but it's virtually impossible, in my view, that these could have been seen from the East Gate through so much tree cover in between.

The cottage at Folly House might have had fairy lights but in 1983 we could never get the occupants to talk to us. And in any case B & P & C would have to drive close by this and would surely have identified the lights as they would soon be obvious as not 'inside' the woods but would come to their left and then to their rear as they headed towards the forest. The 'chemical fire' lights do not.

The only light I ever saw from the East Gate anywhere near the forest was that of the lighthouse beam sweeping (presumably off low cloud) above the tree line. Nothing was visible inside the trees themselves.

So one key here is whether the lights seen from the Gate were within or

above the forest. The testimony seems contradictory on that. But its crucial to know. Since if above it surely has to be tied to the lighthouse. If inside - probably not.

Do we know if any of these witnesses were aware that you could see the beam above the trees from the East Gate? We should establish that for certain as it is vital. If they knew then any lights they saw must have been seen AS WELL AS this sweeping beam. If they didnt then the beam was probably a factor.

I saw it more than once - although its intensity probably did depend on factors like cloud cover, presence of mist etc.

To me a key still is that we know some mist was likely. We know that liight shining through mist can be refracted. We know this can alter colouration. Moreover, we know (try it) that staring at a bright light for any length of time creates retinal after images and these are frequently orange and blue in colour. The very colours being reported here.

As such to what extent might a mundane light source stared at for some time be the cause of an optical deception that in effect created the shades reported by the witnesses?

I guess we may knew never know as its probably impractical to duplicate the conditions by getting - say - a powerful arc light inside the forest (being placed closer than the Ness you can duplicate the lighthouses upwards light intensity) and seeing what is visible from the East Gate area.

A complex - perhaps unworkable - experiment but one that some media source (eg the BBC?) might be persuaded to put together as and when they next plan a skeptical UFO show. I have had it in mind to suggest this to them when the next likely producer calls (as one will soon enough).

Until we can eliminate unexpected side effects created by known lights (such as the lighthouse beam) we cannot be sure what we are dealing with.

What was seen inside the forest is a fascinating debate and will depend upon whether Robert is right (as he might be) regarding the route taken and the ultimate destination.

But we should concentrate on what we know with certainty.

That is that:

- (1) Lights were seen by all four people AT the East Gate itself.
- (2) We know precisely where the East Gate gatehouse was.

Given these factors identifying these lights must taje priority IMO.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Mon, 4 Dec 2000 12:48:11 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: RO

I DO see it. It is a line that runs diagonally from lower left to upper right. It is much fainter than the shuttle trail, and runs from approximately the position of the shuttle diagonally down toward the launch site (but ends short of it).

It is NOT in the second picture on the page from the second link. But to the UFOzors, it's obvious that this UFO has put out some of the Christmas lights also seen in the picture.

Whether this is a meteor, a lens reflection, film damage (a crease?) or an artifact of digitization is unclear. If it had been a meteor, it probably overlapped the path of the shuttle only from the point of view of the observers. It would be fainter, since it was there for a much smaller period of time.

What is interesting is that people left a bar to see it. A meteor (but not space junk) would be gone before anyone could get up from a chair, let alone leave a bar. (Or did someone run in and yell "something almost hit the shuttle", causing everyone to go outside when it was too late?)

---- [o#o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[o--o]-[]0000oo> ### ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS                      lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University                      (812) 855-5073      Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept                      http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St      Rm 112      I voted for gridlock.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

-----Original Message-----

From: TPrinty@aol.com [mailto:TPrinty@aol.com]

Sent: Sunday, December 03, 2000 12:53Subject: Re: Meteor and Shuttle?

In a message dated 12/3/2000 10:35:25 AM Eastern Standard Time,  
ufx@mindspring.com writes:

Also they say that "No one in the Launch Control Center at KSC reported the streak of light, nor did cameras recording the event show the phenomenon."  
I'm not so sure. If you look at the time exposure at

<http://www.floridatoday.com/120200streak3.jpg>  
<http://www.flatoday.com/space/today/i6sat.htm>

I think you can see it. Probably just a "shooting star" after all.

I am not sure what you are driving at Joel. In this photograph, I only see the time exposure of the launch itself. I see no other streak that appeared

to interact with the shuttle. Maybe it is my monitor or browser but I just can't see it. Perhaps you could direct me to the streak OTHER than that of the launch. It is highly likely that this was a meteor based on the story.

Tim Printy

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Date: Mon, 4 Dec 2000 13:11:03 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: RO

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I=- -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

@ Sent: Sunday, December 03, 2000 22:03

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Rendlesham: coloured lights

@

@

@ @

@ I've got some more information to post on coloured lights,

@ but I'll save that for another post.

@ Briefly, there is another marker buoy with a green flashing

@ light, once per 10 seconds. I looked at

@ it on several occasions and perceived it to be a blue light.

@ It was only when I got details from

@ Trinity House I realised it was green. I'm not colour blind.

@ At night, it is very hard to tell the

@ difference between shades of green and blue. I really thought

@ it was a blue light. It never occurred

@ to me it might have been green. Ships do have green

@ navigation lights, which might look blue.

The human visual system cannot tell green from blue unless the patch of color subtends a large enough angle. This is a common observational error at night. The same limitations also occur when trying to tell yellow from white, and when trying to tell magenta, red, and orange apart.

The NTSC color TV system was designed with this limitation in mind, to save bandwidth in the color signal.

@ Robert McLean

@

@

@

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Date: Tue, 5 Dec 2000 01:36:01 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: RO

I'm sure the insightful, informed, comments from Rob and Jenny are appreciated by many others aside from myself and if I may offer a summary response...

If we look at the evidence from another perspective, Burroughs claims those red and blue lights were visible near the farmhouse - his testimony on this point is quite clear:

"We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open field and you could see the lights down by a farmers house. We climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue lights...".

Therefore, assuming the source of these lights was always the same (i.e., there wasn't more than one source of red and blue lights and we're not dealing with different sightings), plus it never moved, we can make some deductions.

The source was at least that distant from east gate. How much further than the farmhouse, we don't know, however, this is crucial in itself as it tells us how, from east gate, it was evidently possible to see, through the trees, red and blue lights which were situated near the farmhouse, or further.

This seems to be consistent with Penniston's earliest documented recollections:

"Upon arriving at east gate directly to the east about 1.5 miles in a large wooded area. A large yellow glowing light was emitting above the trees (refer diagram). In the center of the lighted area directly in the center ground level, there was a red light blinking on and off 5 to 10 second intervals. And a blue light that was for the most part steady".

Note that Penniston gives us his perceived distance marker - "about 1.5 miles" due east and also states the lights were "center ground level".

So how was it possible to see these through the dense forest?

I don't know, however, evidently they could.

Significantly, this would all confirm these lights could never have been attached to any source in the 'clearing' and would be

consistent with Arnold's recollection that red and blue lights were visible due east, in the distance, from our supposed 'landing site'.

The crux is that if the lights and their source were never closer than "lights down by a farmers house", the entire 'UFO' encounter phase is a bizarre misconception.

Consequently, there's unlikely any relevance to separate witness perceptions that 'something came down in the forest'.

Alternatively, are there any indications the source of these enigmatic lights did move through Rendlesham forest, ending up near the 'farmers house'?

Yes, according to Burroughs' statement the source visible moved at least twice:

"As we went down the east gate road and the road that led into the forest the lights were moving back and they appeared to stop in amongst a bunch of trees".

"All three of us hit the ground and whatever it was started moving back towards the open field and after a min or 2 we got up and moved into the open field".

Penniston also claimed:

"We then proceeded after it. It moved in a zig-zagging manner back through the woods then lost sight of it".

Did that manoeuvring truly occur, or was it misperception?

The huge anomaly remains that, as Penniston asserts, if a 'landed craft' had risen up from the clearing, moved back through the trees for some '200 yards' and then rose up above the trees before zooming off, it couldn't also have next been down on the farm.

Although I'm 99.9% certain that Penniston was, as initially stated, never closer than a perceived, approximate 50 metres from the apparent 'source', it's extraordinary that some far distant lights could have caused such misperceptions, especially in view of that early documented evidence.

How do we equate it with Penniston's detail, "When we got within a 50 meter distance. The object was producing red and blue light. The blue light was steady and projecting under the object. It was lighting up the area directly under extending a meter or two

out", or the accompanying narrative in Burroughs' sketch - see:

[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/burr\\_3.gif](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/burr_3.gif)

Bottom line, either the source of those lights was always 'near the farmhouse' or beyond, in which event we have no 'UFO' case, or, the source absolutely must have manoeuvred through Rendlesham forest.

Surely we can all agree with this determination.

The latter is factually challenged by a practical improbability of any object being able to do so - the Guylas photo confirms how densely packed the trees were.

However, unless that was possible, which evidently it wasn't (and it makes little sense that any 'craft' would attempt to, when it could apparently just 'lift off'), logically we must be able to reach a definite conclusion.

The question for any proponents that there is a credible 'UFO' case is therefore straightforward... how was the 'craft' able to manoeuvre through the dense Rendlesham forest?

[I suspect it's not so dense as our endeavours to proverbially 'unscramble an omelette'. ;)]

If you can't offer a rational explanation, how do you justify we should dedicate any more time to this case - no matter what ancillary evidence is claimed to exist?

This is not a 'challenge' to anyone, it's simply a seemingly fundamental question which can evidentially be highlighted and does apparently require to be addressed.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 5 Dec 2000 02:16:55 -0000  
charset="Windows-1252"  
Status: RO

Regarding:

>From: <adrianjroberts@netscapeonline.co.uk>  
>Subject: re: RE: Rendlesham  
>Date: 25 November 2000 18:41

Adrian wrote:

>I've been looking for information on Rendlesham for over 12  
>months. I am stunned by the quality of debate (to which I  
>regret I cannot contribute but listening is a pleasure!). I am  
>disappointed that my preconceptions about the incident have been  
>apparently proven wrong.  
>  
>Thank you for adding to the sum of my knowledge and I look  
>forward to further communications.

Adrian,

Thanks for taking the time to express these sentiments.

Rendlesham... yes, you've probably come to the right place. ;)

It's welcome to have a forum with regular contributions from researchers who contribute their experienced knowledge and can objectively discuss this, or any other, significant 'UFO' case.

Moreso when all of us are generally in agreement we now comprehensively understand what we don't understand at all!

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 6 Dec 2000 02:15:05 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: RO

----- Original Message -----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Sent: Tuesday, December 05, 2000 1:36 AM  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham: coloured lights

> >

> I'm sure the insightful, informed, comments from Rob and Jenny  
> are appreciated by many others aside from myself and if I may  
> offer a summary response...

>

> If we look at the evidence from another perspective, Burroughs  
> claims those red and blue lights were visible near the farmhouse  
> - his testimony on this point is quite clear:

>

> "We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open  
> field and you could see the lights down by a farmers house. We  
> climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and  
> blue lights...".

"...and they just disappeared." At the traditional landing site, the farmer's house is quite close, just 250 m away. Behind the house is a field 200 m deep, lined at the far side by a water-filled ditch and a line of mature deciduous trees. If the lights were any further away, they would have been seen "behind trees" not "down by a farmer's house" So, by this reasoning, the lights were either at the farmer's house or just behind the farmer's house, ie no more than 450 m away. Now how could a multicoloured object so close just disappear? Maybe they switched off the lights and sneaked away.

Any lights "down by the farmer's house" would have been invisible from East Gate even if all the intervening trees were cut down, because of the drop in elevation of up to 20 m starting in the east side of the forest towards that farmer's house.

> Therefore, assuming the source of these lights was always the  
> same (i.e., there wasn't more than one source of red and blue  
> lights and we're not dealing with different sightings), plus it  
> never moved, we can make some deductions.

- >
- > The source was at least that distant from east gate. How much
- > further than the farmhouse, we don't know, however, this is
- > crucial in itself as it tells us how, from east gate, it was
- > evidently possible to see, through the trees, red and blue lights
- > which were situated near the farmhouse, or further.
- >
- > This seems to be consistent with Penniston's earliest documented
- > recollections:
- >
- > "Upon arriving at east gate directly to the east about 1.5 miles
- > in a large wooded area. A large yellow glowing light was emitting
- > above the trees (refer diagram). In the center of the lighted
- > area directly in the center ground level, there was a red light
- > blinking on and off 5 to 10 second intervals. And a blue light
- > that was for the most part steady".
- >
- > Note that Penniston gives us his perceived distance marker -
- > "about 1.5 miles" due east and also states the lights were
- > "center ground level".

- >
- > So how was it possible to see these through the dense forest?
- >
- > I don't know, however, evidently they could.
- >

I'm working on this one. Due east of East Gate, the mature trees seen in Bustinza's photo (taken a week after the event) were planted in east-west rows. This stand of trees extended back 225 m to a narrow access road not shown on OS maps, (although there's a black line where this is). Further east, the trees had already been cut down, as the Corsican Pines there today are 21 years old. I have not yet had time to find out how far east this clear cut area extended. The trees at the landing site were also planted in east-west rows, confirmed to me by David King, who told me that when he went out there with his partner on 26/12/80, they were well back from the edge of the forest, and the trees lined up in long rows between which they could see the Orfordness lighthouse flashing. The Orfordness beam is emitted at 28 m elevation, East Gate is at 25 m elevation and the highest point in-between is about 750 m east of East Gate at 23 m. Although I was initially doubtful, I now think it is likely that the red flashing light seen in the centre ground level at 5 to 10 s interval was the Orfordness lighthouse beacon (which flashes at 5 s intervals). The light

would have appeared to be just a few meters (I estimate 4 m) above the ground level in the trees.

>

> Significantly, this would all confirm these lights could never  
> have been attached to any source in the 'clearing' and would be  
> consistent with Arnold's recollection that red and blue lights  
> were visible due east, in the distance, from our supposed  
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>

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>

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>

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> enigmatic lights did move through Rendlesham forest, ending up  
> near the 'farmers house'?

>

> Yes, according to Burroughs' statement the source visible moved  
> at least twice:

>

> "As we went down the east gate road and the road that led into  
> the forest the lights were moving back and they appeared to stop  
> in amongst a bunch of trees".

>

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>

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>

> "We then proceeded after it. It moved in a zig-zagging manner  
> back through the woods then lost sight of it".

>

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>

> The huge anomaly remains that, as Penniston asserts, if a 'landed  
> craft' had risen up from the clearing, moved back through the  
> trees for some '200 yards' and then rose up above the trees  
> before zooming off, it couldn't also have next been down on the  
> farm.

Perhaps it zoomed back down just as quickly. Anything is possible with a small craft which can cross light years of space, and hover seemingly defying gravity.

> Although I'm 99.9% certain that Penniston was, as initially



- > stated, never closer than a perceived, approximate 50 metres from
- > the apparent 'source', it's extraordinary that some far distant
- > lights could have caused such misperceptions, especially in view
- > of that early documented evidence.

Distant light couldn't have caused the reaction in Penniston and Burroughs, which by every account was real. They must have truly perceived (if not actually seen) some sort of mechanical object in front of them, which they believed was out of this world. Spooked deer running around plus a lighthouse beam is an adequate "rational" explanation for what happened. Something else must have happened, which even if it did not light up the entire wood, involved a significant amount of light. Like car headlights.

- > How do we equate it with Penniston's detail, "When we got within
- > a 50 meter distance. The object was producing red and blue light.
- > The blue light was steady and projecting under the object. It was
- > lighting up the area directly under extending a meter or two
- > out", or the accompanying narrative in Burroughs' sketch - see:
- >
- > [http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/burr\\_3.gif](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/burr_3.gif)
- >

They probably saw some coloured lights too, like red brake lights. It is natural for people to try to impose order on what they perceive and on their later recollections. This organising process can throw up nonsense explanations for mundane experiences that were not perceived correctly at the outset. Different sources of light may have been perceived at different points, and then rolled into a unified experience, as they struggled to make sense of what they thought they saw, eg:

- i) Bright fireball descending in the east (has anyone done the work to find out if it was in the right part of the sky?) possibly throwing off multi-coloured "sparks"
- ii) Orfordness lighthouse beam visible due east from East Gate.
- iii) Multicoloured ship lights and Shipwash beacon light glimpsed in the distance through young trees as they walk east down the logging road, disappearing as they walk downhill towards the east end of logging road
- iv) Vehicle lights seen shining into far side of 100 m wide wood beyond the clearing in which they are startled by deer.
- v) Ship lights and Shipwash beacon light seen again from the open field in the direction of farmer's

house, disappearing as they walk downhill.

vi) Clear view of Shipwash beacon out to see from the "vantage point", but ship lights have moved on.

- > Bottom line, either the source of those lights was always 'near
- > the farmhouse' or beyond, in which event we have no 'UFO' case,
- > or, the source absolutely must have manoeuvred through Rendlesham
- > forest.

- >
- > Surely we can all agree with this determination.
- >

I think this is an oversimplification. Multiple sources of lights were probably involved.

Either there was a "real" UFO or they experienced an extremely unusual display of natural/manmade lights. The lighthouse theory on its own is not good enough, and in my opinion it is not possible to contrive a comprehensive rational explanation for the two nights events at the traditional landing site.

- > The latter is factually challenged by a practical improbability
- > of any object being able to do so - the Guylas photo confirms how
- > densely packed the trees were.
- >
- > However, unless that was possible, which evidently it wasn't (and
- > it makes little sense that any 'craft' would attempt to, when it
- > could apparently just 'lift off'), logically we must be able to
- > reach a definite conclusion.

It is difficult to get very far trying to figure out what reasonable behaviour would be for an alien spacecraft. Literally anything is possible.

- >
- >
- > The question for any proponents that there is a credible 'UFO'
- > case is therefore straightforward... how was the 'craft' able to
- > manoeuvre through the dense Rendlesham forest?

