

# UFO Criticism by J.N. from Japan

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## How Were the "Lubbock Lights" Photos (1951) Taken ?

As the last issue reported, at the third "Sky People Report Meeting" (2008) in Tokyo, Mr. Osamu Sato (1963-), the president of Sky People Association, had dealt with an ancient "Lubbock Lights": some V-shaped formations of dots on a rock at Buffalo Eddy of the Snake River, Washington State, USA (see the right photo from the website of Spokane Outdoors). The famous photos taken by Mr. Carl Hart, Jr. in Lubbock, Texas State, USA on the night of August 31, 1951, show a group of luminous bodies which is very much like this Native American art.

But in reality Mr. Sato was skeptical about credibility of the photos: he noticed that **two of the photos show the same apparent form of the V-formation**. The "V" moved rapidly in the sky, so two photos taken at different time have to show two apparent forms of the "V."

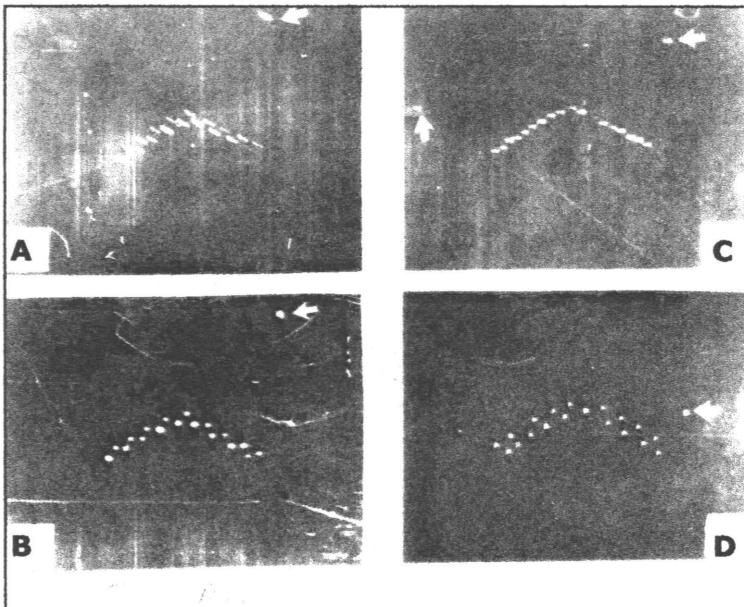
Though Mr. Hart took five photos of the formation, only four photos have been known. The below photo set from the NICAP website shows a distorted front view of the photos, but this set is convenient for us to make a rough comparison. The photos Mr. Sato pointed out are A and B of this set.

However, I could not regard Mr. Hart's photos as trick shots, because I myself once have been a trick-shot-maker. You can make these photos easily: you need only some sheets of cardboard, and a needle to make V-formation holes on the cardboard. Various size of the holes make various brightness of the holes lighted from behind. And you only put up the cardboard on a window pane of your room; the sun will make the holes luminous objects in the night sky.

But **Mr. Hart's photos are too "perfect" to be fakes**: (1) he described the form of the formation he had photographed not as "V" but as "U" [#3]; (2) the photos blur in various ways; (3) in three photos the objects form two rows, and in one photo form a row; (4) the objects have various brightness; (5) there are two isolated objects near the formation. It is worthy of notice that the above (3) and (5) were not included in the **"first" Lubbock sighting by Texas Technical College professors, of which Mr. Hart was informed by a newspaper** [#8].

A Project Blue Book document [#6] tells some important facts about Mr. Hart's negatives: (1) "the first frame" is No.4, and shows "extreme blurring"; (2) the other frames are No.5, No.7, and No.8; (3) "the angular size of the formation, at the camera lens, is very nearly the same in all cases"; (4) "the formation is . . . slightly larger in . . . Frame7 . . . than in the others"; (5) "the orientation of the "V" formation is the same on all negatives".

