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SPEAKERS

Speaker 3, Speaker 6, Speaker 5, Speaker 7, Speaker 2, Speaker 1, Speaker 4



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.

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Speaker 2 00:47

Well, hello everybody, and happy Tuesday night! I hope y'all are doing great. I'm doing well. Really, kind of excited. Still, still need to make sure it's happening, but we're going to be having King Gerhard on next month. Was just chatting with him earlier tonight on the 20th of October. Set your calendars, folks. The famed and ill-fated documentary. I say ill-fated because it was supposed to make all kinds of rounds, it was supposed to be in all kinds of festivals this year. The documentary capturing Bigfoot is finally coming out. It will hit Amazon. I want to say exclusively on October 20, and only for a limited time. I want to say they're going to be like making rotations, but if it hits Tubi, you know you'll be getting it on YouTube. All kinds of stuff, but this is an interesting concept of a documentary. We'll see what comes to bear from it, all that kind of stuff. But I'm I'm thinking maybe I might invite a couple other people, and maybe we need to make that into like one of our first panel shows, you know, and have like a roundtable on it. But we have tons of good guests coming up for you here soon, folks. We'll be having Alex Dietrich, U.S. Navy pilot, come on to talk about her sighting at the USS Nimitz, how how that has changed her, all kinds of things. We will be talking with Mike Turber coming up on regarding the anniversary of October 1. We'll we had a great pre-record conversation that'll be coming up. All of our shows, everybody have live guest, pre-record guest, and whenever I'm on the road for work, it's always all pre-record, but always new. But we had a great pre-record conversation that you'll be getting soon from Michael J. S. Carter. I love whenever he comes on. We dive deep and get very spiritual, but we talk about metaphysics and morality. And do you need religion in your life to have morality? Even so, it it gets it gets thick, folks, and it's going to be fun. And tonight, speaking of cryptozoology, we will be featuring in our pre-record section after our commercial break. We will have Ryan Edwards on. We are talking about fakes and fakery in the world of cryptozoology and what these fakes and fakery in all of these fields, all of these fields, what it does to them, what it does to the research, how does it stymie the research? How does it keep things from moving forward by putting a bad face on things publicly? So we'll be getting into that in the second part with Ryan Edwards. In the first segment, we are very proud to welcome back Tony Rathman, he is the creator of Staticcom, the new Staticom Quantum Spirit Communication Entity voices.com is the website. Welcome back to the show, Tony Rathman. How are you, my friend?

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Speaker 3 04:15

Doing good, Chris. Thanks for having me back. Looking forward to this conversation.

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Speaker 2 04:20

Me too, man. I love watching you develop from afar as as a circuit designer and modder and things like that. I always love whenever friends and people that I know are out there building circuits, stuff like that. And I love to keep up with development on things because it's really cool to see a how the actual use and utilization of something changes the way you even begin to develop it, but in addition to that, how these real time changes really bring about new ways to research, new ways to look at data. That's really. The biggest thing that you pull out of it is how how do you gather the data, how do you quantify the data, and and how do you examine it, and and how do you refine that process? You know, no different than somebody learning to sift gold out of a stream, you know. As you get better at it, you get better at it, you know. So, how did

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Speaker 3 05:28

you? And that

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Speaker 2 05:28

go ahead.

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Speaker 3 05:29

That process is a learning experience, and mistakes are made over and over and over until you can say, "Wait a minute, why isn't this working? Yeah, and then back up and take a look and go. Okay, here's why I missed this, or I overlooked this, or whatever. And that's where the learning comes in. That's how we went from Staticom Two to Staticom Three. And you know, one of the one of the questions that always I get asked working on Staticom Quantum because it's not done yet, and it is probably the most difficult, most challenging, and frustrating project I've ever worked on. Because well, we can get into the reasons, but because you know I was no quantum expert, I knew enough about electronics to to build. But this one threw me well off the clip, and it was I had two choices: grab a hold of something and scramble back up, or let it go, and I did not want to let it go. But people always ask, okay, you had Staticom 3.0, yeah, which absolutely gave you two way communications with unidentified anomalous voices Without any concrete evidence of where they're coming from, and having pulled out all the long, low-hanging fruit of radio waves, EMF, any kind of disturbance that could have been affecting it. I mean, we had it grounded. We had it encased in military grade Faraday material, and then we also had it encased and zero grounded in a metal container to keep out EMF, to keep out by the military great Faraday material to keep out higher signals like satellite signals, and so this thing was 100% protected. But yet we could ask a question in our own regular voice. We didn't have to use mics. We didn't have to turn it into some sort of atmospheric transmission, just our normal tone of voice, and then Staticom would return an answer in a language we could understand with timing, relevance, and intelligence.

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Speaker 2 08:18

Well, and this is what I found fascinating, Tony. Amongst amongst everything that's out there, amongst apps that are out there, amongst and you know spirit boxes that have been around for the longest time. I mean, I remember when I first heard about EVP, Joe Perez. Hey, Joe. Hope you're doing good out there, buddy. He was the one who gave me, I believe it was the the Black Orchid tapes, and it was it was a set of recordings from like the 1920s stuff like that. But it was all all recorded with just white noise, and that that's what spirit boxes are based off of is the idea of tuning tuning through the bands of transmission through the white noise. Now the issue that you have as an RF technician with that is that you're picking up a lot of sideband, you're picking up a lot of wash. You're picking up a lot of things that hey, you may be picking up just bits and pieces of a reflected signal that might be actively reflecting off of a more powerful signal. You know, all kinds of weird modulations and stuff like that, and that's that's what spirit boxes are prone to, and why I do not trust them as far as I can chuck them,

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Speaker 4 09:47

right,

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Speaker 2 09:47

Tony? I just

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Speaker 3 09:49

I can tell you I don't. I can tell you that they do work,

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Speaker 1 09:53

sure,

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Speaker 3 09:54

but you cannot decipher reception. Deception, meaning you're going to hear something, and it's going to be a voice. It's going to say something, maybe only a word, maybe two, whatever. But you can't identify if it's radio, which 90 plus percent is. I mean, you're scanning radio stations. Yeah. So yeah, the big the biggest problem we had with it was that exact layout. Yeah, how can you claim that you're getting voices from the other side when your your device that you're using is made to pick RF signal out of the atmosphere and translate it into speech? Yeah, it's practically impossible,

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Speaker 2 10:42

and that the white noise that it is using to do such with is generated by that by those frequencies and and by the space between those frequencies, and that and that's the problem. That's the problem is that inside of that wash is all kinds of other stuff, is all kinds of things riding underneath it and around it and near it that that you cannot filter out, and there's no way that you will ever be able to decipher whether that was a voice intentionally coming through or whether it was just like 98.3 from Cuba, you know, on a stormy night, because like I remember, and I still have the receiver. My my babysitter when I was a kid gave me a receiver with an eight track on it, and stuff like that. Still have it, mainly because the eight track stopped working years and years and years ago, but the AM/FM receiver on it was specifically the AM was amazing, and there were times in Houston, Texas, in West Houston, dude, where I would have the AM on, and on a stormy night, start picking up stations from Dallas, four or 500 miles away, with ease, with ease. Like I had tuned it in, and it was right next to the local station, right next to it. You know, yeah. And that

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Speaker 3 12:10

was the other part of the problem: is that you, you can't. It's hard to control that, and even under control situations, they can still slip through. So you, there was no affirmative data to say, okay, yes, that was spirit. I mean, the only way you could tell was if with timing and relevance to what you asked. But did that mean it was 100% perfect? Then no, it didn't.

