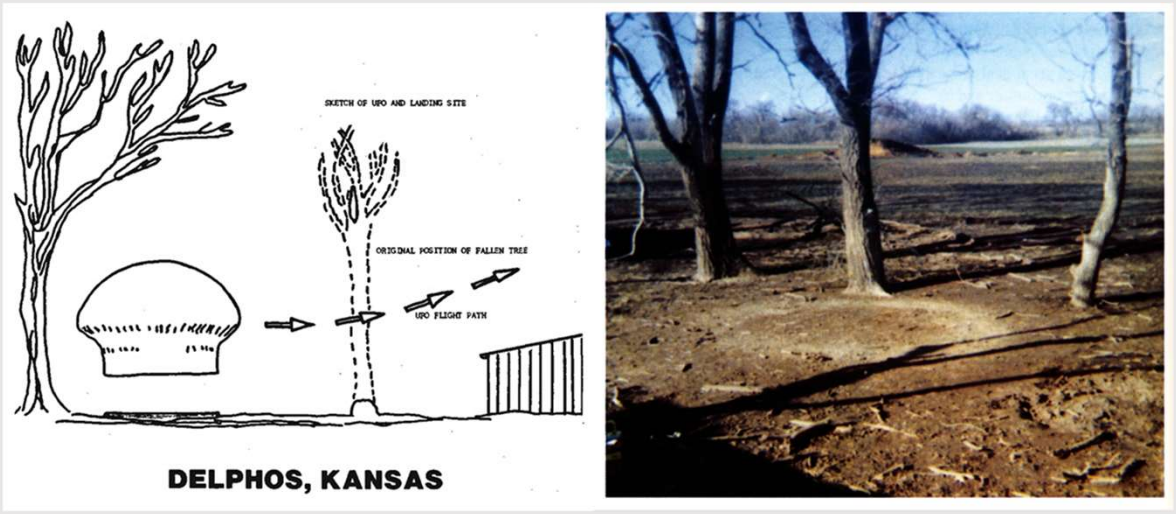
How do ETVs Work?

MCLL s 115, February 18, 2019

What evidence gives us clues about how they work?

.. A collection of cases the demonstrate evidence from observation or contact with UFOs about how they might work.

Delphos, KS, 1971: ground traces



A small UFO that landed on a ranch, near a young witness, left ground traces of burnt earth.

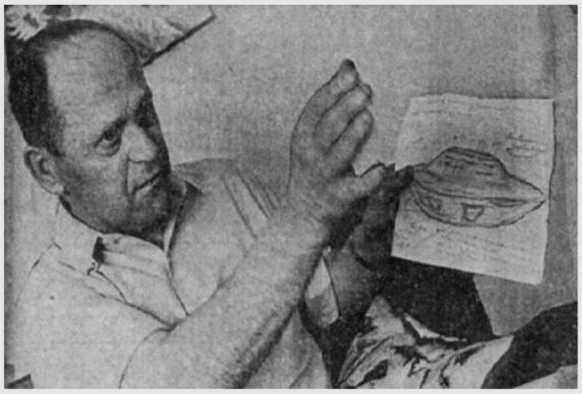
An aside: UFO "pioneers" dealing with the Delphos incident

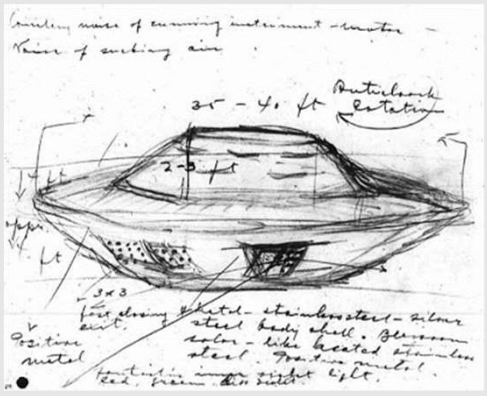
R. Leo Sprinkle, Frank Salisbury, James Harder, Robert Creegan, J. Allen Hynek and Jim Lorenzen

I came across this historically interesting photo while looking for information on the Delphos, KS case. The case was proposed for a *National Enquirer* prize for the best UFO case, and won.

Is that an endorsement for the reality of extraterrestrial UFOs – or not?

