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The CE4 Corner

©2012 by Craig R. Lang, MS Cht

Nov./Dec., 2012 – A Gathering of Experiencers

One of the most enjoyable aspects of attending any conference, symposium, meeting, etc., is the networking that gets done in the halls and at the bar in the evening. The October 2012 Paradigm Symposium was no exception. This was the first of these conferences and based upon the popularity of this one, I imagine there will be many more. It was a gathering of like-minded people, open to the idea that we are being visited. *Something* from out there is visiting us, and has been here for a long time. I suspect that most of the people at the symposium had experienced their fair share of encounters with the unexplained, and at least half had likely had at least one UFO close encounter. Thus, it was no surprise that I heard quite a few stories of encounters.

I spent a chunk of time (and money) in the vendor room, looking at books, CDs, DVDs, etc. And in the process, I got to talking with quite a few people there. It turns out I had corresponded with a few of them by e-mail over the last few years. A few others remembered my name from this newsletter, a radio broadcast, a past symposium, etc. So more than once, I ended up talking with someone unexpectedly, and usually the person had a fascinating story to tell.

Later that evening, after Linda Moulton Howe's talk, I ended up conversing with a few of these same experiencers. Several had had classic abductions, yet most also described non-abduction contact experiences and information downloads. All of them had grown up with psychic abilities, several of them sensitive enough to do readings professionally. Most had family histories of strong psychic abilities - mother, grandmother, etc. Several had children who were psychic, empathic, etc., classic indigo children.

While meeting experiencers was a common occurrence over the weekend, I did note one unusual thing this time - something I had not seen before this. Most of the experiencers I talked with seemed more at home with the phenomenon in their lives. While still carrying the burden of mystery, and in some cases fear, the degree of acceptance I sensed was remarkable.

Perhaps it was the comfort level of the social setting. It was safe to talk in this group. There was no danger of ridicule here. Yet in some of the people I talked with, I sensed a stronger degree of resolution, extending beyond the safety of this group. Many of them had been aware of their unique life experiences for a long time. Many had already explored them and now had reached some degree of integration.



Minnesota Mufon Meetings

**Sat., Nov. 10th & Sat., Dec. 8th
2pm - 5pm**

**New Brighton Family
Service Center
Room 224
400 - 10th St. NW
(located 1/4-mile S.W.
of Hwy 694 and 35W.)**

**PARK FREE! The building is
designated as non-smoking.**

**See map on back cover
(Note: The building has no
special security, so you can
come and go as you please
and smoke outdoors. There
is also an elevator.)**

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The overall result was that a growing core of experiencers appears to be increasingly comfortable with who they are. They are becoming a [Cosmic Bridge](#) between the normal work-a-day world and the world of the extraordinary. I suspect that as others become aware of their experiences, or as more people begin to have overt sightings and/or encounters, this aware core will continue to grow. And perhaps they can begin to provide a level of comfort to those who remain isolated, alone and afraid.

The conversations in the bar frequently make up the highlight of a conference and this one was no exception. And on this particular evening, it was neat to see so many people together with so many interesting stories to tell. This was a unique group of sympathetic, like-minded people, a rare, delightful - and safe - gathering of experiencers.

Maya Demand an End to Doomsday Myth By Earth Changes Media, Oct 26, 2012

<http://www.earthchangesmedia.com/publish/article-e-9162533428.php>

As ECM has stated in every article related to the Mayan calendar - and the date Dec. 21st 2012. There will be no difference on Dec. 20th or 23rd. The ending of one cycle and the beginning of another "does not" reflect the notion of flipping a light switch. However, Mayan prophecy and new modern scientific findings do parallel in many ways.

New discoveries of the Earth's core and its relation to the Earth's magnetic field. New discoveries of our galaxy Milky Way and its central pulse of charged particles. Solar Cycle 24 has begun its phase into solar maximum (phase of approx. 3 years). And the beginning phases of Earth's magnetic pole reversal. All of this has been mentioned in Mayan sacred books such as the 'Chilam Balam' and 'Popul-Vuh'.

But nothing in the calendar of sacred books speaks of "the end of the world". This is all Hollywood. However, it may feel like that to some who may experience a difficult time in what the Mayan's and Hopi refer to as the "Transition".

The Mayan calendar has 18 months of 20 days each plus a sacred month, "Wayeb," of five days. "B'aktun" is the largest unit in the time cycle system, and is about 400 years. The broader era spans 13 B'aktun, or about 5,200 years.

Now the Mayan people, supported by the elders are speaking out against the "money changers". They are protesting against parts of the government who have orchestrated a scheme to cash in on the hype.

Guatemala's Mayan people accused the government and tour groups on Wednesday of perpetuating the myth that their calendar foresees the imminent end of the world for monetary gain.

"We are speaking out against deceit, lies and twisting of the truth, and turning us into folklore-for-profit. They are not telling the truth about time cycles," charged Felipe Gomez, leader of the Maya alliance Oxlaluj Ajpop.

Several films and documentaries have promoted the idea that the ancient Mayan calendar predicts that doomsday is less than two months away, on December 21, 2012.

The Culture Ministry is hosting a massive event in Guatemala City -- which as many as 90,000 people are expected to attend -- just in case the world actually does end, while tour groups are promoting doomsday-themed getaways.

Maya leader Gomez urged the Tourism Institute to rethink the doomsday celebration, which he criticized as a "show" that was disrespectful to Mayan culture.

Experts say that for the Maya, all that ends in 2012 is one of their calendar cycles, not the world.

Gomez's group issued a statement saying that the new Maya time cycle simply "means there will be big earth changes and on the personal, family and community level, so that there is harmony and balance between mankind and nature."