Frame 4 seems to be "A" of the left photo set, and every object become slanting long line. This blurring seems to be caused by pressing the shutter release button. Not by moving of the



formation itself, because its direction of travel is entirely different.

Mr. Hart used a "Kodak 35" camera, and it was "with coupled range-finder and a 50 mm (2 inch) f/3.5 Anastor Kodak lens" [#6]; this seems to mean the "Kodak 35 RF" model. See the below photo of a man holding this model, and pay attention to his forefinger of the right hand; the shutter release button is there. And Mr. Hart used a "Plus X film" [#6] of Kodak.

The formation "appeared at about 30° from the horizontal" and "just over a tree top" in the north-northeast, and "went a little to" Mr. Hart's "right and disappeared at about 30° from the horizontal at" the south south-east [#4] where his house was. The formation disappeared in the sky; not hidden by the house [#1: "a point where they disappeared over the house"].

Mr. Hart saw a flight of a formation three times (the photos show the second and third flight), and it took the formation 4 seconds to pass 120° in the sky [#4]. This is very fast, so he could take only two or three photos during a flight. The photo "A" (presumed No. 4 frame) seems to show the formation at around the zenith, because a camera is unstable when its user are looking up. Objects in the photo "A" are extended toward a direction differs from their direction of travel; and when a photographer holds a camera not vertically but horizontally, the direction of the shutter-release-button's movement will be near the direction of the extension (incidentally, images on negatives are inevitably inverted and turned over). There are many parallel scratches in the photos presumably made by sliding the film, so the photo "A" seems to have to be turned 90 degrees to the right (see the below figure).

The photo "B" seems to show the objects at a low position in the sky; the camera is stable because the right arm of its user are fixed on the body of the user. This photo seems to be No.5 frame. The apparent inclination of the formation must have been almost horizontal. Nevertheless, as parallel scratches tell, the formation has the same inclination as in the photo "A". **Mr. Hart took these two photos in the same posture: the formation moved very fast, so he had no time to change his posture. He only could bend the upper half of his body.** The #4 document supports this my conjecture by saying that Mr. Hart "panned" his Kodak 35 camera. He had already seen the first flight, and knew "that the lights might reappear as they had done in the past" [#1]. The skilled amateur photographer Mr. Hart must have been able to select the most suitable camera technique immediately.

By the same reason as "A," "C" seems to show objects at around the zenith. And "D" seems to show, by the same reason as "B", objects at a low position. "C" is No.7 frame, because only No.7 shows "two extra spots outside the regular rows" [#6]. "D" seems to be No.8 [#7].

If an object flies horizontally, its apparent size must differ with positions in the sky. But in Mr. Hart's photos the formation keeps, as stated above, almost the same size. You may regard this fact as a proof of forgery. However, **the Texas Technical College professors also testified that "there was no apparent change in size as the object passed overhead" [#2].**

Mr. Hart's photos have another peculiarity: they show, as the #6 document says, no flattened V-formation which is expected at a low position in the sky. However, **if a formation flies with drawing not a straight line but a semicircle, and if the center of the semicircle is Mr.**

**Hart, the formation keeps not only the same apparent size but also the same apparent form, as long as the formation keeps its form. The Lubbock UFOs made some special flight. The professors state also that "the object did not gradually come into view as would an aircraft approaching from a distance, neither did it gradually disappear" [#2].**

I have at last found an explanation of Mr. Sato's doubt. But a problem still lies. Each formation moved very fast: 4 seconds for 120° ; in other words, 1 second for 30° . And Mr. Hart's "film



**A man holding a "KODAK 35 RF" camera**

From

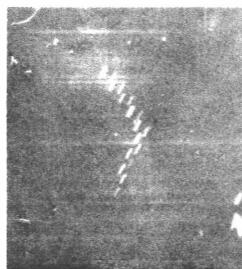
<http://www.cameramanuals.org>



**KODAK "PLUS-X" film of 1950**

From

<http://www.pacificrimcamera.com>



**Mr. Hart of those days**

from *LIFE* magazine, April 7, 1952

was exposed for 1/10 sec" [#6], that is, **the objects moved for 3° while the film was exposed.**