Stan Michalak: May 19,1967



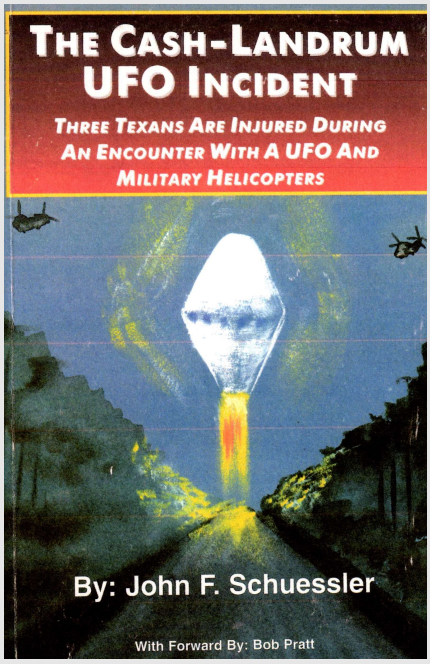


Believing it to be a secret U.S.military experimental craft, Stefan sat back and sketched it over the next half hour. Then he decided to approach, later recalling the warm air and smell of sulphur as he got closer, as well as a whirring sound of motors and a hissing of air.

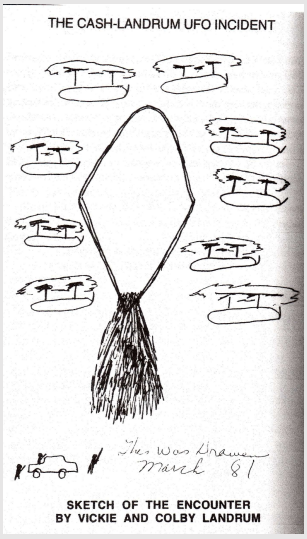
A well documented Canadian case – someone who got too close to a landed UFO suffered radiation burns to his upper body. Again, well documented by a careful observer, with follow-up and symptoms

Stan Michalak radiation burns

Here are Michalak's burns, and his burned shirt, resulting from close contact with the UFO.

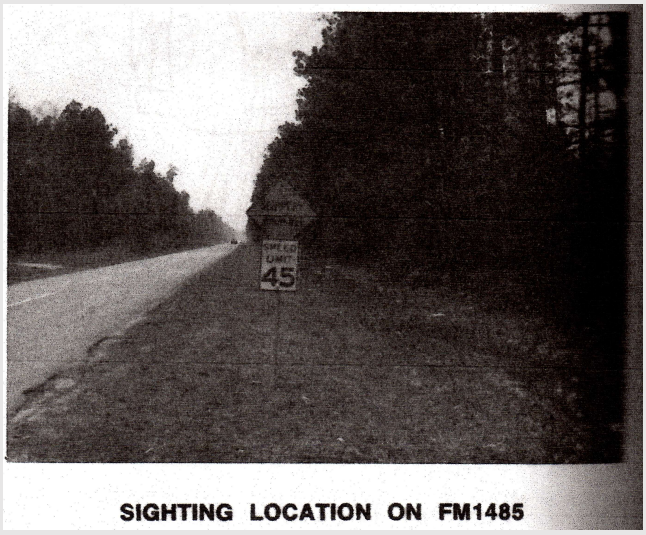


The Cash-Landrum Incident: December 29 , 1980

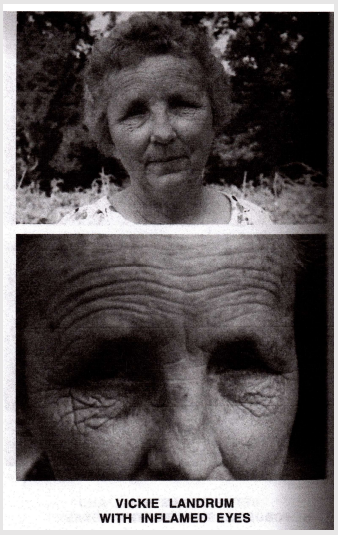


Another case of radiation burns on three witnesses who came too close to a hovering UFO. Whether the UFO was an "American" UFO or an ET one is a matter for speculation – but the burns, characteristic of intense microwave radiation, are not.

Cash-Landrum Incident location and effects



SIGHTING LOCATION ON FM1485


VICKIE LANDRUM
WITH INFLAMED EYES

The location was an isolated stretch of road in East Texas. The victims: two adult women and a young boy, all suffered symptoms that most likely resulted from a high dose of microwave radiation.