Oxlaluj Ajpop is holding events it considers sacred in five cities to mark the event and Gomez said the Culture Ministry would be wise to throw its support behind their real celebrations.

More than half of Guatemala's population of nearly 15 million are from indigenous groups of Mayan descent.

UK blocks 'UFO-hacker' McKinnon extradition to US - 16 October, 2012

<http://rt.com/news/mckinnon-extradition-gary-us-450/>

Home Secretary Theresa May has announced that Gary McKinnon, who was accused of hacking into the Pentagon's computer network, will not be extradited to the US. The move is due to the risk of McKinnon ending his own life.

The home secretary said that there is no doubt McKinnon is seriously ill, that she carefully examined the medical evidence and took legal advice, concluding that his extradition would pose such a high risk that he would end his life, which restricts his human rights. McKinnon, 46, suffers from Asperger's syndrome. If convicted in the US, he could face up to 60 years in jail.

The case of McKinnon has become the first time the British government has refused to extradite someone across the Atlantic since the existing UK-USA extradition treaty came into force in January 2004, The Independent reports. The agreement is largely contested by dozens of British MPs, who call the current policy one-sided, basically meaning Washington can demand anyone's extradition without proof, while London is obliged to obey. The treaty makes it far easier for the USA to take people from the UK than the other way around.

In a treaty with the US, the Americans must only show "reasonable suspicion" if they want to extradite a Briton – compared with "probable cause" going the other way. As a result, more Britons have been extradited than Americans. Between the January 1, 2004, when the treaty came into force, and October 15, 2012, some 92 people were extradited from the UK to the US. By comparison, 43 people have been extradited from the US to the UK in the same period.

The latest medical study by professors Declan Murphy and Tom Fahy spelled out the risks the British government could face if it went ahead with the extradition.

The same experts in July concluded that McKinnon's risk of suicide was "moderate." Since then they have studied reports from three experts on Asperger's and suicide, who examined McKinnon earlier in the year.

The new report, dated September 24, read: "It is clear that there is a significant risk of suicidal

behavior and that Mr. McKinnon 'will do' what he has threatened for the last three to four years if the extradition proceeds. On this specific point, we cannot offer reassurance to the authorities who are dealing with the case."

London Mayor Boris Johnson praised the court's decision saying that "justice has prevailed." He said that the extradition would have been "extraordinarily cruel and inhumane."

"I applaud the government's stance. If they had approved extradition they would have been saying that extradition on any grounds was OK. It's not," he said.

McKinnon's mother Janis Sharp thanked Home Secretary May for made a lifesaving decision for her son. "Thank you Theresa May from the bottom of my heart – I always knew you had the strength and courage to do the right thing," she said. McKinnon's family and supporters have fought a high profile campaign against extradition over the last seven years, since US proceedings to seek his custody began.

McKinnon was arrested in March 2002 for allegedly hacking into dozens of NASA and Pentagon computers over a 13-month period from his bedroom in North London. He has admitted the security breaches but said they were unintentional and that he was looking for evidence of UFOs.

The United States expressed disappointment with the decision to withdraw the extradition order. "The United States is disappointed by the decision to deny Gary McKinnon's extradition to face long overdue justice in the United States. We are examining the details of the decision," a State Department spokeswoman told reporters.

Ancient aliens, quantum holograms and another day on Earth

©2012 by Craig R. Lang, MS CHt

The Monday after the October 2012 Paradigm Conference in Minneapolis was a warm fall day and after a weekend in the stratosphere, I found myself home raking leaves and taking care of business-related stuff (including this article). It was another day on Earth.

As I write this article, the last few days have been filled with talks, presentations, panel discussions and perhaps most important, conversations in the bar on the topic of the weekend - the unexplained, both ancient and modern. I met a lot of researchers and writers working in the areas of the paranormal, archaeology, UFO studies and ET contact. This was a weekend where I was among my own. There was little need to justify my interest in the extraordinary - does this stuff exist, is it real, etc. Instead the focus was on what does it mean, how long has it been with us, and what does it imply for our future.

To be fair, I did hear a lot of things I didn't believe. But the beauty of events like this is that you can try on ideas, see if they square with your own discernment, and then move on to another. In each case, the result is a lot of provocative questions - and perhaps new ideas.

The first talk was on Thursday evening, put on by Linda Moulton Howe. She always puts on a good talk, and this time was no exception. I had heard some of the material she presented at the MUFON conference in 2011. But there was a lot of new information within it, as well. The most interesting of this was on the ruins of Gobekli Tepe, in Turkey.

I'm not an archaeology expert, so I don't have a lot of ability to evaluate what I heard as would an expert in the field. Yet apparently, the ruins were from over 12,000 years ago. This flies in the face of the idea that civilization began only 5000 years (or so) ago. In addition, the ruins were apparently deliberately buried, for reasons unknown. Only a small amount of the area has been excavated, but apparently, it is a large ceremonial site.

At that time, Earth was still in the ice age. The Mediterranean seabed was dry and the area (now desert) was a temperate and fertile. It would have made a good location for a civilization. She build a good case for the idea that this was part of an earlier cycle of civilization, one that somehow came

to a big crashing halt sometime around 10 to 12 thousand years ago.

Linda does a great job of tying together a lot of rather disparate topics into one bundle of mystery. In this case, she related a number of previous topics (such as the self-activating technology she talked about in 2011) with paleo-archaeology sites. She talked more about the photos of dragonfly drones, observed extensively in about 2007, or so (several photo analysts have since declared the photos to be fakes using Photoshop). She related this to the CARET documents, purportedly leaked documents describing efforts to replicate and commercialize alien technology.