There is space between the trees for a 9 foot wide object, and although it's a bit of squeeze, I'm sure it would be a piece of cake for a craft that can levitate without the use of a rocket or jet motor, and travel across trillions of miles of space.

- > [I suspect it's not so dense as our endeavours to proverbially
- > 'unscramble an omelette'. ;)]
- >
- > If you can't offer a rational explanation, how do you justify we

- > should dedicate any more time to this case - no matter what
- > ancillary evidence is claimed to exist?
- >

There are a number of reasons it's worthwhile dedicating time to this case. BC&P's belief they saw a

UFO seems understandable, if something like the scenario (i) to (iv) sketched out above is correct.

But I think it's amazing that so many people on the second night, including a Lt Col, could be

misled by mundane lights, particularly when all they had to do was go out the next night and see if

they were still there. The degree of credulity required is so high, that I still wonder if Col Halt

could have deliberately done it as part of a cover up for something else, or if perhaps the laser

beam like beam of light really was from a UFO and not just a flashlight pointed skywards. Then

again, if there's a choice between a cock-up theory and a conspiracy theory, 9 times out of 10 the

cock-up theory will be the right one. In which case, there's still a very interesting psychological angle to it all.

Another reason is the battle of the "memes". If you have not come across this concept, get a hold of

the October 2000 issue of Scientific American. Memes are ideas and practices transmitted between

humans through imitation. Just like genes, it's survival of the fittest, and might makes right. The

article specifically mentions "Belief in UFOs, ghosts and Santa Claus" (just as I set it out - all

together on the same line!) as "memes". At the present moment the "conspiracy ufologists" have the

upper hand. It isn't good enough being right if you don't have followers.

I sure this case can be solved, if the right questions can be asked of the participants.

James, can you ask Burroughs to describe the lights he saw, during his walk on the logging road from

their parked vehicle - were they directly ahead, off to the left or off to the right?. Does he

remember anything about the route he took? Was it to the end of the logging road, and then off a bit

to the right? Exactly how big was the clearing inside the forest from where they saw the UFO

lighting up the woods? Does he remember leaving the forest into the open field? Was there a rise in

the field they had to cross before seeing the farmer's house? How about the walk to the vantage

point. Was it along a paved road? He took a road back while Penniston retraced the original route.

How far apart were they then? The road he took back, did it lead right back to the place where they

thought the UFO had landed, or was there any intervening landscape? He identified the landing site

and found the marks. How far away from the edge of the forest were they? How tall were the trees?

Could they see a direct view of the beacon light from the landing site at night?

Robert McLean

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Regarding:

>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>

>Subject: Re: Rendlesham: coloured lights

>Date: 06 December 2000 02:27

Robert wrote:

>>"We got up to a fence that separated the trees from the open  
>>field and you could see the lights down by a farmers house. We  
>>climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and  
>>blue lights...".

>"...and they just disappeared."

>

>At the traditional landing site, the farmer's house is quite  
>close, just 250 m away. Behind the house is a field 200 m deep,  
>lined at the far side by a water-filled ditch and a line of  
>mature deciduous trees. If the lights were any further away,  
>they would have been seen "behind trees" not "down by a farmer's  
>house" So, by this reasoning, the lights were either at the  
>farmer's house or just behind the farmer's house, ie no more  
>than 450 m away.

Robert,

That's helpful to know, thanks.

>Now how could a multicoloured object so close just disappear?

I'm not so sure the lights suddenly 'ceased to exist', rather  
than simply being lost from sight and the trail never picked up  
again - they 'disappeared' from sight.

Meantime, of new interest was a beacon light visible near the  
farmhouse...

The central question remains how those lights could ever have  
'taken off' from that clearing, if they were still 'near the  
farmhouse'. Burroughs is aware of this evident anomaly and I'm  
optimistic we can shortly all understand the explanation offered.

Note how, superficially, there are discrepancies between  
Cabansag's statement versus Burroughs and Penniston.

Cabansag claims there were no red and blue lights visible once they entered the forest and indicates these particular lights were never seen again. To recap, he wrote:

"We stopped the Security Police vehicle about 100 meters from the gate. Due to the terrain we had to go on by foot. We kept in constant contact with CSC. While we walked, each one of us could see the lights. Blue, red, white and yellow. The beacon light turned out to be the yellow light. We could see them periodically, but not in a specific pattern. As we approached, the lights would seem to be at the edge of the forest. We were about 100 meters from the edge of the forest when I saw a quick movement, it looked visible for a moment. It looked like it spun left about a quarter of a turn, then it was gone. I advised SSgt Penniston and A1C Burroughs. We advised CSC and proceeded in extreme caution.

[...]

As we entered the forest, the blue and red lights were not visible anymore. Only the beacon light was still blinking. We figured the lights were coming from past the forest, since nothing was visible as we passed through the woody forest. We could see a glowing near the beacon light, but as we got closer we found it to be a lit-up farmhouse".

Perhaps the true context is likely to be a combination of all three statements, the witnesses are reporting events from their own perspectives and recollections.

Although understandable that neither Penniston or Cabansag would necessarily bother reporting how they 'ate dirt', more of a surprise is that Cabansag doesn't mention any lights which seemed to be in the clearing. It can be confirmed he was definitely with Burroughs and Penniston at this time.

Interestingly, except for a light source which momentarily "lit up the woods", Burroughs never mentions seeing any lights within Rendlesham forest, once they had left the logging road.

Also, his initial perception of 'something' moving backwards through the trees, occurred when the patrol were driving along that logging road, towards the lights.

A second occurrence was when the forest deer were disturbed:

"We crossed a small open field that led into the trees where the lights were coming from and as we were coming into the trees

there were strange noises, like a woman was screaming. Also the woods lit up and you could hear the farm animals making a lot of noise and there was a lot of movement in the woods. All three of us hit the ground and whatever it was started moving back towards the open field and after a min or 2 we got up and moved into the open field".

Why did Burroughs believe 'it' was manoeuvring backwards? Was this because the lights appeared to be moving - he doesn't say so - or was he merely convinced by that "movement in the woods", from our forest deer.

>Any lights "down by the farmer's house" would have been  
>invisible from East Gate even if all the intervening trees were  
>cut down, because of the drop in elevation of up to 20 m  
>starting in the east side of the forest towards that farmer's  
>house.

This would confirm my understanding - surely it just wasn't possible to see any lights, at 'ground level', that far distant through the forest.

>>Note that Penniston gives us his perceived distance marker -  
>>"about 1.5 miles" due east and also states the lights were  
>>"center ground level".  
>>  
>>So how was it possible to see these through the dense forest?  
>>  
>>I don't know, however, evidently they could.

>I'm working on this one...  
>

>Although I was initially doubtful, I now think it is likely that  
>the red flashing light seen in the centre ground level at 5 to  
>10 s interval was the Orfordness lighthouse beacon (which  
>flashes at 5s intervals). The light would have appeared to be  
>just a few meters (I estimate 4 m) above the ground level in the  
>trees.

Yes, that timing coincidence is persuasive, however, the objections would remain:

- the beacon itself could not be seen from east gate
- if that was possible, it would surely have been investigated before that morning
- Cabansag tells us the yellow light originated from the beacon
- the distinction between the beacon and what was originally perceived is evident in those early statements

- Even at the time, Penniston clearly expressed the beacon was not the same as those lights first seen
- Burroughs is also adamant that the lighthouse [or lightship?] was an entirely different observation.

>>Although I'm 99.9% certain that Penniston was, as initially  
>>stated, never closer than a perceived, approximate 50 metres  
>>from the apparent 'source', it's extraordinary that some far  
>>distant lights could have caused such misperceptions,  
>>especially in view of that early documented evidence.

>Distant light couldn't have caused the reaction in Penniston and  
>Burroughs, which by every account was real. They must have  
>truly perceived (if not actually seen) some sort of mechanical  
>object in front of them, which they believed was out of this  
>world.

>  
>Spooked deer running around plus a lighthouse beam is an  
>adequate "rational" explanation for what happened. Something  
>else must have happened, which even if it did not light up the  
>entire wood, involved a significant amount of light. Like car  
>headlights.

I would have to agree that's what the evidence tells us. However,  
we've achieved all we can here and still need some answers from  
those who were involved.

>>How do we equate it with Penniston's detail, "When we got  
>>within a 50 meter distance. The object was producing red and  
>>blue light. The blue light was steady and projecting under the  
>>object. It was lighting up the area directly under extending a  
>>meter or two out", or the accompanying narrative in Burroughs'  
>>sketch - see:

>>

>>[http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/burr\\_3.gif](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk/ftp/burr_3.gif)

>They probably saw some coloured lights too, like red brake  
>lights. It is natural for people to try to impose order on what  
>they perceive and on their later recollections.

Lights from passing vehicles still wouldn't explain the  
duration of those various sightings. One possibility I've muted  
before is a farm vehicle with flashing red and blue  
hazard/warning lights. If this was, for whatever reason, active  
on the farm, the lights would obviously move about and  
occasionally its headlights might light up the forest. I have  
seen something very similar to this at night and it was simply a  
local farmer using a tractor to distribute bales of hay to



cattle.

Perhaps the Rendlesham forest lights eventually disappeared because our driver had finished working and parked his vehicle.

Yet, Chris Arnold says he could still see them...

Other contenders I've considered and who would display hazard/warning lights, plus have reason to be out in the countryside at 0300-0400 on 26th December are:

- fire, police or ambulance services
- road gritter
- emergency gas or electrical services
- vehicle repair/rescue services

Although there's also the Christmas factor to consider, I would have to conclude that a Christmas tree or outdoor lights aren't so probable if there was only a single flashing red, plus one or more blue lights.

We also don't understand how large these lights appeared to be - were they possibly just tiny lights?

>Either there was a "real" UFO or they experienced an extremely  
>unusual display of natural/manmade lights. The lighthouse theory  
>on its own is not good enough, and in my opinion it is not  
>possible to contrive a comprehensive rational explanation for  
>the two nights events at the traditional landing site.

I'm sure we now have explanations for most of the second night's 'UFO' sightings; there seems no question that Halt and Co. were largely bamboozled by deceptive lights from local landmarks. However, like the initial incident, we have some reported 'phenomena' which are unresolved.

Incidentally, our 'second night' might actually have been the third, not second, 'UFO' related incident over that Christmas period. I'll say more about this in due course.

>There are a number of reasons it's worthwhile dedicating time to  
>this case. BC&P's belief they saw a UFO seems understandable, if  
>something like the scenario (i) to (iv) sketched out above is  
>correct. But I think it's amazing that so many people on the  
>second night, including a Lt Col, could be misled by mundane  
>lights, particularly when all they had to do was go out the next  
>night and see if they were still there. The degree of credulity

>required is so high, that I still wonder if Col Halt could have  
>deliberately done it as part of a cover up for something else,  
>or if perhaps the laser beam like beam of light really was from  
>a UFO and not just a flashlight pointed skywards. Then again, if  
>there's a choice between a cock-up theory and a conspiracy  
>theory, 9 times out of 10 the cock-up theory will be the right  
>one. In which case, there's still a very interesting  
>psychological angle to it all.

Halt's critical appraisal of events, especially rationalising probabilities when he only later realised the lighthouse (or lightship) had, at least partially, proved deceptive to BC&P that first night, left much to be desired. Evidently, he was consummately caught up in the UFO hysteria and his perspective/recollection of events involving himself were also factually inaccurate - especially the 'exploding red light' which turned into five separate white lights. As we know from his tape recording, that never happened, the white lights were a separate, subsequent observation and the 'red light' was seen again later, this time 'clear off to the coast'.

As you say, "if there's a choice between a cock-up theory and a conspiracy theory, 9 times out of 10 the cock-up theory will be the right one".

Although that advocated low percentage is debatable. ;)

>Another reason is the battle of the "memes". If you have not  
>come across this concept, get a hold of the October 2000 issue  
>of Scientific American. Memes are ideas and practices  
>transmitted between humans through imitation.

It's a concept I'm familiar with and one which I mentioned in the early days of UFORL, highlighting:

'A Brief Overview and History of Memetics'

The word 'meme' (pronounced like cream or dream) was coined by Richard Dawkins, Professor of the Public Understanding of Science at Oxford University, in his 1976 book *The Selfish Gene*. Memes tend to make copies of themselves and are therefore "replicators", like genes. They are stored in human brains and passed on by imitation. As examples he suggested "tunes, ideas, catch-phrases, clothes fashions, ways of making pots or of building arches." (p 192). Dawkins has also written about memes in *The Extended Phenotype* and in a book chapter entitled "Viruses of the Mind". He considers religions to be among the most powerful of these mind viruses.

The word 'meme' has recently been included in the Oxford English Dictionary where it is defined as follows: 'A self-replicating element of culture, passed on by imitation'.

See also:

<http://www.memes.org.uk/meme-lab/WELCOME.HTM>

Which references Dr Susan Blackmore's site at:

<http://www.uwe.ac.uk/fas/staff/sb/index.htm>

Susan having written 'The Meme Machine'.

Re Memetics in general, perhaps worth contemplating the thoughts, 'Memetics: The Nascent Science of Ideas and Their Transmission', expressed at:

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/2424/memetics.html>

[...]

[END]

A somewhat 'rough' on-line copy of Susan's 'Scientific American' article can be seen at:

<http://www.uwe.ac.uk/fas/staff/sb/SciAm00.html>

>The article specifically mentions "Belief in UFOs, ghosts and  
>Santa Claus" (just as I set it out - all together on the same  
>line!) as "memes".

That's effectively the serious scientific world's perspective of 'ufology' and we never have to look far to see why it's viewed as "a boil on the arse of stupidity".

One day, 'spokesman' Jerome Clark might contemplate the question, if he ever stops obsessively whining about Philip Klass and others who sensibly adopt a sceptical appraisal, 'why does nobody in the serious world, take my world seriously'.

>At the present moment the "conspiracy ufologists" have the  
>upper hand. It isn't good enough being right if you don't have  
>followers.

'Conspiracy ufology' has long been intrinsic, it's one reason this subject \_is\_ an anathema to mainstream science and the

media.

If there's actually no evidence to support ridiculous claims, a substitute is to declare it's being 'covered up'. Indeed, often that's the only alternative.

When I recently advised Georgina Bruni that Burroughs confirms the authenticity of those early documents and how the patrol did indeed pursue a beacon light before realising what it was, rather than admit a main premise of her 'conspiracy' tale was consequently now demolished, she responded that Burroughs must 'clearly have given you a sanitized version of events'.

Ultimately, her dismissal of the facts will not of course be sustainable, however, it typifies, with few exceptions, what 'ufology' is nowadays.

Facts which are detrimental to the marketing of an 'exciting' and infinitely more important, profitable, UFO story - whether via a magazine, book, conference, TV program or film - are often now primarily the adversary and considered to be merely a nuisance.

There are exceptions, but not many.

>I sure this case can be solved, if the right questions can be  
>asked of the participants.

It's all been made extremely difficult when, for example, those 'ufologists' who had Halt's confidence were, as discussed in my last newsletter, 'protective' of any, as in 'any', material which indicated this pivotal 'UFO' case could be debunked.

Their silence on why those ground-breaking, original witness statements were never revealed is... well, some might say, not unexpected.

Additionally, as Georgina Bruni, who had been able to speak with Halt, also statedly 'warned' him that I had made those original witness statements public, it's all been a lamentable situation, if not absolutely pathetic.

>James, can you ask Burroughs to describe the lights he saw,  
>during his walk on the logging road...

Burroughs is currently our only prospect in making significant, objective progress. Your questions, and many others, I'm confident will be fully answered before too long.

Coincidentally, I've discovered the transcript of an interview which Burroughs gave to Antonio Huneus and which was reported in an article, 'Bentwaters, Part III: The Testimony of John Burroughs', published by 'Fate' magazine in September 1993. I have a copy of the entire article and mentioned some quotes from it before, however, I've never previously had a full transcript available and the content will be new to most subscribers.

This is the article which features the beginning of Burroughs' original written testimony and its never been explained where Antonio Huneus obtained this.

No matter, in view of what we now understand about the case, this interview, although brief, is exceptionally interesting and I'll post a transcript separately.

I'll keep it under the same topic, although it might better be headed - 'Rendlesham: the Really Weird Sh\*t!'

This is now where our straightforward UFO case becomes seriously complicated. ;)

James Easton.  
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## BENTWATERS--THE TESTIMONY OF JOHN BURROUGHS

By J. Antonio Huneus

"On the night of 25-26 Dec. [of 1980] at around 03:00 while on patrol down at east gate myself and my partner saw lights coming from the woods due east the gate. The lights were red and blue, the red one above the blue one and they were flashing on and off." Thus begins the official handwritten statement of USAF law enforcement airman John Burroughs, concerning the events of the first night during the series of strange UFO incidents in Rendlesham forest near the NATO air bases of Bentwaters and Woodbridge in Suffolk, England, in late December of 1980. These extraordinary events are discussed in detail elsewhere in this issue by investigators Jenny Randles and Ray Boeche.

John Burroughs' testimony is of particular importance because he is perhaps the only witness who participated in two of the close encounters reported near Bentwaters. Burroughs was a 20 year-old law enforcement airman who had served in the twin bases since March of 1979. We met him a few years ago at a UFO Conference in Phoenix when he had just separated from the USAF with the rank of Sergeant (he is still in the Reserve) and saw him again during the filming of the famous Unsolved Mysteries' Bentwaters segment in a Maryland wooded area, which he had actually spearheaded.

He told us in an interview that in that fateful 1980 December night he first spotted some lights while on patrol in Woodbridge's East Gate. "We decided to go on down off base and kind of check the edge of the woods to see maybe what was going on because it didn't seem right," said Burroughs, adding that "there was radio traffic back and forth and the decision was made by the Shift Commander that I should accompany two security guys into the woods" to investigate. They took a vehicle and then walked into a clearing where they saw the object at closer proximity. That first experience, he said, lasted for about an hour or an hour and a half, "before we finally lost it."

