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Coming to you from the city of the weird



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exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown,



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shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality.



00:34

Welcome to the curious realm.



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Well, hello everybody, and welcome to this evening's special pre recorded episode of The Curious realm. Chris Jordan here coming to you from Austin, Texas, we have a great show lined up for you tonight. In the second half, we will be talking with our good friend Mike turber about the concept of vetting in the world of security, in the world of UFO UAP research, any, any, really, any research. And specifically in relation to the recent Lou Elizondo episode where he showed a picture of a chandelier in the reflection of a window, saying it was a mothership.



01:18

This was a picture that was supplied to him by a friend in the world of security. So it's one of those, at what point do you start questioning your vetted sources? At what point do you continue vetting your vetted sources? So, huge conversation to have on this topic right now in the UFO UAP community, our guest in the first segment will be our good friend Jared Murphy, as well as Christy bass. They are from Archeo X. We will be talking about a recent trip to Belize that they made, uncovering an amazing temple complex, as well as the work, the continuing work that they are doing in the area, with aerial mapping, all kinds of things to uncover this. Let's take a quick look at this reel that they provided you.



02:28

This is a massive pyramid structure and site. It's not just one pyramid, it's multiple mounds with multiple buildings, multiple constructions over multiple acres. It's massive.



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Welcome back to the show. Jared Murphy, and welcome for the first time. Christy bass, how are you guys doing today?



02:46

Good. Thanks for having us. It is. It is great having you on the show. It's been fantastic talking with you in the pre show conversation. And it is absolutely exciting to me. We had had conversations prior to your trip to Belize, I was supposed to go on the trip to Belize with you the first time around Jared, and to see this sizzle reel, to see the amazing things that y'all have found on location out here.



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Absolutely gobsmacked, the mind blowing man, uh, congratulations. It's been a long road for you to come to this point even. Let's start off with how. How did you come to this journey? To begin with Jared, how did you come to find out about this location, and how did you come to getting the permits and the required licensing to do all of this excavation and digging,



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the short answer for people busy is a miracle, yeah, and that's a short answer. The longer answer is all along, from the time you and I ever started talking, from the launch of my book. I just come back from being in South Africa with Michael tellinger for a month, and the goal was to not just write about our mysterious and ancient past, and why it doesn't seem to align. Why doesn't seem to



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it, whatever we've been told, is just not the human past that exists in the ruins, even, and the technologies that are on the ground. So we, I wanted to go on endeavors where we could go on the field and apply our existing sciences and technologies to discover, not only are our recent dynastic past, you know, most of the past that's in the last 12,000 years that we think are well outside of Sumerians and the Egyptians and the Aztecs and the Mayans there is all considered primitive. But the idea was, could we go on the field, apply current satellite technologies, LIDAR technologies, aerial LIDAR technologies. Could we apply



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all the stuff that we know of today to sites in a way that was outside of an academic setting and actually



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rediscover and.



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Also reapply some of the technologies that might be hidden, either in the ruins or in what I suspect are bio technical systems that are taken for natural or by a lot, I mean things we've talked about before, including the terra preta. So we ended up going to Belize because there was a private property owner that suspected they had ruins on the site. We were able to, day one, not only prove that on our first expedition, but actually put the property owner on the trail of a massive archeological theft site



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probably worth millions. And that was a really it was a really good feeling to target what we thought were from our satellite imaging to what could have been ancient mine sites to look help helping locate what were actual sites. We were very successful the first time out. So when we went a second time,



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we had done it after meeting a village and a mayor who was very motivated to uncover what is a massive ruin site in the country. And after not just going after what we had as personal goals for what would become our QX, but for me to meet people that are going to be all I think are going to be pretty difficult when we go to Pru or when we go anywhere else in the world, we're going to find



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current human lives, living on what are likely significant, not just dynastic sites, but on the mysteries of the world. And in this case, we got lucky. We got the we met the right mayor who wanted to bring work to his village, and we were able to coordinate with him and local government and national government. And we were lucky enough as a private business to be able to put together group including Christy, and we were able to go and work on eight pyramids and start work that we hope to continue into the future and then around the world. It was pretty exciting. That is absolutely awesome and exciting, man, and once again, to have to have seen this project come to fruition, to have seen everything from the ground up come to this it's It is awesome to see the culmination happening Jared and Christy, Tell us. Tell us a little bit about your background and how you came to be involved with arceox yourself.



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Yeah. So I work for an aerial mapping company, and I got a phone call from another partner of ours. He was interested in doing aerial LIDAR over the area, and so over the course of a couple of months, I guess we just the conversations continued between Tom and I and Jared and I, and then Jared said, Hey, do you would you be interested in going to Belize? And I was just like, yep, yep.



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Let's do it.



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So we did it. Wow. It was amazing. It was amazing. It felt very



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it was very surreal, you know, being uncovering something like that that felt so ancient and spiritual, you know, and especially the location where it was uncovered, where we uncovered the the pyramid at the top of it, you could, you could look out and just, you could see everything. I mean, just for,



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I don't know, you could see for days. Wow. So that that was an interesting to me. That was an interesting,



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an interesting thing that they picked that spot. It felt intentional.



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And you know, especially when it comes to LIDAR data, there is, there is a mass movement in using that



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to uncover temple complexes, to uncover things that are hidden under vegetative growth, for decades, for generations, that kind of stuff. I mean, even even here recently, there was literally the article out of BBC talking about a PhD student that found an entire complex by accident, just

just looking over data, and was like, Oh, wow. Look at this. Like an entire temple complex in Mexico that was totally undiscovered. It's crazy and it's wild. There were, there was the case of the kid in Canada, like a high school student that used satellite LIDAR mapping and everything to uncover a temple complex, he was like 16 years old, discovered it from satellite. That's amazing, and yeah, just to know the the realm of technology that is out there now, the precision that is out there with LIDAR mapping, it's remarkable, absolutely remarkable. LIDAR itself is just absolutely remarkable. And I think that it's going to continue. I think that industry is going to continue to grow, and the technology is going to continue to sharpen, and.

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And we're going to start seeing some really amazing discoveries because of of that technology. Now let's, let's start off at the beginning of a lidar session. How do you how do you begin that? How do you begin to target specific areas? Christy,

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so the way LIDAR works with aerial LiDAR, which is what we do. We have sensors that sit in the bottom of the planes, and these plate which we walk. This was walking LIDAR. What we did in Belize, we walked this LIDAR. The same concept is the same.