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Speaker 1 12:37

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 12:37

because the odds are that you could ask something and have something come through that, with timing and relevance, that adhered to the question you asked, but may have had nothing to do with the question at all.

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Speaker 2 12:58

Yeah, precisely. And let's start getting into the technology that really inspired Staticom and that really sets it apart. That that set 3.0 apart specifically. Before we get into quantum, I'd like to spend the last half hour talking about the new quantum and even that terminology, because I, like I told you pre-show, like my audience knows, this show is here for those people that do not understand a lot of this technology. How do we break it down? How do we make the common person be able to understand it? But in addition to that, how do we disseminate the trash from the treasure? how How do we separate wheat from chaff and get rid of the horrible conspiracy theories, the horrible misunderstandings of words and technologies and things like that? So we'll get into the misunderstandings of quantum and the buzzword of it and what the quantum actually is that you're utilizing. So, what what was the technology that you that took you from Spirit Box to creating things like Staticom, Tony?

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Speaker 3 14:17

Sure, I had built my wife and I had built various models of spirit boxes for about 12 years, and we had some former counterparts who showed us a system called Direct Radio Voice, and the responses they were getting from it were impressive. So we joined them for a couple of years, and then we we broke away. But that's where it began. And Direct Radio Voice was determined that they could get voices from a gentleman named Friedrich Jurgensen. Friedrich Jurgensen shared the information with Con. Constantine Radova, and Radova shared the information with a gentleman who was most known for using it, known as Marcello Bocci, and he would invite people to his house to ask questions and receive answers. And this was all done on vacuum tube radios at that time, but the way it differed differed from a spirit box is a spirit box scans up and down the dial, literally passing through station after station after station. DRV would sit in between stations with nothing but white noise. So that's where this all began. Yeah. Then we realized that they didn't need the radio at all. In fact, the reason answers are so short from a spirit box are because if you're scanning at 200 milliseconds or 100 milliseconds, you're hitting six, seven stations every couple of seconds. While when it hits the station, the station comes in, and the white noise goes away. It is the white noise that we believe spirits are using to communicate, not stations. They're not rearranging. Excuse me. They're not rearranging words within the radio station. They're literally using the white noise as a structural environment because white noise is every single sound the human ear can hear 20 hertz to 20,000 hertz.

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Speaker 1 16:44

Yep,

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Speaker 3 16:44

and that is the basis that they manipulate to create vowel sounds, consonant sounds, words, sentences, and speech.

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Speaker 2 16:56

And the manipulation of that white noise once again, and that's exactly what the what the tapes were that I listened to. That was the methodology that they followed. Was and and even the idea of picking up the EVP. Now, granted, my my my opinion has changed a bit over the years. For years and years, I was a staunch disbeliever in anything using digital to pick up an EVP, because the whole concept behind that was that coming through that white noise that the spirit would be able to manipulate the weak magnetic field of the record head passing over the tape, or with the tape passing over it, and that's and it would be bound inside of that electromagnetic field with the static there. So it was it was a very interesting concept, both physically, magnetically, static wise. But yeah, it was a static station. It wasn't scanning up and down, moving up and down, and that-that's really my big, big issue once again with the spirit box situation. But but I changed because I didn't enjoy digital. I didn't trust digital because of the ones and zeros concept. As you can see, I have a lot of recording gear, and right here next to me, directly right here, if I had my second camera up, you I could show you my reel-to-reel machine and all my analog gear, which I still actively use. But but it was the ones and zeros. It was the fact of how is how is the ghost manipulating that naturally? What it could be doing is manipulating the weak field or even minuscule air around the piezoelectric crystal. So it could be it could be exciting the piezoelectric crystal inside of the piezo microphone, you know, instead of

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Speaker 3 19:04

and that's and that's kinetic manipulation. Absolutely, absolutely. And we for years believe that was how it was occurring, but I can tell you today, we don't think that anymore. We don't believe it's kinetic manipulation. We'll explain that further, but maybe if because if there's anybody listening that is just you know unfamiliar with Staticom or how it functions, there is a clip I sent, and I think it's called. Staticom overview or description or yeah, it's just a it's a 40,000 foot overview, which would be good to play before we go down any further. Just to give anybody who's listening, oh, okay, I understand how this how this works.

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Speaker 2 20:00

All right, here we go. Give me just a second.

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Speaker 5 20:04

A pioneer with 16 years of research and 14 different device iterations realized a fundamental truth: spirits do not need radio waves. They need raw energy. This realization led to the birth of Staticom. This is not a spirit box. It is a breakthrough in instrumental transcommunication. Unlike traditional devices that scan radio frequencies, Staticom is a closed system, not using radio signals, word banks, or voice-generated AI, and is shielded from radio signals, satellite signals, and electromagnetic interference. This means there is zero chance of a stray broadcast, a commercial, or a music clip being mistaken for a spirit voice. At its core, the system utilizes broadband white noise and scientific principles called kinetic manipulation and stochastic resonance simultaneously to create the voice and then to elevate the signal by providing a high-frequency energy field that acts as a blank canvas. Spirits can manipulate that blank canvas, the broadband white noise, at a molecular level to form clear, audible speech. Tony has moved the field away from broken fragments and into the realm of direct voice, real-time two-way communication that functions like a bridge between worlds. The results are not just clear; they are intelligent. Through static arms, we are hearing spirits speak in full, grammatically correct sentences. They are identifying objects in the room and answering complex questions with zero delay. When Tony asked, "How do you hear me speak?" the response was instant energy of the mind. This is more than ghost hunting. It is validation. In recent demonstrations, families have heard the unmistakable voices of lost loved ones, providing a level of closure that was once thought impossible. This is no longer a hobby. It is a mission to unlock the secrets of frequency and vibration. The bridge is built. All proceeds go directly to Staticom Research. Now it is time to listen.

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Speaker 2 22:23

And the idea once again of it being inside of a shielded box, instead because every every spirit radio is by definition like exactly what it says it is. It's a radio, like it's receiving all of that trash. It's receiving every bit of trash coming off your cell phone. It's receiving every bit of emanation coming from microwaves. You know, two, three houses down the road.

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Speaker 4 22:54

Right.

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Speaker 2 22:54

All all kinds of stuff. There is all kinds of trash noise that is involved in that radio spectrum that's coming through, so when when you're talking about a piece of equipment that you have specifically shielded from outside radiation that you have shielded in a Faraday cage, basically, how does how do the results differ in that kind of way, and how do how do the voices at that point become generated or not generated? Not generated. I don't want to say generated. I would even say created, as it said on there, might be a little rough because because that sounds like you might have like a chip in there that's throwing something back at you, Tony. And and I don't I don't want that to be the case. I know that's not the case, but I don't want people to think that that is the case.