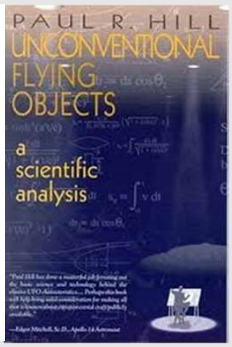
Landing traces from Budd Hopkins, Intruders: The Incredible Visitations at Copley Woods. (NY, Random House, 1987)

The events occurred in 1983; the landing traces persisted over winter.

Like the Delphos KS landing case, another more complicated case (involving abduction) but with a CE-II close encounter and long-lasting ground traces.

Paul R. Hill

Unconventional Flying Objects: A Scientific Analysis
Hampton Roads Press, 1997



A classic book: and one that someone else told me about (I thanked him in my book). Hill was an American aeronautical engineer who worked for the US Government during WWII and afterwards. He had sightings of his own during the famous "Washington Flap" that we have discussed. He investigated the sightings empirically and theoretically. Some of his work follows.

Hill: Light cones associated with UFOs

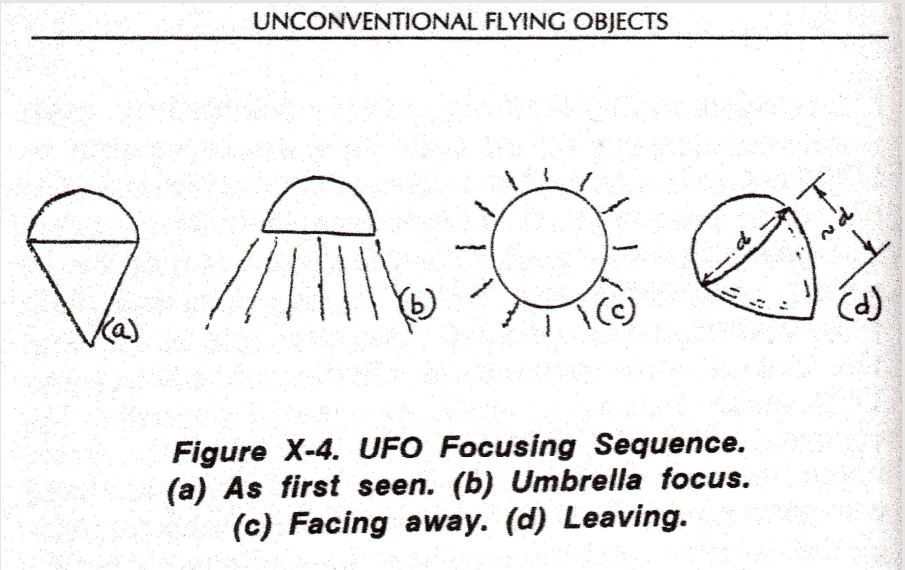


Figure X-4. UFO Focusing Sequence. (a) As first seen. (b) Umbrella focus. (c) Facing away. (d) Leaving.

Hill both observed and read. He saw that the luminous field under a low and/or hovering UFO was adjustable: it changed in shape and intensity as a function of what the UFO was doing.

