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SPEAKERS

Speaker 1, Speaker 2, Speaker 4, Speaker 3



Speaker 1 00:17

Coming to you from the city of the weird, exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown, shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality. Welcome to the curious realm.



Speaker 2 00:46

Well, hello everybody! Happy Tuesday night! Coming at you from Austin. Nice little, nice little cup of cappuccino.



Speaker 1 01:00

Mmm, delicious. Been

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Speaker 2 01:05

been a fiend for cappuccino here in the last month or so. I got a got a cappuccino machine for the family after my last stint on the road, and boy, has it changed research here at the house. That's all I can say. Changes the way you do everything, but. we have an exciting show tonight. We have quite a few exciting shows coming up. Actually, let me pull out the. Hold on. Let me let me do the old rush. Check the guest list here, everybody. Next week, actually, we are excited to bring back Stephen Bassett from Paradigm Research. We will be talking with him about the ongoing cause of disclosure in Washington. We will also be bringing aboard Bob Spearing next week, director of international development for MUFON. We will be talking about some cases of interest that he will be presenting on at the upcoming MUFON symposium next month in Covington, Kentucky, and then the week after on the 28th we will be welcoming back Gretchen Cornwall. She's talking about her new book about Royston Cave, which my copy arrives Wednesday, and I will be voraciously tearing through that to get questions ready, things like that. She really, she she found Royston on the map of Zena Halpern and in Zena Halpern's work, and then really brought the carvings and the story of that to Oak Island and to the producers of that, and became a research associate on that end, and they did a whole episode on that. And her work in Royston is extensive and amazing, and I'm very, very glad to see her getting this groundbreaking book about the Knights Templar and Royston Cave out. And then we will also be welcoming Sylvia Sterling, who is a lurid star seed as well as cat whisperer, and just did the episode record with her the other day for pre-recording. It was a great conversation, so stay tuned for that. Then, of course, at the beginning of August, we will be premiering all of our coverage from SciGames. We will be going to the annual Psy Games this year. It is in Charlotte, North Carolina. Get your tickets now, folks. There's only a few tickets left. PsyGamesInternational.com is where you can go to get tickets. This is one of the most amazing events I have ever attended, and I cannot wait to go again this year and talk to all of the amazing participants, talk to all of the panelists, researchers, everything. It is just an amazing, amazing event. And tonight, in the second part, we welcome back our good friend Dr. John Hall, we are talking about MK Ultra and the new hearing, their panel that just happened with the with the House panel on declassifying government secrets and what that is all about. So it's a great episode. We go deep into some of the things that they talk about. Go deep into MK Ultra, what the plan was, what the plan still is, as we talk about regularly with Dr. John Hall. That never stopped. It just changed. It just moved location and went under a different banner. And in our first segment tonight, we welcome back our good friend, founder of Five by Five News, investigator Mike Turber. We are starting the episode on the topic of Tranche Four. Tranche Four from the Department of War was just released. Was released under on July 8, the the famous date of the Roswell announcement, things like that. And what do you make of the tranches, Mike? Welcome back to the show, my friend.

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Speaker 3 05:15

Well, thank you for having me. I appreciate always good to be on your show. Absolutely love it. That's why we're doing the reveal. That's all right, brother. We're doing it again. You know what I think so far of transfer. It's almost like the each. It's almost like a Jeremy Corbell situation where you have the hype and the buildup and stuff, and you get right to it, and you're kind of like, okay, please something come out that just is definitive, but there are some very interesting. There's some interesting videos in there. There's also some interesting documents as you go through that kind of lead to more questions. I think half the things that we're seeing gives us reason to say, okay, well now we need something more, something a little bit more substantial, something that we can sink our teeth into, but some of the videos that are coming out, you know, some are interesting. Some are, you know, I get amazed that they actually get to the point where someone says they can't identify them. But I do. I also understand from the government side too. Whenever you get something, if you can't identify it, but you think it may be something, you can't say, "Well, we believe it may be this, but we still have to categorize it as unidentified. So it just simply goes unidentified. If they don't, if they can't identify exactly what it is, then it's unidentified, and then that's the reason why a lot of people wonder. Well, they can't tell that's a bird. They can't tell that's a balloon. They can't tell that's a this or that, and that's the reason for it, folks. It's it's not that you know we have a whole bunch of you know not so bright people that are looking at these things. It's that if they can't concrete or or basically specifically tell you what it is, then they have to keep it listed as unidentified, and so it just goes into a much broader category, and that's that's why we say it like that.

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Speaker 2 07:00

Yeah, yeah, and and like we've said before, part of the problem scientifically, I was never a fan community wise or research wise of, or at least not like FOIA research wise of the relabeling of UFO to UAP. That was dirty pool, yeah. Because that that suddenly like FOIA request stopped because well yeah no you're looking for something about UFOs and we don't look into UFOs we look into UAPs now as far as science went beautiful because UFO is like we've said numerous times on the show. I always use the Kleenex analogy. Kleenex. Hey, you need to blow your nose. Here's a Kleenex. Here's the thing, though. Science doesn't like Kleenex. Science, science likes to describe. They like to categorize. They they like to stratify things. That is literally what science does is categorize. What they want to hear is I have some facial tissue, and of that facial tissue, we have single ply, double ply, triple ply, pleated, non pleated, patterned, unpatterned, scented, unscented, lotioned, unlotioned. You know, now we're getting into phenomena of the Kleenex. You know, now now we're getting into nitty gritty. Science is all about that. So so it was great because it brought in science, but it was horrible because it really stymied a lot of the research within community for a long time,

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Speaker 3 08:41

yeah. But but even even so, I mean, remember the the big fiasco they had with the NASA. I think member 25 member panel that they brought on board. There was a lot of harassment going on. Absolutely, you know, and and that's you know, I guess that's going to happen almost anywhere. But once something takes on the the social media side of it, and you try to appeal to that to that crowd. You've got to do that in a in a a much more guided process. I mean, someone can't come out there that's a greenhorn and jump into this big pool with all these sharks and expect to you know stay alive. No, you're going to be eaten up because they're just going to do it. So you know that being said, you've got a lot of different you know people out there that are that are capable of doing this research. But you're you're right; they're they're turned off to it to some degree because of the stigmatism behind it, or because of the fact that as they've seen colleagues of theirs go into it, those people are are are having a tough time trying to get a point across. It's also the same for you know for for skeptics too. I mean, when we come out with something, we say, "Oh, that object was a blah blah blah. We we I mean, I get it all the time. So, but you know, it it does happen when you see it happen. You kind of like, well, you would think that people would want to know what something is. And then when you do tell them what it is, then you know it's like you've destroyed your paradigm. Exactly, and and so you got to you got to do it in a or try to do it in a way that doesn't really you know destroy the floor that you're trying to build. You know that that same foundation. You've got to have people on both sides. You've got to look at it and and try to present the information in in as factual way as possible. The key thing I do when I'm when I'm doing my my investigation and then my subsequent reporting of it is I try not to utilize eyewitnesses so much. But a lot of people admonish me for that. But at the same time, it kind of protects me because I'm not trying to tell someone that they didn't see something. That's not. I can't do that. I can't. I can't take away a memory from someone. So whatever anyone says they saw, they saw. Yeah. There's no way. You know. You're not going to change that. All I want to do. That's why I always look at the empirical data, the the physical data, anything that I that I can get that's tangible and actually look at it and go, okay. Well, this is either a most likely or absolutely is this or that, and then I present that, and that's why I do the court cases, and that's kind of the same approach I've had here.

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Speaker 2 11:12

Well, and and you know the the issue that comes to bear again. I've I've said it again and again and again, and I'll keep saying it. This is not for us. This is for most people who are not onboarded to this conversation. This is how you onboard them: is hey, no, look seriously, the government took this serious for a long time, and here's a bunch of documents. The issue that you have is when it comes to researchers and even getting access to some of those documents, quite a bit is still redacted. Most of what is on the videos is redacted,

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Speaker 3 11:50

right?