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Speaker 3 23:55

No, and that's a great point. We literally had to pull this apart from every level. Look at every possibility of where something unknown could be entering, where components themselves could be, when mixing together, could be creating something we were not sure they were creating. So we had a professor of both electrical engineering and computer science evaluate every component of it, and we had already had it shielded. We already had the Faraday material protecting it, but that's when he said to us, "You know what? You got to run a ground from your white noise generator to a 10-foot pole shoved three feet into the ground in the backyard, he goes ground it to that pole and then let me know what happens to the voices. So we did that a year or two ago. It. Didn't change a thing. The voices were not affected in any way, shape, or form. So, how did we believe those voices were occurring? Well, like we were talking about before we played the clip, we thought it was kinetic manipulation, meaning that because white noise is every sound the human ear can hear? It would be applied energy on their part to probably limit 85 to 90% of the sounds coming out of the broadband white noise, and elevating sounds to create consonants, vowels, words, sentences, but what we noticed, and we thought this for a long time, that that's how it was occurring, that they were literally manipulating the white noise in real time to fluctuate the sound it was producing, but what we noticed was that in order for kinetic manipulation to occur, there would have to be an almost constant input of energy to manipulate. And with tests that we did, both spectral analysis-I can't remember the name of the other test that we ran. Something coefficient, but no additional energy outside of when you played the white noise and just heard the white noise sound compared to when voice was actually coming through. Were we able to measure any additional energy being added? Which we then said, "Okay, is it possible that that energy could be absorbed into the process? Yeah, that is a possibility, but for it to do that without any measurement of energy increase on the white noise itself seemed a little impossible to us. That you could add continual energy to manipulate the broadband white noise to change the sound structure coming out of it without being able to detect that increase of energy being added.

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Speaker 2 27:24

Well, and I'm I'm pretty sure that you're talking about like signal and noise coefficient, and and being able, yeah, being able to basically tell the difference between your noise and a known quantitative of noise and an incoming signal with that, and

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Speaker 3 27:42

right, but but for kinetic energy to be applied, you're you're literally saying that the spirits are sending some sort of energy to manipulate the white noise sound,

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Speaker 2 27:56

yeah,

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Speaker 3 27:56

as it's live in our atmosphere. That energy to do that would be detectable, and we could not detect a difference between it just playing white noise and it playing speech.

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Speaker 2 28:09

Okay, and that that's exactly what I was about to ask: was would would you be able to detect that in that kind of way? Would you be able to fully differentiate between your white noise and that, in that kind of way. And I guess one of the things that I wrote down as you were describing that was, could you visualize that white noise? And I guess you could see it in a spectrograph and see if any changes occurred, things like that. But

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Speaker 3 28:47

we did spectral analysis, and yes, you can absolutely see the difference between just the white noise and when speech is there. I mean, it varies drastically in the shape of it, the I mean, white noise is relatively flat. It isn't until the speech hits that you can see the spikes and the caves within the broadband white noise itself.

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Speaker 2 29:13

Now, how do you go about? And I don't want you to give away too much proprietary stuff. I know, I know why the black goo on circuits exist. All right, so I don't I don't want you to give away secret sauce or proprietary methodologies, things like that. But how do you go about generating that white noise to begin with? And this is still Staticom Three stuff like that. How do you? How do you? Aside from a radio wave, something like that, which once again your circuit is shielded from entirely. How do you go about generating that to start? I guess that what would be. Technically, a carrier wave for the other side at that point.

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Speaker 3 30:05

When we first switched from DRV to Staticom, we went out and bought a live white noise generator. And when I say live, meaning that it's not pre-recorded, it's not something that loops every couple of minutes. It produces through circuitry transistors and other components to produce the white noise sound through the transistor breakdown when energy is applied, and then it it literally rattles the electrons like throwing marbles into a box, and if you shook that box, you'd have this random motion of the marbles flinging all over the inside of the box. That's what produces the white noise sound.

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Speaker 2 30:54

Yeah.

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Speaker 3 30:55

So we first we bought them, then we started to build our own. Okay. We started to put different variances in it to whether it be in the signal strength, whether it be volumes within the the white noise generator itself. But they were all thermal based white noise generators. It wasn't until we decided to do quantum, that we switched from thermal to quantum white noise or or shot, what's called shot noise.

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Speaker 2 31:32

And let's go ahead and start getting into that real quick. And I I was actually just trying to find because a live audio engineer, um, one of the nerdy things that used to be all the time, and you still do it. Like people still definitely, if they are tuning a room in that kind of way with an RTA microphone and trying to find all of the variances in a room, things like that, you wash the room with white noise and pink noise to find the delays and things like that, and figure that out, and find the peaks in the room, and dial those out of your EQs. Like it, it gets real nerdy real quick, buddy. So proper, proper white noise generation is massively important when it comes to something like that, and yeah, it was it was literally a piece of rack-mounted gear that you carried in your stuff, and the the whole idea of moving to quantum. Now, this this is where I think some more demystification is necessary because quantum is a-it's a big buzzword. It's-it's almost like saying you know that Staticom uses the Internet of Things, you know, and I'm-I'm just using that example because that-that's what so many people out there say and use, and the example that I gave for you pre-show was Beyondy, and the the which like it just came out in Newsweek this last week that the peer-reviewed scientific journal Remote sensing was the name of it. Removed their removed their study on the Great Pyramid of Giza, and and using SARS tomography and these other wizardry methods to put things together and find quantum data and stuff like that was was not scientifically sound, you know, and and that's just it. People throw these words around and use them as though nobody's going to look it up. No, and there are quantum means out there, folks. That's and like being involved with psy games there with their software stuff like that. They are using quantum photon packets and stuff like that as random number generators. You know things like that. Adam Curry is doing the same thing with his entangled app, which is pretty fascinating. Where whenever you sign up, you are assigned a packet of photons, and it is constantly going through a your beam of photons is going through a beam splitter, splitting 01010101, and whenever you entangle, things start going more one or more zero, instead of randomly generating them back and forth. You're now generating more of one than the other, so it's pretty fascinating, you know, using quantum in that kind of way. So once again, without getting too proprietary in. To what you are doing and giving those methodologies away, how are you utilizing quantum in this system, and what kind of data are you able to gather from it?