The biggest piece of information, at least for me, was the idea, in which a set of symbols seemed to comprise some form "software" that would execute on its own, without the need of a computer to execute it. According to "Isaac" the pseudonym of the person who apparently leaked the documents to Linda, it executed when exposed to some type of field - perhaps a consciousness/quantum field, perhaps an EM field, etc. (use your imagination). At first, the thought ran square into my discernment filter - leaving me cold until a bit later when I got a chance to think about it a bit more. Then I began to wonder - could this be similar to the budding technology of 3D printing, where they can manufacture parts directly using 3D imaging? The idea was intriguing.

Usually, at conferences, the real science gets done at the bar, often after a few glasses of wine, and Thursday evening was no exception. I ended up talking with Linda and a couple of other people about this idea. What if, rather than being some kind of executable "software" as we would think of it, the symbols formed a kind of holographic encoding. Apparently, the symbols were mounted on a seemingly-inert substrate, something like glass or crystal. What if the symbols, when exposed to some kind of field, would generate a 3D hologram within the material? Like a 3D printer, the projected image would contain information that would cause the material to change its properties in a way that would make it functional.

There are plenty of examples of material changing in response to fields, including lenses that darken when exposed to sunlight and LCDs, in which the material changes properties in response to an electric field. Also, integrated circuit technology such as the gate array, does a similar thing, taking on functional properties based upon information input. So the idea of a holographically encoded field

that, when decoded using some type of reference beam or field, contains functional information causing an otherwise inert material to take on functional properties, might not be as far fetched as it seems. There is a lot of work to be done there. And I'm betting that in some R&D lab in some solid state electronics company, somewhere, this very thing is being done.

But how does this relate to paleo-archaeology and the ruins of Gobekli Tepe? To me, that was a bit of a stretch. She stated there were a number of symbols that loosely matched those shown in the CARET documents. Thus, she speculated that perhaps there was a similar function associated (in some way) with the ruins. Indeed, from a larger perspective such as a satellite view, the ruins appear to have a symbolic nature to them. So she speculates that perhaps the site, itself, has some type of functionality. While interesting, I found this a bit of a stretch - yet this was a weekend for stretches - and questions.

I thought Linda's was probably the best of the talks, but others were intensely fascinating. Most of the talks were on closely related topics along the ancient-alien theme. This included presentations by Georgio Tsoukalos, Eric Von Daniken, and several more. There were a lot of references to Zacharia Sitchin's writings and the idea that most religions were, at least in part, influenced by ET contact.

The upshot of the collected talks at the symposium was that we are not alone. We never have been alone. We have been visited all along. Visitation has left its mark on our history as well as on the present. Whether you believe any particular assertion, or even whether you accept any of the idea of paleo-archaeology, ancient ET contact, etc., each gives us food for thought. There are a number of fascinating archaeology anomalies coming to light, and they challenge our present models of human history.

As we got into the final day or two of the conference, I overheard a couple of people describing feelings of loss, primarily over the notion that after Sunday, they were going to have to return home to the same old thing. It's difficult to get into the daily routine after having spent the weekend on topics like human history, Armageddon prophecy, alien contact, etc. It's hard to get back into the quarterly sales report, calculating store inventory, or whatever other work-a-day elements one's life might contain. Yet Sunday finally ended, and I

drove home (only a few miles), as quite a few others caught airplanes (or began long drives) back to their respective homes.

It was time to return from a world of ET contact, ancient aliens and quantum holograms to another day on Earth.

UFO Sightings Pose Danger to Aviation Flying saucers and other unidentified flying objects can distract pilots and cause accidents

By Michael Morella, October 19, 2012

<http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2012/10/19/ufo-sightings-pose-danger-to-aviation>

Between about 8 and 10 o'clock on the night of March 13, 1997, hundreds of people near Phoenix reported spotting mysterious clusters of lights in the sky. A number of witnesses said that many of them seemed to come from a brightly lit, V-shaped craft, the size of at least several football fields.

"It was astonishing, and a little frightening," one local resident said. School administrator Susan Watson still remembers watching with her children as the massive object she describes as a "floating" city passed silently over their home. Air National Guard spokesmen later suggested the witnesses may have seen military flares that were dropped that night, while some proposed that observers were confused by aircraft flying in formation. But these explanations left many unsatisfied, particularly one witness who, for a decade, was reluctant to acknowledge he had also seen the vehicle: Fife Symington III, Arizona's governor at the time.

"I'm a pilot, familiar with most aircraft," Symington now says, "and what I saw is nothing like I've had any knowledge of."

Thousands of unidentified flying objects are reported each year by the public. The fascination with UFOs has become a fixture of contemporary culture and a staple for science fiction writers and supermarket tabloids. But in response to the central question—are they alien spacecraft?—most officials and academics dismiss the idea of extraterrestrial visitations as unlikely in the extreme.

Yet an increasing number of researchers and public officials say the subject of UFOs is long overdue for more serious treatment. They're a "mystery that

science needs to engage in," argues journalist Leslie Kean, who spent over a decade interviewing former military officers, government officials, scientists, and eyewitnesses while accessing previously classified government records for her 2010 book *UFOs: Generals, Pilots, and Government Officials Go On the Record*.

Generally, a UFO is defined as a phenomenon in the sky—be it a light, solid object, or a combination of these—whose true nature or source can't be determined. Those who study UFOs say that some 95 percent of sightings can later be explained as ordinary man-made objects or naturally occurring phenomena, from flares and military aircraft to weather oddities or reflections of the planet Venus. But that still leaves about 5 percent that seem to defy rational explanation.

"The bottom line is we don't know what they are," says Kean, a former broadcast radio producer and veteran investigative journalist who has contributed to publications like the *Boston Globe*, the *International Herald Tribune*, and *The Nation*.