Burroughs wrote in his official deposition regarding the events on the first night that, "we crossed a small open field that lead into the trees when the lights were coming from and as we were coming into the trees there were strange noises, like a woman was screaming, also the woods lit up and you could hear the farm animals making a lot of noise and there was a lot of movement in the woods. All three of us hit the ground and whatever it was started moving back towards the open field and after a minute or

two we got up and moved into the trees and the lights moved out into the open field." We asked Burroughs to describe the UFO with more detail and he responded that it looked like "a bank of lights, differently colored lights that threw off an image of like a craft. I never saw anything metallic or anything hard." Burroughs drew also a sketch of the object in his official statement, which we are reproducing here for the first time in the USA.

Yet the most interesting part of Burroughs' testimony is not the presence of the lights, but rather his sensation of an altered state of consciousness, something that could be described as a sensation of liquid reality, which he experienced at the Rendlesham forest. "Everything seemed like it was different when we were in that clearing," Burroughs said in our interview. "The sky didn't seem the same... it was like a weird feeling, like everything seemed slower than you were actually doing; and all of a sudden when the object was gone, everything was like normal again." Nor can the UFO experience of Burroughs' and the other two men be dismissed as something purely subjective triggered perhaps by the Orford Ness lighthouse, a police car or other prosaic phenomenon, as several skeptics have proposed. Whatever the three airmen saw also left ground traces which were verified the following day by the Suffolk police and later on by a patrol in charge of Colonel Charles Halt during the Bentwaters incident's final and climactic night, when they also detected a higher-than-usual radiation background.

Burroughs participated as well in the dramatic events of the third night, even though he was not on duty in that occasion. Perhaps a bit obsessed with his experience on the night of December 26th, the airman went to the forest on his own, encountering the patrol under Col. Halt and several other soldiers in charge of the trucks with light-alls, which were not functioning well. He explained in our interview that "there was something out there that was intelligent" and that "blue transparent type lights came off the main craft" and were "able to do different things and flew over the top of us and flew through a pick up truck." He is, however, in strong disagreement with Larry Warren's account of three small humanoid aliens which allegedly floated from the main craft. "It depends on what you consider aliens," said Burroughs, "I consider that could be intelligent life, but I would say they weren't aliens as we see green men and stuff like that, but they did do stuff that could led you to believe they were intelligent."

[END]

All copyrights duly acknowledged.

Of most significance are Burroughs' following claims:

"Everything seemed like it was different when we were in that clearing... the sky didn't seem the same... it was like a weird feeling, like everything seemed slower than you were actually doing; and all of a sudden when the object was gone, everything was like normal again".

[Re the "second night"]:

"there was something out there that was intelligent... blue transparent type lights came off the main craft [and were] able to do different things and flew over the top of us and flew through a pick up truck".

Bearing in mind this first recollection is some 13 years later, we might rationalise the 'weird feeling' was because our patrol was spooked. No question about that, as we know they 'ate dirt' and a factor in doing so was evidently mundane cries of alarm from the forest deer.

How much of this 'weirdness' was, and especially as later recalled, subjective, is open to debate.

Consider this though, in 1985 [I believe] CNN broadcast a feature about the case and I have on file some related material in which the then anonymous 'Airman Greg' - almost certainly Greg Battrom, who retold a similar account in Warren's book - testified:

DeCaro: Airman Greg is a former Air Force security policeman who says he was a witness to the second of the two UFO landings within days of each other outside the USAF air base in Woodbridge, England -- events documented in this official USAF report released under The Freedom of Information Act. According to the report, in the first encounter, before daybreak, three security policemen saw a luminous metallic object and followed it through the forest as it manoeuvred through the trees and then disappeared... The following night, a four-man perimeter patrol near the back gate of Woodbridge saw the UFO again. Airman Greg was a member of the patrol.

Airman Greg: We were about halfway into the shift, I guess, when we noticed some lights in the sky that, uh, didn't seem to follow any pattern of aircraft we'd seen. And, uh, we, uh, watched them for a while and they disappeared. And the next thing we saw was, uh, the lights in the forest...in a clearing off the end of the runway. And, uh, we called Central Security Control to tell them we'd like to investigate it, and they gave us permission to go on out. As we got in there, you could see into the clearing and see a series of lights in there surrounded by a ground fog. And when we got closer, you began to feel the hair on your arms, and back of your head,



under your hat even, stand on end. Like there was a real big static charge in the air.

DeCaro: Were you carrying a weapon?

Airman Greg: Yes, an M-16.

DeCaro: Loaded?

Airman Greg: Yes, we didn't know what we were dealing with. And about that time, we decided that we'd better get the heck out of there 'cause we were getting a little scared to stand around...

DeCaro: Bentwaters-Woodbridge air base complex in east England, Christmas Week, 1980. Three U.S. airmen claim an encounter with a UFO at close range. About a day later, this man, who asked not to be identified, was on perimeter patrol at Woodbridge airbase.

Airman Greg: The four of us saw...the object. We didn't know what it was...we got panicky. When we got close enough to feel our hair stand on end...ran back for our vehicle...  
[END]

Quite bizarre is how Battrom's story is almost a replica of events from that first night.

Potentially of immense importance is that Battrom also specifically refers to the 'clearing'.

The scenario being posed is how 'something' returned to that same clearing. It's extremely unlikely and infinitely more probable that 'something' was merely still visible - Jerry Valdez and others could still see 'strange lights' later during 'night one'.

However, Battrom expanded on his recollections - typically, we have no idea how reliable these are - in Warren's book and I discussed this in 'Rendlesham Unravelled':

The Return of the Lights

>

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Quoting from my last submission:

[CNN Broadcast]

The following night, a four-man perimeter patrol near the back gate of Woodbridge saw the UFO again. Airman Greg was a member of the patrol.

"Airman Greg: We were about halfway into the shift, I guess, when we noticed some lights in the sky that, uh, didn't seem to follow any pattern of aircraft we'd seen. And, uh, we, uh, watched them for a while and they disappeared. And the next thing we saw was, uh, the lights in the forest...in a clearing off the end of the runway. And, uh, we called Central Security Control to tell them we'd like to investigate it, and they gave us permission to go on out. As we got in there, you could see into the clearing and see a series of lights in there surrounded by a ground fog. And when we got closer, you began to feel the hair on your arms, and back of your head, under your hat even, stand on end. Like there was a real big static charge in the air".

[My comments]

Potentially of immense importance is that Battrom also specifically refers to the 'clearing'.

[END]

As the runway was adjacent to east gate road, also known as the 'back gate', it's evidently the same clearing. So where were those lights in the clearing when Halt and co. subsequently turned up there later that night - at the 'landing site' - to investigate this latest UFO report?

Taken off again... or never there at all?

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Sat, 9 Dec 2000 21:35:38 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

> "Airman Greg: We were about halfway into the shift, I guess, when we  
> noticed some lights in the sky that, uh, didn't seem to follow any  
> pattern of aircraft we'd seen. And, uh, we, uh, watched them for a  
> while and they disappeared. And the next thing we saw was, uh, the  
> lights in the forest...in a clearing off the end of the runway.  
> And, uh, we called Central Security Control to tell them we'd like  
> to investigate it, and they gave us permission to go on out. As we  
> got in there, you could see into the clearing and see a series of  
> lights in there surrounded by a ground fog."

>  
> Quite bizarre is how Battrom's story is almost a replica of events  
> from that first night.

>  
There is a clearing directly in line with the end of the runway, that is, the trees are not  
planted  
close to the first runway lights, which are just inside the perimeter fence. Very  
roughly, there is  
an open area extending back perhaps 150 m from the end of the runway. This is just to  
the east and a  
bit north of Folly House.

Bustinza's photo from East Gate in Bruni's book also shows there was a "clearing" at  
that time  
immediately outside East Gate.

> Potentially of immense importance is that Battrom also specifically  
> refers to the 'clearing'.

The "clearing" is something which needs to be clarified. Burroughs mentions " a small  
open field  
that led into the trees", i.e. a clearing inside the forest. I really must make time to get  
hold of  
the aerial photos I have located, but the one I do have from 1953 shows no such  
clearings inside the  
forest near the traditional landing site (or Bruni's landing site). The field to the east of  
the  
traditional landing site has also been referred to by others as a "clearing".

> To summarise these reports of 'static':  
>  
> Penniston: The air was filled with electricity. You could feel it  
> on your skin as we approached the object.  
>  
> Burroughs: You felt like you were moving in slow motion, your hair  
> on the back of your head was standing up, you felt like you had

> very little control over your body.

>

> Battrom: And when we got closer, you began to feel the hair on your

> arms, and back of your head, under your hat even, stand on end.

> Like there was a real big static charge in the air".

>

> If this was also related to the 'static' which seemingly affected

> radio communications, then it's a factor which needs to be

> addressed.

>

I am a bit sceptical about this static. Isn't it the case that millions of volts are needed, out in

the open, to make your hair to stand up? These sort of fields are enough to ionise air molecules,

leading to a bolt of lightning. I once spoke to someone who had been hiking the in mountains near

Boulder, Colorado. In the summer months there are frequent late afternoon thunder storms. This

person was in a forest when a thunderstorm developed. At one point his hair began to stand up and he

thought he was about to be struck by lightning, but it passed. Apparently, the survival guide in such

situations is to get down on all fours. This lowers your height, while keeping your heart and head

away from the ground (along which current can run). If you are then struck by lightning, there is a

chance you will live as the charge will tend to flow down arms and legs to the ground, thereby

avoiding your heart and head.

>

> Narrative: It was on the second night, December 27th, 1980, that

> lights were seen again, hovering at the end of the runway. At about

> 11.00 in the evening, Gerry Harris, whose bungalow overlooks the

> base, saw what he first thought was the lights of a plane, but he

> soon realised that it couldn't be that because they were on course

> to miss the runway and crash.

>

Could anyone on this list tell me where on the OS map Gerry Harris's house was?

There is no G Harris

in the current phone book living near the bases.

Has anyone ever tried to correlate the sighting of the various civil witnesses of these bright

lights, eg to triangulate where they originated from?

>

> Interviewed for the program, Burroughs commented: "All of a sudden,

> out of the distance, a blue light streaked past us. Passing the

> light-alls, they came on. It passed through the open window on the

> truck, going off into the distance, and the light-alls went out".

>

> If, and it's a hugely consequential 'if', Burroughs is accurately  
> relating a factual event, then... sheesh... how to explain...

It can't be explained. It's in the same category as the orange ball of light Brenda Butler saw in Rendlesham forest recently.

Robert McLean

---

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Date: Sat, 9 Dec 2000 22:09:17 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

- > [My comments]
- > Potentially of immense importance is that Battrom also
- > specifically refers to the 'clearing'.
- > [END]
- >
- > As the runway was adjacent to east gate road, also known as the
- > 'back gate', it's evidently the same clearing. So where were
- > those lights in the clearing when Halt and co. subsequently
- > turned up there later that night - at the 'landing site' - to
- > investigate this latest UFO report?
- >
- > Taken off again... or never there at all?
- >
- > James Easton.

If the lights really were in the clearing outside East Gate or just off the end of the runway, wouldn't they have been visible from the Control Tower, and wouldn't the close proximity to the base have caused a huge stir?

Of course, Halt does state in his memo regarding the first night "The object was briefly sighted approximately an hour later near the back gate." i.e. around 4 am. I've never understood how this fits into the scheme of things. This was just before the police were called. David King has told me that it took him between 10 and 15 minutes to get around to the other side of the base and met up with the airmen at East Gate. So PC King would have been at the back gate around 4:25 am. The airmen said lights had been seen, then took him and his partner out into the forest, and then just left them out there on their own not really knowing what they were looking for. This, supposedly no more than 30 minutes after the object had been seen near the "back gate". It doesn't make sense, and the only logical conclusion is that this part of the Halt memo is wrong, or perhaps refers to another incident on another night.

There also seems to be a discrepancy in the time it would have taken BC&P to return to their vehicle, supposedly parked just where PC King parked his car. Assuming BC&P got to the "second

farmer's field" at OS grid ref TM385477 when the investigation was terminated at 3:54, the distance back to their vehicle was 2.6 km if they took the route I have identified. But on the way back they split up, then got back together, and took some kind of a detour to investigate a blue light, and this would have taken some time. It seems there was only just enough time to make it back to their vehicle in time to miss PC King.

Can Burroughs shed any light on this detour to check out the blue light they saw on the way back. I have been unable to identify where the trees might be where they saw the "blue light to our left in the trees". Was this just at the end of their walk near the final "vantage point", or was it closer back towards Rendlesham forest?

Robert McLean

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Date: Sat, 09 Dec 2000 23:22:53 -0500  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en  
Subject: Hillsdale News Clippings  
Status:

List members,

Thanks to Ray Varner, I've been able to add his wonderful collection of Newspaper clippings, from "The Hillsdale Daily News", to the Michigan UFO Central Website. They deal specifically with the Hillsdale UFO Sightings of 1966, and there were 3 others that were included that can be found in the 1960's section that involve sightings in Grand Haven, Cadillac, and Frankfort.

These are located at  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/hillsdale.html>

Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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Date: Mon, 11 Dec 2000 10:25:16 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: RO

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robert McLean [mailto:robert.mclean2@virgin.net]

@ Sent: Saturday, December 09, 2000 16:36

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham

@ The "clearing" is something which needs to be clarified.  
@ Burroughs mentions " a small open field  
@ that led into the trees", i.e. a clearing inside the forest.  
@ I really must make time to get hold of  
@ the aerial photos I have located, but the one I do have from  
@ 1953 shows no such clearings inside the  
@ forest near the traditional landing site (or Bruni's landing  
@ site). The field to the east of the  
@ traditional landing site has also been referred to by others  
@ as a "clearing".

It might have been logged a few years before the sighting.

@ I am a bit sceptical about this static. Isn't it the case  
@ that millions of volts are needed, out in  
@ the open, to make your hair to stand up? These sort of fields  
@ are enough to ionise air molecules,  
@ leading to a bolt of lightning. I once spoke to someone who  
@ had been hiking the in mountains near  
@ Boulder, Colorado. In the summer months there are frequent  
@ late afternoon thunder storms. This  
@ person was in a forest when a thunderstorm developed. At one  
@ point his hair began to stand up and he  
@ thought he was about to be stuck by lightning, but it passed.  
@ Apparently, the survival guide in such  
@ situations is to get down on all fours. This lowers your  
@ height, while keeping your heart and head  
@ away from the ground (along which current can run). If you

@ are then struck by lightning, there is a  
@ chance you will live as the charge will tend to flow down  
@ arms and legs to the ground, thereby  
@ avoiding your heart and head.

This is also a common sensation whenever a person is  
confronted with an unknown situation. There might not have  
been any static electricity at all.

---

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Status: RO

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Regarding:

>From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobin@indiana.edu>

>Subject: RE: Rendlesham

>Date: 11 December 2000 16:23

Larry wrote:

>This is also a common sensation whenever a person is confronted

>with an unknown situation. There might not have been any static  
>electricity at all.

Larry,

Although we all appreciate fear can cause the reported 'hair standing on the back of your head' symptoms, is there any evidence it can also result in time apparently slowing down, as our witnesses testified?

Absolutely not that I was aware - did anyone else realise it might be conceivable?

Yet, amongst ufology's fascinations are the tangents which embroider our wisdom, if we endeavour to pursue them, and I've discovered the following commentary about 'the symptoms of fear':

## ADRENALINE AND ITS EFFECTS

When you are frightened, the adrenal glands secrete adrenaline into the bloodstream. The effect of the adrenaline boost is for fight or flight, the effects of this are;

Blood is sent to the major muscles and organs (the reason for a pale face -the blood draining to more important areas) -this provides the muscles with more energy reserves to draw from:

- Increased strength
- Increased heart rate
- Increased breathing rate

- Heightened vision, hearing and sense of smell (but the eyes suffer from tunnel vision. This enhances visual concentration, but a negative by-product is the blinkering of your peripheral vision)
- Time distortion -everything seems to go into slow-motion (due to the brain processing everything a lot faster)...

[...]

[END]

Wow!

So it does seem to be documented that 'time distortion' is a symptom of being scared or 'spooked'!

Indeed, as I note someone comments, "As usual when the adrenaline is pumping, everything seemed to go into slow motion".

In the light [anything in our perpetual darkness is welcome!] of the above, I would be interested in Jenny Randles' thoughts on this and how it might relate to the perceived 'Oz factor' which Jenny has highlighted, e.g., how witnesses report a seeming time distortion and 'spatial awareness' [whatever] during 'UFO' incidents.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Tue, 12 Dec 2000 08:16:28 +0000  
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham  
In-References:  
<4F1C26C2EB4CD211BD2300805F657B5C05B6F73A@newjersey.exchange.indiana.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status: RO

Hi All

>ADRENALINE AND ITS EFFECTS

>

>When you are frightened, the adrenal glands secrete adrenaline  
>into the bloodstream. The effect of the adrenaline boost is for  
>fight or flight, the effects of this are;

>

>Blood is sent to the major muscles and organs (the reason for a  
>pale face -the blood draining to more important areas) -this  
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>but a negative by-product is the blinkering of your peripheral  
>vision)

>- Time distortion -everything seems to go into slow-motion (due  
>to the brain processing everything a lot faster)...

>

>[...]

>

>[END]

>

>

>Wow!

>

>So it does seem to be documented that 'time distortion' is a  
>symptom of being scared or 'spooked'!

I can confirm that, having been in a 60 mph car accident a few years ago.  
My life didn't flash in front of my eyes but everything happened in slow  
motion. Its a very weird feeling and one I hope I never experience again...