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Speaker 3 35:11

Okay, so in order to produce quantum-based white noise, there are some pretty well. When I say pretty simple, meaning that the components can be acquired relatively easily if you know how to put them together. First one's a Zener diode, which if you run it in reverse, it will produce because of the effect of which the energy is sent through it will produce quantum-based white noise. The other method is we were talking about before our quantum random number generators. You can alter those instead of generating random numbers to produce quantum white noise. Now it takes some manipulation. They're not that cheap, and if you blow one up, which I did, it's no fun to have to rebuild or reproduce them. And then there are other methods that will give you a various quantum breakdown of shot noise based on quantum shot values, and that was the other biggest challenge between using quantum white noise, which is literally a buildup of electrons, which jump the barrier that is that they're being held in within the circuitry or the transistor or the whatever components you're using, and they will literally quantum tunnel out. What does that mean? Well, quantum tunneling is like if you had a river and you built a gigantic concrete dam to hold all that water back, but mysteriously certain water would just show up on the other side of the dam and spill down the rest of the river. That's quantum tunneling, and people say, "Well, come on, that can't, that can't happen. Well, guess what? It happens today. Sata hard drives. That data is put onto that hard drive by quantum tunneling. It is a jumping of the information out of one area to another, and it's written on the hard drive. And there are other various pieces of equipment that use quantum tunneling. It is not. It sounds crazy, but it does happen. So when we kind of thought we don't think kinetic manipulation is how this is occurring, we thought. this has got to be some kind of quantum tunneling, and so when we built this, there isn't even which is why we built quantum because we thought quantum tunneling would be the other answer to the kinetic manipulation. The quantum tunneling has to occur, or the speech never would show up because there's no direct connection. The only way that speech can get into the audio line because there's no direct path. The paths are actually snipped off. There's no way for a direct connection, the only way it can get in is through quantum tunneling, and we believe that they take certain electron firing to the sounds that they want to include, and they quantum tunnel it straight into the audio path, and that is why we moved from 3.0 to staticom. Quantum to test that theory, the speech in quantum is absolutely full sentence. You can hear every part of it. Now, do we have the clarity yet? No, we don't, and that is the next step we're working on, but the difference between thermal white noise and quantum white noise is leaps and bound difference in the quality of the signal that comes through. So once we get clarity, this will blow 3.0 away.

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Speaker 2 39:41

Now what? kind of development time are you looking at? How how is the process going so far? Because the idea, and I had up data sheets about Zener diodes and things like that. Like I'm I'm pretty familiar with Zener diodes. And the idea of being able to literally quantum tunnel in your garage is is a massively wild concept for I'm sure a lot of people to wrap their heads around, you know. But it's it's pretty fascinating when you start looking at that, and when you start considering once again, like you said, the the way that data is written onto hard drives, stuff like that. There was a show that I listened to. I listen to old school radio dramas whenever I'm on the road for work, and specifically like old science fiction shows, and one of them is X minus one, and they had a whole episode about a computer that made the decisions for humanity. At this point, that we had just given all control over to this computer, and that the data in this computer was written on atoms. The atoms were the data storage, and the information was written on the surface of atoms. Things like that, and it was like they're they're talking about quantum computing back in like 1942, man. Yeah,

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Speaker 2 41:21

because that's that's what this is, and it's it's pretty fascinating. And when you start thinking about that, the one thing I keep saying is, since quantum entanglement won the Nobel Peace Prize, science has been running to para, running to it. Right, Tony. It's pretty fascinating to see. It is no longer, yeah, yeah. It's it's no longer a path of ridicule in in the field of science in that kind of way. Specifically, when it comes to consciousness, that kind of stuff. Like that research has boomed and taken off like crazy at places like Rhine and everything else, where they've been doing it for years. But eyes are on them now,

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Speaker 3 42:12

right?

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Speaker 2 42:12

You know, and that's kind of what our second part tonight is about: is eyes are on things now when it comes to this stuff, it is more important than ever to be taking on and fully confronting people that are defrauding community, that are putting fake things out there, that are even giving people false hope to reach the other side and talk to the other side, and I would invite you, my friend, to get a hold of the Bigelow Institute for Consciousness.

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Speaker 3 42:50

I have, I have, I've, I have written to him multiple times. I think

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Speaker 2 42:55

I've mentioned it to you before.

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Speaker 3 42:57

I've called for like two weeks every other day, because they got to know he's not in. Okay, well, yeah, will you have him call me? You wouldn't. So then I'd call back, and then finally the. So I I have tried to every degree to to get a hold of him, and and unfortunately have not been able to make contact.

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Speaker 2 43:19

Well, and the reason I bring it up is because a couple years ago, when when I first became Curious Realm, there was an essay contest that the Bigelow Institute for Consciousness Studies did. Jeffrey Mishlove won, and I got a great compendium of it. It was fantastic, but at that year's International Association for Near Death Studies conference was where the award was given, all that kind of stuff, and that is where they announced a competition for research grants for people. Let's see. Yep, there it is, right there. The Bix Challenge and Grants.

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Speaker 3 44:06

Yeah, it was for the best proof of the of an afterlife.

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Speaker 2 44:10

Yeah, yeah, best proof of contact with the other side specifically. Right. So it was. It's one of those like I the the thing comes down to this: A, how do you gather data from it? Aside from a recording of the voice, is there any other data that you can gather at the same time?

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Speaker 3 44:33

Yeah, there's a bunch of it. One of the one of the biggest things, though, is that if you're solely just listening and say, "Oh, I hear this, that's not enough. So we are now looking at. We would never use any form of AI in how the instrumentation works, but AI would be a very good. Third-party detector of what it hears, and to be able to translate that into text. So, if somebody says, "Oh my gosh, did you hear that? They said this. You can then look at what AI heard and see if there's a match. It takes away the human assumption, the brain patterning of what it hears, and takes away that that personalized human interaction with it. Now, don't get me wrong; that personalized human conscious interaction, I think, is about 60% of the way this thing works, but to use AI to be able to secondarily verify or at least be able to complement. Oh, I heard this, and then have AI be able to say this is what I heard. That's a big plus. Yes, something we're working. Yes, something we're definitely working towards. The only other problem with audio is because we don't know who's sending it, because we don't know where it's coming from, and we literally walk away with a wave or an MP3 of what we captured. That's all we have to go after. Now we've done spectral analysis. We've done comparison, like I said, between the energy being applied when it's just spitting out 20 hertz to 20,000 hertz to when its speech is coming out to see if there's changes and differences, but it becomes very difficult to quantify what you're looking for when we're still not 100% sure how it's happening. Which is why we move to quantum.

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Speaker 2 46:56

Yeah, if

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Speaker 3 46:56

we can say that it's quantum tunneling, and we can verify that by building a quantum white noise generator, getting the system operational. Now we've identified how we believe the voice is coming in, how we believe it's entering the audio stream, and then that opens us up to be able to lay down variables to do other testing of what data we can pull from it.

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Speaker 2 47:30

Well, and and that's that's what I was immediately going to ask regarding data was was the fact of is there any way to incorporate it with let's say like a companioned Raspberry Pi or something, where where basically you would have timestamp coming out only out of the static card. Though at that point, sorry, I'm just live brainstorming. But at the point that you have an external connection, you're breaking that you're breaking that field of containment, or or is your chip itself isolated inside, and you could have an external trigger? Because my thought is that if you could have some sort of Raspberry Pi companion with it, then at that point you could capture data points like barometric pressure, temperature, magnetospheric disturbance, like the Madar does for UFO detection, things like

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Speaker 3 48:43

that-that's all very possible. The difference, though, between the way that this works, whether it's using thermal white noise or quantum white noise, is that sometimes there is no break at all.