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Speaker 2 11:51

And and that's what's more troubling than anything is because the what's on the videos is not somebody's experience. It's not that they've given us people's experiences. They've given us the experiences of people who saw nuclear weapons go down and stuff like that. Like they've given us that. They've given us that, Mike. What they haven't given us is the cold hard data for videos and photographs. All that stuff is still blacked out, and it's like that. Or they

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Speaker 3 12:27

conveniently lost it. Yeah, and

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Speaker 2 12:30

much like the GoFast video and that first panel where NASA was like, I don't know how this made it to us. We have all the data to do the trigonometry right here on screen, and it was like watching Zorro tear up, tear up something. Like it just eviscerated that with the trigonometry and the math,

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Speaker 3 12:50

right? Right, and and that's what we you know go fast was debunked within hours of that video coming out. I mean, I sent a but it still made it to

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Speaker 2 12:59

NASA, and that's the thing. Yeah,

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Speaker 3 13:01

I made it to them in in in that same form, and I was surprised that the people at NASA had not went out and looked to see. Hey, I wonder if anyone else has done this. But it's good that they didn't. You know, if they do it after they do their investigation, then yeah, that's fine. Just as just like a peer an internal peer review of saying, yeah, what? Now that we've done it, let's now let's go see what everybody else is saying, but it's the same thing. You know, the math for it is right in there. I did. I did a video. Doctor Davis said that my math was wrong, so I made a video about that, and he got mad about that. I remember. You know, it was quite funny. Still up. We can link it in the bottom there. You know, so these these things happen. So whenever you have the other thing about the videos when they come out, it's they're cut in the middle. So we don't get the the full video. So someone had to take the complete video, and from that they had to cut out the part that they were willing to give to us, like a minute and was a minute 16 seconds I think TikTok is or something like that yeah yeah so you have these little snippets in the middle and then the other end of the spectrum is is the the the question of well why is the resolution so low well you know resolution below for several reasons obviously because Super Eight the old Super Eight or video because it came on the same cassettes. That's what they actually used on the F 18 s. And then you look at some of the older footage, and you know this fruiter film is a classic example too. You know, whenever people take that film, they don't really pull the whole thing. They don't show all the stuff leading up to it, which might give other clues. It just shows that one little spot that we all remember, yeah, and and that too is is a problem. So whenever I go in and I try to get this, I say, look, I'll send another request in and say, okay, obviously there's more to this video. Is that can that video be released and then try to get that information out? That's kind of what I did with. With a couple, well, with a couple of them, you'll see in the next week or so. And the the bigger problem is, is that it's it's almost a systemic problem. It goes from one thing to another to from across the branches and what have you. But every now and then, you'll get a a a you know breath of fresh air. You're just like, wow. Okay, this is this was unique, and that's what happened to me with the with the NASA FOIA when I got that. I got a call within two days, and then I was told to call the weather center at Edwards Air Force Base and talk to the actual guy that was there back when they were doing the the test of the X 43 and all this other stuff, that that's something unheard of. I've I've never experienced that before, so I was pretty pretty happy about that.

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Speaker 2 15:49

Well, and go ahead, go ahead.

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Speaker 3 15:52

I was just going to say, I said with with what we're getting in these tranches is that we're we're getting the that raw information that they have that you know, you have to wonder: Are they going over something else to get to this? And say, okay, let's give them that. That might be enough for now. But they're supposed to give everything. So if they don't, then obviously the heads will roll down the down the way. But you know, there's a lot of information that's coming out from different segments, from different time frames, different years. I mean, it's it's all over the map. There's no there's no real rhyme or reason to it. It's not like they're giving it to us chronologically, so we have a logical beginning. Like say we began at Roswell, and then say we we now we're up through the 50s, folks. We're getting closer. We're getting closer and closer and closer, or we're getting more and more to give us you know some sort of range, so we know how much more is coming? Because we don't have that number at all. This is the same memory. I think you remember in Vegas when I was doing the Vegas thing when they started releasing the stuff weekly, every Wednesday. We were down there 10 o'clock in the morning trying to get all the evidence from the previous week, and we still didn't know how many more weeks of information was going to come in. And that's what-that's the same thing we're in right now.

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Speaker 2 17:02

Well, and and you know, much like the programs that we talk about regularly, much like the technology for contractors that we talk about regularly, Mike, these things go on for years. When you and I, when you and I met, it's 2015. You know, it's been a while. It doesn't seem like it's been like 12 years almost. But when you look at it, 2017 December 2017 is when we first saw video from the Nimitz. Yeah, that is when we first. Now that video was taken in 2004

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Speaker 3 17:41

right?

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Speaker 2 17:41

That experience happened is so you're you're talking video and things that had already been kicking around in the back halls and things like that for 10 years.

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Speaker 3 17:54

Yeah, for 2022 almost

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Speaker 2 17:57

10 years. So right now we're looking. Whenever you reference the Nimitz, the things like that, folks, this is no recent event. This is 20 years old. The

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Speaker 2 18:11

just the announcement of it. We'll be coming up on that in a year. 19 years ago, we first saw Lou Elizondo. You and I sat down like a week or so. Like the next week, I remember watching it and texting you and going, "My God, man, I think you need to come on the show.

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Speaker 3 18:31

Yes,

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Speaker 2 18:32

so so the fact that even now, like you have been on this trail since that time, we've talked about it. We've talked about the fact that there were numerous platforms out there, that there was a huge exercise going on, that the Nimitz itself had been refitted with all kinds of new instrumentation, that that there are laser pods on the F 18 that help create false images that look almost exactly like what we're looking at in that video. The fact that the only visual evidence that we have is from FLIR images, and like you said, what are the image? What are the issues with artifacting things like that? The the big thing that we are having you on about tonight, because in addition to these tranches, folks, once again, information comes out regularly. Mike sent me this document about a week ago. I'm going to pop it up on screen. A multi-agency forensic analysis of the 2004 Niman sensor anomalies, coincident testing, submerged ISR deployments, and atmospheric clutter. Now, this document is of course available right there on our Knowledge Vault. Folks, feel free to stop on by curiousrealm.com forward slash knowledge. Go to the UFO or paranormal section. Or go to the science and scientific studies and docs. It's in both, but right there, it's that top link. Click it, and it'll take you right to the PDF where you can download it, you can read it, you can look at these things, you can see the notations of what we are going to be talking about. I have gone through this. I went through it whenever you first sent it to me, and then I was like, "Hey, man, send me that again because I need to put it on my tablet where I can like do some real reading. And it's been interesting to plow my way through this. So let's let's start getting into this, Mike. Yeah, there's a lot to

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Speaker 3 20:39

unpack here. There does get yeah without without visualizations it does make it a little bit more difficult and just so I know the the the paper as it is right now it's a pre release to the scientific paper that I'll be releasing for peer review for you know study or for whatever and then between this time, like right now, in this version of it, and the time that it finalizes, I'll be adding the graphics in it, finalizing some of the other stuff. I'm still trying to get the flight logs from a certain pilot, and as soon as I get that, I'm going to include that as well. So every time, every time these things come out, it's a it's an ongoing process. The scientific paper is not the final final you know it's just like okay now it's going out for peer review if something needs to be adjusted or corrected or someone else comes up with different information down the road then this becomes you know outdated and then the new document or revision comes and takes over and that's kind of what my my work's been all along it's just this constant revision, I think. Finally, I'm down to the point now where I can actually turn all of the results that I have from from this, especially from from Nimitz, into a actual paper to submit for scientific review for whatever, and to and put that out there. And plus, we're going into production on that documentary.

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Speaker 2 22:00

Well, and here's the important thing, Mike, because like you said before the show, like we say all the time, just because data proves something else doesn't remove. And you're not trying to remove anybody's experience. You're not trying to remove the pilot's experience, what they felt in the cockpit, the moment of awe, what sent them down the rabbit hole, and and those those guys above all else, like those Fravor is a Top Gun pilot man. He is he is among like the 20 best in the world at what he does, you know. So so he is he is a well oiled machine when it comes to what flies and how to maneuver around it with his machine and and how to use his instrumentation. However, there's still a lot there going on with his observation. Yeah,

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Speaker 3 22:55

and he can't. And they keep in mind they weren't exactly expecting to see

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Speaker 2 22:59

no, no,

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Speaker 3 23:00

these objects absolutely not and. And here is

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Speaker 2 23:03

the thing, though, as as opposed to him who's seeing things off bow of his aircraft, things like that. You've got Kevin Day,

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Speaker 3 23:14

Kevin Day,

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Speaker 2 23:15

whose job was much more much more cold in its way, because he's just looking at data all day. He's looking at radar, roughly. He is an instrumentist. He's looking at radar. He's looking at radio. He's looking at all kinds of platforms like that. So what he's looking at is actual data in front of him. So so whenever, and the reason I bring that up is because like you've you've given this to Kevin Day, and he's like, right on, man, good job. Yeah,