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It shoots lasers down at the Earth, and then it counts, it measures the time it takes to get back up to the sensor, and then you build a topographical map of the earth, and you're able to see different anomalies and things that you know, maybe when you're looking at the Earth like these, like, like you said, the 16 year old kid in Canada, you know, and he's looking at this, and he's and he sees these anomalies, kind of like the the Nazca Lines in Peru, you know, when you're when you fly over, obviously, that's not natural, you know. And so to see these, these discoveries and these anomalies from the air, it's, I think we're going to continue to find more and more, and uncover more and more about our human history using these technologies and ground radar. You know, there's ground penetrating radar now, and so there's just there continue. There continues to be this just new development and these amazing technologies that can penetrate the earth that can penetrate the water, you know, now we've got bathymetric LIDAR that can, you know, penetrate water which is, which is new,

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relatively new. So it's going to be interesting to see what the future, what we find in the future, yeah, yeah, precisely, because, once again, like, like we typically talk about whenever we have Jared Murphy on, is it? It does not take long for us to forget things. It doesn't for take long to forget who built something. We put plaques on it nowadays, you know, like, Ah, this, this building brought to you by Texaco, you know, things like that, but, but it wasn't always that way, you know? It was just the fact of, well, you lived in a localized area, and that was the temple that you went to. You didn't, you didn't need it to say Zeus on the top of it. Everybody

knew what the heck that temple was for, you know. And that's just it once, once that localized aspect disappears, even even with the local population. Jared, was it the fact that that they fully knew about what was there at this complex? Did they know that this complex existed, or anything like that? Well, it's interesting. It was explored over the last 75 years, a few times. Okay, this is a Belize was a British



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was a British colony. And



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really, we're right, we're really, we're really just a part of Guatemala. I'm not saying that Belize is Guatemalan. It's just that, in the world of the Mayan empire, this would have been smack dab central Mayan. You would because you're on one coast, and it's the it's the narrowing on the continent. So, you know, there's no Panama Canal, but there is, however, a number it's interesting from where the private land we worked and where the ruins are. There are river systems that would allow you to get pretty far into the country, for you to go from the coast to get over to the Pacific Ocean through Guatemala. And in the Mayan world, it just didn't stop. And for the local villagers, currently, they suspect, you know, there's, there's always a dedicated there's a few 100 acres. But like Christie said at the beginning, when you're up there for the first time and you're looking around and you're seeing for miles or days, yeah, you're they already know from being sustainable farmers, we can stand up there with the locals, and they can point and say, well, so and so is farming over there. And you're looking at basically a it looks like a short mountain. And in reality, they're like, you know, we're pretty sure that's a pyramid, and that's a pyramid, and they're pointing to where they already know, and it's likely because they're finding artifacts. The reason, by the way, that villagers are farming on hills is because it's where all the composted soils from all the leaves that have dropped. I mean, they, yes, it's tropical, but they have, they have the foliage changes over the seasons. Their rainy season is winter, and so, yeah, they have this accumulation of some of the richest growing soil that they're working with is composted on the sides of the ruins of massive pyramid complex.



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Which are, as we're finding, like you said, from the LIDAR scans that are coming up from Mexico to everywhere, that, hey, it's not, it's not a couple million people, it's it's maybe 10s of millions of people that lived in this environment. And that complexes that are coming up are showing that, and it'll be interesting to see. But yeah, they, they can tell you now, that's a pyramid, that's a pyramid, that's a pyramid, or that's a that's a buried structure. They sort of know. So although the site Official is a couple 100 acres, yeah, it's, it's hundreds, it may be 1000s. It could be more like a county than a city. Wow, wow. And that, that is, that is massive to come across, and a massive undertaking to even begin the excavation of part of that even to begin the excavation of one temple is is huge. The prime example I would give would be Chacho bin I just went to the chat been ruins



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while I was on a cruise all of a couple weeks ago, and that, that is one of the most modern temples to be uncovered there in the area, to be touristed. And that was discovered in 1994

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just just open. That's crazy. Just opened a few years ago. They excavated it to the point where it could be, you know, shown to the public, things like that. Have trails put around it, everything else. But a lot of the complex is still under excavation,

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things like that. But, but just to give you a time frame of how long it takes from discovery to hey, we've got a tourist center, you know, but to me, I don't know. And maybe it's our age, 1994 I'm sure, to younger generations, that seems like a really long time ago. That's a blink. That's me, yeah, when you say 1994

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it seems relatively recent. It is. It's great discoveries. I mean, for these discoveries, like it seems, you know, when we were in Belize, there's, there was also we were able to go into a cave system, which was really amazing, yeah, and Jared, wasn't it?

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It was like 1997

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I think when they discovered that cave system, yeah, yep. And

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wow. And it was just this amazing

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cave system that I can't it felt other worldly.

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I don't know if we've got pictures that looks like, yeah, there we go. Gosh, I said Laura Croft, yeah, well, but yeah, that is Yeah. So it was that, but that wasn't discovered until 07 and that

year, well, but year, that is year. So it was that, but that wasn't discovered until 97 and that, to me, was wild that it hadn't been discovered, because that's relatively recent. And even the even the local indigenous population, did not know of the cave system or anything like that. And they farm here. They're literally, we're climbing up a mountainside. They said it's a 45 minute walk. It was two and a half miles through.

 18:06

Wow, it was a 40 is a 45 minute walk? For them, it's a 45 minute Yeah, yeah. For somebody that's used to the terrain or in a casual stroll in a public park in the city, you know, it should be fair. Christy, now that I think about it, none of them carry watches. So what's 45 minutes or two hours? They don't matter. You know what? You're right? That's a good point. They don't have cloth. Everything

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they do in a day. Maybe it felt like only 45 minutes of their time, when, in reality, it was also an hour and a half. But

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they don't care. But Chris, this, this is like the cave that we're describing. It's like a it's like a cathedral, but not just one cathedral with one big dome area. It's like a hollowed out mountain out of something from Lord of the Rings. Well, yeah, and you know, specifically to the Mayan people, like the cave systems, cenotes, things like that, or sacred, sacred areas. So that, that's why I was curious that they had no idea that it was there. Oh, the Mayans did, because they found a giant Mayan pod. And, I mean, I'm like, when you're arms around and hug. And so the Mayans knew, but the local villagers didn't know, and no one bothered to crawl in there and figure it out, gotcha and instead, it's this massive, hollowed out mountain that has multiple rooms. Each room, one of them looks like a stadium, seat theater,

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maybe seat in hundreds or 1000s.

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The ceiling height in the tallest room was what 80 feet. Wow,

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and the short rooms were not like 20 feet. All of them were 3050, feet. And you get to a so to give you idea about rooms, so for everyone listening, it's you kind of sort of crawl or scoot into the first room, which is about 15 feet. But when you're in that room, you could describe.

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More like the size of a warehouse, and then you have to either step up or step through an area which is more like a doorway to the next room, which then opens up and is even bigger. And then you go into the next room. And again, the rooms are more like warehouse size, and at some points to get to this is not a casual, touristy spot. Intermediate to advance, you do have to balance on the top of stalagmites that you use as steps, and if you slip, you're going to fall 1520, feet.

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And you have to step on them, and they just kind of skip around. And they're like, we'll show you the next room. No big deal. And

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so holding on for dear life.

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You don't slip. This is not a safe like that picture you have up. It's a great picture, but it doesn't show you the depth right now. Christy, myself, our friend and camera and film

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cinematographer, Ian. Ian has we all have lights pointing to try to get it on film. Yeah, we're all in just our headlamp, anything we can light up. We're doing to try to get you that picture. But the scale is entire. That's Ian right there, and Ian Fisher, and you cannot describe the scale in the photography. So it's a little frustrating, but is as magical as you know, just think, Lord of the Rings, you're actually there. Yeah, it didn't. It felt like we were on, we had stepped into another planet, like we were in another realm, or something we had we weren't even on earth anymore, or we were in some other dimension. It just felt

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other worldly. It was amazing

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and such an incredible experience to be able to explore something like that, that once again, had been pretty well untouched for such a long time. You know, right?