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Speaker 2 48:59

Yeah, the

S

Speaker 3 48:59

conversation is 24 hours, seven days a week, 365 days a year, and so the break in between isn't necessarily there for it to say, "Okay, there's nothing. Yeah, yeah,

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Speaker 2 49:15

yeah. For a base for a baseline for it to trigger on in that kind of way, yeah,

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Speaker 3 49:21

and we have a clip of the of well, we have clips of 3.0 that are there that'll show that, but the quantum even more so. I mean, it is literally voice after voice after voice.

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Speaker 2 49:33

Wow, wow,

S

Speaker 3 49:35

them talking what we believe to be to each other.

S

Speaker 2 49:38

Now, when it comes to the the bilateral communication, the the ability to communicate both ways. How frequently does that occur within your sessions, Tony?

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Speaker 3 49:54

Anytime we ask.

S

Speaker 2 49:57

Wow, wow. Now,

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Speaker 3 49:59

not so. Much with quantum yet because we don't have the clarity. But if you play the clip called, I think it's called Staticom Responses, that'll give a pretty good indication of what we're talking about.

S

Speaker 2 50:12

Okay, let's see. I have.

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Speaker 3 50:20

Oh, I'm sorry. Fourth round. I think there you

S

Speaker 2 50:22

go. Okay. Yeah.

S Speaker 6 50:38

I can hear you when you whisper. You know that, right? Spirits, if you're not familiar with this device, is called Staticom. If you heard me say Staticom, that's better. Now, please say Staticon for me, please. Swiss. If you don't want to stay standing, let's play another game. What am I holding in my

S Speaker 1 51:13

hand?

S Speaker 6 51:16

Glasses. Thank you. Wow. Thank you very much.

S Speaker 2 51:24

Now it's it's fascinating. Perfect. Once again, the the way that there is no static involved in that kind of way, because you know typically you're you're used to trying to hear it amongst that noise. So the fact that it's that there is no noise, that the only thing that's there is the, and it sounds slightly choppy. It's it's very funny, but the the words are

S Speaker 3 51:58

there. The words are definitely there, and the reason you don't hear the white noise is because in 3.0 the white noise is made available to them, but it is removed from the audio output.

S Speaker 1 52:13

Yeah,

S Speaker 3 52:14

prior to it hitting the speakers, that was one of the biggest problems with a spirit box. Exactly. Not only you, I not only are you fighting every radio station under the planet, but that white noise sound while trying to pick out spirit voice in between was just massive headache.

S

Speaker 2 52:31

Well, the example that I give for that, a as an audio engineer, you are just fatiguing your ears at like four to five times the rate for any listening session. Period. By just by just listening to every single frequency in the spectrum at the same amplitude at the same time, which is what white noise is. You you're just where like you may as well take a jackhammer to your ear. You know, you're just you're just hammering your eardrum. So anything beyond five minutes of that, you're gonna be you're gonna be hearing all kinds of wild things. You know, literally, you'll start hallucinating things, stuff like that.

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Speaker 3 53:19

Absolutely, and the brain will do that. Yeah, the brain, when trying to process that amount of information,

S

Speaker 1 53:24

yeah,

S

Speaker 3 53:24

will tire, fatigue, and yeah, you'll start to hear things that are not there.

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Speaker 2 53:29

Well, and and in addition to that, it comes it comes the point of you know, with that ear fatigue, with that tiredness, also comes the idea that you have worn yourself out trying to hear something else, you know. So yeah, it's a it's a double edged sword when it comes to using it and and doing that because it's it's not really the best thing on either side for the result that you're getting,

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Speaker 3 54:03

correct, correct.

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Speaker 2 54:05

So yeah, the idea that you removed the white noise and left only the voice, I think, is pretty remarkable. And now, and now I can see, because it once again, it's been a year since we had you on, and since I've saw clips, things like that. So now I can see how, yes, detecting that and seeing that difference, especially if it's coming through with speed now, in that kind of way, could be could be hard to put a definite triggered time point on something if it's not a break in the static, and you'll see

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Speaker 3 54:47

that even more on the Staticom Quantum clip. Now, granted, you won't be able to understand the words because we just achieved this two days ago. Oh

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Speaker 1 54:58

wow! Hi.

S

Speaker 3 54:59

We we could not we could not get the quantum shot noise stable. I mean, we had to put in electrical firewalls. We had to put in additional grounding. We had to do so many steps to be able to get control over the shot noise because it it would fire and the system would just the the the electronics couldn't handle it. It would skip certain electronics and jump wherever it wanted to jump to, while we finally got control of it. And what you're about to play will not be clear. You will not understand the words, but you'll be able to tell where one sentence starts and stops without any concern, even though you can't hear yet what is said.

S

Speaker 2 55:44

Let's check it out.

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Speaker 3 56:24

Wow, wow! So we know it's speech. Yeah,

S

Speaker 1 56:28

I can't

S

Speaker 3 56:29

tell even what language it is yet, but without the control of the shot noise, we would have never been able to get clarity. Now that we have control of it, the sentences are even. the the voice is not shooting real loud and then getting real soft. There's no fading in and out of the signal. We had all those problems. Now it's consistent. It's controlled. So the last step now is to bring in clarity, which should be easier than it took me eight months to get control over it. Now we just bring in the clarity, and we should be able to hear every single word.

S

Speaker 2 57:09

That that is remarkable. That is absolutely remarkable. Now, with that comes once again the idea of how do we quantify this? How do we how do we I guess repeat it? How do we error test it in some kind of way? What is what is the provability aspect of true communication in that kind of way, Tony? What are you looking for? I'm not going to say what will you accept as proof, but what are you looking for? Just as an engineer, as an engineer, as opposed to a scientist who's supposed to have an open mind, as an engineer, you're supposed to have an expected result.

S

Speaker 3 57:59

Correct, and that that respect that that result was two way communication, and we got it with three. And now our goal is to get it with quantum. But what what am I hoping for? I'm hoping it will be tested under every avenue, every association, Every situation, and my my best case scenario would be for them to come back and say, "We don't know how this is occurring. Not here's what's here's what's occurring. We don't know how this is occurring. These voices are anomalous. That is what best case scenario is. I don't expect somebody to be able to know because this shouldn't be happening. Laws of physics should not allow this to happen. White noise has no vocal data, none.

S

Speaker 2 58:55

Yeah, it

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Speaker 3 58:56

doesn't exist in a random configured white noise, so these voices shouldn't be here. And the fact that we have them now, if I can get clarity, and then I can prove that they can answer a question with timing, relevance, and intelligence, then that ups the game even more.

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Speaker 2 59:16

Well, it is it is a massive game up to begin with, and once again, there are apps out there. There are radio spirit boxes, all kinds of. I I I hold 0% of credence in any of those man in any of them. Again, I forget where. Yeah, I want to say, I was I was on a ghost hunt last year. I will not say the event, but I was on a ghost hunt last year, where yeah, and and people are walking around with EMF meters and things like that. All right. But at the same time, at the same, yeah, so have I. So the problem is, I've got like a real tri field meter with me, like my mine's taken like data recordings that I can download later. Like it's like lab quality.