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Speaker 3 23:48

he's a rock star. Yeah, yeah. Because because the thing is,

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Speaker 2 23:51

aside from what was seen, there is the data, there is the sensor platform data, there is the trail of what you get into, which is the numerous drone tests going on, the hypersonic test going on, the the laying of the path for that. Yeah, you break down a lot of things that we have talked about on air numerous times over the last many years, and it's really cool to see this come to fruition, man. So let's get into yeah, been a long

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Speaker 3 24:21

time. So one one of the things you know for that morning on you know november 14 2004 Kevin had been seeing objects on his radar screen since the 10th, and he saw them each day. They were coming in. They didn't have any airplanes in the air, so he wasn't so worried about him. He wasn't concerned. They didn't seem to be a threat, but he was seeing these objects, and and they were coming in in groups of say five to 10 or so, somewhere in that range, but normally five or 10, and and then they began tracking south, and the ones particular to the date in question is the they were tracking. South, they just came across San Clemente at about between 101 120 or so knots, and so when you when you look at this, the whole Nimitz picture, if you separate each individual sighting into a scene, like you have what Kevin Day saw, and we'll keep that on its own scene. That's that's like like you're making a movie, and so the scene A is going to be Kevin Day, chronologically speaking, and then scene B will be we'll shift over to what Fravor saw, and we'll go from there, and then then for several hours later, yeah, we'll shift over to the Underwood situation. So you have you have three basic scenes, and so I treat them just like a forensic scene. So when I when I'm looking at them, I don't let one scene talk to the other scene unless I can actually draw the parallel between the two. Sure, with some something either tangible or something you know that gives me a reason to do it. An actual data

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Speaker 2 25:59

point.

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Speaker 3 26:00

A data point. Some you know, something that that I have a question I need the answer to, and the answer leads me over to scene B, and then okay, well that's what ties them together. So if you can, if you separate these things out like they were completely different sightings on their own, things get to be a little bit easier to make sense and understand. So here's what was happening in that whole area at the time, and this is again this is a lot to unpack. Don't expect to to to you know grasp onto this all just at this one moment without having a visual. It's hard hard to do it, but the month prior, you had the Operation Silent Hammer that was operating in the area where a whole bunch of secret testing was being done, and and just keep that in the back of your mind. So that that's happened in October. Maybe some ships lingered around, maybe or some other testing needed to be done. But that's all speculation. Well, not really speculation, but we'll just kind of leave that on. So now we move forward. So Kevin's seeing these objects. Now you have another situation, if you wanted to call it another scene, which was happening where the X 43 which is a hypersonic, basically like a hypersonic missile test that was being done to test a scramjet engine on the X 43 was going to be conducted on the 15th. So leading up to the 15th, you have all of these parameters that need to be looked at. You have to look at the upper arrow winds. You have to look at sea conditions, and and all these different things. And the primary thing that was in you know of a point of concern for the people that were flying the B 52 for the chase planes that were being flown, and also for obviously for the X 43 which is launched on the nose of a Pegasus rocket hanging below a B 52 that when that rocket takes off, it's going to take off and it's going to push the X 43 to a certain speed. Then the X 43 is released. Its doors open up, fuel or air comes in to mix with the fuel boom. Scramjet goes and it gets up to Comus at warp 9.6 gets up Mach 6.8 Just about to say warp 9.6 It gets up to Mach 9.6 yeah, which is 9.6 times speed of sound, and so and it was a successful test. The problem is, is that November 15 they had issues, so they had to push it to november 16, so that was pushed a day later. So, going back to November 14, while the test for the X 43 was going to happen in the same in the very very much the same area, the the weather patterns, the upper level air weather had to be looked at, and they did. NASA did it two different ways. They would launch weather balloons outside of the normal parameters of what all the other weather centers launch their balloons. So these balloons are are launched normally each day at 12 Zulu and zero Zulu. So you have two launches per day, basically 2800 balloons going to the sky every day, everywhere you know, all around the world, United States has I think 900 to 1000 or so balloons that go up here because we have the most, and so these these things are happening. Then you have NASA, which is going to test the air patterns or the upper level winds, looking for wind shear, the looking for you know whatever might be a problem. So they're doing that at altitude. So the balloon is launched, and the balloons generally go from the ground and they go up to about 110,000 feet before they burst, and they do so at about 1000 feet per minute. So they so it takes about an hour and a half to two hours for a balloon to get to its bursting altitude. So when they launched, they launched these from different Air Force installations and also Navy installations around the area. So you had San Nico's Island, which launched two balloons per launch. You had Point Mugu, which launched two balloons per launch, and you also had Vandenberg Air Force Base, which launched one balloon.

Edwards Air Force Base, which is way you know on the other side of Los Angeles, all. Still launched a balloon, and that was just for for their climb out and their their take when they come back. So you have these extra balloons that are in the air now. Yeah, you have to take all of this into consideration here too. When you look at the fact that the Spy 1b radar that was on on the Princeton, that radar had just been upgraded just before they went out to do their workups to go out for their, you know, I think they're going to the Arabian Sea was going to be their cruise, and so in in that upgrade, one of the things that was not told to Kevin Day was the exact fidelity and all of these different things, some of the nuances and the changes that were going to happen as this, you know, as the spy 1b radar was upgraded, no one came in and said, "Hey, we're going to give you a briefing. You're going to be able to see this and this and this. You need to do all this other stuff. So that wasn't necessarily that didn't happen. Sure, and it was partly had to do with his clearance. He didn't have the exact clearance to do that, and and this is all for me talking to Kevin Day. This isn't me just you know grabbing things out of there. This is a lot of conversations, and so things were showing up on the radar starting from november 10, and then they ended drastically on november 16. But in between, they were going to have this this training, so that was on november 14, which was a Sunday, and so as they got closer to the training, Kevin was starting starting to get a little bit worried that these objects, which seemed to be mundane and not much of a threat, were becoming a possible air hazard. So the morning of the 14th, he decided to send a couple. Well, first he had Curse, you know, one of the one of the red team members. He sent him over there, and by the time he was almost there, that's when he had Fravor and Dietrich, and he gave them bra bra commands to get them over to the location, bra's bearing range and altitude, and basically point him over there. So when he sent Fravor and Dietrich over, that was a whole nother scenario. So he's sending them over because he sees this this problem happening, and since he had these objects that were in the sky, and they were going to interfere with his his training. He is responsible for that. It's his responsibility is to keep those pilots safe. He he says to get you know make sure certain that they come home. But as he saw these objects coming into the area again for you know you know you know fourth day in a row, he said, okay, we we got to send somebody over there before we get a whole bunch more that's going to happen that afternoon. So when you sent Fravor and Dietrich over, when they got to the location where the object was supposed to be, there was nothing there. They didn't see anything, and so they looked around. Fravor saw some disturbance in the water, and that's when Fravor decided to to go down towards it. All right, we're going to start that scene off in just another second. The objects that Kevin Day was seeing, and the reason why I brought up the balloons and things like that. This the increase in the fidelity on the Spy 1b radar was so was so much that at this point at that time no one knew exactly what it was going to see, so you had to do a lot of adjustments to it, and basically it was supposed to null out items that were considered clutter, balloons, birds, you know, things like that. Something that would, but the problem is that you you don't really want to rule out too much stuff because a stealth aircraft might look like a sure a bird or something because it's that smallest signature, anyway. So longer story, longer.