Hill: Light cones change position as UFOs turn and move

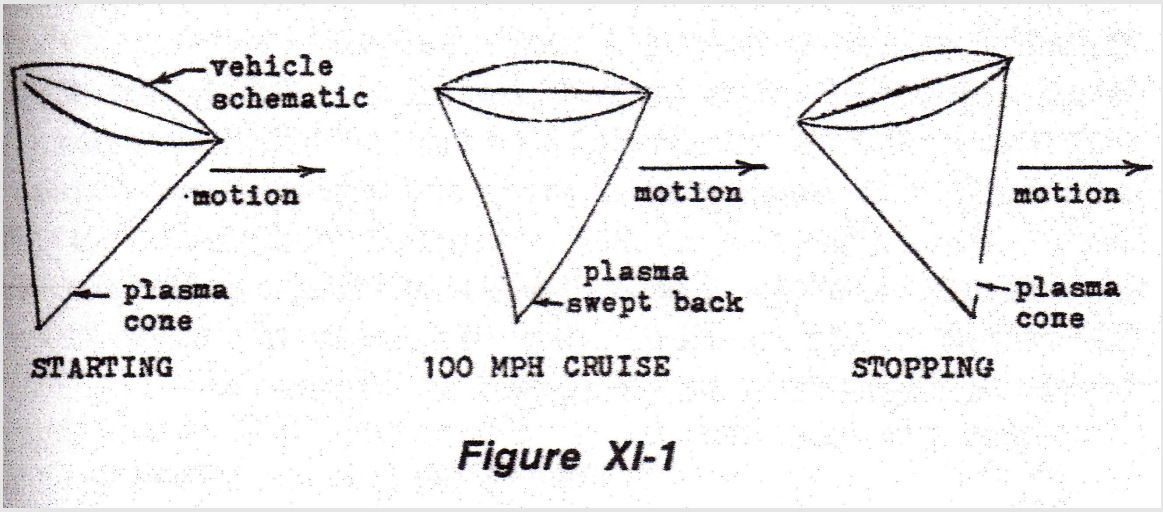


Figure XI-1

Hill analyzed a well-documented case reported by J. Allen Hynek: a UFO chase through Ohio to Pennsylvania, reported by the state troopers who did the chasing. This is what they noticed: a luminous cone of light below the UFO that changed shape and position as a function of the UFOs movement.

Hill: measuring acceleration of UFOs

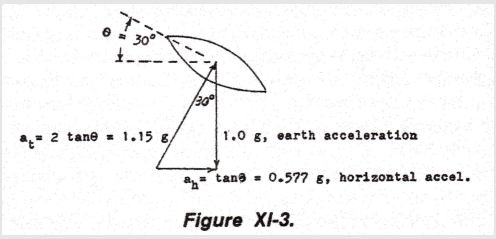


Figure XI-3.

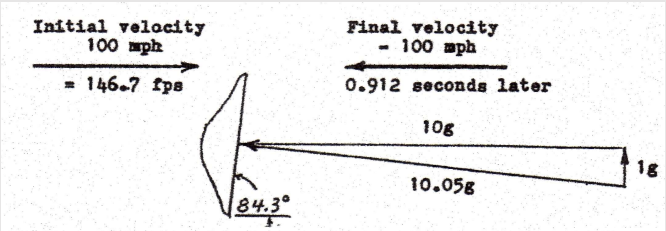


Figure XI-4. Saucer Making 10 g Reversal.

… and in other cases, measured the acceleration of UFOs from published or observational data.

Hill: Big UFOs with luminious flamelike exhausts

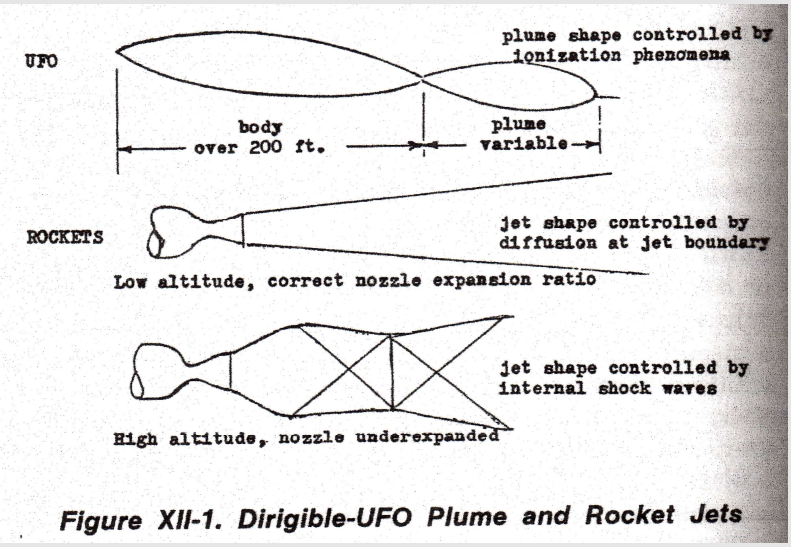


Figure XII-1. Dirigible-UFO Plume and Rocket Jets

He compared rocket exhaust with the luminous air or sometimes flames seen behind especially large UFOs. He determined that the UFOs were not "rockets" in our sense of the word: the light or the flames were not producing thrust. There was little ground damage (see previous evidence), although there was a great deal of evidence that microwave radiation occurred in the presence of UFOs.

Hill's conclusions:

1. UFOs use an anti-inertia propulsion system that overcomes the inertia that ties us to the earth and makes it hard (and dangerous) to accelerate quickly

2. The system ionizes the atmosphere around the UFO. The ionized plume shows that the UFO can control The intensity and the spread of the antigravity beam.

3. Another beam is used inside the UFO to counteract The effects of rapid acceleration that would otherwise Tear the UFO (and its occupants) apart.