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Speaker 3 1:00:15

Nice. The

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Speaker 2 1:00:16

difference is the the person hosting the tour is encouraging everybody to download this SLS camera app and use it.

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Speaker 3 1:00:30

Do you realize? Do you realize that the inner workings of a phone, an SLS app, requires a million dot display of infrared laser.

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Speaker 2 1:00:44

Yeah,

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Speaker 3 1:00:44

a camera doesn't even have that, and they use a t a two dimensional functioning.

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Speaker 2 1:00:52

No, to granted iPhones, things like that have some pretty pretty wild lidar esque capabilities when it comes to the infrared, there's some pretty wild stuff

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Speaker 3 1:01:06

with attachments.

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Speaker 2 1:01:07

Well, mainly with attachments, but but even even with the camera itself, it's pretty interesting. But the main thing is number one, the SLS was shown years ago. Like Microsoft stopped using it for the Kinect because of its issues, and it wasn't because it wasn't because it was detecting things behind people. It was because it would detect anything as something, like it would detect all kinds of wild things. And in addition to that, it was also the fact of you're encouraging people to keep their cell phones on while you're using EMF meters,

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Speaker 3 1:01:48

right?

S

Speaker 2 1:01:49

And and then at one you know at one point somebody like three or four people's EMF meters start going off right as this lady goes, oh, I just got an alert from the SLS app that I should join it because my time is up, and I was like, "That only happens if you ping to their server.

S

Speaker 3 1:02:11

Correct, and it was like that happened

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Speaker 2 1:02:13

at the exact moment that everybody's EMF meters went off.

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Speaker 3 1:02:19

But if you're running an event and you want it eventful, you know you got people walking around with their cell phones. Oh no, that was the that was

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Speaker 2 1:02:27

that was the everybody was like, oh my god, oh my god! I'm like, she just like she just said that she got an alert from the app that the time was up. The only way that happens is if it rang home to the server, like so, like okay, so she basically got a text, right? So, but that's just it. That's just it. Isolating your circuits from that kind of stuff, keeping keeping your data away from that kind of material, keeping that kind of trash noise out of there is what Staticom is all about, and that's what I love about it. Is that you are proprietary systeming this kind of stuff, and I cannot wait to see. Yes, somebody get this thing literally into a lab to see what exactly how tight that seal is, you know, and especially being able to prove the fact that there ain't there ain't nothing coming out of it in a rigged kind of way, you know, where it's like no no there's no AI in there generating things kicking it out, there's no microphone doing yeah

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Speaker 3 1:03:43

no

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Speaker 2 1:03:44

yeah so it's amazing it's awesome I have been very very happy to follow your progress from afar man and it's great to see what you have come up with and done just over the last couple few years with this so

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Speaker 3 1:03:59

appreciate that

S

Speaker 2 1:04:00

absolutely man I am excited to see where Quantum takes you and where it goes, and I'm excited to have you back on the show for updates here in the next few months. Any

 Speaker 4 1:04:09
time.

 Speaker 2 1:04:10
So

 Speaker 3 1:04:10
anytime.

 Speaker 2 1:04:12
Before we let you go, let everybody know where they can go to follow Staticom or they can go to keep up with this. Any, any. Here's a question: Is Staticcom 3.0 available anywhere, and will quantum be available?

 Speaker 3 1:04:31
Time will tell. the the The problem is is that when you are an independent researcher and you are building stuff to be able to do the research. When you get into the costs of production, manufacturing,

 Speaker 2 1:04:48
it's insane.

 Speaker 3 1:04:49
It is literally not to mention patents, and I mean, you're talking millions of dollars.

 Speaker 2 1:04:57
Yeah,

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Speaker 3 1:04:58

and do I have millions of dollars? No, I don't.

S

Speaker 2 1:05:01

No.

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Speaker 3 1:05:01

So, you know, unless somebody out there wants to invest that to to get it into production, you know, it's probably not going to happen through me alone. Could could it eventually end up there on one level or another? It could, but they're not cheap to build, you know. I had somebody say that to me the other day. Well, you know how much, and I'm like, well, I only have one. It would take me probably six to eight months alone to build another, and it would probably cost you five to 10 grand minimum.

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Speaker 2 1:05:36

You know, it's funny, man, because like even even with my pedal modification company that I had. Even coming up with those mods, you realize how many pedals I had to destroy,

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Speaker 3 1:05:50

right?

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Speaker 2 1:05:50

That I that I had to like buy used pedals. Like it was almost like I was like a pedal drug dealer in Austin, dude. Like I would show up. I had a little briefcase that was totally rigged out with batteries and a little mixer and a speaker and like a waveform generator, so I could like pump sound through the pedal, make sure it worked, all that kind of stuff. It was crazy, but it it gets expensive. Parts are expensive. These things take time. Time is worth more than anything in the world. True, and that is expensive.

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Speaker 3 1:06:26

Well, and the other problem is, is that it's just me and my wife. Yeah. So let's say we even sold five of them, and three of the people come back and go, okay, you know, it's working, but I'm not getting what you're getting. What do I do? I don't have the time for that. I don't have the staff for it. I don't want to disappoint somebody that I sold something to. So right now we stay away from it. But down the future, who knows what'll happen? And is this something if it can be shown that it's doing exactly what we believe it to be doing? Will those other areas fall in line and produce openings to make that happen? Yeah, I'm sure they will.

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Speaker 2 1:07:06

Yeah, well, once again, it's still exciting. It's still amazing, and the results are absolutely awesome, man. Let everybody know where they can go to keep up, where they can go to follow everything that is Staticcom and Staticcom Quantum,

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Speaker 3 1:07:23

absolutely. So there's our website entityvoices.com. We do also have a Patreon page that we share everything, and we don't share most of it in other places. But you can also get some updates and glimpses on Facebook under Tony Rathman, and then we have Instagram. Just about every social media we're on, but Patreon is the one updated first and foremost of every time. It's got every bit of information of everything we're working on, and then Facebook has a smaller portion of it, but we do give updates on Facebook as well. So those are the best places to take a look.

S

Speaker 2 1:08:08

Awesome, man. Well, always a pleasure talking with you. Always a pleasure seeing you online. We'll be sending you links, all that kind of stuff soon, bud.

S

Speaker 3 1:08:18

Awesome. Thanks, Chris. All right. Great.