When he saw these objects coming down in those groups, I had a conversation with him on on I think I was on Messenger with him, and I said, "Kevin, let me ask you a question that's really been a stumbling block for me. Whenever you said they were in a formation tracking south at 101 120 knots, obviously you know at 20-8000 feet, there's really not any planes that fly at 20-8000 feet can fly that slow because that's well below the stall speed of almost any aircraft in in helicopter included. So naturally, in the back of my mind, I'm thinking it's got to be balloons because it kind of makes sense. And so I asked him, I said, Kevin, how far apart were these objects in this in this in this formation? And if you ask a lot of people, you know, how far apart do you think a formation would be? They would probably say, I don't know, 100 feet, 500 feet, quarter mile. The problem with these objects as they were tracking south in that formation was they were over 10 miles apart, and so yeah, yeah. So a formation to someone that's watching it on radar is quite a bit different than how we would think. Like if we're in an air show, formation is they're wingtip to wingtip. But yeah, that they were over 10 miles apart. That was a big sigh of relief for me because that was one of the few stumbling blocks I had to be able to say. The balloon could be the possibility. So here's where the balloon comes in and why it's still a possibility. When you launch the weather balloon, it bursts at 110,000 feet or so. That balloon will start coming down relatively fast. It's not going to come down at 0.78 seconds to cover that whole distance. That's a whole nother story. But that object is is coming down pretty quick as it gets to about 30,000 feet, 20-5000 feet in that in between that range, the parachute that's holding the the radio song package that sends out all the data is slowly opening up because it's hitting that thicker atmosphere. Same thing we see when we see a space capsule come back from space. You see the drogue chutes and it's dragging, and then the chute opens up, and it's kind of like this. And then once it gets to that that altitude, about you know 28,000 feet, it pops open, and all of a sudden the spacecraft slows down. Same thing happens with the balloons when they come down. That's when when they do that. If they come down and they get into a crosswind, which is what was happening, I got the upper level air air speeds for that day, and the winds from 28,000 feet in that area were tracking south at about 100 to 127 knots. The exact same speed that these objects were being tracked. So there's clue number one or evidence number one that okay, well it sounds like it's a balloon, and and I sent you the the upper level wind edition too. I don't know if you if you can see it. It's one that has yellow marks around it. So I looked at that. Okay, well, it's got to be balloons, but then I still had the other thing. These things don't travel in formations, and then that's when Kevin told me they were over 10 miles apart. That helped because it's over 10 miles apart explains the difference distance between the different weather stations, and all of the things that Kevin was seeing weren't necessarily coming from the the NASA balloon tests. He was seeing them at different times of the day, and so any balloon that would would you know travel in that area was basically able to be picked up on Spy 1b Sure, and and so now he's seeing these objects, and the coincidence of these objects starting on the 10th, ending on the 16th, and never be never seen again, and then the balloon launches for the X 43 started on the 10th, ended on the 16th. Okay, well there's that's a coincidence, and the upper level winds at 28,000 feet, which is the area where the balloon really, or the the balloon's parachute package really takes over, and the object can drift at that point. Happen to be between 101 120 some odd knots.

That's exactly the wind, the speed that Kevin said that the objects were tracking south at blah blah knots at 28,000 feet. The coincidence of all of these things being factored in and it not be a balloon is more of a stretch than to say that they were a balloon. So that for me was okay. Now I've got that problem solved. So then it shifted to the second scene. So first scene's handled. I got it. Is balloons okay? Cool. Kevin didn't like like that too much, but he's very he's he's he's basically happy to figure out what it was. I mean, just like us because they just want to know what a hell it was. So when Fravor came up on that same area and he did not see anything, as they looked around, they saw some water disturbance, and he described it as being about the size of a 737. Something was under the water that was large that was causing that water to turn, and and that turning of the water made him focus his attention to that location. And as he did, he saw an object, and the object, he described it as a oblong, you know, white tic tac shaped object. I think Underwood claims that he's the one that actually coined the phrase, so he didn't get to call it tic tac until after Underwood did. So he sees this object, and it's darting around, and as it's as it's darting around, it's going, it's facing north, south, and it's moving in abrupt motions, left and right, forward and back, but keeping the same orientation. And I'm and now I'm thinking again. Okay, well, what possible other objects could this be, other than not necessarily other than something? I don't want to take something out of the mix, but what could it possibly be? Let me look at several things, and then I started digging, and then I started noticing. Okay, we have Operation Silent Hammer down here. Okay, we got that. We got a lot of subs in the area that basically weren't supposed to be there. Fravor was tracked over to an area that was not necessarily in their true training area. It was like right at the fringe, so he may have been looking over into a different area where someone else was actually operating in to to see their testing going on, which is effectively what seems to have happened. And so, you have this object darting around, and then Fravor decides to come down to to check it out as he starts to do his dive to the area. He's coming in from 20. 20-something 1000 feet, and he's diving down. As he does, the object, according to him, essentially notices him and turns, and then starts rising up itself. And he described the way it was rising up as a slowly kind of like a turning corkscrew. So he was trying to match that same thing as he was coming down, this object was coming up, so that it was like they were doing a circle dance around each other. At about, I don't remember the exact altitude, somewhere between 11, 15,000 feet, or maybe 18,000 Fravor decides that that's enough of that. He wants to get a closer look, so he he basically put you know dips his nose, which causes the plane to bank, and dips his nose. He was able to speed up to cut that circle in half. Yeah. And as he did so, his description was the that he the object appeared to be coming at him, and and and he lost it in the haze. The original way he stated it was it disappeared. It lost. He lost it in the haze. A couple other descriptions were different. So, but I'm not going to hold him to any of them. It kind of doesn't matter. But that was his experience at that moment, which, which according to Dietrich, lasted about maybe 10 to 15 seconds. According to him, was about five minutes. Somewhere in between is is the the real number, or you know, it makes sense that two people from two different perspectives will look at something in two different complete ways.

So at that point, he's talking to Kevin, and Kevin's on the Princeton, and as they're going back and forth with chatter, he reports that the object disappeared, blah blah blah, and then Teresa Ellers, which was she came on? I think I'm pretty sure it was her or someone else saying she did the loadout call. Someone came on the radio and said, "Sir, you're not going to believe this, but that object is now at your cat point, and a cat point is basically an imaginary area in the air or space where people meet up. Yes, you don't have like a it's a rally point. Yeah, it's like a rally point or a waypoint. So you have that spot, and they said that you know Kevin says it wasn't near the cat point. It was exactly on it, both altitude, latitude, longitude, and altitude. I mean, it's as close as to it as you can get. That that is still a quandary for me. So I'm not really sure on that one, but I don't have enough of other data to to search for that one. So as as as that scene played out, Fravor and Dietrich, you know, they they looked around for a second and there's nothing there, and they were called back for fuel concern, and they come back and land on the ship. Now, as I'm analyzing this over the years, I'm finding little pieces of information here, little pieces of information there, but in 2019, I put out that I believe that that that object that Freiber saw was an ISR type balloon of some configuration. That's what I said way way back 2019 or whatever it was. And because I had some other information, I did have a source, but I couldn't reveal a source. Then I'll reveal the source on the peer paper when I put it out. But that information was something that basically told me that DARPA was there with the Air Force Research Laboratory doing testing on objects that can be launched from a submarine. Okay, great. Well, that doesn't tell me a whole lot, but it gave me enough to have an area to look at. As you as I look further into it, and the way it seems to be now, or the way it is, which is confirmed by actually to some degree by Tim Phillips himself. Tim Phillips actually ran Arrow back in God, whatever I can't remember the years they ran it for a while. So you have this two canister launch system. A submarine will launch a canister, 21 inch Y canister, out of this torpedo tube, and this is one of the platforms that they can do it with. And the torpedo tube launches it out. The canister breaks the surface, opens up, and then out will come one of two objects. One or two objects. One is a drone, which will come out in scissor wing or whatever, and basically once it gets airborne, it flies away and does what it's supposed to do. Not on a tether or anything like that. It's just the drone takes off. It goes to do what it's going to do. The problem with a drone, as it flies low and near the surface of the ocean, is that its transmissions will never make it back to the submarine. You you can't you can't just get good transmission through the through water. So you have to have a secondary means of getting that information to the submarine. And so what happens is on the second canister, yeah, you have a two canister system. The second canister launches what's called an OTH ISR, so you have an over the horizon ISR type balloon, and so it goes to the surface, breaks the surface, the balloon starts to inflate. It looks like a like an aerostat or what have you, so which would definitely appear to be like a. Like a tic tac, but it remains tethered to the submarine while the systems are being checked out, and also because it's still being inflated. So once it gets through its inflation pressure, then the tether's cut, and then that balloon can go up to wherever it needs to go. Some of them are buoyancy layer pressurized balloons where they can actually maintain their altitude, and some are just throwaways.