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It really was, it's, it was really that was our by the way, we decided to do that our first day on the expedition. So we hike in and mind you again, this is not two and a half miles down the street or an uphill road. This is up, up and down trails that are in a mountain system. So we're not just traveling down a trail or traveling down to creek beds. We're traveling up from creek beds. We're traveling through

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horse trail. That's too there's a subsistence farmers that are basically by hand, planting and harvesting about an acre, acre and a half, two acres total per farmer. These are people who are attending their fields daily. They have no machinery. They have nothing some or a few have horses. But we're walking up and down and then ascending up the side of a mountain, and then eventually we're getting to a point where we're going up a pitch that not hot, not easy to not

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you didn't need a rope, but it was not something you would have wanted to fall down. So up 200 feet to the mouth of a cave, which you think, Oh, that cave, this is cool, and you have no idea what you're in for. Wow. Chris, do you have any more thoughts on on the approach? Yeah. I mean, that was a pretty good way to describe, you know, it sounded like a near death experience, so it's pretty much what it was see coming in for the kill. Yeah,

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and yeah. No, he was right. That last, that last ascent, last 200 feet, was it was, I just, I do remember standing at the bottom looking up thinking, Damn,

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that's, that's, we're gonna scale that, you know, we get, we get, we went through it, Chris, so that the insides magical. And it says, really, we're not overselling this. But there's another side. When you come out the other side, it's actually the cave system continues, but part of it collapsed. I don't even know if they know how far under the mountain system the cave system goes, but the next section collapse. They weren't going to bring us into it. I'm sure some professional splunkers should take a look at it. And again, this is not an intermediate or easy You can't just go here as a tourist. This is you really need to be in a certain physical condition to be able to get in and out of this cave system. But on the far side of it, let me tell you about standing in the middle of a killer bee mount.

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So



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see, we live a life people where arc UX, like Christie and I can forget standing in killer bee hives, because it's too much going on. I forgot about that. Yeah, that's, that's a great. I'm going to use that sound bike later, Chris, if you can cut it out. Oh, absolutely. I



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forgot you died. I forgot you stood in the killer bee mount. Get all the dangerous dumb shit you do. So, yeah, I.



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We're trying to do a photograph. And so Ian and Christy and our guide are, are standing up above still. We're because we're just coming up. We're still, we're in the mouth of a cave entrance that's 100 feet tall. And we thought maybe we could scale of it, if I would climb down and stand on what looked like a black mounted dirt. Well, the killer bees, they burrow in the ground. Yeah, so the black mound. I'm standing there looking up and realized, oh, shit, because I know what you know ground bees look like here in Minnesota. I know what the hives you know. You just know when you're I've unfortunately, been around some of them, but yeah, no, I realized I was standing in the middle of a massive, we're talking, uh, eight diameter killer bee mount, wow. Yeah, wow. That was day one. What an experience. And you know, we scrambled out the in the mouth of that. When we got to the end, we scrambled quickly, quickly, quickly, out well, and you know, that's just it. When you're, when you're out, in the midst of all of that, there's, there's very little you can do to escape those kinds of circumstances, you know, of, oh, yeah, you know, we stumbled across a killer bee mount. Like you're walking through the jungle, you may, you may well stumble across the killer bee mount, you know, yeah. Like, like, you were saying pre show Christy, like, there, there's jaguars and stuff in the trees. Like they that is a real thing. Everybody was giving me a hard time about carrying a knife every day.



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Trees, yeah, and we can't see them, but they can see, yeah, there's crazy monkeys. Don't forget about the crazy monkeys. Yeah, there's crazy monkeys. Yeah. And, you know, let's, let's start getting into the excavation of the the pyramid and the the temple complex. Real quick. Jared,



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how did, how did you all go about beginning that with with the local people.



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You know, first it's meetings with the mayor, lots and lots of me, a lot of time on a lot of time on

WhatsApp, communicating directly with the mayor about,



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how do we go about it? Who's all going to be involved? How many people? How many days? So getting out the logistics, basically of what are we going to do every day? Where? Where,



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if we're going to start? Yeah, so for those,



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for those that do the yard cleanup in fall, this is similar, except it's just on a 270 foot mound that has eight, basically pyramid buildings on it that are all covered, and there are trees, and there is a lot of evasive brush and trees that have twisted up and broken up the ruins. And the goal first is okay, so how do we clear acres of trees and brush, or how do we make it more accessible? Where do you stage everything? I mean, the logistics of planning this actually was, yeah, yeah. It seemed really natural. Everybody shows up and they're like, Well, yeah, you know, we're going to cut a bunch of stuff down and go put in a pile. It wasn't that simple. Two days we arranged, I arranged so that two days prior to when we go to the where we're going to clear the stuff off the mounds? Well, they had to clear a space below where they could stack everything. How could they get everything out of the area of where they're going to work? You know, the logistics of working with 140 people who's coming, what day, who's running those people? You know, it's a massive undertaking. It's for those that like logistics. It's exciting.




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And I don't want to interrupt, no, so, just to add to the excitement, is when they're, you know, we had a little bit of a conflict. I think there was a little bit of a power struggle, um, in the village and and so that was an interesting thing to deal with as well. We had our, basically, our project manager left and went and did another job, and somebody else took over, and it was just a hole. It was kind of an ordeal. Yeah, because you end up, you end up with a localized of like, well, I don't, I don't like working with that guy. I've worked with that guy before. You know, there were some trust issues within the village, and, you know, which is just natural, yeah, you know, just to navigate these things. But I do feel like that, that





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that it was navigated well. I feel like that the issues were navigated well. And you know this, this goes to speak a lot to the cultural significance of digs like this. What has been the local reception, not just, not just by the government, because, of course, the government has, you know, fantastic plans of tourism and all kinds of things Jared. But what has.


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Been


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the local village aspect. How have they received the uncovering of these

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locations? I got feedback within a week of us leaving that said that they had tourists arrive at the site and where they took them up to where we had worked. It helped them make really well, every dollar at this village is needed, but and it helped them bring more tourists out immediately. That's because otherwise, you know, the site is not technically open to the public. You just have to stumble on it. And this really helped them. That's That's fantastic to to be able to


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provide that for them, to be able to have that as an option for them, because, once again, it's not like it's on the tourist map, so to speak. It's not like you can, you know, go take a tour and buy tickets from the Ministry of Tourism. But if you're there and you're in the local village, they'll gladly, for a few bucks, take you up there, show it to you things like that. And yes, it makes it much more accessible.