Conclusions: UFOs overcome gravity.

The antigravity system ionizes the atmosphere.

The antigravity acceleration inside the UFO is countered by making sure the craft and its inhabitants do not suffer from inertia (e.g. what happens in an aircraft on takeoff or in turbulence).

What do we know about anti-gravity technology?

Here is where this gets very speculative.

Thomas Townsend-Brown: The Gravitator

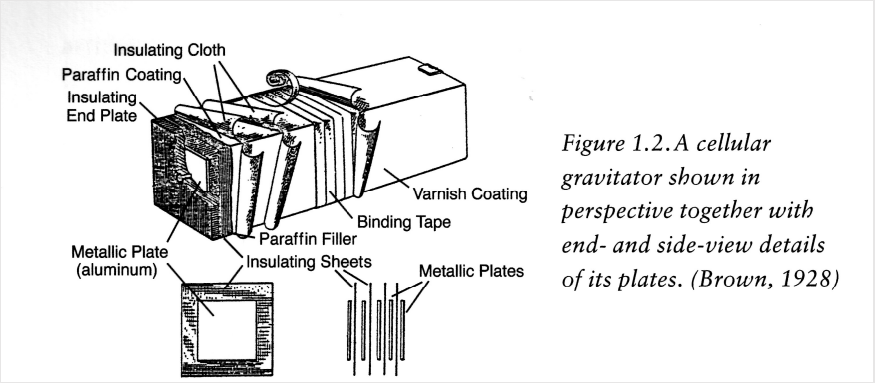
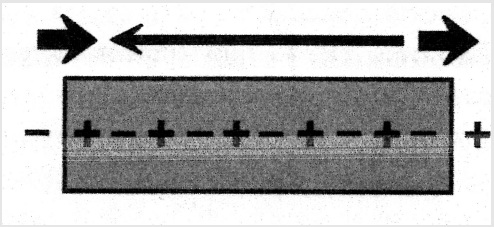


Figure 1.2. A cellular gravitator shown in perspective together with end- and side-view details of its plates. (Brown, 1928)

For modern purposes, the pursuit of anti-gravity research begins with Thomas Townsend Brown, the inventor of the "gravitator" shown here. Some of the phenonmena he investigated had been studied in the eighteenth century and more recently by Nikolai Tesla, but not with the persistence of Brown, who never had a university appointment.

Here's what happens



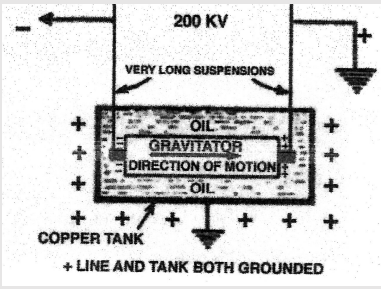


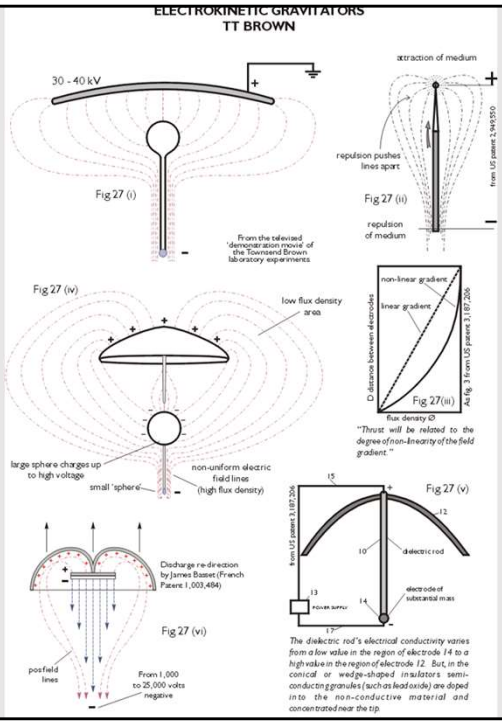
Figure 1.4. Thomas Townsend Brown's gravitator hung in pendulum fashion and was submersed in a tank of oil. (Brown, 1929)

Brown discovered that a capacitator (a device that stores electricity generated elsewhere) could be charged up, and then shown to move in the direction of its positive charge as shown above. He studied this phenomenon in many different ways, for a long time.

