

Subject: UFOs And Missile Bases.

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Subject: UFOs And Missile Bases. Part 2.
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This talks about water monsters.

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A previously classified F-I document dated November 12, 1957, that is now in the public domain, thanks to Freedom of Information Act legislation, makes that fact very clear:

"Within the past two weeks reports have increased tremendously and some of the more serious have been described as follows: An object had landed in Nebraska with six people aboard, the persons had talked to a Nebraska farmer and then sped off into space; a fiery object was seen flashing across the southern skies from Albany, Georgia, to Miami, Florida; a Coast Guard cutter had sighted a huge object flying over the Gulf of Mexico; and persons in the Southwestern states while driving their cars have allegedly seen UFOs that caused the engines in their automobiles to stop."

The FB-'s special agents continued to diligently collate the strange and unearthly facts pertaining to what seemed to many of its personnel to be a near cosmic i-vasion, and studiously briefed -BI Director J. Edgar Ho-ver on the nature of the expanding situation, as well as on the then current response of the U.S. m-litary to the vexing problem presented by the growing UFO presence:

"The Air F-rce is following these sightings closely and all reports are submitted to the Air Technical and In-elligence Center, at Wright-P-tterson Air Fo-ce Base in Ohio where they are evaluated and analyzed. In the event any of the future reports appear to be authentic, the Air For-e will immediately notify the Bureau, keeping in mind our particular interest in matters concerning espionage and s-botage."

It is thought provoking indeed to note that this undeniably dramatic upswing in UFO sightings, and even close encounters with alien entities, occurred in the immediate aftermath of the former Soviet Union's launch of its Sputnik 1 satellite. Is it possible, perhaps, that the strange denizens of another world, or indeed worlds, were sec-etly keeping a close watch on humankind's first attempts to break free of its previous terrestrial moorings? And, if so, was it those initial, hesitant steps outside of our own atmosphere that prompted such a flurry of concerned activity on the part of extraterrestrial visitors from far-away planets?

It may be important, and relevant, to note that by 1957, and over the course of little more than a decade, the Human R-ce had successfully developed a-omic energy, had flattened two Japanese cities with at-mic bombs, was working on advanced missile and rocket technology, and had now finally left the moorings of the planet. In other words, it might very well be at this particular time in on our history, more than absolutely any other, when alien visitors from afar might begin to take a serious interest in us, and express deep concerns about us and our actions, too.

Perhaps also, one might be inclined to speculate, advanced aliens civilizations of the type that were possibly secr-tly watching us in the late 1950s, have undertaken such intense scrutiny and surveillance on countless occasions throughout the Universe. And particularly so when youthful, burgeoning civilizations take that giant and world changing leap from being tied to their own planet, and when propeller driven aircraft dropping bo-bs on the enemy, are rapidly replaced by intercontinental missiles that have the ability to obliterate whole cities, countries and cultures.

Food for thought? Maybe

Source: Mysterious Universe

<http://mysteriousuniverse.org/2011/07/saucers-and-sputnik/#more-6032>

- GET KRAKEN DEPARTMENT -

Why Scientists Should Study Sea Monsters

From the Loch Ness Monster to the Kraken, sea monsters still capture the imagination centuries after medieval cartographers doodled them in the blank spots of their maps. But to Charles Paxton, a researcher at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, sea monster sightings are more than fish tales.

Paxton is no wild-eyed cryptozoologist who spends his weekends imagining Bigfoot behind every tree. He's a fisheries ecologist and statistician who believes that, with the right methods, anecdotes about mysterious monsters can become scientific data to tell us about human perception and the odd reports that science can't fully explain.

On July 12, Paxton and other bonafide, peer-reviewed researchers like him will discuss ways to bring cryptozoology into the scientific fold at the Zoological Society of London Communicating Science event "Cryptozoology: Science or Pseudoscience?"

Ahead of the event, Paxton spoke with LiveScience about sea monster sightings, the likelihood of unknown beasts roaming the sea, and why, before you report a sea serpent, you should always make sure you're not looking at a sexually aroused whale.