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They have a parking lot the site used to be awesome. It's just a massive site that requires a lot of maintenance and upkeep, and they have to do it all volunteer, if it wasn't for our qx and for us doing what we were doing, all their current activity on the site, because it's so big, it's hundreds of acres. Yeah. Again, it's multiple, 207 270 foot, give or take, mounds with multiple buildings on them, and then there's still stuff below these. This, again, is not just about pyramids, it's it's clearly a Mayan community would have been either a town or a district, but it's not all remotely understood or uncovered. It's been it's there, and it'd be really, really, really interesting if we can continue our next phase and


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well, not just uncover what's on top, but look at the maybe the get a really good snapshot of the the suburban life of the Mayan


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world. Yeah, yeah. And, I mean, are there specifically any locations that y'all have found, like, little one like trash heaps things like that, any, anything that you know would specifically be


let's say, like, trash heaps, things like that, any, anything that you know would specifically be useful in that regard. Jared, so our first expedition, which Chris, everyone was going to go on, and there are mints and mounds. And for those, I blame the government in the passport office.


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Yeah, the


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Yeah. Christy, actually, Chris, you should tell Chris how you did not come.

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Literally, if you're looking for a passport, folks, good God, give him a good many, many months to get it to you.

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Yeah? Like I paid for expedited shipping. Everything else, it came, like a couple weeks after the expedition left, and it was supposed to be here about like a week or so before. So, yeah, so mine actually, my passport expired the day before I was set to go to believe,

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and I only had a month, like when Jared asked if I wanted to go, I had a month, so I did the expedited thing too, and I had my passport. I had a new passport within a week. It was, like a week and a half. That's awesome. Yeah, it's great, yeah.

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So wait, where were we right before we were talking about the future of things, what? What, what we're looking at coming up that kind of stuff. Well, hopefully you're going to have your hand in that a bit. But for those listening, we, we, I speak with the mayor frequently, about every other day, and there's always meetings, there's there's been elections, there's actually a meeting about the ruins in the next day. And there's always something going on. But I'm in constant contact to

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not only facilitate us coming back, but to coordinate with the village if we come back, we're looking for 30 or 40 days. We're looking at working with more like 30 villagers. Not not, you know, we work with 140



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people over 10 days. If we come back and work for basically 40 days, 34 of it would be work. And out of 34 days and 30 people, we're basically looking at shifts of almost 1000 basically, they don't have 1000 people, but it would be about 1000 shifts of work over 35 days to continue to clear and clean so we can get the first phase of this work to uncover these pyramids and discover what's there and and do a.



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All the technology, technological work, hopefully more Lidar and ground connection radar, well, and you know, like you were saying, you you have found, uh, refuse piles, things like that, from from previous inhabitant. So being able to sift that sort that you you could find out quite a bit about the culture that lived there, quite a bit about what the localized food was, things like that. Yeah, the shells, the mint mountains, for everyone that don't know, they're an they're they're an ocean sided society. The pyramids were covered in a plaster that was made from a shell material, which, by the way, some of that plaster is still exposed at the site in some of the stones that were even in the video that we just watched the beginning. These are



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these, these mint mounds are 1000s of tons, not 1000s of pounds, 1000s of tons of these crushed shells that they would bake and they would cook, they would eat, but they would also use the shells for the plaster. But these mounds, and there's so many of them, and I really think it'll be interesting to maybe calculate how many people, but these mounds are 10. They're not like 10 or 15. They're like 2535 40 feet thick. Wow, yeah. And these are crushed, tiny little shells, and then over, I don't know, maybe periods of time, over hundreds, this is okay, maybe every



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maybe not initially. For the initial cultures that were building the mountains, they were just trash heaps, but, and, yeah, they contain pottery. But for some generations, within the 1000s of years, that because the ruins we're at are at least 2000 years. However, when we went back this last expedition, there's some speculation that they could be 5000 years. And so the that, for those that haven't heard of the Mayan culture being that old, they're starting to push back the dates, which is great because they're starting to push back the Egyptian dates and go back like tapping and everything else, so that we're looking at basically a group of people using the mitten mounds as just a trashy then there were some generations that were using it as burials and also to hide valuables. So when we were on our first expedition, what came out of that first



37:19

areas look like from these mitten mounds, which are these shell trash heaps? Were Olmec Toltec and possibly Mavan statues. Oh.

 37:32

yeah. And, and these are things that today are worth. For those wondering, some of them are worth hundreds of 1000s. Some are worth 10s of 1000s. Some are worth a million. Yeah. And so the the trash mounds, the mint mounds, do possibly have incredibly historically significant relics and and, and really culturally significant for us, for us to be able to understand and unpack their history. So getting into the mint mounds, getting into the trash heaps are really, really significant to us also, yeah, and I've been talking with

 38:07

the prior, you know, the our prior expeditions, landowner and some people that are interested in the property, I've been

 38:15

looking at

 38:16

going back to that area also, to do more mapping and to to do more work. And I guess, you know, Christy and I were there, and there was a it was suggested that if we wanted to take a two day hike into the jungle, we could go to some ruins that no one's been to, other than the locals. When you talk about the locals, all the local farmers do know of just about anywhere that they could possibly put a farm, believe it or not, they'll, they'll walk through the jungle, yeah, a quarter mile to get to the acre that they farm. And there, there are areas where they're very well aware of ruins that you know the rest of us aren't. So when we, when we were at uh, nimley Putin, I think it was, there was a groundskeeper that we spoke with, and he said that he kind of pointed off in the distance, and he said the same thing. He said, basically, everywhere within, you know, like a everywhere you can see, like there's ruins everywhere, and their temples and things that the you know, that the villagers know, and they go and they pray and see what they do. And so they'll go. He said, his uncle, there's a temple out there somewhere in the middle of the jungle. And he goes, and he spends two days, three days, four days, maybe. He said,

 39:41

every year, just praying and, you know, culturally, whatever he does, yeah,

 39:49

it's a it's an interesting it's an interesting country. And it's obvious that the Mayan presence was,



39:57

and it would, they were. It was highly positive.



40:00

Populated for sure, yeah, and you know, with with the thought of what's up next? What, what have we found things like that? Christy, especially when it comes to the LiDAR, what have, what? Where is it leading you guys, what are, what are some of the upcoming targets that y'all are looking at, things like that.



40:24

If that's something y'all can share.



40:28

Are you waiting on me? Christy, yeah, take this one. Okay, so Well, we're looking at going to Peru, and in order for us to so a lot of plannings involved. And as fast as it seems to have moved from the first expedition to this second



40:48

expedition, which was really our third, my third trip to Belize, getting into doing LIDAR requires us like, for instance, when we met Christy originally when when Tom Elmore pulled in Christie, we were looking at doing, well, hey, let's scan the known,



41:07

the ruin area that is sort of known. And then, like I said, the farmers kind of know in the distance, like that mount is a pyramid or not. But Christie's original suggestion to us, when we're looking at, Hey, should we scan this or not our initial scans, we thought would just be a few 100 acres, and in which case, they're like, Well, no, we have a plane. We can just do 4000



41:29

Wow. So yeah, to give you an idea, then the scale by which we would be able to then take it from satellite imaging or ground ground walking LIDAR to an aerial scan, that would be 4000 acres. And for those wondering, 600 acres makes a section, a few sections make a town, our county. And so 4000 acres would be would be a great snapshot of the area. And so it's not so much as putting a needle on a map for or to think just a few 100 feet,



42:06

we have the opportunity to scan a larger area. But part of that has to do with now the practical science of