A full moon is 0.5° in diameter. And in a photo it is so small that you may overlook it as the case may be. But each object of Mr. Hart has to have six times wider. **This seems to be the reason why each object in the photo "A" is a thick line. If the objects moved slowly, each line would be thinner.** Mr. Hart "stated that the object appeared to be about brighter than the brightest star in the sky. He compared it to Venus in the early evening" [#4]. This seems to mean that **each object was star-like.** And according to a photo analysis by Air Force, the objects "were circular, near pinpoint sources of light" [#1].

One of the first reports to Project Grudge "was from a small town in Washington State" [#1]. For the moment, this is the only relevance to that Native American art.

### NOTES

The below #2-#6 are contained in *Project Blue Book* edited by Mr. Brad Steiger (Ballantine Books, 1976; Second Printing: 1987).

#1 *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects* (1956) by Capt. Edward J. Ruppelt (1923-1960).

#2 *Appendix I / Lubbock, Texas—25 August 1951*

#3 *Appendix II. Status of the Investigation*

#4 *A Visit with the Photographer*

#5 *Meeting with Texas Technical College Professors*

#6 *Test Report No. WCEFP-2-4, Physics Branch, Sensitometry Unit 29 Nov 1951 / Subject: Evaluation of 35 mm. Negatives*

#7 Unknown No. 6 frame seems to have been taken Just after the appearance of the objects.

#8 *Carl Hart and the Lubbock Lights* (2006) by Mr. Kevin D. Randle (FUFOR website).

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## UFOs Took off Their Hats

Mr. Osamu Sato (1963-), the president of Sky People Association, has taken many UFO photos. The most impressive case is of August 26, 2008.

He was in Oita, one of southern prefectures, from which he comes. A moment after 6:00 p.m. he noticed a slender cloud in the eastern sky. You may be unable to regard it as "a mother ship." But after a while, three saucer-like objects appeared suddenly at the lower right of this cloud. And more three saucers appeared gradually on each side of the first three. These nine saucers formed a line.

Here are two of many photos of this appearance. A white arrow indicates the "mother ship," though its image will be very obscure; you can see the original color photo on his blog *Sky People* (titled in English; [http://blogs.yahoo.co.jp/cba\\_int/44206719.html](http://blogs.yahoo.co.jp/cba_int/44206719.html)). In the nine saucers there is a clearly Saturn-shaped object, which is similar to the famous Trindade Island saucer of 1958 (see my photo analysis in the 9th issue).



Photos: © Mr. Osamu Sato

The blog does not tell about the background of the appearance. I was surprised at the 14th issue (Vol.6, No.3; September 2008) of Mr. Sato's homemade color magazine *Sky People* (titled in English): he was at one grave, and the UFOs were praying silently with him! The nine saucers equally inclined their brims, so he felt they hung their heads. They and the cloud were at just the place which was behind him when he joined his hands in prayer. He was deeply moved.

I would like to add to his interpretation: the hat-shaped saucers are inverted, that is, these hats are taken off to the grave. When Mr. Sato turned around, all the objects had disappeared. They showed themselves for 20 minutes or so.