Cheers

John

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charset="iso-8859-1"
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Status: RO

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-----X=@ 0=X<=<0> 0-< <-I=-> <0-0-0< <-88 -----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS      lrobins@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept      <http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin>

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk]

@ Sent: Monday, December 11, 2000 21:48

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham

@

@

@ @

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@

@ Regarding:

@

@ >From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu>

@ >Subject: RE: Rendlesham

@ >Date: 11 December 2000 16:23

@

@ Larry wrote:

@

@ > This is also a common sensation whenever a person is confronted

@ >with an unknown situation. There might not have been any static

(@) >electricity at all.

@

@ Larry,



@

@ Although we all appreciate fear can cause the reported 'hair  
@ standing on the back of your head' symptoms, is there any  
@ evidence it can also result in time apparently slowing down, as  
@ our witnesses testified?

@

@ Absolutely not that I was aware - did anyone else realise it  
@ might be conceivable?

I experienced both together, during an a near miss in a car.

I believe that a related effect is the also cause of most "missing  
time" reports. When they later "play back" the experience, they  
don't know when they dropped back to normal speed (certainly  
before the end of the sighting, because adrenaline has only  
temporary effects). Then they can't figure out where the rest of  
the time went, because they "play back" the whole experience  
at high speed.

@ Yet, amongst ufology's fascinations are the tangents which  
@ embroider our wisdom, if we endeavour to pursue them, and I've  
@ discovered the following commentary about 'the symptoms of fear':

@

@ ADRENALINE AND ITS EFFECTS

@

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@ into the bloodstream. The effect of the adrenaline boost is for  
@ fight or flight, the effects of this are;

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@ pale face -the blood draining to more important areas) -this  
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@ suffer from tunnel vision. This enhances visual concentration,  
@ but a negative by-product is the blinkering of your peripheral  
@ vision)

@ - Time distortion -everything seems to go into slow-motion (due  
@ to the brain processing everything a lot faster)...

@

@ [...]

@

@ [END]

@

@

@ Wow!

@

@ So it does seem to be documented that 'time distortion' is a  
@ symptom of being scared or 'spooked'!

@

@ Indeed, as I note someone comments, "As usual when the adrenaline  
@ is pumping, everything seemed to go into slow motion".

@

@ In the light [anything in our perpetual darkness is welcome!] of

@ the above, I would be interested in Jenny Randles' thoughts on

@ this and how it might relate to the perceived 'Oz factor' which

@ Jenny has highlighted, e.g., how witnesses report a seeming time

@ distortion and 'spatial awareness' [whatever] during 'UFO'

@ incidents.

@

@

@ James Easton.

@ E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

@ [www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 13 Dec 2000 09:30:11 -0000  
Status: RO

Hi All,

Concerning the matter of time distortion in moments of high tension.

Just as another commentator has remarked, this strange experience can occur during moments of extreme tension or danger.

I, too, was in a car crash, several years ago, in a busy London street. If the experience had been more instantaneous the effect may not have occurred. But because I could clearly foresee the impending crash some five or six seconds before it actually occurred, my mind (I imagine) had time to go into 'overdrive'.

The effect is very powerful and I remember mentioning it to friends for some time afterwards. It was just like a movie being slowed down - but slowed a great deal - and with a highly increased sense of awareness. I remember noticing every little detail of the approaching car and its occupants in remarkable detail. It's true that the field of vision seems to narrow. Only the important stuff is noticed.

Strangely, I remember NO SOUND during that brief period, even though I was not alone in the vehicle. Not even engine sound. One feels completely alone. Also, a peculiar simultaneous mental analysis of the situation while it was happening. This analysis was unexpectedly calm considering that I thought this was the end, so to speak! I have no memory of feeling afraid, oddly, just a calm acceptance of impending death.

Seconds later, the collision occurred. Then I felt tremendous fear and was badly shaken by the incident. Odd as it may sound, the moments before the crash were wonderfully clear and I have often thought that it would be wonderful to re-experience that feeling - perhaps by a safer route! Maybe we only experience life at about 40 percent of our true capacity.

Regards  
Chris Farmer

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Date: Wed, 13 Dec 2000 13:04:14 +0100

Message-ID: <NDBBKODJGLIFKNBDCLKPEEILCIAA.rotsky@wanadoo.fr>  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Importance: Normal

In-Status: RO

I had a similar experience to this. While driving down the A40 with my wife, an articulated truck tried to overtake. It was alongside us when it decided to move back into our lane, unaware we were there. It hit us on the rear driver's-side door and span our car around - in front of the truck. The truck hit us 3-4 times, the last time while we were travelling backwards in the fast lane. At one point, I looked out of my side window at the front of the truck bearing down on us.

The whole incident couldn't have lasted more than 15 seconds, but I can recall a mass of detail - such as that sight of the front of the truck about to hit my door and thinking "we're dead. This is how my life ends". Oddly, I have no recollection of any sound other than the initial impact. There was one moment, as we were travelling backwards, when I was trying to control the car - turning the wheel and pressing on the brake pedal - unaware that both steering and brakes had completely failed (no shit!). It was like a dream where you try to control or manage an object but it won't behave according to normal rules. Again, I was completely calm.

It was unquestionably a very serious crash. There wasn't a single panel on the car undented. My wife had to kick open her door - mine was so dented it was already popped open. Every light was smashed. Front and back bumpers had been ripped off. Aside from brakes and steering, the transmission was also a goner (we went backwards for about 150 yards with the engine engaged in 5th gear). Neither one of us had a scratch. My wife - a very nervous traveller - just said "are you okay?" and got out of the car, smiling because she was glad to be alive. I was scowling because the car was wrecked, it was midnight and we were still a long way from home. There never was a time when either of us felt fear.

---

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Date: Wed, 13 Dec 2000 13:03:09 +0000  
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: RE: Rendlesham amd Time Distortion  
In-References: <001501c064e7\$66e3c500\$2c0f8cd4@chris>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status: RO

Hi All

>midnight and we were still a long way from home. There never was a time when  
>either of us felt fear.

I too can recall every detail of the accident. I never felt fear and two things stick in my mind. One was that my cassette system was still playing after the crash and two, me saying to a police officer that "this really buggers up my no-claims on my insurance"!

I've never consider the adrenaline angle in Close Encounter claims before but its starting to make sense...

Cheers

John

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Date: Wed, 13 Dec 2000 13:54:48 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: RO

-----Original Message-----

From: James Easton <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk> Date: 12 December 2000 03:11  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham

>>This is also a common sensation whenever a person is confronted  
>>with an unknown situation. There might not have been any static  
>>electricity at all.

>

>

>Yet, amongst ufology's fascinations are the tangents which  
>embroider our wisdom, if we endeavour to pursue them, and I've  
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>

>ADRENALINE AND ITS EFFECTS

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>Blood is sent to the major muscles and organs (the reason for a  
>pale face -the blood draining to more important areas) -this  
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>

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>>In the light [anything in our perpetual darkness is welcome!] of  
>the above, I would be interested in Jenny Randles' thoughts on  
>this and how it might relate to the perceived 'Oz factor' which  
>Jenny has highlighted, e.g., how witnesses report a seeming time  
>distortion and 'spatial awareness' [whatever] during 'UFO'

>incidents.  
>  
>  
>James Easton.

Hi,

Firstly, I hadn't seen the above data, but have read a good deal on the physiological responses of the human body to various stimuli. So I was aware that this is crucial to our complete understanding of the problem.

As per the stories reported on this list since the above post, I also have a large data base of cases in which 'time distortions' accompany none supernatural occurrences. That is they clearly do not result from anything paranormal but are a product of physically explicable processes. They are very common in car accidents and in other situations that are referred to as 'near death' - even when physical death is never even feasible.

For example, there are several good cases where someone falls off a cliff into soft snow and survives virtually unscathed. They still have the time distortion effect and occasionally an out of body sensation too. Indeed their stories often read like watered down versions of a full blown NDE (Near Death Experience). In this case the NDE can only result from the induced fear and expectation of death - not the physical proximity of it usually cited by those who believe an NDE is a trip to the edge of heaven. There is a discussion of this in various books of mine (see 'The Afterlife', 'Life after death and the World beyond', the OOBIE chapter in 'The Paranormal Sourcebook' and 'Strange but True?' - all from Piatkus).

The parallels between the NDE and UFO close encounter are far more marked than most researchers realise. I first wrote of them 20 years ago after collating several NDE cases that were virtually impossible to distinguish from a UFO case when you looked at the raw data. All you had to do was change a few words in a witness statement and you would never know by looking at the account if they were witnesses to a close encounter or an NDE. I exchanged some correspondence on this with NDE researcher Dr Kenneth Ring at the time, who has since penned a fascinating book on a major survey that he did looking at parallel psychological reactions (The Omega Project).

One of the reasons I got interested in all this - BTW - is that whilst I have never had a UFO close encounter (really just a few LITS type sightings - most of which were easily resolved) I have had a very powerful out of body experience. This has directly allowed me some first hand perspective and comparison.

So I do believe there is a common root here. I am not at all suggesting that NDEs are really alien abductions, or vice versa, but rather that both share common denominators. The Oz Factor is the clearest one.

Remember that the Oz Factor is not a phenomenon - per se - but a collection of symptoms. Its just a name that I use to delineate these things. There is no doubt in my mind that there are probably multiple causes for these symptoms - especially as not all occur in every case.

The time slowing to a standstill effect is one, but it is usually linked with various other things in a typical Oz Factor case. The sense of isolation and profundity (a near Spiritual commune with the phenomenon) is often more powerful.

I doubt there is much question that these symptoms are a mixture of psychological and physiological phenomena. Nor that there will be biochemical reasons why they happen. The presence of various hormones secreted into the bloodstream is clearly a key factor as this effects many aspects of human perception. But it isnt just adrenaline that is involved. Serotonin is another factor.

It is likely that in some cases fear alone can induce certain Oz Factor symptoms - probably as a vestigial bodily defence mechanism. But I personally doubt that this is all that is going on.

Because the vast majority of cases where witnesses are scared witless do not provoke these effects. And I do not just mean in - say - UFO close encounters - but also across a wide spectrum of human experience. We would - for example - expect hundreds of cases of ghostly encounters to generate reports of the Oz Factor and it is relatively rare for them to do so. Yet ghosts are probably the supernatural phenomenon most likely to trigger an adrenaline rush.

Secondly, there are many cases on record where the event would not generate fear - that is the witness either doesnt have time to react with terror before the Oz Factor occurs - or they simply are not frightened or fearful for their lives (and the latter is the trigger for the adrenaline effect you refer to rather than mere a vague fear at seeing a funny light). Because the Oz Factor frequently occurs in such 'mild' circumstances it clearly isnt just a 'scared for their lives' reaction effect - although it may be occurring in those circumstances as well.

Thirdly, there are often very good reasons in some cases to accept that the more likely cause of a tingling sensation or the detected presence of a static electric field is indeed some ambient energy rather than a fear response. This is true when electrical equipment are also effected (eg radio static, car lighting, compass needles, and so on) that display signs of this. Obviously they are not suffering an adrenaline rush.

Moreover, there are often physiological after effects of a rarely known type that witness just would not make up and yet are wholly consistent with an effect that genuine creates a blockage of nerve end transmissions . The number of such cases is sufficient to persuade me that sometimes we are dealing with a genuine physical energy that is the cause of the



physiological and psychological reactions known as the Oz Factor.

It is true that we can explain the whys and wherefores of the effects reported by human beings during extreme conditions. They do - of course - occur because of bio-chemical changes. But the question still remains what causes these changes to occur in the first place. Some of them can be induced simply by fear. They do not need to result from external factors. But in some cases external factors are evidenced by other factors within the case and these can provoke the same sort of bodily responses that inevitably thus lead to witnesses describing similar sensations.

To put it crudely, you could burn your hand in several ways. Stick it directly in the fire and it will happen. But you can also burn your hand indirectly if, say, some electrical energy strikes nearby (like a lightning bolt). The outcome will be physiologically similar - damage to tissues, the outwash of hormones to deaden pain, then great pain afterwards when this effect wears off. The result will be the same because similar physiological factors are precipitated. But the causes will be different.

Another factor in this complex equation is the nature of time itself. Our perception of time is a human thing. We create it because of physiological processes and our psychological response to these. There is good evidence that at a more fundamental level there is no such thing as the passage of time in the way that we choose to measure it.

As such what may be happening is that these physiological and psychological reactions - no matter how scientifically explicable they are - nevertheless open up a transient but more true perception of time by creating the timeless, spaceless, unity that we feel. This is what leads to the awe of the close encounter.

It is hard to know what happens next. Perhaps all we do is put a human interpretation on this perception and so call it a 'mystical moment'. Or, perhaps, the accidental attuning of our consciousness with the more fundamental reality that underpins the universe allows us to briefly see things that are not normally made aware to us.

There are reasons for suspecting this. Because during some Oz Factor states and 'mystical moments' witnesses have appeared able to access data beyond the normal realms of time and space - as if freed to do so by this new attunement.

The book that I have coming out in January (Time Storms) is all about this sort of thing and covers in much more detail such areas I will happily discuss this further as and when folk have had chance to read the development of my thesis in there.

To what extent this is all relevant to Rendlesham is another matter. The case is only mentioned in passing in the book as it is too contentious to regard it as a major factor in this particular debate. But I will say that

the claims made by Burroughs and Penniston about the close encounter effects are wholly consistent with other time storm cases . And I do find it hard to understand why two trained airmen - one of whom had faced extreme danger before at the scene of blazing and potentially explosive aircraft - would have an extreme fear reaction only here in circumstances that are not all that terrifying in the context of his prior training.

Its not like these people were in a car crash fearing death any second. They were trying to figure out what a strange light was and had plenty of time to become attuned to the fact that something odd was out there. Yes, its possible, they overdosed on fear - especially at the point where they thought they saw a craft - and that this created the physiological effects. But I am not convinced in this scenario that this is the most likely explanation.

Especially, as, do not forget, similar physiological - hair on end - sensations were reported by Bustinza during their separate encounter that same night. Would it not be something of a coincidence that such extreme (and relatively rare) physiological reactions were chanced to be described in two closely related events on one night? If there was a real energy field causing them to occur then it would not be surprising. If it occurred only through what seems to be a fairly uncommon fear response that simply does not happen in the vast majority of cases then this 'pattern' on one night to independent witnesses rather stretches credulity somewhat.

Always assuming these witnesses are all telling the truth, of course! A caveat we always have to append.

Best wishes,

Jenny

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Date: Wed, 13 Dec 2000 16:51:17 +0000  
From: "James Easton" <voyager@ufoworld.co.uk>  
Subject: RE: Rendlesham and Time Distortion  
References: <001501c064e7\$66e3c500\$2c0f8cd4@chris>  
<200012131258.MAA25538@athena.bournemouth.ac.uk>  
In-User-Agent: IMP/PHP IMAP webmail program 2.2.0-cvs  
X-Originating-IP: 137.195.151.4  
X-HTTP-X-Forwarded-For: 137.195.5.210  
X-HTTP-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)Status: RO

Regarding:

>Date: Wed, 13 Dec 2000 13:03:09 +0000  
>From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
>Subject: RE: Rendlesham amd Time Distortion

John wrote:

>I've never consider the adrenaline angle in Close Encounter  
>claims before but its starting to make sense...

John,

There's something else Burroughs has revealed about that 'close encounter' phase and which seems to describe another classic symptom of fear.

I'll say more about this later today.

We seem to now be dealing with aspects of what's known as the 'fight or flight' reaction:

Fight or Flight?

Adrenaline is the body's activator, and is released in response to anxiety, exercise, or fear. This is the basis of the so-called 'fight-or-flight' reaction. When an animal is threatened, the options are usually either to stand its ground and fight, or run away as fast as possible. Both responses would require extra supplies of blood and oxygen in the muscles. Fright causes the brain to send signals to the renal glands which start pumping large amounts of adrenaline into the bloodstream. This increases the heart and breathing rate in preparation for the ensuing action.  
[END]

As subscribers may appreciate, strictly, the generic/biological name for adrenaline is epinephrine, although in use it seems that

either is acceptable.

I now believe if we put together all the pieces, it can be comprehensively evidenced why the Rendlesham forest 'sensory phenomena' correlate with the documented symptoms of fear/panic and moreso than was ever recognised until now.

If that's the situation, it's a quite extraordinary 'UFO' case where it seems a complex cocktail of misperceptions/confusion 'snowballed' and various facets perpetuated belief in the 'strangeness' of others.

I hope to explain how this might provide some answers.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: 13 Dec 2000 20:52:44 +0000  
X-ID: DD1E7FE09C4F11D49085FBCB2FEB1332  
X-Brand: NeoPlanet  
X-Build: 1593  
Message-Id: <E146Imf-0001Xd-00@mailhost.netscapeonline.co.uk>  
Status: RO

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I can only agree with John - I was a passenger in an accident at about 40 when we impacted and it was very slow. Furthermore, I witnessed an accident about to happen to me at 80 mph, my wife (fortunately) was driving - that also was slow.

I was driving and witnessed an accident about to happen to me at 70 - that was very fast - and so (thank God) were my reactions. I suspect as being the controlling party my adrenalin rush was greater - I had a family to preserve, as a witness there was nothing I could do, hence the rush didn't occur. Dunno, could be rubbish!

Adrian

> \*\* Original Subject: Re: Rendlesham  
> \*\* Original Sender: John Burtenshaw <[jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk](mailto:jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk)>  
> \*\* Original Date: Tue, 12 Dec 2000 12:36:29 +0000

> \*\* Original Message follows...