The public's fascination with UFOs is a modern expression of an age-old enchantment with remarkable events in the skies, notes Albert Harrison, professor emeritus of psychology at the University of California–Davis and author of the 2007 book *Starstruck: Cosmic Visions in Science, Religion, and Folklore*.

"Signs from the gods, omens, and portents have been replaced by space-age visitors that have remarkable god-like qualities and power," he says.

It wasn't until after World War II that interest in space-age visitors—and UFOs—really seemed to take off, and then it did so in a spectacular way. On June 24, 1947, salesman Kenneth Arnold was flying his private plane near Mount Rainier in Washington when he spotted a chain of nine, brightly lit objects moving at incredible speed near the mountain's peak. Arnold described each of them moving "like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water," ushering the phrase "flying saucer" into common parlance. As with many such sightings, various explanations were offered—a mirage or meteors, for example—but in the eyes of many people the mystery was never resolved.

Public interest in UFOs continued to grow in the 1950s and '60s as the idea of manned spaceflight to other worlds led many people to imagine what—or who—might be traveling the other way. As reports

of UFOs proliferated, media coverage seemed to inspire even more reports. Concerned about potential threats to national security, the government began to investigate.

Its most notable program, the Air Force's Project Blue Book, began in 1947 and involved the analysis of some 12,600 UFO reports over two decades, most of which were categorized as misidentified natural or man-made objects, such as weather balloons or high-speed aircraft. By the end of 1969, the Air Force declared that none posed a threat or involved an extraterrestrial vehicle. The project's leaders did acknowledge, however, that they could not come up with an explanation for about 700 of the incidents.

That margin of mystery continues to thrill diehard believers around the world, many of whom have organized into groups dedicated to studying UFOs and cataloguing and tracking sightings. The Mutual UFO Network, for example, boasts about 3,000 members in all 50 states and more than a dozen countries. MUFON receives about 500 reports of UFO sightings a month, and some 1,000 volunteers investigate what they see as the most credible ones by interviewing witnesses and collecting photos, radar data, and other evidence.

A big challenge for amateur and professional researchers is the large number of sensational reports that later prove to be hoaxes. In 2009, local television stations reported witness sightings of strange red lights moving through the evening sky around Morristown, N.J., on several days in January and February. As coverage spread nationally, the History Channel series *UFO Hunters* featured the story.

In early April, however, two local men admitted they had created the floating lights by attaching flares to helium balloons, to poke fun at UFO investigators and to demonstrate how unreliable eyewitness accounts are. The mysterious crop circles that have for centuries inexplicably appeared in fields around the world are often held out by some UFO buffs as markings left by alien craft. But skeptics scoff, saying they could easily have been man-made. Such stories frustrate serious researchers. "It really gets hard to separate the wheat from the chaff," acknowledges Bruce Maccabee, a former U.S. Navy research physicist and MUFON state director.

In fact, many scientists and skeptics don't feel that systematically studying UFOs is a valuable endeavor.

"I just don't think the evidence is very good," says Seth Shostak, senior astronomer with the SETI (Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence) Institute, a research organization based in Mountain View, Calif.

But Kean is convinced that there are enough puzzling cases for officials to give the subject a fresh look. In 1999, she was given a report produced by a group of French military officers, scientists, engineers, and others examining a spate of seemingly unexplained UFO sightings across the world. She was struck by the credibility of the investigators, who concluded there was a need for more careful analysis of these "unknown flying machines" that appeared "guided by a natural or artificial intelligence." The report inspired her to review once-classified government documents and incident reports from several countries (including the United States) as well as relevant photos, radar data, and material from private sources. She also interviewed official UFO investigators for several foreign governments along with military and civilian pilots, some of whom offered firsthand accounts reported in her book.

"These are people that you have to take seriously," Kean says.

Former United Airlines pilot Neil Daniels was one witness who shared his story with Kean. On March 12, 1977, Daniels was piloting a DC-10 on a routine flight from San Francisco to Boston. The aircraft was operating on autopilot when it suddenly started to turn left. Looking through the cockpit window, he and several other members of the United crew saw a brilliantly lit ball, roughly the size of their own plane, about 1,000 yards away. Daniels then noticed three of his compasses were pointing in different directions. After a few minutes, the glowing ball flew off at high speed. "Whatever it was, it wasn't an airplane," said Daniels, who passed away in May at his home in Los Altos, Calif. Air traffic controllers later reported they had not noticed any unusual radar traffic in the area, and the incident wasn't investigated further.

Even when government officials do try to examine a UFO sighting, they can be stymied by elusive—or vanishing—evidence. In Kean's book, a pilot in the shah-era Iranian air force describes a UFO encounter that Kean also found referenced in U.S.

intelligence files. On Sept. 18, 1976, civilians and military officials at an air base near Tehran spotted a large diamond-shaped object with pulsating colored lights flying over the city in the late evening. Two fighter planes, including one piloted by the major who recounted the event, were scrambled to intercept the craft, which was also picked up on radar and described as being about the size of a 707 tanker jet. The major reported that, as he approached, the UFO seemed to emit a projectile. Believing it was a missile, the officer tried to return fire, but his weapons wouldn't respond. Though he said the "missile" appeared to land on the ground below, no evidence of it was found. The larger craft disappeared from the sky in an instant. A U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency review later that year called the incident "a classic which meets all the criteria necessary for a valid study of a UFO phenomenon."

Kean points out that countries like France and Chile maintain official government agencies to handle this kind of investigation, but the United States does not. The Federal Aviation Administration simply advises pilots to report any incidents to private UFO groups or to local authorities if they believe property or people are threatened. This official lack of interest is a concern, Kean says, because of the potential dangers posed by some incidents.