## The Flying Sound: A Hidden Story

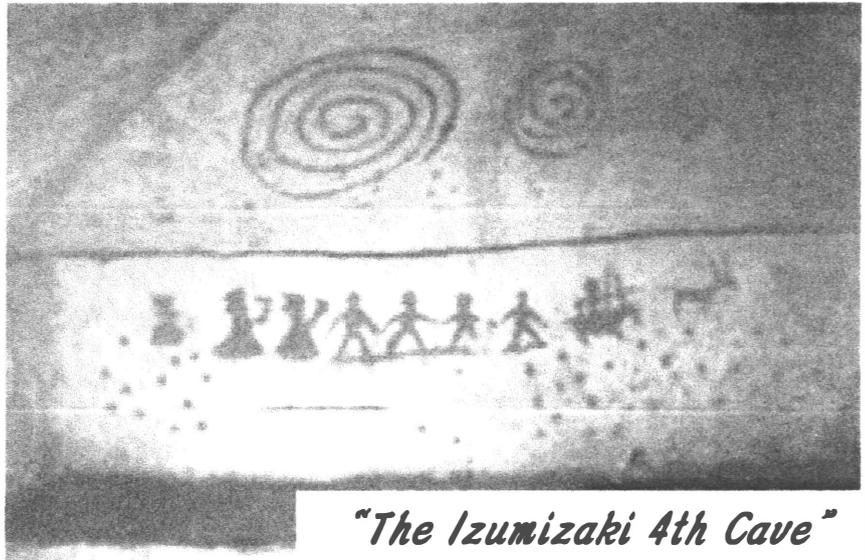
At the 3rd Sky People Report Meeting on June 22, 2008, a woman heard a mysterious flying sound like the buzz of a model plane's propeller (see the last issue page 1). Ms. Harumi Kamata is the woman. And Mr. Yasuto Inoue informed me that his video camera had captured a sound which might have been it. He described as "buru buru buru (bl-bl-bl)."

*The UFO Researcher* (titled in English) 6th issue (October) of 2008 describes a young man of CBA (Cosmic Brotherhood Association), Japanese legendary UFO group. In 1962 he saw "a black object" and heard "a sound, buru buru, as if made by rubber power."

According to Ms. Kamata, the sound was "buruburuuu (bl-blooh) buruburuuu buruburuuu." Though no one says definitely, all the reporters seem to think of a model plane with a propeller moved by rubber power that was familiar to people of their generation.

The young man is the very person who invited Ms. Kamata to join CBA. He was killed with his father by a truck ran into the garden of their house about 40 years ago. She was a neighbor.

■The right photo, taken from the website of Izumizaki Historical Museum, shows pictures on a wall of the burial chamber of *Izumizaki Yon-go Yoko-ana* (the *Izumizaki 4th Cave*) in Izumizaki Village, Fukushima Prefecture. This ruin regarded as one of the 7th century sites was discovered in 1933. And in 1962, CBA was very delighted to see these pictures, because ancient Japanese also had called UFOs standing in a circle hand in hand, as CBA did! ■However, there are many dots, and the standing people are in the dots.



*"The Izumizaki 4th Cave"*

If the dots mean stars, this has <http://www.vill.izumizaki.fukushima.jp/kakuka/siryou/tennji.htm> to be a scene of somewhere in

outer space. Another wall shows a large eddy, beside which are three horses and four men. And the horses stand with their rumps to the eddy. Two horses have a rider on their backs, but one horse has no rider. If the eddy is a UFO on the ground, the horses and men may be going to return after a contact-person, the rider of the riderless horse, has gotten into the eddy. ■The above my interpretation was published in Japanese version *UFO Criticism (UFO Hihyo by J·N)* No.29 (October 1997). And in the *Sky People* magazine (see page 3 of this issue) No.7 (August 2006) Mr. Osamu Sato, the president of Sky People Association, stated that the pictures of this cave depicted the buried person's space travel in life to get the royal authority. In his view, the above-mentioned picture of horses, men and a eddy shows the return from outer space.

### **The 4th "Sky People Report Meeting": June 28, 2009** at the same room as the 2nd and the 3rd Meetings in Tokyo

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My son Naoki (14 years old) took a school trip to Hokkaido, the northernmost land of Japan, last autumn. So I visited the Hokkaido Aviation Co. Ltd website which showed live scenery of Memanbetsu Airport. And I met the left photo taken at 13:00:05 of September 18, 2008 by an automatic camera. This big oval object seems to be out of focus. A dust on the lens? An insect? A UFO? In any case, its position makes it principal role in this picture.