They just need something to relay the signal back down to the ship to the submarine. So it'll basically either stay on station above the submarine, or it's just released, and that drone will go do its business, and then either come back or not, depending on whatever that mission is, and so the drone transmits to the balloon. The balloon transmits back down to the submarine because of OTH, which is over the horizon problems. So that basically kind of resolves the issue, but we don't have the exact platform. We do have some suspects: USS Georgia, which had just finished the Silent Hammer. We have Asheville, which probably didn't do it, but the Asheville was the one that used to do the DARPA testing on, and then you also have the third possibility of undersea platforms, which they DARPA was testing at the time, and these platforms are where they mount them under underwater, and once they go to release the canisters, they just let it go. Goes to the surface. A lot of bubbles. Same thing as a submarine. When a submarine's below the surface, and that's it. So you have scene B pretty much taken care of. Now everybody's saying, "Well, you haven't really proven anything, Mike. That's correct. I haven't proven anything yet until you actually see all the evidence that I have. So me just talking about it's not going to be enough. But I'm giving you this the story of what's going on here. So, what we have is some of the evidence that was brought to bear was Tim Phillips was being interviewed by Mick West, and during the interview with Mick West, Tim actually basically gave up some information that was extremely important to my investigation, which I appreciate and credit to Mick West for that. And what he said was that, or let me let me back this up just a little bit. The the sailors that were on board the ship, not the pilots, but the sailors on the board the ship, they said that the the ship was visited by some people in dark you know flight suits or whatever, and they came and took away the data. There was a lot of contention about whether or not that actually happened because Fravor said it never happened. Well, it didn't happen to him, but apparently it did happen to quite a few other sailors. And by him saying that that never happened, it kind of like created a rift between the two sides, or whatever, but you know that's whatever. So these these guys have been going on for years, saying, "Listen, someone came in and took our data, and no one, there was no one there to do it. So I I knew this had happened, and the story behind how I knew back in 2005 I was aware of of this in a roundabout way, but that story is going to be for another day. But as far as this time frame, with Tim Phillips saying the following, essentially, I don't know if you if I I don't know if you got that video or not, but if not, don't worry about. He basically said that one of his people was at a function. It was at a cocktail party, and the former head of DARPA, which I think I released his name in the paper. I'm not sure if I did or not. The former head of DARPA actually admitted during at this party to the person that worked for for Tim on on the on Arrow that a the DARPA personnel did in fact go out there, and in fact he said that the the DARP the head of DARPA went out there, and they did retrieve that data. So you have to ask yourself if DARPA went out there to retrieve the data, the only reason why DARPA would come out to retrieve the data is if DARPA had something going on, and so what was going on was that they had testing going on of of several classified programs that involved the launching of different types of ISR platforms from submarines, and this happened after Silent Hammer was over, they had a submarine that was lingering in the area.

You know, in Georgia is the is the primary suspect for that, and and with that happening, and and some people see where the Georgia got home before November 20 or on November 24. How could it make that transit? It can. We did the math on it, especially when you're trying to get your sailors home before Thanksgiving. But the important part was the fact that DARPA was there. DARPA admitted that they was there, along with you know Air Force, and that the personnel and that they were testing an ISR platform. Now, Tim said it was a WASP type setup. Which part of it may have been, but but my research is showing me that it's a little bit different than that platform, but it it very well could have been. So we can you can bounce that back and forth. Doesn't matter, but the the the what matters is that now you've got two things happening at once that have been conflated together that started off a story that has continued to this day. So pull that aside, and now we go to scene C. After Alex, after Dietrich and Fraber get back to the ship, they go down, and of course during the process of going back down for their briefing and stuff like that, everybody on the ship's talking about what they what was going on, and this became another area of contention because back then there was not a a reporting method for this type of situation that would not be taken seriously. You know, people would rib each other, and you know you get ridiculed. So a lot of times, people back then did not necessarily want to report these things that were going on because of that. Because you're going to you're going to be brought into that. They're going to they they start playing you know Independence Day movies and stuff like this, and so that that became you know a huge problem for them to do that. So as they went down to do the briefing, Forever was able to meet up with Chad Underwood, who was the WSO of the Wizzo for Page's flight, which is the she was the pilot of the second, or he was pilot of the second sortie that went out, or the third, if you include Curse. So Underwood is now has a target on his aft layer, and he's trying to box essentially box the target. Target's well beyond the range of what he's capable of doing. And while he's doing this, the object appears to dart off to the left. That has been analyzed so many times in so many different ways that the only way I can see that it actually occurred is the way I myself McWest and a whole bunch of others believe as well is that there was the zoom change that caused the object to look like it went off to the left, and now there's a lot of people that want to argue that one, but but when you look at it frame by frame, and you actually try to measure it, and you look at it, you'll note as as the object moves appears to move to the left, the zoom changes at exactly the same time, and the the little bit of the delay for the for the camera to catch up to whatever's being shown on the screen accounts almost exactly for the difference between the object moving and then the screen responding, and then the camera kind of like loses lock, stays essentially in the same location it is. Object goes off, and they don't pursue it anymore. They thought that it had taken off, and you know, you know, like a bat out of hell, and there's no way to catch up to it, or what have you. But we don't know that. That's a problem. We we don't really have a lot of the story of what happened after this. We just know what happened during it, and then that's it. It's it's a minute and some odd seconds long video that we see, and we know there's more to that video. It's obviously clearer, but there's enough information on that video to to give give me a good idea of what might be happening. So first off, the um um the object if it was a plane.

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Speaker 3 53:32

Now some of the other I don't want to call us debunkers, but for lack of a better term, because people use that term, some of the debunkers out there say that that was a like an airliner or as a another jet. Well, okay, I can agree with that, but which jet? You know, let's let's let's figure out which jet it was, and that's where it gets a little tricky. So there was a lot of video that I went through trying to match up that IR signature. So when you're looking at an object in infrared, it has glare that comes off the back of where the engine is and other things. And at that distance, any object is going to resolve to a pill shape. So everything is going to look like a tic-tac at that distance. You're not really going to see a whole lot of a whole lot of forms. And in the paper, it explains it a little better. Well, yeah. Go ahead.

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Speaker 2 54:19

And no, no. If you're looking at, because once again, the the platform that you're talking about was specifically designed for submarine release. You know this this stealth encapsulation platform, this stealthy, affordable capsule system,

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Speaker 4 54:36

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Speaker 2 54:37

is what it's called. And I just had it up from Naval News. This article is coming out in 2005 about North of Grumman developing submarine launched AARGM ERs and AARGM XRs. However,

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Speaker 3 54:52

if

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Speaker 2 54:52

you look, the part I have highlighted North of Grumman's work on stealthy, affordable, encapsulated systems dates back to 2002 It completed initial tests in '03 that validated that the capsule's ability to release non-marinized UAVs. So they they were releasing drones from these things from the ocean floor in 2003.

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Speaker 3 55:17

Yeah, on two different platforms. Either they actually is three different ways. One is a sub-brain. Go ahead.

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Speaker 2 55:23

When you look at it, like here's an image of it right here. Like that is a white capsule coming up out of the ocean.

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Speaker 3 55:31

Yep.

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Speaker 2 55:32

And yeah, you know, no doubt, if you've ever seen footage of something like that, like a cruise missile, within five to 10 seconds, typically the wings pop out, things start moving. But when you're talking about being in a fast moving platform, once again, five to 10 seconds is the average length of a normal sighting of a UFO period. So the idea that this pilot saw it for that long and then it disappeared in the haze. It may have disappeared in the haze because hey, it suddenly achieved flight velocity coming out of the tube. Wings launch out, and boom, there it goes. Yeah, what

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Speaker 3 56:11

Fravor saw is two two different canisters. The first canister comes out, then the drone launches, and the drone will skim the surface of the water. Exactly. Dietrich actually said that she saw what she thought was a a missile-like object that went from I think she said right to left, depending on which direction they were looking. I can't remember if she said right to left or left to right, but she did. She said that she thought a missile-like object was was going going that way, and so that held true on on that. So I was like, okay, well, let's figure out what the missile was. Well, that that could have been the drone taken off, and then Fravor just witnessed his eyes were fixed on the balloon because it was still attached to the submarine and being jerked around on that tether, which caused it to do all that darting, ping pong ball about thing back and forth, forth, and and that that solved essentially that riddle. And as you as you move forward, that balloon meanders up. He basically crosses the pattern, and he may have burst that balloon when he got too close to it because of the vortex of the wings. All of this is kind of explained in the paper because if I tried to explain that paper, it'd be like a five-hour show. But yeah, so that that happened. I'm getting a warning on my thing here. I need to put the thing in. Keep something on the screen for a second. Now we'll try to get this charging situation.

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Speaker 2 57:26

You better get it charged. Oh yeah, but I got it right. That's just it. That's just it. And this is what we have said the whole time, Mike, is that there there is a world of sensor data. There's there is a world of things going on with this story that have not been told, that have not been sussed out, and and this is why we state all the time whenever we have Mufan on, whenever we have anybody from IUFOB on. Been a long time for that, but switch mics. Miss miss them. You know, when it comes to anything, report to any and all, because your data may be hugely important important in improving something or or improving a trail of data. Because, like you said, there was this launch of simultaneously during this same window was the launch of the the hypersonic experimental jet, the X 43 that required numerous days of balloon launch to to get high atmospheric data, things like that,

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Speaker 3 58:39

and the coincidence of that happening exactly from november 10 to november 16 is just too much of a coincidence to cover it. It's huge.