S

Speaker 2 1:08:20

Take care, man. Talk to you soon. Bye. Bye. Always a great conversation with Tony, and man, that technology is so incredibly awesome. Once again, the idea of being able to isolate that circuit, being able to isolate that white noise generator from the outside world is is awesome, and I think it is really game changing. And the more he works on that, I think the more data he's going to be able to pull out from it. When we come back from this quick commercial break, everybody, we will be joined by our good friend Ryan Edwards, we will be talking about cryptozoology and specifically fakery in the world of cryptozoology. What that is about, what that does to the field of science, what it does to the want of science to be involved with cryptozoology, and how this spills over into so many other adjunct communities, not just AI, but how how the research is affected by all of this sensationalism and want of click, all of that and more with our good friend Ryan Edwards when we come back right after this, folks. The key to good science is good research, and. 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 at curiousrealm.com/store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family, or a mine that you want to open. That website again is curiousrealm.com/store. Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick break. Thank you so much for staying with us. Also, thank you so much to our sponsors, especially True Hemp Science. If you are a user of CBD products like I am, folks, stop on by TrueHimpScience.com today. Christopher Lynch and True Hemp Science use a spygeric process where every part of the hemp plant is used. That's every part, folks. That seeds, stems, buds, Fibers, roots, every part of the plant is used, combusted, and reused, and that process followed time and time again till nothing remains but an amazing spideric product, complete with terpene profiles and all. Stop on by truehimscience.com today. Use your code curious seven to save 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more, and get two count them two edibles on your way out the door. Our guest in this segment is our good friend Ryan Edwards. He is the author of *Cryptids of the World* and other books. We have had Ryan on and featured Ryan so many times talking about the crypto zoological research in the world, cryptozoology in general, cryptozoological history, as well as recently fakery in the world of cryptozoology, specifically AI things like that. Welcome back to the show, Ryan. How have you been, my friend?

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Speaker 7 1:12:41

Doing good. It's always a pleasure to be here, Chris.

S**Speaker 2 1:12:43**

Always a pleasure, buddy. And I I have been greatly looking forward to our record tonight because you know the mission of this show, Ryan, is demystifying these hard and nebulous topics for people who get mired down, who who may not understand the reality of things, may not understand the actual science, the real research going on. There are so many rabbit holes being dug around the pond that the water is now dirty, and we have to filter it. So that that's what I consider part of our mission here at Curious Realm is to be filter number one in that system to begin because we all have to drink from that pond of research, you know, and the muddied waters don't help. And when it comes to everything going on, not only with the rapidity of growth technologically of our society, ma'am, but with the want of myth making within humanity, these lead us to some bad places when it comes to research.

S**Speaker 7 1:13:53**

Yeah, no, like that's one thing that I always talk about is the separation between like research and folklore, because so often when it comes to the paranormal field, and especially crypto zoology, it becomes folklore. It becomes storytelling. It becomes people passing down a story from one person to another to another, and then all it takes is one YouTuber, one podcaster, put out that story, and then it becomes almost dictum. It becomes almost dogmatic that people like oh these stories have to be true yeah and people get away from the story get away from the research and go towards the folklore, go towards the storytelling aspect of this, which is great and all. Like I love the storytelling of folklore, but it's not the research, and the research is the looking at the data using scientific research and stuff like that. That's what really breaks down like cryptozoology and paranormal. Because with me, it's always science first. Because how we don't get really legitimacy in these fields is using already known. Scientific data and already known scientific methods, and people are so busy talking about like oh, Bigfoot stories here, Dog Man, ghost stories, that they get away from the research and become so wrapped up into folklore and the mysticism of it.

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Speaker 2 1:15:17

Well, amen to that. Amen to that, because one one of the things that we talk about regularly on the show is the idea of when you're preparing for field work. I don't care if you're going to Gettysburg to do a ghost hunt. You don't deep dive on YouTube videos about the place that you are going to investigate before you go to investigate, you are you are polishing the filter that you're going to look at the data through, and you've you've got to be willing to step back in that kind of researcher way. You've got to be willing to ground yourself, head in the clouds, feet on the ground. You know, all science comes from Hyperbolic hypothesis, you know. We made it up at some point, and then we proved it through science and scientific proof. And you know, we talk about this all the time on the show with you, Ryan. The idea that, and we just talked about it and the importance of it with two people at Mufon two weeks ago. Hey, Klaus, if you're listening, our good friend Klaus von from UFO Sweden, and and the archives of the unexplained, and that him and Brian, who who runs a UFO research group and a and a big reclamation company that buys collections, and the idea of folklore is hugely important. Don't get me wrong; like we've we've got to know the folklore. If we don't know the folklore, then we don't know where to start researching. And and if you think that's useless for science folks, we would not have found the the large monitor lizard known as the Komodo dragon without folklore. We we would not have found the lowland gorilla without folklore, or or the giant panda, for that matter, without localized folklore. So localized folklore is where it starts. They say we've seen something around here, and we don't go over there because of this. You know.

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Speaker 7 1:17:29

Yeah, no. Like a lot of times, the science starts with stories. Like earlier, when you talk about the whole, like before an investigation, don't look up the the place where you're going. Actually, I used that a couple about a month ago when I went up to Dallas. When I was in Dallas, I visited the Goat Man Bridge, sure Old Elm Bridge, and my cousin that was with me was like, "I want to watch some videos. I'm like, "Don't don't do that. He's like, "Why? I'm like, "Well, you're charging yourself up. You're you're preparing yourself for something to happen, and when you do that, you'll. It's more likely for you to find something that's not there, or paradoid to occur for you to hear something that maybe you didn't actually hear, and that's when it just happens all the time. And like with discovery, discovery usually starts with stories. Like you gave up the example of the gorilla. People don't realize that Hanno the Navigator, ancient Mediterranean cultures that went along the western coast of Africa, talked about these wild, hairy humans that lived in the mountains. Yeah, and that's where the name gorilla comes from. It's gorilla. Gorilla in their language meant wild man, and it wasn't until the late 1800s or early 1900s that we actually discovered the first gorillas, and for the longest time, these were just legends, just stories, and stories like what I think it's almost like a cliché in this field at this time. At this point, is that every story has some type of truth, and that's where you can come at is like the truth is the science.

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Speaker 2 1:19:02

Well, and sometimes, man, horribly, horribly. And here's a modern day example of this, Slenderman.

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Speaker 7 1:19:12

Yeah,

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Speaker 2 1:19:12

this this I mean, this is this is your generation, man. And it's fascinating to see that. Like, here is something that began on Creepy Pasta as a contest, as a as a short fiction writing contest. People submitted images and things like that, and that's where it began.

S

Speaker 7 1:19:32

Yeah, you

S

Speaker 2 1:19:32

know, people submitting sketches and things like that, and it became such a deep dive rabbit hole for these girls that they decided to sacrifice their friend to Slenderman. Now that's an extreme example. Don't get me wrong, but when you're talking about fakery in that kind of way, when you're talking about willingness to. Believe, and and I don't I don't think creepy pasta was trying to push anything. I don't think that they were pushing any paradigm, anything like that. But these things bring about a different type of investigation. They bring about a different way to look at phenomena, and and how we process phenomena, how we see phenomena.