>

> >

> Hi All

> >ADRENALINE AND ITS EFFECTS

> >

> >When you are frightened, the adrenal glands secrete adrenaline

> >into the bloodstream. The effect of the adrenaline boost is for

> >fight or flight, the effects of this are;

> >

> >Blood is sent to the major muscles and organs (the reason for a

> >pale face -the blood draining to more important areas) -this

> >provides the muscles with more energy reserves to draw from:

> >

> >- Increased strength

> >- Increased heart rate

> >- Increased breathing rate

> >- Heightened vision, hearing and sense of smell (but the eyes

> >suffer from tunnel vision. This enhances visual concentration,

> >but a negative by-product is the blinkering of your peripheral  
> >vision)  
> >- Time distortion -everything seems to go into slow-motion (due  
> >to the brain processing everything a lot faster)..  
> >  
> >[...]  
> >  
> >[END]  
> >  
> >  
> >Wow!  
> >  
> >So it does seem to be documented that 'time distortion' is a  
> >symptom of being scared or 'spooked'!  
> >  
> I can confirm that, having been in a 60 mph car accident a few years ago.  
> My life didn't flash in front of my eyes but everything happened in slow  
> motion. Its a very weird feeling and one I hope I never experience again..  
> >  
> Cheers  
> >  
> John  
> >  
> >  
> >

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-  
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> >

> \*\* ----- End Original Message ----- \*\*

> >

Adrian

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Date: Thu, 14 Dec 2000 02:55:18 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: RO

Regarding:

>From: "Robert McLean" <robert.mclean2@virgin.net>  
>Subject: Re: Rendlesham  
>Date: 09 December 2000 22:27

Robert wrote:

>If the lights really were in the clearing outside East Gate or  
>just off the end of the runway, wouldn't they have been visible  
>from the Control Tower, and wouldn't the close proximity to the  
>base have caused a huge stir?

Robert,

There was a 'Strange But True?' book which accompanied the TV series and this expanded on the 'Rendlesham' program's contents.

Although a source isn't given, it's claimed, "the control tower had reported lights in the forest". Jenny might know where this originated.

>Of course, Halt does state in his memo regarding the first night  
>"The object was briefly sighted approximately an hour later near  
>the back gate." i.e. around 4 am. I've never understood how this  
>fits into the scheme of things.

It's apparently a reference to the following reported incident -

Penniston: On the way back we encountered a blue streaking light to left lasting only a few seconds. After a 45 min walk arrived at our vehicle.

Burroughs: We had just crossed a creek and were told to come back when we saw a blue light to our left in the trees. It was only there for a min and it just streaked away. After that, we didn't see anything so we returned to the truck.

Cabansag: A1C Burroughs and I took a road, while SSgt Penniston walked straight back from where he came. A1C Burroughs saw the light again, this time it was coming from the left of us, as we were walking back to our patrol vehicle.

Chandler: When en route out of the area, he [Penniston] reported

seeing lights again almost in direct pass where they had passed earlier. Shortly after this, they reported that the lights were no longer visible.

[END]

That's all it was, never as Halt indicates an object, let alone the same one.

There's another interesting reference to the lights being seen again, this time as recalled by Penniston in Salley Rayl's 'Into the Night' article:

"The next thing I knew, I was standing about 20 feet away from the craft with Burroughs, who I thought I had left back near the tree line. The craft moved up off the ground, about three feet, still with absolutely no sound. It started to move slowly, weaving back through the trees at a very slow pace, maybe a half a foot per second. It took about a couple of minutes for it to manoeuvre itself back to a distance of about 100 to 150 feet, then it rose up just over the trees, about 200 feet high. There was a momentary pause -- and then literally with the blink of an eye it was gone. All with no sound. That still boggles my mind.

We thought it had left, but then both Airman Burroughs and I saw the same array of colored lights maybe a half mile away. So we pursued it, trying to follow its course as best we could on foot. We only got about 300 yards into the woods before we turned around. We still had no radio contact, which I thought was strange. We weren't even getting squelch. We went back to the clearing..."

This does sound like Penniston is referring to those lights near the 'farmer's house'.

It would make sense, as we know they did pursue said lights before eventually 'turning around' - although Penniston omits the fact, as he always has, that they ended up investigating a nearby beacon.

As we know, Burroughs stated, "you could see the lights down by a farmers house" and here we also have Penniston describing the "same array of colored lights maybe a half mile away".

If that's the case and Penniston isn't referring to the 'blue streaking light' only observed for a few seconds and which there's no previous indication they followed, then it further confirms the original lights were at least that far distant, at some point, from east gate.



Therefore, as both Burroughs and Penniston seem satisfied these were \*definitely\* the same lights, either the source was never in that clearing or it indeed moved from there to near the farmhouse. If the latter, our 'object' could only have done so by flying, otherwise wouldn't it have knocked over the intervening fence and quite a few trees?

Even if it could hover/fly and did manoeuvre through the forest, there's still that literal obstacle of those trees to overcome.

Penniston describes the extremely slow movement as, "maybe a half a foot per second". This would equate to 30 feet per minute/4 minutes to travel 120 feet and reasonably comparable with his assertion, "It took about a couple of minutes for it to manoeuvre itself back to a distance of about 100 to 150 feet.

These later recollections of Penniston's are subject to due caution.

It's still all reminiscent of one or more light sources which were never located in the clearing, yet deceptively appeared to be and also seemed to very slowly move backwards through those trees beyond, until the observers eventually realised the source was further away.

As Jerry Valdez and colleagues, plus Chris Arnold, claim they could still see red and blue lights, in the same vicinity, after they had supposedly 'taken off', this also suggests our source had never moved.

Yet if it hadn't, then how were lights it emitted ever seen from east gate in the first place?

Note that Valdez recalls the lights were not at ground level:

"I could clearly see the lights from the gate, just outside the back gate (East gate). It was next to the road.

They were intermittent lights, very bright, 15-20 feet above the ground.

They were pulsating and from what I recall there were 3 lights, red green and blue.

It made no noise, but it defied gravity. It was really weird and scary".

This is relatively consistent with lights initially prominent from east gate - intermittent, pulsating, bright and appearing to be 'next to the road'.

As you highlight, it's a perception these lights were only just within the forest that seems contrary.

However, I've come to realise this could be one of those situations where you really had to be there to appreciate perspectives and if we could be transported back to east gate that night, we might be surprised how much could never be understood based solely on witness testimony.

Is it mere coincidence that in accordance with Valdez's recollection those lights were "15-20 feet above the ground", Halt, at this point taking 'radiation readings' from our 'ground indentations' in the clearing at the 'landing site' says:

"We knew the Orford Ness lighthouse beacon beamed from the southeast. All of a sudden, directly to the east, we saw an unusual red, sun-like light-oval shaped, glowing, with a black center-10 to 15 feet off the ground, moving through the trees. Beyond the clearing was barbed wire fence, farmer's field, house, and barn".

>

Date: Thu, 14 Dec 2000 12:43:11 -0500  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: RO

I can relate another experience where I got a tingling sensation and time distortion, and this was from almost nothing at all. In September of this year, I woke up in the middle of the night to what sounded like birds flapping in the room. I immediately experienced the slowness of things around me, especially the ticking of a clock, and felt a tingling. The room was totally dark. For what seemed like a minute, but was probably only 5 or 10 seconds, I felt unable to move.

Then I overcame that feeling by will, and reached over and hit the light switch. The source of the sound then became apparent. I had purchased a rather heavy studio TV monitor, and because the bottom edges of the chassis were sharp, I didn't want to set it on the vinyl floor. So I put it on a cardboard box which a bulk order of tape cassettes came in. In the middle of the night, the weight of the monitor overcame the strength of the cardboard and started to slowly crush the box.

So the sensation of something strange can also produce the effect. It must be a form of preservation instinct. I was not frightened, just startled by the sudden awakening. Yet I experienced three effects commonly reported in UFO cases.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobins  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

@ Sent: Wednesday, December 13, 2000 08:55

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham/Oz Factor

---

@ It is likely that in some cases fear alone can induce certain

@ Oz Factor symptoms - probably as a vestigial bodily defence

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Date: Fri, 15 Dec 2000 12:27:29 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobins@indiana.edu> Date: 15 December 2000 10:03

Subject: RE: Rendlesham/Oz Factor

>>

>

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>move.

>

Hi,

This sounds like a sleep paralysis effect - source of many nocturnal CE4s I suspect.

The sound presumably registered subconsciously and woke you from a deep sleep to a lighter sleep. In this state the body's natural paralysis mechanism can still be operating (it stops you dreaming of jumping off a cliff and walking out onto your roof at the same time!) If you become dimly aware of this it has been found to often translate as a pressure on the chest.

This seems to be the cause of many age old night time meetings with demons and randy ghosts!

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Fri, 15 Dec 2000 10:34:23 EST  
Subject: Edwards AFB 1965 Story -- Any Investigation?  
Status:

Jim Oberg asks: Does anybody have any knowledge of any attempts at investigation of this "Edwards AFB UFO Incident" of 1965? Is this considered a credible event or is it an artifact of creative tape editing by Sam Sherman?

---

UFO Proof Found At Edwards Air Force Base by Samuel M. Sherman  
2-18-98

I am a film producer who is a product of the 1950s: the Saucer Scares, the Cold War, and the beginning of the U.S. Government's official denial of ET visitation of Planet Earth. I guess I have always thought our world was being visited by intelligent beings from elsewhere. When I had a UFO sighting in 1961 and was ridiculed for trying to discuss it, I became determined to probe and study the UFO issue for as long as it took to discover the truth. As a logical outcome of that longterm goal, I spent years researching and collating data in preparation of the production of a major film documentary on the UFO/ET issue. I finally got to the point of starting production in 1992. However, so strong is our programmed cultural and political denial of ET visitation that even members of my own staff treated me as an object of derision. This only made me more determined than ever to solve the UFO enigma, and I then began going straight to the very institutions which were withholding the truth from us: our own Military and Space agencies. My goal was to somehow obtain legitimate hard data from them that would be virtually impossible to debunk.

Back on the night of October 7, 1965, an event of historic proportions, a true landmark in UFO history, took place - the actual incursion over Edwards Air Force Base in the Palmdale/Lancaster area of California's Mojave Desert of a number of extraterrestrial craft. If this astonishing event is now, finally, gaining any measurable attention, it is a direct result of my efforts. I make that statement in all humility...it is simply the truth. In fact, this unprecedented event is not to be found in any of the major UFO books, and with the exception of a few UFO magazines reviewing my work, and interviews done with me on programs like Jeff Rense's SIGHTINGS, this event still remains virtually unknown.

What makes this historic intrusion and visit so important is that the US Air Force thoroughly documented it and even gave it a code name: "The Incident." During that fall night in 1965, it seems that 12 luminous UFOs came right down low and just over a secure military runway. These craft were all sighted visually by Air Force personnel and by several types of radar. Further, the Air Force scrambled several jet fighters after them and during the event the possible use of nuclear weapons even became an issue. The entire incident was additionally documented with written reports, radar photos, and AUDIO TAPES made by Air Force personnel while they were actually SEEING the objects,

FLYING AFTER the objects, and considering taking SERIOUS MILITARY ACTION against what they might imply as a threat.  
>

Date: Fri, 15 Dec 2000 16:45:06 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

I have also experienced the opposite effect. My motor nerves came on when I woke up, but my vision and hearing were still getting information from the dream. As a result, I got up and started trying to move around in the wrong environment. I wanted to get a drink of water, and ran into a desk. Then I had to think of where I really was, and then turn on a light (feeling for the switch), before the dream image was actually replaced by the real one.

There was almost no light in the real room. The room image even rotated properly (relative to me) as I turned around to get to the switch. It had been 8 years since I had slept in the room I dreamed of (I don't live in that house anymore, and that room is now an office). The instant the light came on, the dream image faded out as the real one faded in, taking about 3/4 second to do so.

I have experienced this effect 8 times, and the unable to move symptom 4 times. None of these were within a month of any of the others, and both effects never occurred together.

One of the dream rooms (which also happened to be the real room) has me baffled slightly, because I saw a clock where it is now, not where it was when I had the dream. (The clock was moved two years after the dream, but for reasons of getting better reception of a new station on the attached radio, so the dream had no real influence on where the clock was put. The clock was also put on a shelf that I didn't yet have when I had the dream and effect.)

In both of these cases, I was fully aware, but some part of my brain hadn't gotten the message that I was awake yet.

What's a "randy ghost"?

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

@ Sent: Friday, December 15, 2000 07:27

@ To: UFO Research List



@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham/Oz Factor

@

@

@ @

@

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robinson, Larry <lrobin@indiana.edu>

@ To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@ Date: 15 December 2000 10:03

@ Subject: RE: Rendlesham/Oz Factor

@

@

@ >@ >

@ >

@ >I can relate another experience where I got a tingling sensation and

@ >time distortion, and this was from almost nothing at all. In

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@

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@ meetings with demons

@ and randy ghosts!

@

@ Best wishes,

@

@ Jenny Randles

@

@

@

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@

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Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: JamesOberg@aol.com [mailto:JamesOberg@aol.com]

@ Sent: Friday, December 15, 2000 10:34

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Edwards AFB 1965 Story -- Any Investigation?

@

@ @

@ Jim Oberg asks: Does anybody have any knowledge of any attempts at

@ investigation of this "Edwards AFB UFO Incident" of 1965? Is

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@ 2-18-98

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Desert

@ of a number of extraterrestrial craft.

- How does he know they were extraterrestrial? No quantity of tape  
recordings

can demonstrate proof of being extraterrestrial.

- Condon case 35 happened at that exact location exactly two years later. Is  
it possible the two are the same case, with one having the wrong year  
number?

@ During that fall night in 1965, it seems that 12 luminous UFOs came right  
@ down low and just over a secure military runway. These craft were all

sighted

@ visually by Air Force personnel and by several types of radar. Further, the

@ Air Force scrambled several jet fighters after them and during the event the

@ possible use of nuclear weapons even became an issue.

- We have to remember that 1965 and 1966 were the peak years of the prank fire balloon in the 1960s.

@ The resulting reconstructed tapes are now ironclad documented proof  
@ of the existence of extraterrestrial UFO visitation to this planet.

- First of all, an edited tape is not proof of anything at all. It would be thrown out of court because it had been tampered with. This is far from being "ironclad".

- Second, trying to deduce what the original conversations were is about as credible as trying to deduce voter intent from dimpled chad (which the card reader might have done by itself if it had not been kept clean periodically).

It's like finding a bunch of alphabet blocks and trying to figure out what they originally spelled.

- Third, none of it has any bearing on whether the objects were extraterrestrial or not. Lack of a known explanation can't ever prove that something is extraterrestrial. It is faulty logic to try to argue such a proposition, because it requires ALL of the possibilities the proponent HASN'T thought of to be eliminated through evidence as well.

- Fourth, I have documentation that some teenagers admitted releasing swarms of fire balloons around the San Gabriel area (20 mi south) from September 1965 through March 1966. They claimed that they sent up over 100 on one night, and did it every night they could. The military failed to identify most of the cases later admitted to have been caused by prank fire balloons.

@ And yes, the plane spotters at Edwards KNEW that UFOs or UFOBs,  
@ as they called them then, were not our "black" projects, Soviet bombers, or  
@ any known aircraft - they were unknown, fabulously high-tech craft with  
@ capabilities beyond any known technology.

- An unwarranted deduction, since if there had been any "black projects", the spotters wouldn't have been told about them.

- An unwarranted deduction, because the capabilities so deduced were

based on an unwarranted assumption that the UFOs were the size of a human-carrying vehicle.

- The very same claims were made by witnesses about UFOs that later were shown beyond doubt to have been fire balloons.

- Maybe the TV show "Junkyard Wars" should give the warriors an assignment: "Make a UFO". And give the win to the team that can fool the most people with theirs.

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Date: Sun, 17 Dec 2000 17:41:49 -0000

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Status:

-----Original Message-----

From: Robinson, Larry <lrobins@indiana.edu> Date: 16 December 2000 00:52

Subject: RE: Rendlesham/Oz Factor

>>

>I have also experienced the opposite effect. My motor nerves came  
>on when I woke up, but my vision and hearing were still getting  
>information from the dream. As a result, I got up and started  
>trying to move around in the wrong environment. I wanted to get a  
>drink of water, and ran into a desk. Then I had to think of where I  
>really was, and then turn on a light (feeling for the switch), before the  
>dream image was actually replaced by the real one.

Hi,

Consciousness is a fascinating thing. Its not an either / or state. If you have ever had a lucid dream and been able to consciously control the dream environment you'll understand. It is amazing. A bit like starring in 'The Matrix'.

>There was almost no light in the real room. The room image even  
>rotated properly (relative to me) as I turned around to get to the  
>switch. It had been 8 years since I had slept in the room I dreamed  
>of (I don't live in that house anymore, and that room is now an  
>office). The instant the light came on, the dream image faded out  
>as the real one faded in, taking about 3/4 second to do so.

I think this was a kind of lucid dream / OOBE state given the above. Its that state of consciousness during which many weird things happen - psychologists call it metachoric I believe.

>What's a "randy ghost"?

>

You'd know it if you've had one. X Rated stuff. Seriously, its what in the past was called an incubus / succubus - and seems related to the 'crushing' sensation. Basically the same sort of experientem plus a sense of eerieness plus what are probably visual hallucinations of a stranger in the bedroom becomes perceives as a ghost engaged in an attempt at rape - hence 'randy ghost'.

It may well not be at all irrelevant that the pattern here is very much like a number of bedroom visitor style abductions with sexual overtones.

Sex monsters from outer space being a modern update on the age old randy ghost.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

---

—  
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Date: Mon, 18 Dec 2000 14:19:19 +0000  
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Interesting remark?  
In- e.indiana.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Hi All

I found the report below on a serious military stealth research list I belong to (God knows what it was doing on there!). Can anyone (Jenny?) confirm any of it. If the bit about the "senior RAF officer" is true then it may warrant further investigation.

Quote:

An interesting recent case was revealed early in June 1999 during a Space Symposium at the R.A.F. Staff College, Cranwell.