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Speaker 2 58:48

And that is a that is a massive swath of things. Once again, a massive swath of time for things to go over. So yeah, it's it's interesting to see these things, and once again to see it's been since '04 since the incident happened. It's been since '17 since the videos were released. It has taken you this long to assemble all of this data, and all of this, all of this state, and once again, like as as I've been reading things throughout the day, I've been looking stuff up, I've been verifying this stuff. I've been like, there's a reason I'm popping up the things that I pop up. The reason I pop up the articles I pop up, folks, is because it is verification of what my guests talk about, and these were things that, as I read through and combed through this document today, I made specific notes about these drone systems, about about these weapons platforms. Because once again, when you start marrying all of these things together, when you start marrying together the the platforms for lasers and things like that. That we know that we're on them. When you start looking at even the infrared data from these sensor platforms and the way that those react to just general daylight, you know there there are errors, there are things that happen, there are wild things that happen and that appear on there that normally wouldn't if it was nighttime, you know.

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Speaker 3 1:00:24

Yeah, yeah. The time of day, temperature, location. Yeah, and there's so many different factors that weigh into this that you have to take into account. One of the factors, which was a silly factor, but it was the research I was doing was to try to get the Georgia from USS Georgia, hull number 729 I had to get it from San Diego to Norfolk, Virginia, in 10 days. How in the world was that going to happen? Yeah, because a normal cruise would be about 13 or so days. But I, in looking at it, I said, "Well, when was Thanksgiving? And Thanksgiving was the 25th So you know, and that ship can go quite fast. So if we wanted to keep the Georgia, you know, Georgia's still still up in the air. It's not 100% until we get the deck some of the logs back. But if it made that transit from November 14 to the 24th of to go to Norfolk from San Diego to Norfolk, had to go through the Panama Canal, which is about a day delay. There, it had to be moving pretty good at a pretty good clip, but it's definitely a possibility. Dave Beatty covers that in his upcoming documentary, so he he has the same theory I have as far as a ship launch system, except he you know I don't. Well, we'll just say that both of us have the same theory that a submarine was in the area that probably launched these canisters. Whether or not it was the Georgia, we remains to be seen until I get the the logs to actually approve it. And

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Speaker 2 1:01:54

once again, if DARPA was working with them on these on these platforms, if they were working with them on these assets that they want to hide on the sea bottom stuff like that, then yeah, it would make sense why people in DARPA Black showed up and took sensor data and took tapes. That

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Speaker 3 1:02:15

that was so key. That that little piece of information was so important because I knew DARPA had something to do with it. I knew the Air Force had something even to do with. We

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Speaker 2 1:02:23

said it the whole time.

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Speaker 3 1:02:25

Yeah, for a long time. But I had zero. I had nothing to bring to the table. Basically, yeah, just me saying something and a couple of people telling me something, but I can't throw them under the bus. And me just logically

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Speaker 2 1:02:37

saying it like this just logically seems to line up with some kind of unknown test. But when

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Speaker 3 1:02:43

you have the head of the head of one agency saying that the head of another agency admitted being there and taking the data off the off the ships, that's kind of unprecedented. That just doesn't happen. Yeah. So a lot more has been made of it, but it does happen. It just doesn't happen to the magnitude that it did for that testing. So

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Speaker 2 1:03:04

let's let's get into real quick because we've got you for a few more minutes. I don't want to keep you too long. We've gone past the hour. However, that's fine. There's a few more important points, and one of the important points that I want to bring up is the forward-looking infrared camera and what these are used for? These these are used as as kind of a point of triangulation for weapon systems, folks. They are not made as a point of precision optics. They are not made as a point of you know precision data gathering in that kind of way, it happens to be that we can record off of them. Like you said, it's basically Super 8 film that they're using to record off of these things. It's it's like old data tape that they're using to record off these platforms, correct? Yeah, yeah. So so it's not like it's like, hey, here's your thumb drive of 4K footage from no. This is this is basically used in addition to other laser systems as a baseline to be able to go hot object, hotter object, aim at the hotter object. That's that's what it's for. It's it's for an initial swath of data for a missile to begin tracking as it drops down from there, more precise systems take over and stuff like that. But that is the initial use for these forward infrared camera pods and these forward infrared looking cameras for weapon systems. It happens to be that we can record off of them.

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Speaker 3 1:04:39

Yeah, yeah. That's important to know. Yeah, the Affler is basically stands for Advanced Forward Looking Infrared, and that platform sits on the left chin of an F 18. So the fuselage of the F 18, and if you're sitting in the in in the pilot seat to your left and below you is going to be where your Affler pod is. And so that after a pod has a a gimbal on the front of it that that moves around and can lock on targets or whatever, and that whole system is hooked into the entire battle group system through what's called Link 16. So it gives it brings in the data. Infrared imagery is is not normally as high resolution as say some of the other one, but you'll you can see where he was dialing through TV mode, infrared mode, white hot, black hot. See Mozy, he was he was he was thumbing through to try to get a better picture. Because if you look at the other the right side of the screen, it will show RNG in 99.9 and what that is saying to to me or to any you know a pilot is that the object is beyond the ability for the at flare to determine the actual range, so it just says okay I can't do it.

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Speaker 2 1:05:55

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 1:05:55

the at flir ranges an object two or three ways. The first way it has is laser. They can just fire a laser at it and go, okay, you're blah blah away. Yeah. The and something, but you don't necessarily would do that. Give away your position because you got an exact line that points right back to where you are. Yeah. So the other way is optically inside the flare is different than say the regular fluores you see on some of the other ones like lightning and some some of the other ones, and then it has a single optical tube, and inside that optical tube, it has the apparatuses that move around to basically adjust for horizontal lock to keep the horizon, you know, stable. So as you turn, you know, the the the whole thing doesn't turn, and that that kind of helps as you're a pilot. You don't want the you know chasing one thing over here is where your gyroscopes go over here, and then this thing over here is going the other way, and it's a little confusing. That's called situational awareness. So you want to make certain that you're aware of everything going around you, and you don't want any of your instruments confusing you. So with that that being said, on on that setting, it actually measures the distance to an object based on how it focuses it, and so if you have a camera and you focus your camera's lens, and then you look at the lens, you'll see the distance to the object essentially by looking at your lens. It kind of tells you, okay, objects will be in focus that are say 30 some odd feet away. Sometimes you'll see that on your lens. That's actually what that setting's for. It's your focal length, and so that's how they were able to try to determine how far away the object was. But the object was well beyond the range. You can tell by the the fact it's super fuzzy that it's well beyond the range of what that effort was doing. So that's why it looks the way it does. He changed the zoom to zoom in and out to to get a better picture of it, and that's done internal to the the app flare through the the medium or wide band view angle down to what's called narrow. And at that narrow band, that's when you can actually just say, okay, we have X number of pixels across the screen, and we can actually measure the size of the object, as far as radians are concerned, and this gets into a lot of funky math to determine essentially the size of the object at a distance. If we knew roughly what the distance was, that's how we were able to do go past and all that stuff. Yeah, but this was different because it was out of the range, and I was looking through hundreds, literally hundreds of different videos, trying to find another object that looked at least similar to what I was seeing here. Nothing. I was like, "Wow, I'm I'm this I'm stumped on this one. And then one day, Dave Falch. I have to give credit to Dave Falch on this one. He found a or he took a video himself or found one. I can't remember if he did it or whatever. But he's a a depot level tech for Flir. He has never worked on at Flir, but he at least worked on Flir. So some of his information is usable. Some of it may not apply to what we're doing. But one of the videos he had was of an F-18 that had just taken off and was making a slight bank to the left. And I, when I looked at that, I said, "Wow, that looks just like the tic-tac video. And you know, my mind's now playing with me. So then I'm thinking, "Okay, let me not do confirmation bias here. Let me put the two side by side and look at them side by side, and from a more of an analytical standpoint. Now I know the video he had because he was so much closer.

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Speaker 3 1:09:26

It's going to be a lot clearer, so I have to look for the other indicators that say, okay, these two objects are similar or they're dissimilar. The objects match or they don't match. And what I was getting was that this object was probably an F-18? Now I got another commentary. One question leads to another. Okay, so if it's an F-18, that is the the video that we see that we know as Tic Tac. I'm now thinking in my mind, holy crap! It's just an F-18.