42:14

the logistics of how we are actually going to uncover where we are, and if this is ground zero, how do we move out from ground zero in an efficient way? Because basically, just bury a whole town or city and figure out, how are you going to efficiently collect data from from the accumulation of the abandonment to intrusive burials to grave robbing, and how do you account for a chronological look at the erosion or the accumulation and the composting, and then how do you get down to the original layer? And where do you put all the extra stuff? And is any of the ground you're removing usable soil for farming? How do you how do you deal with the humanitarian and the existing life, day to day life of subsistence farmers? And so the logistics of, how far out do we go with the LIDAR? Only not that it's not fun to we yeah, we want to just who doesn't like to discover things. It's addictive, like popping bubble wrap, right? Oh, yeah,



43:15

Each bubble is a new discovery, right? And it's like, with just one more acre, one more acre, and it's like, we don't need to dig up. We just need to know it's there and and we and I want to go. I, yeah, I always want to dream and imagine and look ahead and discover at the same time. It's like, okay, how do we put down practical, logistical, yeah, work to uncover and do it efficiently. Not do it in 100 years, not do it in 50 years, not do it in 20 years, not do it from 1995 How can we efficiently look at collecting more volumes of data that have never been collected before in a time that would allow students, teachers and researchers themselves to look at the data and come up with better answers about our past



44:00

go ahead. Another aspect of archaeox is the educational part of it, and pulling LIDAR into that, one of the great things about the condition of Belize right now is, when you do LiDAR, we like to call there's like a leaf on, leaf off in seasons, because, because LIDAR doesn't penetrate



44:18

vegetation very well, and so when there's a lot of dense vegetation, yeah, it's hard to see through it. And so that's why a lot of jungle discoveries are made using drone LiDAR,



44:31

not really aerial fixed wing planes, which is what we fly. But right now, because of the condition

of the country, it's it's been on fire for what, two months, I don't know, a month they've been dealing with a lot of fires so, and it's burned into the village, and it's burned some of the ruins through some of that, you know, area, and so right now would actually be an ideal time, yeah, to go down there and fly LIDAR. And just like Jared was saying, you.

 45:00

You know, the cost to get down there is the cost of the, you know, a project, basically, whether flying 200 acres or 2000 acres, it doesn't that's not going to make a big difference in price for us. You know what I mean. So, yeah, yeah, the the expense of it is just to get down there. But right now would be a great time to get down there and fly a lidar, since it's burned, you know, we would have an opportunity to maybe uncover some things that we wouldn't see had that not happened. Fortunate, a tragically fortunate opportunity. Yeah, actually, Christy, you should explain what just burned.

 45:38

What just burned? Yeah, well, people don't know you just said it because it burnt, and Chris just mentioned tragically. But the reality is, I don't think anyone listening would understand unless you Oh, okay, so they, they just set fires. So they're burning. They burn, I guess, for crops, you know, to get ready for, for farming, or it's really dry, yeah. Control, control burn, to get rid, to get rid of old vegetation and things like that. No. Control, like, they don't control anything, no, the fires just get out of control, and it burnt, like, I don't know, 1000s, hundreds of 1000s of acres, wow. Yeah, wait. Well, so Right, right after we were there,

 46:23

they had stacked. So they cut out efficiently, 140 people cut out a lot of brush, a lot of grass, a lot of razor grass, and they stacked it all at the bottom of the mound that we worked on.

 46:38

A few days after we left, there were fires burning that they were clearing, like Christy said, for for planting. However, it was at the dry season. It was not the wet season, which meant that the fires went out of control. Most of southern Belize burned out of control. It killed in this particular village, in the village next door, it killed horses, other farm animals. It burned houses. And before we left, we drove by, they were doing a controlled burn, and they burnt down an electrical pole and killed killed electricity for one whole village for a while, and while we were there, but well, by the time we had come back, we had heard, within a week, that number of the subsistence farmers that we were that were showing us around their village lost their crops. These are crops that they need in order to have food all year. They do not go to the store. They don't buy things from a grocery like we do. They grow their food for the year, and they only plant two crops, and so this is the last crop before the rainy season, and they, quite a few of them, lost a lot of the food they needed for their families. And of course, they lost farm animals, and it's incredible, but everything they cut down, that was a part of our work with 140 people. 140 people can do a lot of damage to a lot of brush, and not one bit of it was left. The fires

made it all the way to the ruins and burnt everything they cut down. Wow, all, yeah, all of it was gone, nothing but ashes, which isn't truly incredible, but ironically, because everything was cut down, it fire didn't continue up the mount. Yeah, would have been helpful. But, you know, not for carbon dating, but it would have been really helpful to see things, yeah, yeah. It's pretty terrible that they that. So they were having a really rough time, and we brought humanitarian aid. Part of it's like, we want to do the discoveries and the exploration, but listening to the village, how can we provide other help besides immediate employment. How do we, like, Chris, you mentioned education. The point of our Lidar and our scientific work is also providing with that educational material for for kids here in the United States to learn in a more interesting, connective way with Mayans and ruins. But also the science behind LIDAR can be a different, different applications for what we're what we're doing down there, but humanitarian wise, we can't just go down there and not listen to what the village needs. So we brought some clean, filtered water. Oh, absolutely, filter stuff. But it's really hard to work with people where you know them all, and then their village is deeply affected by fire immediately to the point,

 49:29

yeah, but they're such a resilient, I mean, there's such a resilient culture, you know, they just, they, they, they're used to to, I guess, stuff like this. And they just bounce back in ways that are truly amazing. And they have, you know, their their shelter building down to an art, you know, I think they said they take, how many did they say, Jared, 24 men out in the woods, or 12 men or something, and they cut 24 to make their.

 50:00

Thatch roofs, like they had the numbers of there's,

 50:04

yeah, it's a 30 or 40, but it's four over 400 palm leaves.

 50:12

Wow,

 50:15

oh, oh, Jared froze up.

 50:20

Oh no. But you know, as somebody who has worked in the world of education, Christy, it is barely waterproof. They are entirely waterproof.

 50:34

You froze up there for a second, my friend, sorry.

 50:38

We heard thatch roofs and then entirely waterproof. So I think we got the gist. But yeah, and the sun's coming. I'm darkening out. I'm just so much for my studio time here, but, but you know, when it comes to education, this is something that I spoke about on the remote viewing crew, is something that I've spoken about at numerous conferences, the idea of, how do we bring this to the next generation? How do we make the next generation excited about not only this kind of archeological work, this kind of technical work with drones and LiDAR, but excited about the humanitarian aid. How do we how do we make the next generation there in Belize excited about rediscovering their past

 51:26

and uncovering temple complexes, uncovering these things so that they can be shared, not only with the world, but with themselves, you know, and rediscover and reclaim part of their past. And I think it's that it's good that you mentioned that, you know, they it's, it's kind of wild to think that they don't, they're not, they are interested in their history, but it's almost like the high school kid, you know, like when I, when I was in high school, or maybe probably when you were in high School, you know, and we were learning about history, you know, it was just kind of like, yeah, you just had to get through it, you know, like, what? Get through it, memorize the facts, take the test, get through it, yeah, you know, yeah. And, and I kind of feel like that's the mindset of the younger generation of the Belizean slash Mayan culture there right now is, you know, technology starting to creep into the village. They don't have good signal, but they on. There's a couple of hills on both sides of the town where they'll get service. And so you'll see, like, teenage kids, you know, up there with their cell phones and stuff, and so I don't know it's gonna it's hard to it. That's a hard thing. That's a hard question to answer. Yeah, yeah. Hard question to answer, because it's like trying to get our kids, you know, yeah, over here, interested in history. But, you know, obviously, in the reason why we're one of that's one of the reasons why we're doing this, is, you know, what they're being taught in the classroom is not, in fact, it doesn't look like that's really what happened, you know? And so now we're trying to figure out, like, why the history books told us one story growing up. But yet, all the facts and all of these these discoveries are telling us another story. And so we're just trying to kind of figure, you know, those things out. And so I think maybe getting kids interested in

 53:35

in the field of of, you know, science and technology and LiDAR, I think that that that might be one hook. It is a great hook.