Some of T. T. Brown's gravitators

Brown theorized that the capacitator charges modifed gravity. Data shows that the charge affects the flow of ionized air around the capacitators.

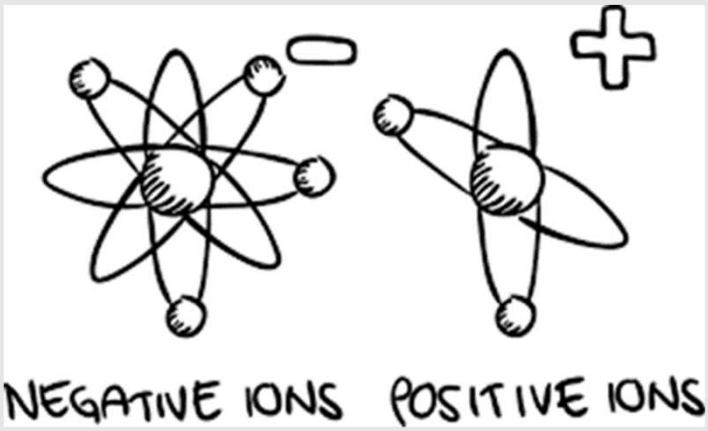
The leading (and current – no pun intended) question – is whether the Bielfield-Brown effect is due entirely to the movement of charged particles (ions) through the atmosphere, or whether the imbalance of electric charge directly influences the gravitational inertia of objects with the charge. Also at issue is he best way to generate the charge.



Brown thought, to put it simply, that electric charges modified gravity, and that motion in a charged object like a capacitator came about because the gravitational field around the charged object was modified. He developed many models of his "gravitators". There was no argument about the fact that they moved, but a great deal of argument about why they moved.

What's doing the work: a gravitational force or an ion force.

What's an ion?



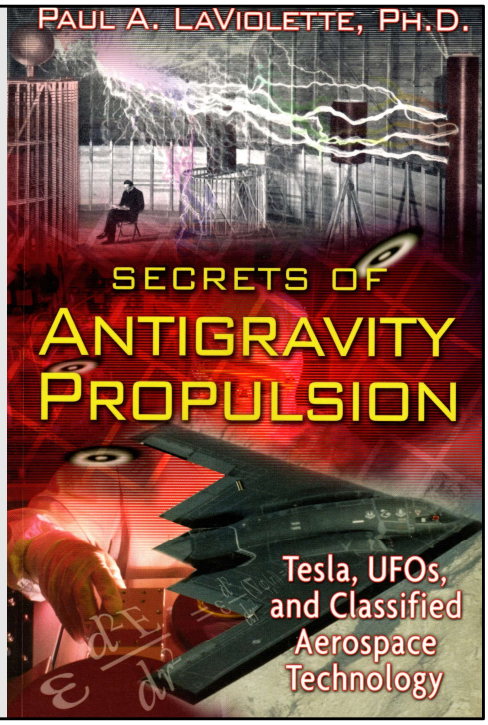
Many researchers attribute all of the effects to the movement of ions, and state that rigorous experiments have eliminated any possible gravitational effects.

Critics thought his his capacitators made ions out of air molecules, and the electrostatic attraction and repulsion among ions was responsible for the motion that his machines produced.

What is an ion? Basically, an atom with one too few or one too many electrons. A "normal" atom is electrically neutral, but an ion has either one too few electrons (a positively charged ion) or one too many electrons (a negatively charged ion).

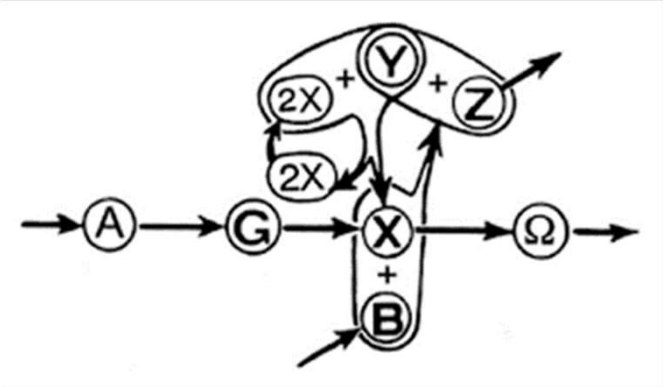
Paul A. LaViolette

Paul A. LaViolette (and others) acknowledge that part of the effect is due to the movement of ions, but he (and others) think that part of the effect is also direct influence on an object's inertial mass (i.e. the effect on an object's response to gravity.