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Speaker 2 1:09:58

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 1:09:58

but all the F-18s. Accounted for, there were no missing F-18s. There was no F-18 that was past where Underwood was at that time. Nothing. So my theory went right out the window, and then I thought for another moment. Let me go back and look at that X-43 launch again, and I go back and as I'm looking at it, I see a plane flying right next to the B 52 as it's taking off and takes out the X 43 out and guess what it is an F 18, it's an F 18 flying in this basically same area that they were. I'm thinking, well, this is interesting. Let me explore this a little bit more, and as I did, I come to find out that the F the NASA has several F 18 s, but for that particular launch, they had two two white NASA F 18 s were flying for the X 43 which happened on the 14th. But Mike, he was you know this object. What the launch for the X 43 was on the 16th, and then they they originally tried to launch it on the 15th, but then they moved it to the 16th, and this happened on the 14th. You're wrong. Well, I thought again. Well, let me get some more information to see what's going on here. So NASA had the F-18s trade off each day. One would go out to do the upper-level wind checks because the balloons go up at 1000 feet per second, so they're out of there pretty quick. But they get the measurement of key areas that they need to go focus on to see how an actual aircraft is going to act in that area. So guess what they do? They they send an F 18 out there. That F 18 is more like a civilian thing. It doesn't have IFF on it, so it doesn't have your friend or foe indicator, and it doesn't fly with the Link 16, so it's not going to be on the inventory of the of the Nimitz or the Reagan group. Keep in mind, the Reagan was out there too. A lot of people don't know that, you know. So you have these two carrier groups out there with a whole bunch of F-18s, all of them using Link 16, and all of the F-18s were accounted for. So I had to find where this F-18 came from. It came from NASA. NASA had 2f-18s of which days leading up to that point they would fly. Now, most researchers would stop at that point and say, "Okay, here's enough information. Let me go try to find the logs. Blah blah blah. Not me. I called the pilot. I I called the chase pilot. I got him on the phone. I called his wife answered first the day before, and he was out. And so he came back the next day. His name is Dana Perifoy, and so I talked to Dana, and I said, "Listen, I said I got a situation here. It's gonna sound really out there, and I'm gonna sound like a quack on the phone. But let me explain. And so while I'm talking to him, he's saying, "Wow, this is this is pretty interesting. I said, "Yeah. I said, "You you might be one of the most famous pilots in the world, not even realizing it. He goes, "Yeah, this is kind of cool. He says, "But let me check my logs. So he checks his logs, and lo and behold, it was not him. It's the other guy. So Dick Ears is the other pilot, and so he was flying the other F-18, and they switched off every day. So on the day in question, it seems that his name's Richard, or anybody goes by Dick. Dick Ears was the other pilot, and that may be the very person that you see. So, and the reason why I'm so adamant about it being an F-18 is because after watching the two things side by side, the flight character is expect it was doing almost exactly the same thing that the you know the same speed, same altitude that the F-18 was that Underwood was in.

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Speaker 3 1:13:43

It it just all fit together, and so once all of these three scenes started coming together, they basically also at the same time were pulled apart because you have three separate events that happened at three separate locations. Essentially, you had the multiple day locations that happened to Kevin Day that you know the balloons over time. You had the Spy 1b radar that can now see these objects over you know that they couldn't see before, so they had the fidelity. They even turned turned the the radar off, turned it back on. The fidelity was even better. They were seeing these objects even better, so they had to be real objects, and they were, they were real objects, you know, and then you said had the objects. Kevin Day was saying they're coming in from space. the The reason for that, I'll be real quick on this one. The radar system that he had was set to air intercept mode. Air intercept mode. That's the intercept mode. Is the mode you set your your thing to when you have an aircraft in your in your sky there? So Kevin could not see an object that would be dropping directly from a head overhead. That would not show up. It would be immediately discredited or basically taken out like clutter. So the only time he got to see them is when they stopped and then started drifting south at 28,000 feet at whatever miles per hour, you know, or not. Whatever it was, 100 120 yards, which is exactly same as the wind speed. So you have that. So he was told that point seven eight second situation of the object flying. That was from ballistics. The next day, he got that calculation. The next day,

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Speaker 2 1:15:13

well, and something important to note, especially because once again, sensor platform, radar, sensor operator, radar operator. Dude knows what he's doing, but it's a new system. And here's the thing about that new system: can can balloons be seen by radar? Yes, it's normally their payloads and packages that are seen by radar, unless they are like Mylar or metallic in some way. the the material that most balloons are made of, the polymer and things like that, is too transparent to to radar for conventional radar at your local airport, weather radar, things like that. It's going to pass right through it, and it's going to pass right through it on purpose. It's going to consider that quote clutter. The system's designed to get rid of clutter. The system that was just installed that they hadn't calibrated and hadn't learned to use in that kind of way was designed to show you that clutter, just in case it's something to pay attention to. So the fact that they were seeing these balloons on their radar system in that kind of way was new. Period.

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Speaker 3 1:16:27

Yeah, and that that same thing happened with Roosevelt too. Roosevelt was seeing objects. Remember, if you see Ryan Gray says we saw them every day for two and a half years. Well, if you see objects every day for two and a half years,

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Speaker 2 1:16:37

that's not an anomaly.

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Speaker 3 1:16:38

No, no one seems to care about it. Then that's a problem too, but that that's going to be a whole another case we'll talk about later. But to finish, you know, this thing up with with the with the radar too is, you know, Kevin is very passionate about what he he does, and he had you know he's had a lot of situations happen to him that obviously we'll keep private or whatever, but he's gone through a lot. In other words, and it was it became extremely important to me because he told me he wanted to know what it was. He didn't care what it was. He just wanted to know what it was. And I said, you know what, Kevin, I'm I'm gonna I'm gonna I'm gonna try to do that for you. So I'm going to try to figure out what it was. It may not agree with a lot of people. A lot of people are probably sitting there watching this, going, "And that's a big pill to swallow. It is a big pill to swallow. I get it. But keep in mind, it took me nine years to piece this puzzle together. Actually, seven years. It just took the last two years to start cleaning up the mess as far as trying to narrow everything down because I couldn't come to you and just say, "Oh, it's a balloon, without having something to give you. So each each scene has its own separate individualized evidence to support that scene, and that is going to go into a paper. That paper is going to be put out for peer review. Everybody can look at it, and basically, if something needs to be changed on it, like we get new information down the road, but no. But if you, but I put this into Grok, I put it into Gemini, I put it in ChatGPT, and I said, "Listen, here's the information I have. Here's the evidence that supports what I'm trying to say. How does this rank as far as anything? And each individual AI that I fed that into said it's to date it's the best and most accurate depiction as to what probably occurred that day, as far as being a protege. And

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Speaker 2 1:18:27

you know, it it goes to show the fact of a how long an investigation can take. Because even now, Mike, the story ain't over. This doesn't close the books. This is just hypothesis. It's an amazing hypothesis on numerous situations because, yeah, that's always been the argument about that week long of activities. It was numerous events over a week, you know. But when you start breaking them down in the way that you do and showing the evidence of NASA flights and balloons and radar systems that weren't able to see those balloons, but now they can and hadn't been briefed on all of the new capabilities. So, putting forth these things, putting forth these questions is what is important because that's the only way. Other than that, and here's the question, folks. Once again, this does not remove anybody's experience. It doesn't remove what happened to anybody in the air. Doesn't remove what what Kevin Day felt when he saw those sensors go off when he saw that stuff happen. Like he said, he doesn't care. He just wants again because he's a censor dude. His sensors went crazy, and he can't explain why. You know, at least he didn't know why. And if you can tell him why, that's awesome because he'd like to know. And here's some quite possible. Answers to these questions that have been floating around for quite literally the the last 20 years, almost man. Like when I started looking at all of this, like I said, deep diving into the document and pulling things up and looking at things and looking at carrier groups and what weapons platforms people had and when they were making them, and hey, look at that! There's a whole class of submarines made specifically to launch these things, like like the entire Ohio class of subs was made around this technology. Interesting. So, yeah, yeah, it is fascinating, and it is great, and it is a an amazing amount of information that you have put into this document, man. And it's one of those the the case is still open, like you said, but this is a this is a great trail of data that can be gone down in real investigative fashion that can lay out some possibilities,