Speaking there, a senior RAF officer said that the latest Phased Array Radar at Flyingdales in North Yorkshire had been picking up some "very interesting mysterious craft". He said: "What we have seen are not weapons. They are craft of which we have no technical knowledge. We know their shapes, speeds, and heights, but cannot explain what they are."

This most spectacular case related to a machine spotted by Flyingdales and also by the Dutch Air Force, at 28,000 ft above the North Sea. Describing it as "the size of a battleship", he said that it had zigzagged around at up to 24,000 m.p.h. for 15 minutes - "as if it wanted to be spotted".

The date reported of this "sighting" was on February 3, 1999, and reported by the pilot of a private charter flight from Linkoping in Sweden to Luton in England. This chartered plane was a Bae 146 jet, owned by Debonair Air Line, Luton. The pilot said he was some 58 miles off the coast of Denmark, when his cockpit was "immersed in an incandescent light".

According to a CAA spokesman, the pilot "saw an unidentified bright light below his aircraft. The area was illuminated for ten seconds." Pilots in three other aircraft reported seeing the UFO, either moving at high speed or static. (!) And the spokesman concluded: "As far as we are concerned, the matter is closed".

But the Civil Aviation Authority and the British Ministry of Defence both confirmed that they were aware of the alleged sighting, while both denying that they were investigating it. The CAA spokesman said: "This may sound silly - but is a matter for the M.O.D." And the M.O.D. commented: "Our



people have been looking for it but we are not investigating."

The Debonair Air Line office at Luton refused to name the pilot. They said: "He is on four days leave. He definitely saw a big red light".

However, - and this is very interesting - the press reports seem to agree that the UFO, tubular, was "silver-coloured and long and pencil-thin, with square windows along the fuselage".

And this is precisely the type of tubular UFO that has very often been reported, just as the square windows have often been reported. One of the press reports mentions that "at one stage, the UFO came to an abrupt halt before accelerating past the jet plane at thousands of miles an hour".

It is evident that not all the press reports mention the shape of the UFO, its row of square windows, and its extraordinary behaviour in halting and the to a speed of thousands of miles an hour. Instead, they prefer to keep referring to "the great red light", or "the incandescent light".

A spokesman for the British Ministry of Defence insisted that there were no military aircraft in the area. He said: "We saw nothing".

A spokesman for the British Pilots' Association (6,000 members) said: "We get reports of this nature from our members but they are few and far between. In the past 10 years or so I would say that there have been around six cases of UFOs being sighted. Many pilots are reluctant to make such claims because it tends to lay them open to ridicule. So when they do go as far as making a report we do expect it to be given credence".

Another tape displayed at Cranwell showed a group of 12 oval objects seemingly changing shape, to the amazement of the observers.

End quote

Cheers

John

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Status:

I guess "randy" is not in the American vocabulary. I can't find it in a dictionary.

"Rand" is the closest thing I can find, and it's an African unit of money.

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----

Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu

Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42

Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin

1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.

Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Jenny Randles [mailto:nufon@currantbun.com]

@ Sent: Sunday, December 17, 2000 12:42

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Re: Rendlesham/Oz Factor

@

@

@ @

@

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: Robinson, Larry <lrobin@indiana.edu>

@ To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

@ Date: 16 December 2000 00:52

@ Subject: RE: Rendlesham/Oz Factor

@

@ >There was almost no light in the real room. The room image even

@ >rotated properly (relative to me) as I turned around to get to the

@ >switch. It had been 8 years since I had slept in the room I dreamed

@ >of (I don't live in that house anymore, and that room is now an

@ >office). The instant the light came on, the dream image faded out

@ >as the real one faded in, taking about 3/4 second to do so.

@

@ I think this was a kind of lucid dream / OOBE state given the

@ above. Its

@ that state of consciousness during which many weird things happen -

@ psychologists call it metachoric I believe.

I was standing by the switch when the real image displaced the dream image. I didn't get up again to get the water, I just went from where I was. I got the water from the purifier in the kitchen, went

back to bed, and the sipper was there in the morning. So it wasn't just a dream, or an OOBE.

I think this was more a matter of the visual part of my brain not getting the message that I was up and about (maybe because there was no real visual stimulus to replace the dream image).

This stopped happening after I put up a CO detector in my bedroom. It has a little green pilot light on it that gives off enough light to provide a real image.

@ >What's a "randy ghost"?

@ >

@ You'd know it if you've had one. X Rated stuff. Seriously,

@ its what in the

@ past was called an incubus / succubus - and seems related to

@ the 'crushing'

@ sensation. Basically the same sort of experiences plus a

@ sense of eeriness

@ plus what are probably visual hallucinations of a stranger in

@ the bedroom

@ becomes perceives as a ghost engaged in an attempt at rape -

@ hence 'randy

@ ghost'.

@

@ It may well not be at all irrelevant that the pattern here is

@ very much like

@ a number of bedroom visitor style abductions with sexual overtones.

@

@ Sex monsters from outer space being a modern update on the

@ age old randy

@ ghost.

@

@ Best wishes,

@

@ Jenny Randles

@

@

@

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@

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Status:

## Voyager Newsletter No. 16

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2. Rendlesham: Research Update.
3. Rendlesham: The 'UFO' Returns. Or does it...
4. Rendlesham and 'UFO' Encounters: The Symptoms of Fear.
5. Rendlesham: An Historic Revelation - USAF Attacked Landed 'UFO'!
6. Rendlesham: The Ice Melts.
7. Nick Pope Abducted by Aliens: We 'Probe' the Truth.
8. Ball Lightning and 'UFOs' - Remarkable Evidence.
9. The Reliability of Witness Testimony.
10. Triangular 'UFO' Sighting Solved - The 'Silent Vulcan'.

OOO~OOO~OOO~OOO

1. Rendlesham: The Absurdity of 'Cover Up' Claims.

A new book about the celebrated 'Rendlesham forest UFO' incidents has recently been published, entitled, 'You Can't Tell the People', by Georgina Bruni. It claims to prove an alien spaceship landed in the forest and how this had been 'covered up' by Her Majesty's government, etc.

Pretty much standard 'UFO conspiracy' fare and, it goes without saying, recognised as such by the mainstream media and scientific community.

It is however unusual for a book which promises to 'reveal the UFO cover up truth' that even 'UFO believers' realised how specious the proclaimed evidence was.

Where was any, as in any, substance behind all the hype?

An exceptional, informed book review by Jenny Randles is published on the 'Fortean Times' web site at URL:

<http://www.forteantimes.com/artic/rendlesham/rendlesham.html>

The case presented by Bruni is essentially that:

- (1). Col. Halt did see an alien spacecraft.
- (2). There's more to the 'Halt tape' than he has ever disclosed and he can't release the 'secret' part because the world isn't ready for it.
- (3). The original witnesses statements which I publicly revealed are fabricated.
- (4). The 'lighthouse pursuit' documented therein definitely never happened and was added by the MIB.
- (5). Her Majesty's government, aided by it's nefarious US allies, is covering-up the knowledge that ET landed in Rendlesham forest, etc.

Let's resolutely debunk this nonsense for evermore and replace it with some facts of real substance:

- (1). Col. Halt did see an alien spacecraft.

Halt has been quite specific that he never, ever, witnessed a craft. As he explained to American journalist Salley Rayl, in landmark interviews during 1997:

"It would be more interesting I suppose if there had been some alien beings, but I never saw any," he says. "I never personally saw even a definite shaped craft. I wish I had".

[...]

RAYL: Is there any aircraft today similar to what you saw on that day? In other words, now that we're 16 years on...

HALT: Well, I didn't see an aircraft. All I saw were lights. So I really, I really don't know.

[End]

(2). There's more to the 'Halt tape' than he has ever disclosed and he can't release the 'secret' part because the world isn't ready for it.

This purported missing portion of the 'Halt tape' is evidently yet another myth. Again, Halt explained the background to Salley Rayl:

RAYL: You had a, you made a copy. You had the copy of the micro-cassette recording that you made that night and that also found its way into the UFO community when the story broke publicly with the release of the memo. We have already gotten a question tonight, and I'm not really sure what the source of this was, but somebody said that the micro-cassette recording was actually two hours long and it's always been my understanding from you that it was closer to twenty minutes.

HALT: It's closer to twenty minutes. I've never timed it.

RAYL: Okay. So, there...

HALT: Because I turn the machine off when I wasn't actually talking...

RAYL: Right.

HALT: ...In fact, some times I talked and I didn't record. You know, I only recorded what I thought was pertinent.

RAYL: Okay. So when you had something to say, you'd hit the record button and speak into it.

HALT: Keep in mind, this is the recorder I use when I traveled around the base to record things I saw that needed [to be] fixed or whatever, and I would normally just when I went around in a staff car you know, make a recording. Talk from time to time. Flick it on and off and then go back and thread the tape to the secretary and say, "Here, put it on your dictating machine. Type it up and we'll mark it for who the pertinent staff agency is that should take action on these items." That's basically what I did.

RAYL: Okay.

HALT: It was very common to carry the tape recorder with me. Sure beats taking notes.

RAYL: Sure does. And how did that get released into the UFO community? I think a lot of people would be interested in that.

HALT: I made a copy for my boss then, Ted Conrad. He wanted a copy of it so I made a copy and when he rotated and was re-assigned, he left it in the desk unbeknownst to me, and Sam Morgan came in to replace him. Sam Morgan found it and asked me what it was. I played it for him and he thought it was hilarious and he gave a copy to a British solicitor in the UFO community named Harry Harris who, in turn, sold, distributed, gave away, etc., copies until they're all over the world.  
[End of extract]

The duration of a microcassette tape is typically 30 or 60 minutes. Back in 1980, maybe even 30 minutes was the maximum.

Unless Halt had taken one or more spare tapes with him, highly unlikely as his stated intention was simply to debunk the 'UFO' stories, then the maximum duration of any recording would be limited by the length of the one tape he did have, less anything already on it which he didn't want to record over.

His explanation to Salley seems to confirm Halt only recorded comments when he considered it necessary, that's the full recording he gave a copy of to his base commander and it's same one which Harry Harris made available and everyone is familiar with.

(3). The original witnesses statements which I publicly revealed are fabricated.

These early testimonies were central to any understanding of the full picture as they astonishingly documented how the initial 'UFO' incident, which was the catalyst for all that followed, involved the pursuit of a nearby 'lighthouse' beacon, misidentified as a 'UFO'.

During 1994, (if I recall correctly), the now defunct 'Omni' magazine published an article by Salley Rayl, in which she interviewed Halt and he confirmed:

"Around New Year's Eve, I took statements and interviewed the men who had taken part in the initial incident".

This is the origin of those early testimonies, dated 2 January 1981.

As the copies in existence were provided to a 'UFO' researcher/organisation by Halt many years ago and all contain his hand-written notes, there was never any issue whether they were genuine.

Furthermore, I'm aware that one of the actual participants interviewed by Halt verifies being familiar with these documents and that copies were made available by Halt when the US media first took a serious interest in the story.

(4). The 'lighthouse pursuit' documented therein definitely never happened and was added by the MIB.

Fundamentally substantiating it's indisputable why those inaugural, pivotal witness statements are authentic, one of the main participants has very recently acknowledged that the abortive lighthouse pursuit did indeed occur.

Although my discussions with this central witness must remain confidential at present, I can say he confirms the sequence of events took place as documented. When the three man patrol - Burroughs, Cabansag and Penniston [BC&P]- investigated those unusual lights within Rendlesham forest, yes, they came across a 'beacon light' and didn't know what it was. All three security policeman proceeded through Rendlesham forest and beyond until they could eventually see that the beacon originated from a lighthouse.

They were entirely unfamiliar with this local landmark.

However, it was not believed to be the source of those 'unfamiliar lights' first noticed from 'east gate' sentry point and subsequently within Rendlesham forest - which is exactly what those early statements tell us.

There's substantially more to the issue of those enigmatic lights in the early hours of 26 December, 1980 and subscribers to the UFO Research List [UFORL] will appreciate the lengthy, hugely productive discussions which have taken place there and how these have positively narrowed down the probabilities for a final resolution.

(5). Her Majesty's government, aided by it's nefarious US allies, is covering-up the knowledge that ET landed in Rendlesham forest, etc.

As the notion is so farcical, it's not really deserving of further comment.

However, our man at the Ministry, Nick Pope, former incumbent of the 'UFO desk', which it turns out was actually more of a 'diplomatic clearance for military flights abroad' desk, has set



this in context, as I explained in an open letter to Pope - see 'Voyager Newsletter No. 8':

On the question of any 'cover-up', you helpfully confirmed and have maintained this had no substance whatsoever. Typical of your response was the one given to Michael Lindemann, editor of 'CNI News', on November 17, 1996, during a 'UFO conference' at Blackpool.

Lindemann asked, "This seemingly irrational denial of significant UFO events could be interpreted as evidence of a deliberate cover-up. What are your views on that?".

To which you replied, "I found no evidence to support a cover-up in Britain. I think, without trying to sound too arrogant, that I would have gotten a few hints in three years if there had been someone doing my job but on a covert basis, not least because the one thing they would have needed beyond anything else was access to the raw data of the witnesses, and never once in three years had any witness complained that I had sent someone around to the house".

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-----Original Message-----

From: John Burtenshaw <[jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk](mailto:jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk)> Date: 18 December 2000

16:01

Subject: Interesting remark?

&gt;&gt;

>Hi All

$$>$$

>I found the report below on a serious military stealth research list I

>belong to (God knows what it was doing on there!). Can anyone (Jenny?)

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>it may warrant further investigation.

$$>$$

>Quote:

>An interesting recent case was revealed early in June 1999 during a Space

>Symposium at the R.A.F.

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 $\succ$ 

>Speaking there, a senior RAF officer said that the latest Phased

>Array Radar at Flyingdales in North Yorkshire had been picking up some

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>They are craft of which we have no technical knowledge. We know

>their shapes, speeds, and heights, but cannot explain what they are."

 $\succ$ 

>This most spectacular case related to a machine spotted by Flyingdales

>and also by the Dutch Air Force, at 28,000 ft above the North Sea.

>Describing it as "the size of a battleship", he said that it had zigzagged

>around at up to 24,000 m.p.h. for 15 minutes - "as if it wanted to be

>spotted".

Hi,

I would doubt the provenance of this story - largely because the case report

here referenced uses terms found in the British tabloid press at the time of the event last year. When the case was very professionally investigated by Dr David Clarke and Clas Svahn (he even accessed the radar records in Scandinavia) the case collapsed into much less than it was alleged to be by the media. It turned out to be a meteor plus a huge dose of colourful language largely invented by the press or exaggerated from the real words used.

Quite an amount of data was published on the net last year about this case by both David and Clas. None of it led to any suggestion this case was up to much.

As the case doesn't stand up and the terms used above were those 'created' by the media then I doubt the story of the Fylingdales connection can mean very much.

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 08:22:07 +0000  
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: RE: Rendlesham/Oz Factor  
In- e.indiana.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status:

Hi All

>I guess "randy" is not in the American vocabulary. I can't find it  
>in a dictionary.

Randy equates to the US word horny (now in use in the UK as slang for sexy  
not sexually aroused as in randy BTW . Oh for the joys of having teenage  
daughters, its totally different language....)

Who remembers the 1970's rocker Randy California - the name always made me  
smile ;-)

Happy Christmas

Cheers

John

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Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 11:50:54 -0000  
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Status: RO

-----Original Message-----

From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk> Date: 19 December 2000 09:51  
Subject: RE: Rendlesham/Oz Factor

>>  
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>Happy Christmas  
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>John  
>  
Hi,

Yes, sorry, I didnt realise it was not in use over t'other side of the pond.  
Should have done - though - given its use as a name there - Randy Newman,  
etc.

If I said I was looking for a Randy New Man here I reckon I know what folk  
here would think!

Similarly the use of Chuck (as an abbreviation for Charles) is not in common  
usage here. It is a popular word in my part of the UK for a dear  
acquaintance - as in 'See you tomorrow, Chuck' - not to mention a slang term  
for being sick!

Seriously, both Randy and Horny are used in the UK, but in the UK horny  
would usually be considered a more vulgar version and randy tends to be more  
polite and just means 'rather amorous'.

Perhaps randy will get adopted stateside - as I have noticed the increased

use of the genteel word 'loo' - in extremely common usage in the UK (for restroom or john, which we would never use here) quite often in US commentaries these days.

I also often have great fun explaining to quizical Americans the origin of my net server - currantbun.

(It is Cockney rhyming slang for 'The Sun' - because the server is run by the LA Dodgers owner and media mogul, Rupert Murdoch, who in the UK owns the tabloid 'The Sun' - not to mention the London Times) (Cockney rhyming slang is still widely used in the east end of London and includes terms like 'Apples and Pears' for stairs, or 'Trouble and Strife' for wife - not sure why The Sun is Currantbun - possibly both are rare phenomena in the UK)

Best wishes,

Jenny Randles

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Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 11:50:54 -0000

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Jenny Randles

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Status: O

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A retired US Air Force pilot was traveling across country by car and saw a cloud formation that he couldn't easily explain. Several pictures were taken of it, and I've placed them on a web page for others to view. If anyone has seen anything like this before, or has a good explanation as to a possible cause, I'd be most interested. Other examples of similar formations would also be of interest. Thanks, in advance, for your thoughts.

These images can be found at

<http://www.konsulting.com/cloud.htm>

Steve Kaeser

PS- I hope everyone is having a good holiday thus far, and trust that everyone who travels will do so safely. Keep your eyes on the skies, but not if you're driving. . . . . <g>

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Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 08:07:29 EST  
Subject: Re: Interesting remark?  
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Thanks, Jenny. Like you, I'm distressed by the degree to which large numbers of modern ufologists still can't filter out the fireballs and other distracting IFOs (don't get me started on space shuttle snowflakes). If we ever needed reconfirmation of Santayana's old warning, "Those who don't remember the past are condemned to repeat it..." perhaps with the addition, "..the first time as tragedy, the second time as farce."