 53:48

You're right and it's only going to get more interesting. Yeah, yeah. I was just at a lidar

You're right, and it's only going to get more interesting. Yeah, yeah. I was just at a real conference in Alaska last week, and it is incredible to think of the technology moving forward, it's going to be. It's where we if you think about where we've come in the last 50 years, and then you think about where we're going to and how fast it was, everything had happened. Let me see, it was the it was the CES right after COVID. CES is the Consumer Electronics Show in Vegas, and I covered it this last year for talking or for curious realm. In the past, I'd covered it for my talking sound podcast, looking at new technologies, things like that. And one of the people that I remember this was the year directly, when the world rebooted from COVID. There was somebody that came in and had a a one. It was a one millimeter radar dish used for LiDAR, things like that, like in in the size of a postage stamp, you could have gotten 25 of them, and each one of these.

 55:00

Had a range of, I want to say it was like 100 yards, something like that. It was massive, like I was like, imagine being able to put those on the side of a pair of sunglasses, and now you can give, like, you know, a pair of Alexa glasses. And now you can give them to a blind person, and they can actively have, like, radar interference as they walk in real time, and something the size of their glasses, like, this was a one millimeter chip. It was crazy. Wow. That's what a great idea, though. What a useful what a useful tool. It's one of those like, it's phenomenal to think of the technology that's out there whenever you go out and you look at these things and the way that it's being leveraged in the way that all of these technologies really do

 55:47

cross compact and move from one thing to another. Because, yeah, once again, they none of these were originally designed for the use that you are using them for. They were they were designed to much like you used them for previously, Christy to to go out and, you know, look for leaks and oil lines without having to dig up the ground with heavy machinery, things like that. They were used for very common sense, awesome things, but now they're being used for amazing scientific uses

 56:20

because somebody saw the potential and went, ooh, that'd be cool. Instead of using a whole bunch of people to dig out the side of a mountain just to see if something's there, you know, what a time saver, yeah, yeah. So it's pretty phenomenal to see where that's going. And yes, that is one of the many ways at the remote viewing conference, somebody asked me, like, because I talk a lot about, how do we pass this on to the next generation? How do we pass this research on to the next generation? Because I'm coming up on 50. You know, most of the people that have that are involved in these research fields are older than me, so if they're looking at me, to carry on the mantle like I'm on your coattails on the way out the door, bud, you know, like we need 25 year olds Verve about this is what we need. We need people who are burgeoning, burgeoning in these technological fields to be excited about these potentials. And yes, the way that we get a 20 year old interested in that is, turn it into a video game, give it rules, you know, things like that. So when, when you give them something that they're very familiar with, a joystick, a screen,

 57:33

yeah, using, using a drone, is a great way to get them excited about archeology. And using, using those kind of tools and seeing it in real time. You know, it's awesome, and it's great when you can snatch a kid's brain at about eight, nine years old and get them excited about that. So the fact that you guys are working in the world of not only getting students here in America excited about this stuff, but the local students, they're excited about refining their cultural root, refining the technology that was lost from their previous civilization, and the the cities and the places lost by their previous civilization. That's That's fantastic. It's awesome that you guys are it really involved in that?

 58:24

It's an awesome thing. I can't wait to see what happens. Well, speaking about what, what happens next, I know you guys have tons of plans. There's, there's a podcast coming, all kinds of things. Let's, let's get into that. We have you for about another five minutes or so, so let's, let's get into some of what's coming from archeox. Jared,

 58:48

yeah, well, Christina will be doing a show on Archeo. It's our it's just exactly what it sounds like. Well, actually what it sounds like, r, k, e, o, x.com,

 58:59

and we'll be live streaming. And we will be doing pre recorded shows that'll be on the website. Of course, they'll be on streaming services and podcast catchers. But come to the website, you'll see our humanitarian and some of our exploration work, arc ux.com

 59:14

and of course, we'll be doing live events. And then Michael Roser from Dark Hour, normal, uh, when

 59:22

Michigan UFO sightings are also our partners, and they will be doing their own show, and we'll be doing a collective work on arc UX com. We really want that support there podcast catchers, of course, but you will hear from us. You'll see our schedule up and coming there. Like I said, upcoming soon we'll have a we have three hours with Michael Cremo that will be cut up and awesome.

 59:47



00:17

And you hear soon, and then hopefully, Christy and I will be talking to Michael crimo again here soon, within a week. And you know, there'll be more of that, and Dennis stone coming up, and there'll be all sorts of fun new stuff. And so there'll be, you.



1:00:00

There'll be the interviews with the people that are already doing the work, or have sites around the country and the world, and then there'll be the general fun conversations that all of you enjoy. Will be doing it all. Absolutely, man, it is so exciting to see all of these things coming to fruition. We've talked about them in background for so long, and to see them happening for you is truly, truly exciting, man. It's awesome to see the progress that you have made already, and I cannot wait to see where you take it from here. So let everybody know where they can go to donate, where they can go to get involved, where they can go to help spread the word of Archeo X Jared,



1:00:46

well, you know our we'll give you some more instructions.



1:00:54

We don't have a way to donate at all yet. We will have, you know, my new book will be coming out. Yep, there will be other products, and there'll be a store, so definitely support us there. And for now, not aliens.com



1:01:06

or not aliens on YouTube, Dark Hour, paranormal Michigan, UFO sightings. There'll be different ways that we'll be letting everybody know that arc UX is live. You'll feel,



1:01:21

Oh, we're losing you Instagram and



1:01:26

all of it.



1:01:28

Well, that was Christie's idea.

 1:01:32

Well, awesome, Jared, thank you so much. As always, Christy, it has been more than a pleasure meeting you hold the line, guys. Real quick while I close things out with the audience for this segment, all that kind of great stuff. Thank you so much for your time, and I look forward to many more updates from our key o x with this, I cannot wait to see where this expedition goes. Jared,

 1:01:54

thank you.