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Speaker 3 1:21:04

and I and I appreciate feedback from from anyone. Absolutely, not not the feedback. He says, "Oh, he's a trained observer. You're an idiot for telling me you can't tell the difference. You're a trained observer too. You're a trained investigator. Yeah, and I'm a director of photography and astronomy and telescopes and lenses, so I might I don't know, but um, but yeah, you know, you've got that, and and I get it, I fully get it. No one wants to look at someone that's can basically considered a hero and go, hey, you made a mistake. No, he didn't make a mistake. He reported what he saw, absolutely came back, and that was it. That's in his mind. He was done. He was over it, and then all of a sudden it came back. You know, because you had Cheese out there doing his thing, and you know this all sort of came back. The reason why it came back for me is because it ties into a telephone call I had way back in 2005 and it validated that for me. So I stayed on this case, and I'm going to stay on it and see it all the way through to the end. Right now, the next things I have to do is get the the actual flight logs from a couple of NASA F 18 s, and I'm trying to get those in. It's kind of hard because they they're not like it's not like an official civilian type flight log. Our military is kind of in the middle, and it's a little harder to get. So I'm going for that. There's a couple other pieces of information I'm going to be piecing together with the final paper. Once the final paper goes out, then we'll be able to do the graphics and the video and all that other stuff, so that you don't just see my boring face sitting here trying to explain something to you. Because it's hard. It's hard pill to swallow. It's a hard thing to track because so many different things were going on. It's extremely difficult to keep that together in your head and go, okay, I can picture that. I can put. Well, now I can't picture it over here. Now we got them saying this over here because everybody remembers, like watching Dave Beatty's Nimitz encounter. So you remember that, and so that's playing in your head what the pilot said. And if you read the original report, all that plays together, and it gets cloudy. Gets real cloudy.

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Speaker 2 1:22:56

Well, and that's just it. You know, documents like this really do help lay out the data points because that is that is what's important beyond and you know the the encounters the the testimonies are important as well you know no doubt absolutely but once again beyond the people that were operating a machine at the time there was a person like me sitting there in front of screens, whose job it was to look at data coming in from sensors and make sense of that, and that's what you've done: is look at the data that came in from sensors, look at the data from weather balloons, look at the data from various ships in the area, all publicly available. All this stuff available through FOIA requests, things like that. So, kudos to you, Mike, for putting this together. Thank you so much for coming on, for always coming on and breaking these things down because it is a thick topic. It's a long topic. You know, once again, folks, we're looking at almost 20 years, almost 20 years, and better than 20 years since the event happened. So details get fuzzy, people's memories get fuzzy, things like that. What doesn't get fuzzy is the data that was recorded, the data that was there, the data that can be found, and good on you for digging it up, Mike. Good on you for piecing these things together in red string fashion, ma'am. Because there's there's a lot, there's a lot, and if you aren't aware of these weapons platforms, then you may not be aware of other literal elements that may have been at play. So thank you for that. Let everybody know where they can go to. I'll let them know where they can find the document. The document's available on our website. But where can they go to follow you? Follow the work of Five by Five News. Everything else, man. I know you have some exciting stuff in the shoot.

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Speaker 3 1:24:58

Oh yeah, yeah. Well, first off, we'll start the podcast back up again probably in a week or two. I'm in the so-called studio now as we're trying to piece some of this together. I was hoping to have a little bit of it tonight, but I said, "Nah, let me debut it when I come out from the truth

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Speaker 2 1:25:14

bunker.

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Speaker 3 1:25:15

Yeah, exactly from the truth tron. So you know, sometimes you see a word, you go, "I don't remember using that word before, and then it becomes the new word of the day. Yeah, you know, ontological. It's one of the buzzwords the last few months. Turber's bugger of truth. That's the the turbo truth. But yeah, if if you want to if you want to follow me on something where everything's more timely-that would probably be on X. Just look for Five by Five News on X. He's got a link, I'm sure, in there. That will be where I have the most up-to-date information because the other other platforms I pretty much have to formulate it into some sort of video or whatever. Yeah, and that way, there you can actually see the arguments that go back and forth, you know all the fun stuff, all the physicists versus the armchair quarterbacking and all this other stuff. It's fun to watch. But then another way is to look on YouTube, especially if you're looking back for the Las Vegas shooting information from the investigation. That's there. I'll probably have a wrap up of that because next year is this 10 year anniversary, and next year is this 10 year anniversary for this. So my last quarter for next year is being planned out right now. We we definitely

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Speaker 2 1:26:33

need to have you on a couple of shows as the year closes out, my friend, in October as well as December. So

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Speaker 3 1:26:41

and the documentary is is going well. It's already basically started. We're doing the the preliminary works for that. So that's going in, and that'll be for this. I will have an interview with a a very. I don't know if I can release it yet, but we'll just say a large book company that everyone will know when it comes out. We'll be here on Friday, and we'll be going into the Las Vegas shooting on that, and then we're going to go into the the UFO part. So it's going to be pretty interesting because it's two different things I've been trying to knock out for years. We're going to pretty much get that groundwork going on Friday, so I'm happy about that.

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Speaker 2 1:27:20

I'm excited for you.

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Speaker 3 1:27:21

Thank you, buddy. Hey, and appreciate you. You've been there since since the beginning, and and I appreciate that. It's always it's always good to be on your show. Always have a good time.

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Speaker 2 1:27:30

Same, man. Always here for support. Any help you need on this document, renderings, whatever. Don't hesitate to reach out to a brother. We'll see what we can do to help you out.

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Speaker 3 1:27:41

Sounds good, buddy.

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Speaker 2 1:27:42

All right, you take care, man. We'll talk to you soon. Links inbound. Take care, bud.

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Speaker 3 1:27:47

Thank you, bro. Take care, man.

Speaker 2 1:27:48

Always an amazing conversation with Mike Turber, folks. It is fascinating to sit back and think once again that we are coming up. 2004 is when the Nimitz encounter incurred. 2017 is when we heard about it. We are rapidly approaching that anniversary of 10 years. And what does the conversation mean? Are we ready to look at data in another right? You know, right now I need to contact them and see if we will be going. But coming up is the 25th year of the 911 incident, and that's what I kept saying at the the conference last year with them was that at 25 years, I think people are ready to hear a little bit of hard truth that may have been there in that kind of right. So hopefully, truth can come about in these ways. Hopefully, we can get truth. And speaking of truth, when we come back from this quick commercial break, everybody, make sure to stay tuned. We will be joined by our good friend John Hall, we will be talking about the truth behind MK Ultra, the things that were revealed in the recent MK Ultra panel with the Senate, and things that may be revealed later, and even where the technology is now. Are you watching us on an MK Ultra technology as we speak, so we'll be talking about that and so much more with our good friend John Hall right after this. The key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from Curious Research. You can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them. Whether out in the woods squatching in a back room gathering. EVPs or using high-tech gear to track UFO UAP activity. This easy-to-carry pocket-sized scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the Curious Research Field Observation and Encounter log at Amazon.com or visit the official Curious Realm store@curiousrealm.com forward slash store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family, or a mine that you want to open. That website again is curiousrealm.com forward slash store. Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick commercial break. Thank you so much for staying with us, also thank you so much to our sponsors, especially True Hemp Science. If you're a user of CBD products like I am, stop on by True Hemp Science today. TrueHempScience.com is your source for amazing CBD products. Christopher Lynch and TrueHym Science uses fiberic process, where every part of the hemp plant is used. That's every part: seeds, stems, buds, leaves, roots. Every part is used, combusted, and reused, and that process followed time and time again until nothing remains but an amazing spideric product. Stop on by, check them out. Truehempscience.com is the website that you want to go to Curious Seven is the code that you want to use to save 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more while you are online. Make sure to stop on by CuriousRealm.com forward slash video, folks. Right there is our embedded YouTube links. We have tons of pages. Our our good friend Mike Turber is embedded there. Upcoming guest Paradigm Research Group, Steve Bassett. All kinds of stuff. But the one you want to pay attention to is right here. It's a playlist that we have on our YouTube that is nothing but declassified government panels. This is all kinds of stuff, including what we're talking about tonight. Most of these panels, I have also gone through and actively screen captured and recorded, so that should they disappear, they still exist somewhere. But I'm very glad to welcome back our good friend Dr. John Hall tonight. We will be talking about the new MK Ultra panel that just happened. The original was delayed. I was supposed to be on. I was on Jeremy Scott's Into the Paranormal, talking about it while I was in Vegas, and it was sad that it was delayed. And it was interesting because there was an entire box of documents that was taken from Tulsi Gabbard's office.