---

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Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 08:07:29 EST  
Subject: Re: Interesting remark?  
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----- Original Message -----

From: Jenny Randles <nufon@currantbun.com> Sent: Monday, December 18, 2000 11:52 PM

Subject: Re: Interesting remark?

> -----Original Message-----

> From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>

> To: UFO Research List <UFORL@listbot.com>

> Date: 18 December 2000 16:01

> Subject: Interesting remark?

 $\succ$ 
$$>$$

> > >

> >Hi All

> >

> >I found the report below on a serious military stealth research list I

> > belong to (God knows what it was doing on there!). Can anyone (Jenny?)

> >confirm any of it. If the bit about the "senior RAF officer" is true then

> >it may warrant further investigation.

> >

Hi John, Jenny, list...

Here we go again!

It never ceases to amaze me how stories which have no factual basis in reality

will continue to reproduce themselves within the UFO mythology, no matter how

many times 'the truth' is exposed.

But as Georgina tells us, 'you can't tell the people.'

As listers may remember, I pasted the report on the Debonair sighting of Feb 99, produced by myself and Clas Svahn on behalf of UFOIN and UFO Sweden a couple of months back. There's nothing in the account which John posted which

changes the conclusions we reached.

Additionally, the alleged briefing on radar UFO cases at Air Warfare Centre, RAF Cranwell simply never took place. I know this because a colleague of mine, an aviation journalist, attended the conference; the subject was "the

military  
exploitation of space."  
UFOs were never mentioned and the entire story, including the stuff about  
the RAF  
tracking a UFO "as big as a battleship" at 17,000 mph over the North Sea was  
the product of the imagination of a former editor of RAF News. This person  
was  
the source for the stories which appeared in the Daily Mail and the Daily  
Express  
on April 27, 1998 - a fact confirmed to me by John Ingham, science  
correspondent  
of the Express, the day after publication.  
Inquiries discovered the person in question had left his former employers  
"under a  
cloud" and had subsequently been hawking stories around the national  
tabloids,  
a number of which had been demonstrated to have had no basis in fact  
whatsoever.  
Draw whatever conclusions you wish from the above, but it will be no  
surprise  
that the attitude of the British tabloids is not "is there any truth in  
this yarn?" but  
more "why let the facts get in the way of a good story?"  
Anyhow, for the umpteenth time, here's the report on the Debonair sighting I  
alluded to earlier:

[UFOIN report follows]

Several national newspapers in Britain carried a story at the latter end of  
April 1999 describing a mid-air encounter involving the crew of a small  
passenger jet with a UFO over the North Sea.

The Daily Mirror reported on April 28, how the crew said they noticed an  
"incandescent" light below their Debonair BAe 146 as it headed over the  
North Sea from Sweden to Humberside.

The account claimed "a long cylindrical silver-coloured object the size of  
a battleship [then] flew alongside. The British plane's shocked captain  
then saw what seemed to be rows of square portholes on the UFO before it  
vanished at "enormous speed." The Mirror claimed the crew reported the  
sighting to the MOD upon landing, and added a further detail: namely that an  
RAF radar station had also tracked the mystery object which was also seen  
from three other planes.

The Mirror had apparently lifted the story from an embellished account  
which had appeared the previous day in the London Evening Standard. It was  
here that the phrase "as big as a battleship" had first occurred. The  
Standard revealed the Luton-based plane had been flying Saab company  
executives from Sweden to Humberside airport in East Yorkshire when the UFO  
appeared, 58 miles off the coast of Denmark.

The account said "...the object came to a sudden halt before speeding by the airliner in the incident on 3rd February." It added that "pilots reported being buzzed by a "long, cylindrical object" at 28,000ft and one pilot and his crew described how the underside of their jet became bathed in an "incandescent light"...The Civil Aviation Authority has confirmed that a comprehensive report of the sightings has been handed in, although both it and the Ministry of Defence deny that they are investigating it."

The official report filed by Debonair with the CAA was released to UFOIN on April 30. A spokeswoman told us that it had been classified as "a mandatory occurrence report" and the CAA were taking no further action as "there was no danger to the aircraft or passengers." Despite the Press claims that the UFO had been sighted by the jet's crew it was pointed out that only the pilot had filed a report. None of the passengers had apparently reported seeing the UFO. She added that the pilot is currently on leave and a request has been put out for him to make a statement to the press when he returns.

Details such as the "square portholes", "big as a battleship", "long cylindrical object" do not appear in the report and appear to exist only in the imagination of the Daily Mail and the Evening Standard. It is clear that what was seen by the aircraft pilot was simply a light - nothing more. It was added that the pilot assumed the light beneath the jet were those of another aircraft at the time they were seen. The Debonair spokeswoman said the company had been "snowed under" with inquiries from the press since details of the sighting had been revealed.

The Debonair report to the CAA report reads:

"Unidentified bright light below BAe146 at FL280.

"Area below a/c illuminated for 10 seconds by incandescent light which was not considered by reporter to be an a/c landing light. Reporter stated three other a/c reported seeing it moving at high speed or static. ATC informed but they reported no other a/c in vicinity. Five minutes later a radar return was present at 75 miles on weather radar. Atmosphere reported as stable and no other a/c were in vicinity."

The aircraft involved was a British Aerospace 146, a small four engined jet flying on a chartered flight from Linköping in Sweden to Humberside Airport in East Yorkshire. The UFO was reported whilst the aircraft was flying at 28,000 feet, 58 miles off the Danish coast above the North Sea. Tracey Law, of Humberside Airport, said the report was made by the pilot to the CAA on landing, but there was "no mention made whatsoever of UFOs in the original report..it has since been embellished. It was not mentioned to us officially as it happened outside of our airspace." In particular she pointed out that the description of the UFO as being "as big as a battleship" had been manufactured by the press, and this detail did not appear in the pilot's report to the CAA.

Humberside Airport said they believed the sighting had been caused by "a light reflection from the underside of the jet." Flight Lieutenant Tom Rounds of the RAF Press desk at the Ministry of Defence, Whitehall, said the MOD had learned of the report via the Press. He said stories that the object had been tracked by RAF radar were "laughable" as the UK radar could not pick up objects 58 miles off the Danish coast. Swedish UFOlogists later established that a return had been picked up by the plane's own weather radar, not the military radar as reported by the press. Flt Lieut Rounds said the MOD were not investigating the report, and had not received any report concerning it from the CAA. Clas Svahn of UFO Sweden: was independently making his own inquiries into this sighting as I was attempting to obtain an interview with the pilot in the UK.

On UFO Sweden's website Clas posted the following summary of his work on the case early in May, 1999: "Some of you may have heard of or read about the incident with four commercial airliners involved that occurred over Danish aerospace February 3rd 1999. According to newspapers in England the pilots saw a "red object moving rapidly and suddenly stopping before leaving, it was also seen on radar". The incident occurred south west of Jylland, over the community of Ramme near Limfjorden. "UFO-Sweden's investigation into the case includes contacts with Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), two of the aircrafts were from SAS telephone conversations with Debonair (the airline which pilot filed the report), Danish Civil Aviation Authority and flight security department Swedish military radar experts Swedish astronomer who is an expert on Bolides and meteors Saab Military Aircraft (whose personnel were onboard but did not see the light) and others.

"Since the time of the incident is not stated [ in the CAA report] I have tried to establish that through different sources. According to Danish CAA the observation was made at 17.25 GMT (5.25 PM). It is clear that the report have been heavily exaggerated in English and Swedish media. The object was not, as stated in Daily Mirror I think, "large as a battleship". It was not an object at all but a light shining on the sea below the aircraft.

"During my conversations with professor Bertil Lindblad, authority on bolides, he confirms that they do leave a trail of ionized gas that reflects on radar behind. The time of observation (10 seconds) does also confirm that the object most likely was a bolide. The time frame between the observation and the radar return is however open to question. I have supplied the pilot from Debonair with a questionnaire to get more accurate information on this matter. I have also sent the same questions to SAS who has promised me to give them to their pilots."

On May 15 Clas was able to discuss the case with the head of military radar in the Swedish Department of Defence, who had reviewed the "tapes" (CD-ROMs) of the radar returns from the night of February 3. He said he found "nothing" on the tapes. Clas observed that Swedish Air Force radar can see just outside the area where the Debonair plane made the observation and he added: "...as far as I can understand the object could have been thousands

of miles from there."

At the time of writing there appears little reason to doubt the suggestion by the Swedish professor that the object reported by the Debonair pilot was a fireball meteor of some description.

The Press reports of this sighting were once again filled with mis-reporting and distortion of details, presumably to make a "good story." In particular, the claim that the UFO was "as big as a battleship" appears to have been culled directly from the newspaper cuttings files. Precisely the same words were used to describe a UFO allegedly tracked by the RAF flying over the North Sea, in an exclusive story published in the Daily Mail and Daily Express on Monday, April 27, 1998. This craft is said to have flown at 17,000 mph in a zig-zag pattern before accelerating to an improbable 24,000 mph across the Atlantic. It was claimed that two Dutch F-16 fighters had been scrambled to pursue this UFO, which was tracked by the RAF Fylingdales listening station in North Yorkshire. The source of this story was later revealed as a disgruntled former editor of RAF News, who had left under a cloud and had since sold sensational stories to the tabloid press on a variety of aeronautical topics.

[end of extract]

All best wishes

David Clarke

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Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 16:54:38 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: RO

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobin@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobin  
1025 E 7th St Rm 112 HDTV and taxes killed RCA.  
Bloomington IN 47405-7109

@ -----Original Message-----

@ From: James Easton [mailto:voyager@rendlesham.com]

@ Sent: Monday, December 18, 2000 15:21

@ To: UFO Research List

@ Subject: Voyager Newsletter No. 16

@ The original transcript reads:

@

@ Greg: We couldn't really see a distinct shape, but there were  
@ alternating colours in it and the whole bit. It was really  
@ strange. The closer we got, the worse the static electricity  
@ feeling got, and we just said \_ \_ \_ this. And we turned around  
@ and took off.

@

@ Larry: Did you have weapons with you?

@

@ Greg: Yes.

@

@ Larry: Did you throw a round in at anytime?

@

@ Greg: Yes.

@

@ Larry: You did?

@

@ GB: Yes. Guaranteed, I didn't know what the \_ \_ \_ was in there  
@ and I was not taking any chances.

@ [End]

@

@

@ Doubtless the only likely casualty would have been an innocent  
@ pine tree, although we can surmise what might have happened...

This could be a misunderstanding between British and American

usages. "Throw a round in" means to LOAD the gun, not to shoot it, in American usage.

@ "The interesting thing about the impressions, or something worthy  
@ of note, anyway, is that the ground temperature at the time was  
@ such that our vehicles didn't even make impressions on the ground  
@ because it was so cold or frozen, so whatever the craft was, it  
@ had to be heavy".

But the rabbits would have dug earlier, when the ground was NOT frozen, if pine needles covered the holes later.

@ "...and in the location of this alleged craft landing, in the  
@ wooded area, I found what appeared to be three depressions on the  
@ ground. The ground was rather soft at that time...".

Was this during, or after, the sighting. Ground that is frozen becomes really soft upon thawing.

@ If the question is; are 'UFO' witnesses reliable, especially  
@ trained observers, we seem to have one answer.

@ Conversely, many 'UFO' reports are resolved because the witness  
@ accounts were relatively/entirely accurate and provided the  
@ evidence which led to a confirmed answer.

@ Witness reliability? It covers the entire spectrum.

And this is one of the cases I use to prove my point:

If an unknown object farther than 30 feet away is seen against the sky, or against a very distant background, there is no way that the unaided witness can determine the size, distance, speed, or altitude of the object.

Aviators can determine the distance, size, speed, and altitude of aircraft only because they RECOGNIZE them. But with any unknown object, any statement of size, distance, altitude, or speed could be made only by guessing at one or more of the values.

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Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 16:54:38 -0500

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status: O

---- -X =@ o\_ = X<= <o> o-< <-I-= -> <O-O-O< <-88 ----  
Larry Robinson S/AP/EIS lrobbins@indiana.edu  
Indiana University (812) 855-5073 Room 42  
Kinesiology Dept http://php.indiana.edu/~lrobbins  
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Date: Tue, 19 Dec 2000 20:57:21 -0500  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en  
Subject: Field Investigation Report on Ann Arbor, Michigan Horseshoe Shaped UFO  
Status: RO

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=====  
=====

List,

The Field Investigation Report on the September 9, 2000 Ann Arbor, Michigan, Horseshoe Shaped UFO, as reported in Filer's Files Internet newsletter (#36-September 11, 2000), and UFO ROUNDUP (Vol. 5, #17, September 14, 2000) is available for viewing and intelligent constructive comments at the following url:

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/annarbor.html>

Sincerely,

Todd Lemire

Michigan UFO CENTRAL

<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

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"We are all led to the truth for which we are ready"

-Neal Walsch-

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Date: Wed, 20 Dec 2000 10:19:25 +0000  
From: John Burtenshaw <jburtens@bournemouth.ac.uk>  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham/Oz Factor  
In-Mime-Version: 1.0  
Status: RO

Hi Jenny

>Seriously, both Randy and Horny are used in the UK, but in the UK horny  
>would usually be considered a more vulgar version and randy tends to be more  
>polite and just means 'rather amorous'.

I do hope not - my 15 year old daughter keeps saying her boyfriend is horny  
which she says means "sexy" (or so she tells me.....)

>(It is Cockney rhyming slang for 'The Sun' - because the server is run by  
>the LA Dodgers owner and media mogul, Rupert Murdoch, who in the UK owns the  
>tabloid 'The Sun' - not to mention the London Times) (Cockney rhyming  
>slang is still widely used in the east end of London and includes terms like  
>'Apples and Pears' for stairs, or 'Trouble and Strife' for wife - not sure  
>why The Sun is Currantbun - possibly both are rare phenomena in the UK)

The Sun apparently wanted sun.com and sun.co.uk but were too late as Sun  
Microsystems own both of them.

Cheers

John

---

-  
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Date: Wed, 20 Dec 2000 16:36:28 +0100 (MET)  
From: "J. Pharabod" <pharabod@in2p3.fr>  
cc: pharabod@in2p3.fr  
Subject: Life found in Australian meteorite ???  
In-Message-ID: <Pine.HPX.4.21.0012201631570.23990-100000@polhp2.in2p3.fr>  
Status: RO

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Has anybody more information about the subject:

Life found in Australian meteorite

reported in /ufo/updates, 18 December ?

It's about the well known Murchison meteorite.

Jean-Pierre Pharabod

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Date: Wed, 20 Dec 2000 18:47:18 +0000  
From: John Rimmer <jrimmer@magonia.demon.co.uk>  
Subject: Re: Rendlesham/Oz Factor  
In-Status: RO

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-----

>Hi,  
>  
>Yes, sorry, I didnt realise it was not in use over t'other side of the pond.  
>Should have done - though - given its use as a name there - Randy Newman,  
>etc.  
>  
>If I said I was looking for a Randy New Man here I reckon I know what folk  
>here would think!  
>  
>Similarly the use of Chuck (as an abbreviation for Charles) is not in common  
>usage here. It is a popular word in my part of the UK for a dear  
>acquaintance - as in 'See you tomorrow, Chuck' - not to mention a slang term  
>for being sick!  
>  
>Seriously, both Randy and Horny are used in the UK, but in the UK horny  
>would usually be considered a more vulgar version and randy tends to be more  
>polite and just means 'rather amorous'.  
>  
>Perhaps randy will get adopted stateside - as I have noticed the increased  
>use of the gentile word 'loo' - in extremely common usage in the UK (for  
>restroom or john, which we would never use here) quite often in US  
>commentaries these days.

Gentile! So what's the Jewish word then?

>  
>I also often have great fun explaining to quizical Americans the origin of  
>my net server - currantbun.  
>  
>(It is Cockney rhyming slang for 'The Sun' - because the server is run by  
>the LA Dodgers owner and media mogul, Rupert Murdoch, who in the UK owns the  
>tabloid 'The Sun' - not to mention the London Times) (Cockney rhyming  
>slang is still widely used in the east end of London and includes terms like  
>'Apples and Pears' for stairs, or 'Trouble and Strife' for wife - not sure  
>why The Sun is Currantbun - possibly both are rare phenomena in the UK)

I don't thiong "currant bun" is a traditional Cockney rhyme. I think it  
was made up by a former Editor.

>  
>Best wishes,  
>



>Jenny Randles

--

John Rimmer

Magonia Magazine

[www.magonia.demon.co.uk](http://www.magonia.demon.co.uk)

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Date: Wed, 20 Dec 2000 21:19:44 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status: RO

Regarding:

>From: "Robinson, Larry" <lrobins@indiana.edu>  
>Subject: RE: Voyager Newsletter No. 16  
>Date: 20 December 2000 09:32

Larry wrote:

>This could be a misunderstanding between British and American  
>usages. "Throw a round in" means to LOAD the gun, not to shoot  
>it, in American usage.

Larry,

I had looked into this and the terminology "throw a round" was used by US servicemen to describe firing, not loading (although it may be used in both cases). For example:

"My carbine ammo was down to a few clips, plus I'd been using Ward's weapon. Mine had malfunctioned, had stopped firing semi-automatic. I constantly searched the trees, as I thought the sniper that had nailed Ward might be holed up in one, commanding a good view of our positions. A machine gun somewhere to our left periodically would sweep our holes. The bullets would rattle off the logs covering our hole, and I would thank God for the protection they afforded. The afternoon wore on. I'd catch a glimpse of a German in woods and throw a round his way".

And from another US soldier's WWII account:

"The next day the machine gun was still there, and they had mortars which would occasionally throw a round into our area".

In the context of Fawcett and Battram's discussion, I would have thought Fawcett was more interested in knowing if Battrom had 'thrown a round in' as in 'fired a warning shot into' the forest, rather than querying if he had loaded his M-16.