On the other hand, Paul A. LaViolette and others recognize the effects of ion attraction and repulsion as causes of movement by the ordinary physics of attraction and repulsion in the air, but they also think that there is a gravitational imbalance in an ordinary atom, which is gravitationally attractive, that can be modified by rapidly changing electric currents. This is an entirely different and controversial position in physics.

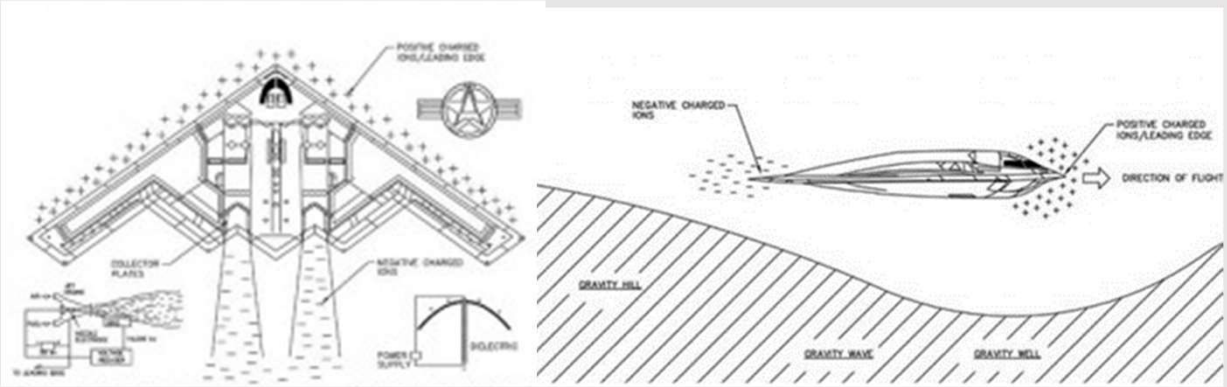
LaViolette's theory, called "subquantum kinetics" postulates the existence of an ether that constantly creates and destroys "etherons " that comprise the more permanent protons, neutrons, electrons and their sub-particles. His theory also proposes that atomic particles have an overall gravitational effect: that protons attract and electrons repel other matter, and that a "neutral" atom slightly attracts matter because the proton attractive effect is stronger than the electron repulsive effect.



La Violette's complicated theory suggests that there are sub-atomic particles that generate the gravitational attraction or repulsion of atomic particles (protons, neutrons or electrons). It's all too complicated for me.

Other people (in particular Thomas Valone) have other theories that accept the effect of electrostatic imbalances on mass, but use different formulations.

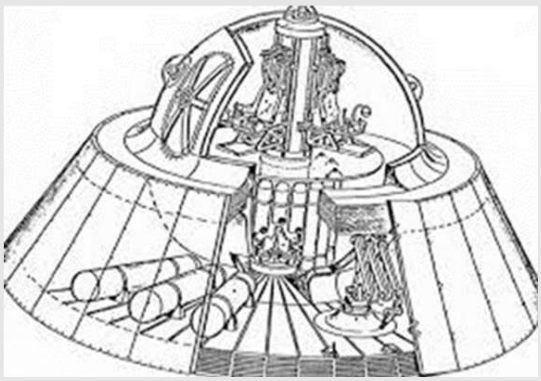
The B-2 bomber flying as a Bielfield-Brown capacitator, as proposed by La Violette



At any rate, La Violette thinks that the electrostatic imbalance effect studied by Townsend Brown is used to make some US aircraft fly faster and with less energy expenditure: for example, the B-2 bomber.

Mark McCandlish, an aviation technical illustrator, reports seeing another secret antigravity vehicle: the Alien Reproduction Vehicle (ARV)

Las Vegas, NV, Mufon Symposium 2017, July 21-23



And Mark McCandlish, who has been in the aerospace industry for his entire career as a technical illustrator, says that he has seen a capacitator – based secret vehicle that is based on the same principles as described by Townsend Brown and La Violette, and that flies for the USAF.

It is called the “Alien Reproduction Vehicle.” Whether it works by modifying ion flow, or modifying gravity, it is said to work. I have no authority for the existence of this vehicle other than his statement in the MUFON symposium.

And Roz Chast knows what they want…….

Whether the ones we appear to be making work the same way as the ones that they are making, the *New Yorker's* Roz Chast claims to know why they're here.