 1:01:56

Yeah, I'm hoping you'll be involved, Chris, and we'll have more to tell everyone and your listeners absolutely well while you are online, checking out everything from arceo X, everybody, make sure to stop on by curious realm. Curious realm is where you can like, follow, subscribe. That is where you can find all of the video channels from our guests at curious realm.com. Forward slash VIDEOS. The their YouTube channels are embedded right there for easy following and liking and subscribing. So while you are online, also make sure to stop on by curious research. Curious research is our new endeavor to help the world of UAP studies cryptozo All cryptozoological studies and parapsychology prepare themselves to shake hands with science, so stop on by Get your copy of the field observation and encounter log today to help support curious research and curious realm. Stay tuned through this commercial break, everybody, when we come back, we'll be joined by our good friend Mike turber from five by five news, talking about the recent kerfuffle with Lou Elizondo and some very unvetted photographs in his touring presentation that he has had. We will be getting into that and what the impact of such things mean to the UFO UAP community and disclosure at large. We'll be talking about that right after this.

 1:03:31

The key to good science is good research. At 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, watching in a back room, gathering EVPs or using high tech gear to Track UFO, UAP, activity this easy to carry, pocket size, 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@amazon.com

 1:04:15

or visit the official curious realm store at curious realm.com forward slash store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family or a mind that you want to open that website again is curious realm.com. Forward, slash, store you



1:04:47

Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick commercial break. Thank you so much for staying around and thank you so much to our sponsors. True him, science. True him. Science is your source for a.



1:05:00

Amazing CBD products made through spideric process. They use every part of the plant, combust it, down, reuse it and reuse it until there is nothing left. But amazing CBD product using a full spectrum source. It's it's fantastic. It is amazing stuff. Stop on by check them out, folks. I've used truhim science for at least the last seven years of my life, and they are awesome. Actual terpene profiles. It's fantastic stuff. Truehim science.com. Is the website that you can go to curious seven is the code that you can use to get 7% off your entire carcha purchase of \$50 or more and two, count them, two free 50 milligram edibles as well. Our guest in this segment is Mike turber. We will be talking about the latest news and kerfuffle in the UFO UAP community,



1:06:00

the the UFO mothership, as revealed by Lou Elizondo in his latest presentation, which, sorry, folks, but apparently there are some locations that uh,



1:06:12

Lou has not been appearing at, and people are trying to get refunds, things like that, from what I understand



1:06:20

and and a lot of it is because, possibly, as I have up from futurism.com right now, and they're the bites section pentagon, whistleblower admits photo of UFO mothership was fake.



1:06:34

So that is the topic for tonight. Is Lou Elizondo. Here is a picture of his the picture that he actively used, which which was supposedly caught outside the Romanian embassy. And I'm here to tell you as



1:06:54

as an AV operator, as somebody who spends tons of time in ballrooms,



1:07:01

it's very easy to look out the window of a ballroom, and I'm about to bring it up, folks, here is the actual image of the ballroom in the US Embassy.



1:07:13

So yeah, take a look at that. Take a look at the image on screen. Yeah, there's some darkened parts, things like that, but pretty much the same thing, even if it's a new installation, stuff like that, that is pretty well a ballroom chandelier being reflected on glass toward the outside, as somebody who sees that on a regular basis. So the topic of tonight with our good friend Mike turber is security, security professionals, people, people who move from the world of security into disclosure, which I do not doubt that Lou Elizondo has had the best of intentions, and what he has done,



1:07:57

by the way, Mike, your your microphone is open, just in case you wanted to start muttering anything. I just wanted you to



1:08:06

know I don't want you to talk any smack and think that your microphones mute and us have an unmute moment. But it's one of those, you know, much like we said in our episode with Kathleen Martin and with Earl gray about the the the statements from Stephen Greer, um, even Kathleen Martin was like, I respect the work of Dr Steven Greer.



1:08:32

She was like, I do not believe that he believes this. I believe that he has been fed this information, this quote, misinformation, by bad actors



1:08:44

and and who he trusts, who are vetted to him. Yeah, you know, yeah. And I could see that. I can, I can definitely see where someone and Hey everybody, oh, yeah, welcome to the show.



1:08:59

Thanks. Appreciate



1:09:01

that there are times where people are given information and for one reason or another, that information, whether it's disinformation or just bad information, that person runs with it, and then they run too far with the ball, they think they're making a touchdown, and they may maybe running the wrong direction. And in this case, what happened to Lou here, whether or not



1:09:24

the bigger problem is this, he is top dog. He's supposedly top dog in the UFO ufology community, so to speak. And even though he remember, in the beginning, he claimed he's not a ufologist, and he doesn't use this and that whatever He claims he's not. But obviously he's put there by by the by everyone, and myself included, as a person that we have to look to for. You know, some sort of direction and what we're doing



1:09:51

since 2017



1:09:53

December 16, 2017 which is when all this really began, the second wave of UFO talk. You.



1:10:00

That was led by by him to nttasa. You got Tom DeLonge, how put off. You got



1:10:08

Steve you got Chris Mellon and so forth. So all of these people that that push the disclosure slash UFO talk forward. And so we look to these people with respect, and we have to assume that what they show us is vetted in such a way that they would hire someone like myself or a Mick west or whoever to go in and look at some of the evidence that they're going to present to make certain that what they present is, in fact, a real object that's in the sky that cannot be identified, and not something where you have to fall flat on your face



1:10:47

and come to find out it ends up being a chandelier. Yeah,



1:10:52

that that's that's kind of a sad situation. So it makes you wonder, gee, if this is being reported

and that's, that's kind of a sad situation. So it makes you wonder, gee, if this is being reported as a mothership. And you can clearly see in the image, if you go down, you can see, like, there's a, there's a bush in the bottom right hand side that has like as this glowing thing in front of it. Then if you look at the car in the parking lots, got like right on top of it. It's not in the US Embassy is not even in that that building. It's, it's like on the other side of town.

 1:11:23

So however, this image came about, and plus, in the video that goes along with this image, he's in Philadelphia, I believe it is, and he's talking about the image, and he says that the pilots

 1:11:37

were talking about seeing this thing, well, we're the where the pilots are flying inside the building, yeah, where were these pilots?

 1:11:45

You know? And it said, it kind of is, when you think about it, here's a guy who maybe he believes that this image was what it was, because that's what he was told, and he relied on someone to give him accurate information, and they did not. And so he's the front guy, he's the face, and so he has to go out there and report. It's, you know, it's just like a reporter reporting something, the reporter didn't make the news. That's right, you know, the reporter is only reporting what he's seeing, and he's being told what to say by the teleprompter or whatever he all of these things come into play. So you have to wonder, where did you know? Lou's gonna have to speak up and say, Hey, this image was given to us by blah, blah, blah. We were told this. We tried to look at it and whatever. But this image is so blatant,

 1:12:31

blatantly fake or not fake, it's a real image, but the image is so blatant as to what it is, yeah, that you have to question the very people that are being

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paid to look at these things and make certain that what they present is factual evidence. And it's unfortunate that in this case, it was not the same thing happened. You know, if you go back to the beginning, I don't mean to like belabor this, but if you go back to the very first image that they showed. I think you and I discussed this earlier, and Chris Mellon had a image when TTSA was announced. I think it's right after Tom DeLonge talked, and you had Lou come up, and Chris Mellon came up, and Chris Mellon was speaking about an image, and the image that was behind him on at that conference. I don't know if you can pull put this up later, when, whenever you do it in post, but the image that was behind him was actually a party balloon. If you just take the image and literally flip it upside down, you'll see it's a party balloon of the

number one. And Chris Mellon was saying it was, it was a UAP. So you know, when you go from that to this and this into some things that were, you know, I'll reveal in a documentary here soon, there's a lot of misidentification that should not be



