



MADAR SPECIAL UPDATE

FRAN RIDGE

Multiple Anomaly Detection & Automated Recording Update

Night Vision Case Supports Foal Eagle

A number of MADAR operators are involved in random, sometimes routine skywatches. Sometimes they are individuals, other times a team of researchers, all equipped with at least some hand-held equipment. While on skywatch they are in constant contact with MADAR servers, which send alerts from their home- or office-based devices directly to them by several means. Each gets an alert email, which documents each anomaly, but they also get alerts on their cell phones. Case in point:

September 28, 2019, around 10 p.m., local time. The MADAR device, node 84 at Fishers, Indiana, had gone online earlier that month and was undergoing some adjustments with the aid of MOC (the MADAR Operations Center at Newburgh, Indiana). The MADAR op was on skywatch on this clear evening; temperature was about 65–70 degrees. The operator, acting in a professional and scientific manner, was being cautious and had been getting some suspicious MADAR “hits” from his device inside the facility and transmitted from the MADAR server somewhere in the U.S.A. MOC had suggested a change in the shield or “threshold” setting in order to limit false alarms yet allow the device to be the most sensitive to field changes. At the time of the incident the shield was set very low, at 15 milligauss, about half of the now normal settings. He got a few more hits while observing the sky, and with his night

vision generation 3 goggles picked up a night vision target that was not visible to the un-aided eye. With the night vision goggles he looked up at 315 degrees on compass and was able to view a bright white non-flashing light heading NW, and then curving directly west. He watched this target for about a minute and a half, then the object did something a normal aircraft couldn't do. It suddenly accelerated upwards! He had observed a few meteors that evening, but this was definitely not a meteor. Being only a level one (without a delayed alarm signal or alarm box), the Op had been alerted to anomalies via cell phone alert, which turned out to be very valuable. He also observed some red flashing stationary lights, but they appeared to be off to the NW in the far distance. After the skywatch the op alerted MOC. The analysis of the data shows nine “hits” or anomalies recorded from 10 p.m. to 10:22 p.m. An object invisible to the naked eye but visible with night vision went vertical at the approximate time of the final MADAR hit. The last anomaly that occurred at 10:22 showed the highest field readings, from 2 milligauss to 18 milligauss. The last hit segment had multi sensor verification protocols with the compass heading changes from 313 to 316 degrees. A CMS check later showed that less than three weeks prior and about 130 miles south of the MADAR site at Fishers, a similar sighting of a black object (which would also have been invisible at night) was reported at

Georgetown, Indiana, and had ascended directly upward.

In my paper “Does MADAR Have A Range?,” I briefly mentioned how UAPs could affect MADAR. UAPs either produce a field that is:

- a) omnidirectional with intensity varying by the inverse cube of the distance
- b) omnidirectional with intensity linked to the application of and rated by applied power
- c) directional (propulsion) or a directed beam (stalking phase in an abduction attempt?)
- d) powerful enough to distort the Earth's geomagnetic field in such a way as to create anomalies for many, many miles.

Operation Foal Eagle was discussed in the November and December MADAR Updates, and gave us an idea how (b) might work. We now have two instances supporting this hypothesis. Millerton, Pennsylvania, in April of 2020 with a UFO coming into an area and then “idling down”; and Fishers, Indiana, in September of 2019 where apparently a UAP left vertically in a sudden burst of energy. This is only the beginning of a new learning phase. Who knows what 2021 will bring? ●