In one case, on Nov. 7, 2006, a dozen or so United Airlines workers at Chicago O'Hare International Airport spotted a gray metallic-looking disk apparently hovering for several minutes above an airport gate before shooting upward and vanishing, leaving a hole in the cloud cover. The witnesses, including mechanics, pilots, and supervisors, shared their accounts with the Chicago Tribune, which covered the story. The FAA suggested they had seen a "weather phenomenon" and didn't formally investigate, Kean says, despite the potential intrusion of an unknown craft in the airspace of one of the nation's busiest airports.

"The FAA's mission does not involve the investigation of UFOs," says agency spokesman Tony Molinaro, adding, "Our employees didn't see anything unusual and nothing caused any operational problems that day."

In fact, many experts are more concerned about the hazards these sightings pose to aviation than about the potential for alien involvement. When flight crews are distracted by what's going on "outside the window," they are focused on that and "not flying

the airplane anymore," says Richard Haines, a former senior research scientist at NASA's Ames Research Center who is now chief scientist of the National Aviation Reporting Center on Anomalous Phenomena, a private research group focused on flight safety related to unidentified aerial phenomena. Kean agrees, particularly since pilots have reported encountering some of the more bizarre sights in the sky, including metallic disks, massive cigar-shaped craft, green spheres, and highly agile objects that seem to stop, accelerate, and turn in response to a pursuing pilot's maneuvers.

Haines believes only about 5 to 10 percent of incidents ever get reported, in part because professional pilots fear ridicule and potential damage to their careers.

"I really think we need to make it permissible to study these things without risking your reputation," says John Alexander, a retired U.S. Army colonel and author of the 2011 book *UFOs: Myths, Conspiracies, and Realities*. As to the bigger issue of what actually is behind the largely unexplained incidents, or the possibility of extraterrestrial involvement, the debate is unlikely to be settled anytime soon. Copyright © 2012 U.S. News & World Report LP. All rights reserved.

[Here's a tool to improve those blurry UFO photos]:

Plagued by camera shake? Download the app that de-blurs your fuzzy images with amazing results

By Simon Tomlinson, 23 October 2012

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2221466/SmartDeblur-Download-app-blurs-fuzzy-images-amazing-results.html>

If you have ever suffered from shaky-hand syndrome when trying to take that perfect picture, this is definitely for you. A software engineer has developed an app that can de-blur extremely fuzzy images with impressive results. Called SmartDeblur, Vladimir Yuzhikov says the app attempts to solve 'one of the most interesting and important problems of image-processing'.

Damage limitation: This example posted on software engineer Vladimir Yuzhikov's blog shows how his app can make the most atrocious picture presentable



Yuzhikov looked at blurring caused by incorrect focus and movement, both of which he claims are impossible to correct using current technology. Writing on his blog, he said: 'Why is there almost no means for correction of blurring and de-focusing (except unsharp mask) - maybe it is impossible to do this at all? In fact, it is possible - development of a respective mathematical theory started approximately 70 years ago, but like other algorithms of image processing, de-blurring algorithms became widely used just recently.'

FEATURES ON SMARTDEBLUR:

-High speed processing - a 2048x1500 pixel image takes about 300ms in preview mode, according to Mr Yuzhikov. But high-quality processing may take a few minutes.

-Real-time parameters changes applying (without any preview button)

-Deep tuning of kernel parameters

D-econvolution methods: Wiener, Tikhonov, Total Variation prior

He says far from than it being an irreversible problem, the information in a blurred picture is simply mixed up according to a set of rules which can be altered with certain assumptions. He put his theory to test with some examples, including a picture of Venice, to which he applied a synthetic blurring filter then corrected it with his software. But he then went on to show that the results of 'real-world' blurring, taken with a Canon 500D, were also successful, if not quite as spectacular. The effect on words is equally impressive in the way you often see on crime dramas and films where a CCTV image of a number plate is sharpened up to reveal the letters and numbering. You can download the app here: <http://yuzhikov.com/projects.html>

Obama Suppressing UFO Files That Could Help Americans?

by Sharon Katz, October 13, 2012

<http://news.gather.com/viewArticle.action?articleId=281474981700038>

In 2009 Britain's Prime Minister, David Cameron, promised to confirm the existence of UFOs and extraterrestrial life. He vowed to publish any secret files that may exist on alien life forms once he became prime minister.

Mr. Cameron is not the only political leader that seems to know about alien life. According to the Huffington Post United Kingdom, several members of President Obama's administration want to be open and honest with the public about similar alien life files. But President Obama has not released any information that former government whistle blowers say have denied Americans superior medical and clean energy technologies of extraterrestrial origin.

In 2009, Dr. Edgar Mitchell, the sixth man to walk on the moon, said that the American government has had contact with extraterrestrials on multiple occasions and that these were ongoing.

Dr. Mitchell also spoke about the Roswell event in 1947 where wreckage of a downed unidentified flying object was recovered and found to contain extraterrestrial bodies. He said the event was real but was covered up by the government.

How many leaders from other countries are hiding the fact that they've been in contact with alien life forms for many years and why hasn't this information been told to the public? If aliens have shared information with the world leaders about health care and technology, why isn't something being done to help people live longer and healthier lives? Or maybe this information has been shared.

There have been many advancements in technology in recent years. People can watch movies on a small cell phone as they ride in a cab; books can be borrowed from a library without leaving the house with the use of an electronic reading device; and friends can see each other as they talk on a computer. There has also been huge steps in getting rid of some terrible diseases.

In 1964 to 65, during the New York World's Fair talk of life in the year 2000 was mostly about flying cars and homes where all one had to do was press a button and a cheese sandwich would come out of the walls, like on "The Jetsons." But back in the mid

60s no one imagined a computer small enough to put on a desk, on a lap, or being a part of a cell phone. The closest dream of a cell phone back then was Maxwell Smart's shoe.