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Speaker 7 1:20:26

Yeah, well, like it's a lot of times I've noticed, especially when it comes like fakery and people that come out with evidence, it kind of brings out a different type of person. Yeah, I would say it almost brings out a type of person akin to going to go to almost cult like activities, like I've kind of called like certain research, like certain research methodologies, almost like a, almost like a cult. Like how it's like I'm willing to believe it no matter what, no matter what. Like some people with Sasquatch, even Sasquatch is out there. Whatever I find, it's going to be evidence of Sasquatch, and it's almost like a cult-like fervor for the belief in these animals. And I break it down by okay, yes, belief is something, and wanting to believe is very strong. But you have to go beyond belief. Like whenever I do my presentations or anywhere where I go, the number one question you always get is do you believe in Bigfoot or do you believe in Mothman? Do you believe in Dog Man? And always tell them, don't ask that question because let's break it down. Science research is about not about belief; it's about knowing. It's about the research. It's about data. But so many people are willing to believe that the belief gets away from the data and the science, and it goes towards almost cult-like religious activities. Like, heck, there's sometimes when like people so strong about Bigfoot and like dogma phenomenon, surprise they don't have them like a like almost like a Jesus like Messiah. Like, let's get away from this fervor and get towards science and fakery. I think what it does it almost makes it that oh what I'm doing is the right thing, or my research isn't just wasting my time. A great example I use for this is Ivan Marks. Ivan Marks was a big time Sasquatch researcher back in the 70s up in Washington, and when he started, he started as any field biologist, and he found out about Sasquatch, and he started going from there. But after a while, when he stopped finding evidence, he started faking evidence. Yeah, he started faking videos and footprints, and this shows that wanting to believe can lead into hoaxing and fakery.

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Speaker 2 1:22:49

Yeah, yeah, and it's it's it's a dangerous line to walk, man. And like, I I see it. I see a lot of these things at conferences that I attend. I'm a fly on the wall most of the time, man. You've seen me. I'll talk to people, things like that. But I see a lot of conversation, and it's it's funny. Like even at Mufon, one of the people that I paneled with this year was Alex Dietrich. Now, for those of you who don't know Alex Dietrich is one of one of the Navy pilots who was witness to the Tic Tac UFO event.

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Speaker 7 1:23:28

Wow,

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Speaker 2 1:23:30

pretty major, pretty pretty wild event. Now she got up on stage and was like, "Hey, listen, I'm not willing to make the jump or the statement, the jump of a statement to say that what I saw was unexplainable-I can't explain by my knowledge of flight characteristics or airplanes flying a billion-dollar plane every day. I can't explain what I saw, but I'm not willing to say it was extraterrestrial because between those two statements is where the science should be.

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Speaker 7 1:24:05

Yes,

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Speaker 2 1:24:05

beautiful statement from an experiencer and witness. You know, now now the conversations I heard off stage were far different. To the point of one person be like now. Now listen, I know, I know what you said. You saw in in what you what you described, but I don't think what you saw is what you think it was. It was this. Number one, she never said she knew what she saw. She said it was unidentified. So I don't know what you think she saw, but she saw something. Like she described it. What are you talking about? Like your need for confirmation and your belief is so deep and so deep seated that you are willing to pull away from somebody else's experience and tell them that they saw it wrong.

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Speaker 7 1:25:00

Yeah, and that happens a lot, and so often

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Speaker 2 1:25:05

it's it's remarkable though, really, and and yes, as you said, it it does approach a cultish mentality, and it and and hey, believe me, as as a former Catholic seminarian, like um, I I worked for the people who push dialog, all right, that's like you want the original dialog pusher. There you go. They kind of decided what the dialog was for a long, long time, you know. And and to see that, to see that same kind of mentality where there is such entire blind faith in something, and a lot of what I present on, Ryan, you've seen me present, is is the idea of we need to pull away from the term evidence. We need to run away from that term because science runs away from that term. It ain't it ain't evidence until the experiment's been redone 2025 times, and it's been peer reviewed and checked. And a prime example of that, with this kind of fakery in these communities, was the the study on the Great Pyramid of Giza that was done. That was just released. That it was retracted. That the scientific journal that Beyondi and his cohorts posted the study in retracted the study and was like, "This is not real. This is not scientifically based on the technology that they're talking about. That that what what they're saying is there is not there. You know, and it was in the journal Remote Sensing, and it was Filippo Biandi and Corrado Malanga, and and yeah, these these other scientists were like, this is not what this technology can do. I don't know how you ended up with these results, and there was there's another case that I've heard of recently where they're talking about examining this piece of footage, and that the footage contained quantum information, and this company got the quantum information off the cell phone footage through a proprietary process, and it's like, yeah, you mean modular

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Speaker 7 1:27:18

information?

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Speaker 2 1:27:20

Yeah, yeah. Number one, how is your cell phone recording quantum information? Let's let's start there without quantum sensing equipment. Let's start there. Thank you, Ryan. Thank you. Number two, let's talk about these once again proprietary processes because that's what this was in this study. Man was a proprietary process, and when it's a proprietary process that can't be repeated or checked by other

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Speaker 4 1:27:47

people,

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Speaker 2 1:27:48

how how is that science?

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Speaker 7 1:27:50

I love how they also use the word quantum. It's like, what is this Hollywood? It's like, oh, it's science. Let's use the word quantum. Use quantum, it makes it sound smart. It's like Star Trek or like Marvel Universe, if he's sponsored, it makes it sound like we know what we're doing. And folks, what

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Speaker 2 1:28:06

what brings all of this up, honestly, is is one that's been floating around the communities, especially in the Bigfoot community. I'll bring it up right here, and and Snake, if you're out there, if you're a listener, any friends of Snake out there or a listener, you feel free to let Snake know he has an open invite. Because I got a couple people who'd love to hop on the horn and come on the show and challenge some of his findings and challenge some of his quote evidentiary statements. But this is the gentleman, just so you know that we're talking about, who has been out on the road, quote Snake the Bigfoot Hunter. Literally, just I mean, you can see what my search is there in Facebook, folks. It's not rocket math to find it. Just search up Snake Bigfoot. That's that's all you have to type in, and it's the first thing that pops up. But this is the gentleman that we're talking about. This is this is the image that he has of a supposed Bigfoot that he says has been taxidermied, all kinds of things, even to the point of was it Cornell University, I believe they

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Speaker 7 1:29:16

said

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Speaker 2 1:29:16

that that he said had done DNA testing, and they've come out and been like, no, no, we've done no such test.

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Speaker 7 1:29:26

Yeah, no, it's like it's funny because things like this pop up what like once a probably once every couple years of someone saying they have a Bigfoot body or this or that, and it's a it's almost it's a persona, almost like it's the idea of like being the cryptid hunter, being the guy that finds the evidence, and that's the kind of something I've kind of thought about myself. Is like, will I be the person that finds Bigfoot? Probably not. But what we do is we do the research that maybe help the person. That does find it, and the people that like one thing I always one thing I always try to listen for when I talk to people in this field is like, oh, I'm an expert on this. I'm expert on this. I'm a researcher on this, and only I know this evidence. So only I know what to do here, because with that, with fakery, one of the biggest aspects of it is ego, human ego. Like anyone will tell you, the second ego comes into this field, that's when most likely fakery like this will happen because you're trying to make a persona around yourself. You're trying to make it seem like you're the one that knows the answers. Are