

TEAM TRACKS OBJECTS/SUGGEST MONITORING KU-BAND PART ONE

By Fran Ridge

Throughout UFO/UAP history most of us have read reports of “parent craft,” “mother ships,” fast-moving objects, “fastwalkers,” “falling leaf” maneuvers and vertical ascents. There have been thousands of reports of EM effects, and at least 150 cases where magnetic compasses were affected when UAP were present. For at least 70 years we have been aware of our own plans, science fiction stories, and observational evidence where orbital entry and reentry would seem to be routine.

Some people at the forefront have provided clues, and at times the dates and times of an event can be remembered for a good reason. Such an event allegedly occurred in 2003 and was reported by an anonymous source to MUFON on July 16, 2020. The source wouldn't give his real name but used the alias “John Hancock.” Robert Spearing was therefore unable to investigate this old case but presented it to all of us as information only. But I was able to confirm part of the story, and for other reasons have given the information therein some serious thought. But first I want you to hear the story as it was told. These are the actual words.

“I was a US Army Satcom operator. In 2003 during Foal Eagle RSO&I in South Korea, we ran across several fast movers and one hub. Our team was the first to report an entry to atmosphere. We had just finished setting up our dish (AN/TSC-85b) and had tuned our system to the beacon frequency for the satellite we were supposed to connect to. My shift mate noticed the directional readout going nuts. We immediately exit the shelter and see the dish moving all over the place. I look in the direction it's facing and see an object. Coming down in a sort of zig zag. Once it reached around 40 to 50 degrees on the dish angle it stopped instantly. Once it stopped, I went back in the shelter to see what we were locked on. The signal strength dropped almost to the floor signal noise level. You could still see it on the O-scope [oscilloscope] though. The bandwidth was unlike anything we've seen before. I was yelling out the numbers to my shift mate, when he said something came out of it. Right then I see the signal strength peak, as in it maxed out the readout. I was so astounded I didn't even think to attenuate the signal. We radioed into HQ what was happening. After about 5 minutes of this object flying all over, we had a couple NCOs show up in a Humvee asking us if we were getting anything on the scope.

(Turns out several other satcom teams in the area were as well.) We showed the NCOIC the data, he told us to keep on it, our starting time was the earliest. I do not want attention, or contact. But I also see that you are close to finding info and hope that this may just be that little ‘nudge’ that helps you locate them. Basically, these things function on a propulsion system beyond our understanding. No one reports sound because there is none. But they DO emit in the Ku Band. When they ‘throttle up’ it spikes in power, way beyond megawatt territory. But it is apparently efficient as well because when they ‘idle’ it's barely able to be registered on the scope. We saw these several more times during the exercise, along with other teams. They are easy to find if you have a wide enough bandwidth to look. But the common thing we did find was when the hubs show up, during descent, it's almost always at the beacon frequency. So I would watch for that. Worked for us, should work for you. Keep at it, the closer you get, the more likely we will give additional info.” (MUFON CMS 110165)

Here is what I have been able to determine: Foal Eagle is a combined field training exercise conducted annually by the Republic of Korea (ROK) Armed Forces and the United States under the auspices of the Combined Forces Command. It is one of the largest military exercises annually in the world. Foal Eagle has been the source of friction with the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and domestic ROK critics. Apparently Foal Eagle began in 2001. The informant must have had a reason to pick 2003, so we'll go with that for now. Foal Eagle 2003 began on March 3, 2003, and occurred as tensions between the United States and North Korea continued to escalate. On the day before the exercise, a US RC-135 aircraft was shadowed by four North Korean aircraft and was at one point painted by a fighter aircraft. The exercise lasted until April 2 and took place at the same time RSO&I (reception, staging, onward movement and integration), which began on March 19 and ran through March 26.

The AN/TSC-85 terminal contains equipment to receive, transmit, and process low, medium and high capacity multiplexed voice, data, and teletypewriter signals. Using encryption devices, they process secure and non-secure traffic. The terminals are intended for either point-to-point or

multi-point operation in tactical communications systems. They can transmit one and receive up to four high data rate carriers. The AN/TSC-85(V)2 requires an external multiplex shelter to terminate the circuits. If the reader would like more detail, information can be Googled up. The point is, the informant gave us the nomenclature and it tells us we're not dealing with a radar case. We have no source, but I would bet radar had picked up something as well.