Wouldn't Battram's M-16 have been loaded already?

>But the rabbits would have dug earlier, when the ground was NOT  
>frozen, if pine needles covered the holes later.

Absolutely. If these were older diggings, it doesn't really

nmatter what the weather conditions were like on 26 December.

>>"The ground was rather soft at that time...".

>Was this during, or after, the sighting. Ground that is frozen  
>becomes really soft upon thawing.

If was later that same day. Unless there was a significant  
[unlikely] rise in temperature, the ground wouldn't have thawed  
out in short a short time.

James Easton.

E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)

[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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—  
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Date: Thu, 21 Dec 2000 02:36:42 -0000  
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Status: RO

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<http://www.tellme.com/signin/register.gsp?src=engage&i=23>  
-----

Regarding:

>From: "J. Pharabod" <pharabod@in2p3.fr>  
>Subject: Life found in Australian meteorite ???  
>Date: 20 December 2000 20:36

Jean-Pierre asked:

>Has anybody more information about the subject:  
  
>Life found in Australian meteorite reported in /ufo/updates, 18  
>December ?  
  
>It's about the well known Murchison meteorite.

Jean-Pierre,

You're probably aware of the publications at:

<http://www.panspermia.org/hover.htm>  
<http://www.panspermia.org/zhmur1.htm>

and other references therein.

There's some other on-line material in which the Murchison meteorite is mentioned and a couple of interesting features are:

'The Beginnings of Life on Earth', by Christian de Duve -

<http://www.sigmaxi.org/amsci/articles/95articles/cdeduve.html>

Recent Scientific Papers on ALH 84001 Explained, with Insightful and Totally Objective Commentaries, by Allan Treiman -

<http://cass.jsc.nasa.gov/lpi/meteorites/alhnpap.html>

Treiman provides an excellent summary of the debate re ALH 84001

and I note that on 12 December, 2000 he wrote:

"Sadly, I am now ending this Internet web page, where I have tried to present technical papers about the martian meteorite ALH84001 for the non-specialist. With time, I have formed fairly strong opinions about the hypothesis of McKay et al. (1996), and have found it harder and harder to be insightful and remain objective".

>

Date: Wed, 20 Dec 2000 22:51:30 EST  
Subject: Re: Voyager Newsletter No. 16  
Content-Disposition: Inline  
Status: RO

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<HR><CENTER><STRONG>ListBot Sponsor</STRONG></CENTER>Dial 800-555-TELL for FREE long-distance calls.<BR>

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HREF="http://www.tellme.com/signin/register.gsp?src=engage&i=23">http://www.te  
llme.com/signin/register.gsp?src=engage&i=23</A><BR><HR><P><FONT  
FACE=arial,helvetica><FONT SIZE=2>In a message dated 12/20/2000 4:20:05 PM  
Eastern Standard Time, <BR>voyager@rendlesham.com writes:

<BR>

<BR>

<BR><BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid;  
MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">In the  
context of Fawcett and Battrom's discussion, I would have

<BR>thought Fawcett was more interested in knowing if Battrom had

<BR>'thrown a round in' as in 'fired a warning shot into' the forest,

<BR>rather than querying if he had loaded his M-16.

<BR></BLOCKQUOTE>

<BR>

<BR>James this is very interesting but I also find this part of the story more  
<BR>fiction than fact. &nbsp;For a serviceman to discharge his weapon is a serious  
<BR>event. &nbsp;The use of deadly force where it was not needed would have  
brought <BR>serious reprimands to the individual involved. &nbsp;What threats  
were there to <BR>this man? &nbsp;There seemed to be no threat to his life or others  
and no threat <BR>to any "special" weapons. &nbsp;To have discharged the weapon  
off-base, with the <BR>possibility (remote as it may have been) of shooting an  
innocent civilian <BR>would have had him in front of quite a few people. &nbsp;I  
am sure it would have <BR>invovled some Non-judicial punishment (as we say in the  
USN, "Captain's <BR>mast").

<BR>

<BR>Tim Printy

<BR></FONT>

<hr>

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Date: Fri, 22 Dec 2000 11:28:07 -0500

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<HR><CENTER><STRONG>ListBot Sponsor</STRONG></CENTER>Start Your
Own FREE Email List at ListBot<BR><A
HREFhttp://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb">http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb</A><
BR><HR><P>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>The current issue of "Lobster," the
conspiracy-monger-mag, has an article on UFOs.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><A
href="http://www.lobster-magazine.co.uk/issue40.htm">http://www.lobster-
magazine.co.uk/issue40.htm</A></FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>
<DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2><B>Disinformation:
```

Date: Sat, 23 Dec 2000 10:47:22 -0500  
From: Todd Lemire <tlemire@home.com>  
Organization: @Home Network  
X-Accept-Language: en  
Subject: Research Question?  
Status:

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Hello List members,

Does anyone here have the September 1994 Issue of the MUFON UFO Journal that you could rummage through for me. I'm looking for an article by then Michigan State director Shirley Coyne, concerning the Holland Radar-Visual Case of March 8, 1994 which involved the Muskegon NWS Operator. If so I'd really appreciate a copy of that article sent either via e-mail (tlemire@home.com) or preferably faxed to 305-422-8075. I'll gladly try and return the favor if needed.

Sincerely,  
Todd Lemire  
Michigan UFO CENTRAL  
<http://members.home.net/tlemire/UFOCENTRAL.html>

--

"We are all led to the truth for which we are ready"

-Neal Walsch-

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—  
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Date: Thu, 28 Dec 2000 19:56:13 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

Recently updating membership records, I noted that the vast majority have been with the 'UFO Research List' [UFORL] since its inception in March 1999.

Somehow, UFORL seems much older than that!

Although it might often appear list traffic is low, it has seen over 2,800 postings.

You will no doubt enthusiastically welcome some other stats - approximately 29 per cent of almost 100 subscribers are from the US, 21 per cent from the UK and other countries represented include Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Philippines, Spain and Sweden.

Membership applications require approval under 'ListBot' preferences, that has been, without exception, granted.

Anyone can subscribe and it's practicably impossible to verify a stated identity.

As such and whilst there are no incidents which result in current concerns, it would be judicious to declare that, forthwith, 'List Only' submissions should cease.

There can be no assurance that any contributions will ultimately be confidential.

Whilst this declaration is not on the advice of my lawyers, they would doubtless approve.

The future of UFORL as a sustainable 'middle ground' has of course been a fundamental issue raised during this past year.

One of the difficulties is that with few, if indeed nowadays any, exceptions, the promotion of supposed 'UFO' evidence is largely propaganda, ignoring research that has established facts which have already debunked much of the evidence being promoted!

We never require to look far for examples.

A certain UK 'UFO' magazine has become one of the worst offenders, becoming a magazine/organisation that long seems to

have given up any facade to standards. If it will sell, then publish it - the more it sells, then that's what we should be publishing...

Simple as that and apparently, the question of whether this evidence is even remotely credible, just doesn't come into it any more.

Which is fair enough, it's increasingly been the approach adopted by almost all pro-UFO related concerns - UFOIN being one notable exception - and they're quite entitled to.

However, why should objective researchers accept that only the evidence uncovered or highlighted 'in favour', as such, of any 'UFO' having an extraordinary origin is acceptable? If the evidence otherwise is completely ignored, which is now usually the situation, then perhaps that needs to be addressed.

If, for example, I could now publicly reveal previously unknown evidence which suggests that, say, the Rendlesham forest case features elements which *\*might\** significantly indicate the involvement of a truly enigmatic 'UFO', that will be duly proclaimed by some, whilst at the same time they would ignore any established evidence to the contrary.

So it goes, that's the imbalance which we've long been aware exists within 'ufology'.

It still doesn't solve the problem though.

Although I'm not sure if the following will contribute to a resolution of any such inherent dilemmas, we can only see how it progresses. I suspect there will be some interesting and productive developments.

There are several mailing lists and forums for 'UFO believers', some fanatically so and the contents generally expose how incredibly stupid, not just daft, the majority of what constitutes 'ufology' actually is.

I suspect few, if any, UFORL subscribers, no matter their take on 'UFOs', would argue!

We all know it's true and we all realise that's why 'ufology' *\*is\** perceived by the mainstream media and science to be 'a boil on the ar\*e of stupidity'.

'Ufology', per se, clearly has little time for anything which threatens to expose how 'UFOs', especially 'classic cases', have

a mundane explanation. At times, as we know, the adverse reaction can be fanatically hostile. Worse still, would be revealing the abject folly of what are in many instances effectively religious beliefs.

However, during the past year UFORL has steadily become a forum which has factually set straight an exceptional amount of UFO mythology, an achievement most 'ufologists' would denounce as 'debunking'. Alternatively, as we have seen in a number of instances, they will simply ignore the facts unravelled.

It seems UFORL and 'ufology' are no longer, and debatable whether they ever were, comfortably like-minded.

They are, in fact, evidently incompatible in basic respects.

That acknowledged, I'm pleased to announce the UFO Skeptics [UFOS] mailing list is now operational.

The list is open to subscription from those who advocate and adopt a consistent [note the importance of this], critical appraisal of any purported 'UFO' related evidence. This encompasses related topics which can be evidenced to have a scientific foundation, encompassing 'black projects'.

It will, initially, be a moderated list, although envisaged that will only be during the nascent stages, until confirmed there appear to be no unforeseen problems.

It wasn't announced, however, UFORL has been a moderated list for the past 2-3 months. This has prevented some off-topic announcements being distributed; otherwise, I'm pleased to say it's been of no consequence.

UFORL will remain a moderated list - that's been working fine.

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Ideally, UFOS would be a public mailing list, where content can be referenced elsewhere, without the need to copy it from a list posting. Copying and reformatting material, especially lengthy contributions, can be extremely time consuming.

However, this can be considered further at a later date.

The UFORL archives will always remain closed to non-members, as

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It's intended that UFOS becomes a dynamic forum and we'll see where else it leads.

In the meantime, UFORL remains in existence.

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Please send a blank e-mail to:

[debunk-subscribe@listbot.com](mailto:debunk-subscribe@listbot.com)

The address for all postings will be:

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It should be made clear that I do not expect UFORL to continue for much longer and this is a transitional period.

To recap: the UFO Skeptics list is open to subscription from those who advocate and adopt an unfailing, critical appraisal of any purported 'UFO' related evidence. That means *\*all\** cases.

Obviously, equally important is an appreciation that should any evidence successfully pass through the bullshit filter, then it might be worth something and this is always a recognised possibility.

Hopefully, UFORL will largely evolve into UFOS and expand beyond.

Naturally, the new forum will not be to the liking of all UFORL subscribers and I sincerely regret that.

However, there are some matters which need to be dealt with.

I'm sure those who have experienced how intolerably narrow that supposed middle ground really is, will find UFOS offers considerably more respite.

Regardless that 'ufology' has rapidly and radically changed, predominately marketing concerns overtaking any others, UFORL

will always have been an outstanding accomplishment and my considerable appreciation to all subscribers.

James Easton.

---

—  
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Date: Thu, 28 Dec 2000 18:32:10 EST

Subject: Re: Future of UFORL

Content-Disposition: Inline

Status:

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HREF="http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb">http://www.listbot.com/links/joinlb</A>

><BR><HR><P><FONT FACE=arial,helvetica><FONT SIZE=2>In a message dated 12/28/2000 3:01:56 PM Eastern Standard Time,

<BR>voyager@rendlesham.com writes:

<BR></FONT><FONT COLOR="#000000" SIZE=3 FAMILY="SANSSERIF" FACE="Arial" LANG="0">

<BR>

<BR></FONT><FONT COLOR="#000000" SIZE=2 FAMILY="SANSSERIF" FACE="Arial" LANG="0">Jim,

<BR>

<BR>Thanks for the well written piece and your efforts to date on the list. Is

<BR>your website off-line? &nbsp;If so, for what reason? &nbsp;

<BR>

<BR>

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<BR></FONT><FONT COLOR="#000000" SIZE=3 FAMILY="SANSSERIF" FACE="Arial" LANG="0">

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Date: 29 Dec 2000 11:10:52 +0000  
X-ID: DD1E7FE09C4F11D49085FBCB2FEB1332  
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Status:

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As a "believer" I have found the discussions fascinating and find the proposed re-alignment entirely in keeping with the logical progression and growth of UFORL.

Well done & thank you to James Easton.

Adrian Roberts

> \*\* Original Subject: Future of UFORL  
> \*\* Original Sender: "James Easton" <voyager@rendlesham.com>  
> \*\* Original Date: Thu, 28 Dec 2000 20:01:44 +0000  
  
> \*\* Original Message follows...  
  
>  
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- > Please send a blank e-mail to:
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- > [debunk-subscribe@listbot.com](mailto:debunk-subscribe@listbot.com)
- >
- >
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>  
>  
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>

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-  
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>\*\* ----- End Original Message ----- \*\*

>

Adrian

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Status:

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Regarding:

>From: <TPrinty@aol.com>  
>Subject: Re: Voyager Newsletter No. 16  
>Date: 21 December 2000 04:41

Tim wrote:

>>In the context of Fawcett and Battram's discussion, I would  
>>have thought Fawcett was more interested in knowing if Battrom  
>>had 'thrown a round in' as in 'fired a warning shot into' the  
>>forest, rather than querying if he had loaded his M-16.

>James this is very interesting but I also find this part of the  
>story more fiction than fact.

Tim,

Could well be... we can only note how seriously scared Battrom  
claims he was!

I wouldn't be surprised if, as an Airman, he was only about 20  
years old, or younger, and maybe did in fact panic. Incidentally,  
Burroughs, an Airman 1st Class, was 20 years old at the time.

It would of course be helpful if we could ask some questions of  
Battram or any other members of his patrol that night.

Whether he fired at the perceived UFO or not is very much a side  
issue - what's possibly of more significance is that he states  
those lights observed were "alternating, mostly between oranges,  
red, blues and whites".

This is comparable with the colours reported by Burroughs,  
Cabansag and Penniston.

If Battram's account is reliable in this respect - something of a  
coincidence otherwise - it does imply that whatever was  
responsible for those 'strange lights' in the early hours of 26  
December was also the source of Battram's 'encounter'.

As apparently Halt became directly involved in the forest adventures that night at around 10:30 p.m., Battram's account seemingly relates to events which occurred circa 9:00 p.m., allowing time for Battrom to meet up with Englund - Englund contacting Halt - Halt leaving the Officer's Xmas dinner to return home and change, etc.

More than that, there's not much we can conclude.

I'm hopeful this will all yet make some sense.

No question there was now extraordinary 'UFO' hysteria, with light-alls being taken into the forest even before Halt arrived and, as Sgt Randy Smith claimed, security police in the weapons storage area on UFO alert!

Consider Randy's recollection that at some point he was, "on top of the structure near the bunker where you'd go if you were under attack".

When I asked how unusual that was, Randy's wife, Kathy [the correspondent], related his explanation:

"Yes, of course there were small, "hot", tactical nuclear weapons at Bentwaters, as used on an F-16, not large as used on B-52's and B-1's. However, Bentwaters probably had the least weapons, not the "largest NATO dump" by any means. The WSA is the highest security area on the base. In a "hot" nuclear area, you employ the two man concept throughout the entire area, no single person ever allowed around nukes. Bentwaters "hot" row bunker structure was:(relying on your statement that the lighthouse was positioned east of Bentwaters WSA): Standing at the edge of R. forest facing the fence(N), the bunkers would look like small hills. They were covered with dirt and had grass growing on them sloped front to back. On the (W) end there was a large 1-2 story high mound, looking w-e, there was a dip. then a long lower mound, then a dip, then at the (E) end, another large mound.

Date: Fri, 29 Dec 2000 15:13:40 -0000  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Status:

Regarding:

>From: <TPrinty@aol.com>  
>Subject: Re: Future of UFORL  
>Date: 29 December 2000 01:00

Tim wrote:

>Thanks for the well written piece and your efforts to date on the list.  
>Is your website off-line? If so, for what reason?

Tim,

Thanks for the encouragement.

During the past couple of weeks I've had considerable problems with my ISP concerning the domain name [www.ufoworld.co.uk] which they were supposedly managing.

Bottom line is that they 'lost' the domain and due to the holiday period it's taken until yesterday to 'find' it again.

The good news was that I had to upload all 30Mb plus of my web site [it's now back on-line].

Even better news was, whilst my e-mail address is again operative, they have 'mislaidd' any mail sent to it during that intervening period.

Although I can recover UFORL mail from the archives, I regret that any personal mail send to myself between 15 December and 28 December will not have been received and apparently won't have 'bounced' either.

If any subscribers did write, could they please re-send a copy?

James Easton.  
E-mail: [voyager@ufoworld.co.uk](mailto:voyager@ufoworld.co.uk)  
[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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Date: Fri, 29 Dec 2000 16:17:55 -0000

charset="iso-8859-1"

Status:

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To all who have sent subscription requests for the 'UFO Skeptics' list, thank you. There are already more than sufficient subscribers to confirm UFOS is a viable proposition.

Please note that subscription confirmations will be delayed for approximately 24 hours.

During this time, it would be appreciated if all other subscription requests could be received.

Please send a blank e-mail to:

[debunk-subscribe@listbot.com](mailto:debunk-subscribe@listbot.com)

The first list postings will commence thereafter.

A target for UFOS would be to achieve fifty or more subscribers, many of whom are objective 'ufologists' - interested in the subject, researchers, writers or otherwise - who recognise how absurd popularised 'ufology' has become and are prepared to say so in no uncertain terms.

That would be a considerable statement and one which could have a significant impact. It might give those responsible for promoting and supporting so much inane material something to contemplate.

I do appreciate from private feedback how many have expressed those sentiments.

James Easton.

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[www.ufoworld.co.uk](http://www.ufoworld.co.uk)

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