

# TEAM TRACKS OBJECTS/SUGGESTS MONITORING KU-BAND PART TWO

By Fran Ridge

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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.

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

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

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