The term "fast movers" reminds me of another term "fast-walkers." "Fastwalker" is a code word created by NORAD (North American Air Defense Command) to classify unidentified flying objects that approach our Earth from space and enter our atmosphere. It has been reported that from its subterranean facility deep inside Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado, USA, the Air Force NORAD facility has around 300-400 unknown tracks per year. These are whittled down to about 10% unexplained or roughly 30-50 per year. Now referred to as the Cheyenne Mountain Complex, it is located at Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Station (CMAFS), a short distance from NORAD and USNORTHCOM headquarters at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and falls under Air Force Space Command.

Vertical ascents

In the early years, radar experts had pondered the question of the sudden appearance and disappearance of UAP. In many cases, radar reports and some visual accounts of unidentified objects were reported to have performed both vertical descents and ascents. This explained how targets could just drop in "out of nowhere" on the radar scope or disappear between sweeps, which made some UAP look like they shot out of horizontal range at incredible speeds with a 50-mile radius. Common sweep rates were 60 seconds per sweep, but if the target performed a vertical maneuver and moved out of the beam that would explain the sudden appearance and disappearance.

Hub

The term "hub" was not defined but mentioned in a context I would take as meaning a source or parent object.

Entry to atmosphere

His team was the first to report such an event, but it's not clear whether this was the first ever recorded or the first during this particular exercise.

Ku-band

A microwave frequency band used for satellite communication and broadcasting, using frequencies of about 12 gigahertz for terrestrial reception and 14 gigahertz for transmission.

What does all this mean? See part two next month. ●



NOVEMBER SKYWATCH

Nov 10: Mercury at greatest western elongation, low in the eastern sky before sunrise.

Nov 11-12: Northern Taurids meteor shower peak, after midnight, 10 per hour.

Nov 15: New moon.

Nov 19: Jupiter, Saturn and moon together above western horizon after sunset.

Nov 16-17: Leonids meteor shower, 15 per hour, crescent moon sets early, so ideal viewing.

Nov 30: Full moon, penumbral lunar eclipse 0944UTC.

Several Falcon 9 launches scheduled for November at Cape Canaveral, FL.

For updates on scheduled space launches, visit <https://spaceflightnow.com/launch-schedule/>

Monthly sky maps: <http://www.skymaps.com/downloads.html>

TEAM TRACKS OBJECTS/SUGGESTS MONITORING KU-BAND PART TWO

By Fran Ridge

During a high-level military exercise designated Foal Eagle in 2003, one of the largest military exercises in the world, conducted by the Republic of Korea (ROK) Armed Forces and the United States under the auspices of the Combined Forces Command, there were some major UAP events. These events may be the key to UAP operations and how we may detect them. It may serve as a major clue to what UAP are doing and how they do it. It may also be a key to understanding MADAR anomalies. (See last month's Journal article "Team Tracks Objects," part one).

We have suspected for a long time that at least some UAP have a propulsion system with side effects related to those exhibited by known effects of microwaves. Jim McCampbell wrote about this in his work *Ufology*, where he said that "within a variety of contexts the emanation of microwave energy from UAP has been adduced" and he noted UAPs were capable of:

- a) stimulating colored halos around themselves, largely from the noble gases in the atmosphere
- b) producing a dazzling, white plasma on their surfaces, akin to ball lightning
- c) inducing chemical changes that were detected as odors,
- d) turning off automobile headlights by increasing the resistance of their tungsten filaments,
- e) stopping internal combustion engines by increasing resistance of the distributor points and suppressing the current in the primary windings
- f) precipitating wild gyrations of compasses and magnetic speedometers and rattling metallic road signs
- g) heating of automobile batteries through the direct absorption of energy in the acid,
- h) interfering with radio (and television) reception and transmission by inducing extraneous voltages in the coil of the tuned circuit, or restricting the emission of electrons from tungsten cathodes

i) disrupting transmission of electrical power by induced operation of isolation relays

j) desiccating a small pond and drying grass, bushes, and the ground by resonant absorption in water molecules

k) charring or calcining grass roots, insects, and wooden objects at landing sites

l) heating bituminous highways in depth and igniting the volatilized gases

m) heating the human body internally

n) causing people to feel electrical shocks, and

o) inducing temporary paralysis in the witnesses. In addition, medical experiments have shown that, when pulsed at a low audio frequency, this energy was capable of

p) stimulating the auditory nerve directly with the sensation of hearing a humming, or buzzing, sound.