Maybe some of the secret UFO files have been released and one small proof we have of it is sitting on the laps of people as they read articles like this.

Keep those eyes to the skies because something could be flying above.

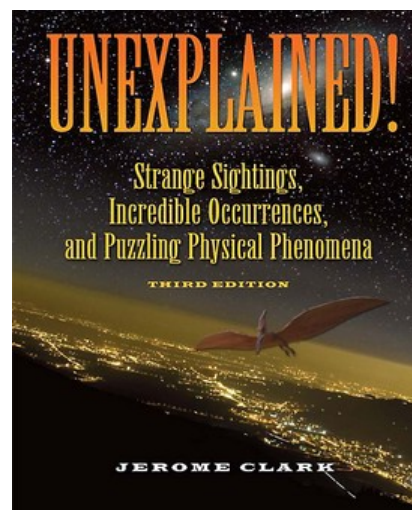
Jerome Clark on the Fortean phenomena of the 'Unexplained!'

By: Jeffery Pritchett, Sept. 13, 2012

http://www.examiner.com/article/jerome-clark-on-the-fortean-phenomena-of-the-unexplained?cid=db_articles

Jerome Clark's book "Unexplained!"

<http://www.examiner.com/topic/unexplained>



"Strange Sightings, Incredible Occurrences, and Puzzling Physical Phenomena" is a tome of Fortean phenomena. A wild trip down the high strange, putting the pedal to the metal, through the roads of oblivion and creation. The book chronicles paranormal encounters from Sasquatch to aliens to glimpses of living dinosaurs in our precious now moment. Being a life long resident of the weird and strange through my radio show The Church of Mabus. <http://www.churchofmabusradio.com/> It is always a pleasure to get fresh perspectives and that is exactly what Jerome Clark does in this interview. I hope you will enjoy it.

1. What was the inspiration behind writing Unexplained! Strange Sightings, Incredible Occurrences, and Puzzling Physical Phenomena?

(View slideshow: "Unexplained! Strange Sightings, Incredible Occurrences, and Puzzling Physical Phenomena":

<http://www.examiner.com/slideshow/unexplained-strange-sightings-incredible-occurrences-and-puzzling-physical-phenomena>)

JC: It was the result of a lifetime's worth of research into and reflection on various kinds of anomalous occurrences beyond UFOs. To most persons who know of my work, I'm associated with ufology -- the mutli-volume UFO Encyclopedia series cemented that -- but ever since I read Charles Fort when I was a kid, I've been intrigued by Fortean phenomena, which are physical/semi-physical anomalies as opposed to paranormal phenomena such as ESP, psychokinesis, ghosts, and survival after death. For some reason the latter never interested me as much as strange creatures, falls from the sky, ghost lights, and the like.

2. On the back cover it says Unexplained! is an award winning exposition of the strange the mysterious. What awards has it won?

JC: A previous edition of Unexplained! (published in 1999) won the Benjamin Franklin Award of the Publishers Marketing Association as an outstanding title in the Science/Environment category.

3. What can you tell us of your background with the J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies?

JC: When I lived in the Chicago area and worked on the editorial staff at Fate magazine, I hung out with CUFOS personnel. I knew Allen Hynek, former Project Blue Book scientific advisor and founder of CUFOS. Allan Hendry, the organization's fulltime investigator, was a friend. Eventually, I was asked to join the board and to assume editorship of CUFOS' International UFO Reporter. Though IUR ceased print publication earlier this year, I am still associated with CUFOS. Its cautious, considered, scientifically based approach to the UFO phenomenon is one I feel comfortable with in a way that I haven't with any of the other major ufology groups.

4. I'd like to go into some topics of the book now. What is your perspective on the flying humanoids? I've heard everything from people with jetpacks to evil witches. What do you think?

JC: Some of these reports, though not all, appear to be associated with UFOs. If that's so, it means we can classify them as close encounters of the third kind. On the other hand, that may or may not mean anything. I think of these things as experience

anomalies -- in other words, experiences it is possible to have but whose larger significance, if any, is an open question. It may be that the content of experience anomalies is less significant than the phenomenological context that makes extraordinary perceptions occur.

5. Have you always had an interest in UFOs and the paranormal? And if so what sparked this initially in your life?

JC: My interest in the paranormal is slight -- not nonexistent, but not a major focus of my life. On the other hand, I have been intrigued by anomalies, also known as Fortean phenomena, which hint at unknown aspects of the natural world and the experiential realm.

6. What do you think about the living dinosaurs and pterodactyl stories? Actual creatures who survived the extinction of dinosaurs or glimpses from the now moment into the past? Or something else?

JC: I am reasonably certain, though I'd be glad to be wrong about this, that dinosaurs went extinct more than 60 million years ago. Of course, if in the long-shot chance any survive, they are in extremely remote locations where human beings can't bother them. Still, the evidence for survival in the physical sense is slight, which doesn't mean some of the reports, whatever they're about, aren't interesting and puzzling. I am especially struck by the ropens -- described as resembling pterosaurs -- of Papua New Guinea and surrounding islands. Every once in a while, I come upon a series of observations that strike me as offering some kind of potential breakthrough -- maybe a body and conclusive proof, in other words. It will be interesting to watch how the reopen story develops.