LiveScience: What drives you to study sea monster sightings?

Paxton: Several reasons. Actually, probably the first is I'm a big kid and I thought it was an interesting set of questions. A more proper scientific reason is that I'm interested in why people believe the things they believe, especially if their beliefs are non-mainstream. And the third reason I got interested is it's important to understand how science tries to relate to anomalous data, data that doesn't quite fit into our existing paradigms.

LiveScience: You've lumped old sea monster sightings together to study them statistically. What did you find?

Paxton: I was interested in looking at reported distances in sea monster accounts, in seeing whether those reported distances, were they the same as we would expect if the reports were genuinely of random animals popping up around boats. But if you look at the distribution of reported distances of sea monster accounts, they're much closer than you would expect by chance alone.

This implies to me that there's a huge bias in the reporting of sea monster accounts.

LiveScience: What does that bias tell us about the validity of those reports?

Paxton: It means we can probably be more doubtful about one potential explanation for sea monster reports. I expected that when I did the analysis, the reports would be far away. I thought people were reporting monsters because they'd seen familiar things at a distances. But the reported distances are much closer than you'd expect. It's not because these things are a vast distance away, or at least, if witnesses are misinterpreting things, it happens over short distances.

LiveScience: Are any of these historical reports actually plausible?

There's a report by two zoologists actually in the early part of the century published in the Journal of Zoology where they actually reported seeing a serpent-like animal in the South Atlantic. They describe an animal which doesn't quite fit into our current view. That's an intriguing one. [Read: The Creatures of Cryptozoology]

LiveScience: Okay, let's talk about an implausible report. Tell

me about the case of the possible whale p-nis.

Paxton: That's a quite famous sea monster sighting from the 18th century, where people saw a sea monster en route to the Danish colony in Greenland. What they saw was an animal which they described as having a serpent-like tail. We suggested that there could be an alternative explanation and what they were interpreting as a tail could actually have been the pe-is of the animal.

If you do a search for "whale pen-s" on the Net, they've got pictures and they do look quite serpentine.

LiveScience: Does it seem like misidentified body parts might explain many sea monster sightings?

Paxton: I think that goes on, yes, but as yet I've got no quantitative evidence of that happening. I'm actually collecting data on that.

I think people make mistakes and it does mean that I'm a little more sk-ptical of laypeople who report strange things. When you see something in the water, there are lots and lots of large animals it could potentially be, and there's no one in the world who is an expert on all of these animals. Zoologists, when they see an animal, perhaps they'll be looking at the features which will tell them about its affinities, whereas laypeople won't necessarily do that.

LiveScience: Do you think there are likely large, undiscovered marine creatures out there?

Paxton: Yes, but to make something absolutely clear, my position on this is quite an unusual one. I would actually say without any doubt at all that there are unknown animals out there. The reason I say without any doubt at all, if you look at the rate at which we're discovering new species, that hasn't completely flattened out.

The question isn't, "Are there large marine animals?" The question is, "Are they seen by laypeople prior to their discovery?" The answer to that is "Probably not."

LiveScience: Why not?

Paxton: Logically, the animals we've not discovered yet are the ones that are difficult to detect, which means it would be very rare for people to encounter them anyway. We know there are biases in the reporting process, and we know that to have the potential to recognize an unknown animal, you need to have superb expertise. In terms of marine mammals, for example, I can only think of about 10 people in the world who if they saw a marine mammal would be in a position to say, "That's a marine mammal that we've never described."

We can't explain away all the strange reports, but just because I can't explain a report doesn't mean it's an unknown animal. It's got to be a hypothesis of last resort. I think that's a mistake lots of people make, that just because they can't explain it, it must be something unknown. That's quite a jump.

LiveScience: Do you have a favorite sea monster?

Paxton: I quite like the sea monk [a creature with a monk's head and fish body], actually. The idea that there's a monk living in the sea, that's quite bizarre.

Part 2.

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