McCampbell suggested that electromagnetic energy in the range of about 300 to 3,000 MHz (3 GHz), or higher, seemed to be responsible for the effects described above. But this latest information uses measured data during an active UAP situation and suggests the Ku (20–40 GHz) frequency band as well: UAP observed and measured in flight! All of this of course is in the microwave region, but it narrows the range down to where we need to concentrate our research and detection methods.

The witness's shift mate noticed that the directional read-out was "going nuts." They immediately exited the shelter and saw the dish "moving all over the place." He looked in the direction it was facing and saw an object coming down in a "sort of zig zag (maneuver)." This is an often-cited description of a UAP descent. Once it reached around 40 to 50 degrees on the dish angle it stopped instantly. Once it stopped, he went back in the shelter to see what they were locked onto. The signal strength dropped almost to the floor signal noise level. They could still see the UAP on the oscilloscope, however. This is interesting. With the sudden

reduction in output power, the readings subsided. When the UAP wasn't really doing anything, its operations were still very efficient, but upon "idle," the signal strength was barely able to be registered on the oscilloscope.

He was yelling out the numbers to his shift mate when the shift mate said that "something" had come out of it. Right then he saw the signal strength peak, as it maxed-out the readout. In other words, when the parent object launched a smaller manned or unmanned scout craft there was a burst of electromagnetic energy. "When they 'throttle up' it spikes in power, way beyond megawatt territory," "Hancock" wrote. This could be observational evidence of what we have suspected for a long time.

Equally important to MADAR and detection are the implications from this staggering event in Korea in 2003. During a very serious military exercise, several times UAP, described as "hubs" or centers of activity, had descended ("entry to atmosphere"—from orbit?) out of nowhere in

a typical zig-zagging motion, stopped abruptly, and, in a sudden and short burst of powerful electromagnetic energy, things came out of them and flew about. This may explain how and why our documented MADAR events are so brief. Most of what we have found since we became operational in May of 2018 is that processed MADAR anomalies normally last from 6 to 10 seconds. The MADAR dataProbe continues to gather data at the once-per-second "alertStat" rate for an additional 180 seconds, before reverting back to ambient or "status" rate of one line per minute. Although there are many IFOs to contend with in the sighting databases and some false alarms with MADAR, we have to entertain the possibility that bona fide UAP are up to something, performing some routine, and in some cases urgent, missions, not to mention some abduction or "stalking phase" maneuvers.

We are used to traveling from point A to point B, whether by ground or air or sea. Space shuttles had to wait for a particular time to rendezvous with the ISS. But the ideal way to travel, if we were so advanced, would be similar to what we do when we use Google Earth, type in the coordinates, move directly to the point we need to go to.

It is my theory that the craft performing these activities would probably be vehicles that would be dropped down in the area needed, launched to perform the task, and then returned. The "carrier" vehicle, and smaller craft when "idling," would produce small signatures, and would barely show up on appropriate instruments. What the new evidence suggests is that we may be picking up an object entering from above, before it stops its descent and launches the manned or unmanned vehicle or probe. The "entry to atmosphere" point is probably close to the MADAR node affected. In some cases, a UAP or probe may pass near or over a MADAR node and create an anomaly, but many of the reported "hits" could be from the phase right after the "entry to atmosphere."

The idea of a parent ship coming down and launching vehicles or probes is not a novel one, but based on the serious incidents in Korea and documented MADAR hits, all of which suggest there is a possible connection, we now have a new way to look at the data and, at the same time increase our surveillance with new equipment tuned to the appropriate microwave frequencies.

On April 23, 2020, there was a significant MADAR incident, a MADAR/visual with animal reactions, at Millerton, Pennsylvania, that supports this theory. The full report on this case can be found at <http://www.nicap.org/match/papers/MADAR-UFO-Signature.html> ●

DECEMBER SKYWATCH

Dec 13–14: Geminids meteor shower, best meteor shower of the year, 60–120 multicolored meteors per hour possible.

Dec 14: Total solar eclipse, visible in southern Chile and Argentina.

Dec 21: Jupiter, Saturn together above western horizon after sunset. The closest Jupiter-Saturn conjunction since the year 1623.

Dec 21: Solstice 10:02 UTC, first day of winter in the N hemisphere, summer in S hemisphere.

Dec 21–22: Ursids meteor shower, numbering 5–10 meteors per hour.

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