7. What are some of your favorites in the book regarding the Unexplained experiences wise?

JC: Some of my favorite chapters are (in the Mysteries section) Living Dinosaurs, Pterosaur Sightings, Thylacines, and Yowie, (in Curositities) Belled Buzzard, Hoop Snakes, Mad Gassers, and Merbeings, and (in Fables) Cottingley Fairy Photographs, Stomach Snakes, and Wahnho. But everything in the book interested -- and interests -- me on some level. As I remark in the front matter, the one criterion for inclusion was that the subject had to engage my interest. A significant amount of material is appearing between book covers for the first time, and even veteran readers of anomalies

literature are going to be surprised (and I hope pleased) by what they're encountering.

8. I am curious to your views on bigfoot in your hairy bipeds section you go into this. So what exactly do you think Bigfoot is? A lot of hype on it being wild beings or lost tribes of neanderthals to them being aliens. Your feelings on bigfoot?

JC: My impression is that the Sasquatch of the Pacific Northwest -- a complicated matter that I decided for time and space reasons not to cover in the new edition (besides, it's the subject of a whole lot of books easily obtainable elsewhere) -- is the one anomalous phenomenon most likely to be validated in the reasonably near future, probably as a heretofore-unknown great ape. The scientific work done on this particular question is quite astonishing and productive, and it is likely going to produce solid answers before long.

I separate Sasquatch, which to all appears is a zoological animal in the normal sense of the phrase, from what I call Hairy Bipeds, which are descendants of the Wild Man tradition. They're reported just about everywhere on the North American continent and around the planet. Whatever they are or are not, they are residents of the Goblin Universe, not of consensus reality. That doesn't mean they're simply imaginary, of course. The experiences people report of them are deeply strange and probably impossible to explain within current knowledge. But their relationship to Sasquatch, in my opinion, is more apparent than real.

9. What is Jerome Clark up to in the future book wise and projects wise?

JC: I think I'm going to see how Unexplained! does before I contemplate embarking on another book. I've written more than 20 books by now, and I'm proud of most (especially those written over the past two decades), but the work, while fascinating, is exhausting. I am extremely pleased with the newly released third edition of Unexplained! turned out. I just hope it finds an audience -- always the author's concern after the book is finally written and turned out into the world.

Book description:

Delivering the possible truths of more than 200 unexplained mysteries, this collection applies an authoritative, intelligent, and reasoned examination of strange artifacts and events that have perplexed scientists. It explores a wide range

of phenomena, including cattle mutilations, crop circles, spontaneous human combustion, Martian lore, Roswell, Loch Ness, weather phenomena, fairies, Bigfoot, the Bermuda Triangle, living dinosaurs, ghosts, UFOs, pterodactyl sightings, flying humanoids, hollow earth, and other absorbing puzzles. Along the way, readers will learn of hoaxes, witness the creation of various modern myths, and learn of frightening personal accounts and startling historical documents. Documenting the evidence and hearing witnesses out, Jerome Clark brings an engaging narrative to the stories, objectively presents their many possible explanations, and lets the reader make his or her own judgment in this one-of-a-kind book.

About the Author

Jerome Clark is the prize-winning author of more than a dozen books, including Hidden Realms, Lost Civilizations, and Beings from Other Worlds; Strange Skies: Pilot Encounters with UFOs; the multivolume UFO Encyclopedia; and Unnatural Phenomena. He serves on the board of the J. Allen Center for UFO Studies and is the coeditor of its magazine, International UFO Reporter. In 2008 he received the Dinsdale Award given by the Society of Scientific Exploration for significant contributions to the expansion of human understanding through the study of unexplained phenomena. He lives in Canby, Minnesota.

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common across the Universe? Astrobiology is an interdisciplinary science that bridges fields as diverse as astrophysics, biology, geosciences and chemistry.

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[There are a lot more courses at Coursera, all free! But the state of Minnesota is trying to put a stop to it. - Ed.]

Where did Earth's water come from?

13 July 2012 Simon Hadlington

<http://www.rsc.org/chemistryworld/2012/07/where-did-earths-water-come>

Researchers examining hydrogen isotope ratios in meteorites appear to have thrown a spanner in the works of the latest models of how elements such as hydrogen and nitrogen reached the early Earth. The finding throws up questions about where all the Earth's water came from and how life on Earth began.

<http://www.sciencemag.org/content/early/2012/07/11/science.1223474.abstract?sid=66888a43-59a0-4688-b7bd-c19760202a9e>

One big question that remains unanswered about the evolution of the early Earth is how volatiles such as hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon arrived – their presence being crucial to the origins of water and life. The two main candidates for the sources of these elements are asteroids, found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and comets, which come from the colder outer reaches of the Solar System. Current models suggest that at some point in the evolution of the Solar System, a jolt to the orbits of Saturn and Jupiter caused comet-like material in the outer Solar System to be flung inwards into the present-day asteroid belt – eventually arriving at Earth and bringing the crucial volatiles.

Now, a new study led by Conel Alexander at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, US, has taken a significant step towards solving the conundrum. (<http://www.dtm.ciw.edu/component/content/63?task=view>)

Alexander's team compared the hydrogen isotope ratios in chondritic meteorites, ancient fragments of asteroids, with those that have been measured in comets. In the outer Solar System, the birthplace of comets, the extreme cold results in frozen water having a higher proportion of deuterium than ice formed in the less cold regions. 'We can measure the hydrogen isotope ratio of ice in comets remotely by infrared and submillimetre spectroscopy. We can measure the ratios in meteorites by analysing the hydrogen that is there – which is typically in the form of hydrated silicates, such as clays, that are the remnants of ancient water,' explains Alexander. The team analysed the hydrogen isotope ratios in 86 meteorites, and showed that the proportion of deuterium to hydrogen was lower than in comets. 'So, if we seem to have ruled out comets as a source of Earth's volatiles, that leaves asteroids. We also analysed the nitrogen isotope ratios of the meteorites. We found that of the various types of chondrite the hydrogen and nitrogen isotopic compositions of one type, the CI chondrites, tallied most closely with what we see on Earth, suggesting that the parent bodies – asteroids – of these types of meteorite were the dominant source of the Earth's volatiles.'

Other experts are intrigued and impressed by the work. Philip Bland of Curtin University in Australia says: 'This is a really nice piece of work, a fascinating contribution to an old question – where did Earth's water and organic material come from? The work is especially timely as it places compositional constraints on recent dynamical models of early Solar System evolution, contradicting a number of their predications.' (<http://news.curtin.edu.au/headlines/12843/>)

Jamie Gilmour of the University of Manchester in the UK comments: 'It's interesting in itself that these asteroids have a distinct D/H [deuterium to hydrogen] ratio from the comets, since dynamical models have predicted that they share an origin. It seems that some meteorites arriving today are from asteroids similar to the precursor material that brought water in the early Solar System, so future work may shed more light on this enigmatic early step in the formation of the Earth.'

References

1. C M O'D Alexander et al, Science, 2012, DOI: 10.1126/science.1223474

CORRECTION

William I. McNeff

In my article in the July/Aug. 2012 issue titled PHYSICS OF THE IMPOSSIBLE, I wrote that "In the 1800s, mentalist (my term) David Home (pronounced "Hume") was witnessed by reliable witnesses, including one of England's premier scientists, Sir William Crookes, as he levitated himself and other objects, including a grand piano." I put down Home's first name from memory without checking my source, and got it wrong. Home's correct full name was "Daniel Dunglas Home". Wikipedia has a fairly long article on Home under his full name. Daniel Home's mother, Elizabeth ("Betsy") Home (née McNeill) was known as a seer in Scotland, as were many of her predecessors. Home, as any "medium" might expect, had a somewhat controversial reputation, but apparently no one ever publicly proved that he did anything fraudulent.

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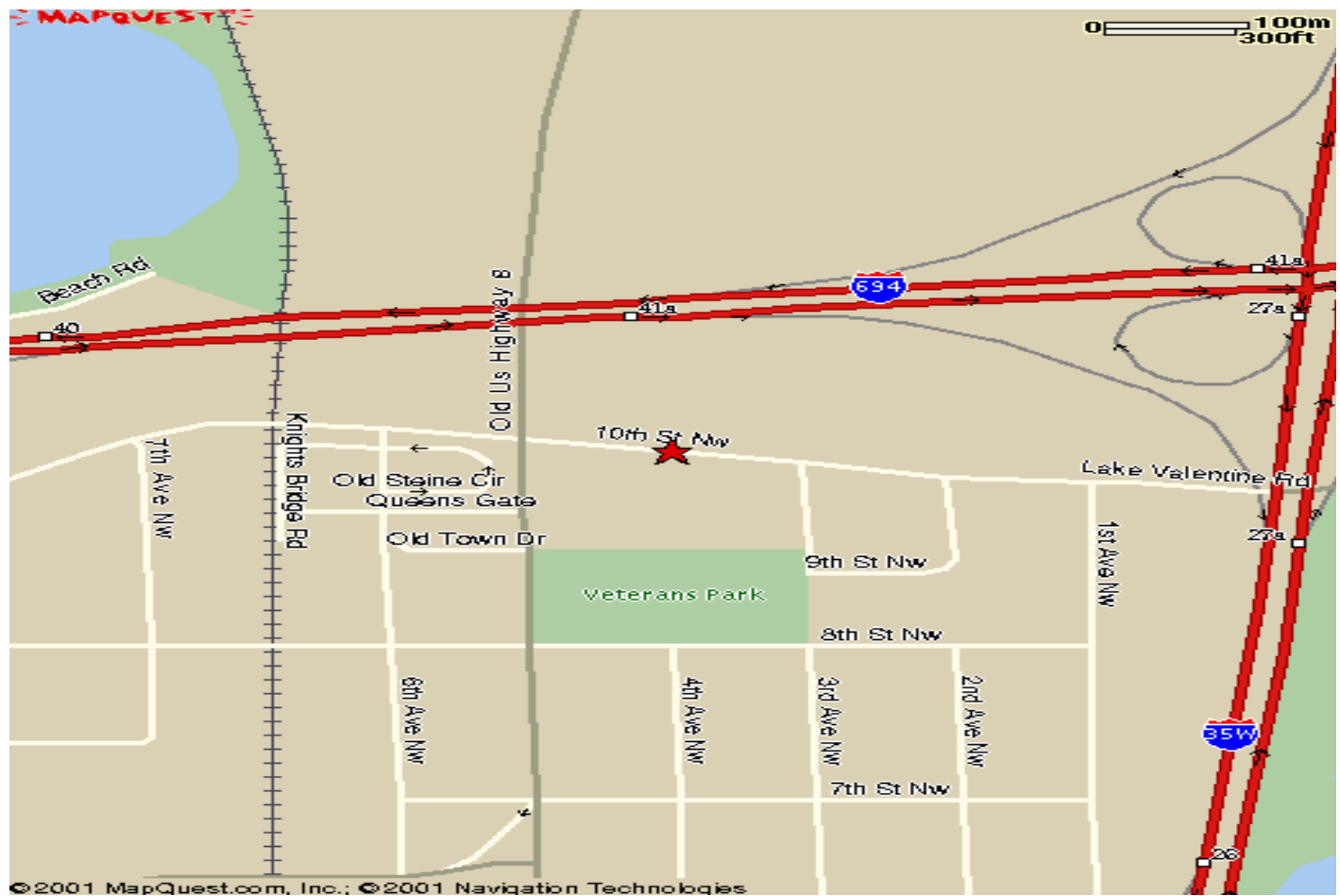
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