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done in the way that it was. It's too many there's too many people out there that can vet these images and look at them and almost immediately tell you either what they are or with very little, yeah,



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forensic work, you know, tell you what it is. I mean, digital forensics and video forensics, audio forensics, is something I've been doing for a long time, and it's not that hard, and I would do it for free. I don't, I don't even I will say that I do forensic audio recovery. I've done that for years. I've done forensic photograph recovery for people where, like, you know, but



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mom, mom's photo album got caught in a flood, you know, we'd like to recover these pictures, stuff like that. I've done things like that for years. I've done video transfer, audio transfer, video editing and shooting, video, the three quarters of my life, almost now, has been spent in an industry, a lot of that has to do with fixing things. You're taking an image that may have been deteriorated or part of the image is discolored or or not even there.



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So you have to extrapolate data to figure out what the image was of. And as you pull these images in, you start to be you start to get a discerning eye to where you can actually pick something apart, relatively easy me. For me, I'm colorblind, so it's actually in some ways easier for me, because I'm not distracted by all this extra information that most people received with good COVID And, you know, and what number the



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I was just saying, once again, the idea that I, I just spend tons of time in ballrooms with very large windows that overlook a downtown area, you know, like the exact image that you're looking at where it's like, oh, look, there it is, overlooking the Capitol, you know, yeah, like that is straight up a ballroom image, and the image of a chandelier suspended in the air in a reflection,



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right? I can see that. I can see that right off. But somebody who doesn't someone there and do

that, yeah, someone should have warned him that before he goes on with it or whatever that. Hey, you know, it's like you you practice these things before you actually go out and do these, these seminars and these, these talks and yeah so forth. And you don't want to go out there with with something you're going to PURPORT As evidence without having it vetted in some way.

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And there's a, there's a history of this. And keep in mind that many times Lou is being interviewed on different shows, and he would say that we have a, we have imagery of a and then he would say, You know what an oil platform looks like, right? And yeah, of course, everybody knows their oil platform. We have image, imagery of the craft the size of oil platform floating over a city, really. So wouldn't a whole bunch of people have that image?

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One would think there should be, yeah, more security the person looking out a window. Security, everybody on that road, outside, outside that building, would have, I would have expected people to swerve off the road and stop going, Holy crap. What is that in the sky? Yeah, I mean, so and you know that that's just, it is a, how does, how does it land as far as him and and be

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because we, we've definitely seen this before. The prime example that I give on the show all the time is go fast. And you and I discussed go fast long before it was eviscerated in the in the first NASA panel, when they were like, look, this is obviously a 4040, foot weather balloon, or other balloon type object, caught in a draft, going 40 miles an hour against a very zoomed in background. That's very close to it, you know, yeah, with the parallax bike making it look like it's going fast. And, you know, so yeah, you have, yeah, you have go fast. Which is the

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all the data was on screen. So, so once again, like the NASA panel said, like, how did it make it to us? How did it make it to NASA's hands to look at this when all the information for the trigonometry of this is on the screen from the heads up display,

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and keep in mind they had, they had Eric Davis, which is one of their advisors, which supposedly was one of the ones that did the math on that, on that image, and him and I got in a direct argument about this whole thing, and he kept saying my math was wrong. So I did an entire video just for Eric Davis to show him that the math that I did is correct, the math Mick West did is correct, and various other people that did the same thing is also correct. I think we all pretty much debunked it about the same time, because the data was right there. We didn't

have to go dig for it. You know, it wasn't it wasn't a big mystery. But the problem is, is that once in the scientific community, which is what Tom DeLong promised TTSA was going to be, which is going to look at this from a scientific standpoint. The scientific community is well known for looking at something and then once a better answer comes along, using Occam's razor, or whatever method methodology, you move on to the the the either the most logical answer or the actual answer, if you can come up with it. But in the case of go fast, it's yet another case of someone in the same group of people. For some reason the same group of people keeps purporting things as being something that they're not,

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and that that's where you start looking at, okay, there's something else going on here, because you got Chris Mellon standing in front of an image that actually turns out to be the number one from a party. You know, I've got birthday party balloon, and then you've got

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another image, or you have the video, the go fast video, which is clearly debunked. The other two videos are so.

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So merrily, somewhat debunked, but not maybe to the level that people can accept. You have to, like, have the smoking gun on those and then you have this situation where you have the same guy, Lou Elizondo, in all three cases, who, on a television show, pushed the go fast video with two and he hired two experts. One was a military pilot, and the other was a commercial aviation pilot. And both of them came in on that show and said that this, oh, yeah, this. This is extremely fast. It's hauling ass, which is their technical term for how fast it was going. And the other one said it was two thirds the speed of sound. Well, how in the world could they measure the go fast going two thirds the speed of sound when there's nothing showing how they came up with that number,

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anyway, so you know you have that. And then you hit fast forward to now and but in between, remember, we had the UAP Task Force. They were given 144

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different cases to look at, and we're able to solve apparently, one it's not a good track record

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and all. And again, you have one of the lead scientists on that panel was Travis Travis Taylor,

who is in that same core group. So

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who? Yeah, yeah, no, no, I'm here. I'm here, my man, I didn't want to interrupt you, as I had been, and

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we get very carried away when we talk with you. Yeah, so because it's one of those that, and I love the work of Travis Taylor, I've been looking to have him on for years, but, but you do have to wonder, once again, how these people even, how put off. I love how put off,

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but, but even, even when I had breakfast with him and asked him to come on the show, he was at the Irva conference a couple years ago, and I got to have breakfast with a really cool guy,

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very earth, and I asked him to come on the show. And he was like, unfortunately, I don't know what I'd actively be able to talk about,

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you know, yeah, and it was shortly after he was just read on to some new stuff. And you know that that's that's when it really pulled together for me, Mike, the fact that people like him, who have been involved with so many different programs and read into so many different things that are coming up on their 50 year anniversary, you know, yeah, yeah.

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The only way that you can have them not talk about that kind of stuff is to roll them into a new program that is adjunct in some way, shape or form, you know, which, which is weird and somewhat hypocritical when you think about it. Now, think about the programs that Lou has been read into. Yeah.

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Okay, so think about the programs that a David grush has been read into. Ryan Graves, David fravor, myself. You know, all kinds of people are read into programs, but after a there's a certain point where, you know, like, I can't talk about methods and tactics on how certain things are done or performed, or how we gain certain knowledge, or which instrument we use,

or how sensitive the instrument is, things like that in that that's understood, but that aside. If I'm outside and I'm looking at some other program, I can be ultra critical of that program, because if something's being reported outside of the military by someone who is originally in the military, who utilized a form, a Defense Department form, is the DD 1910, form, who utilized that form to declassify or to change the classification of three videos so that they could utilize them in a way that, apparently, they weren't utilized for us. And keep in mind that that 1910, form that when Lou used that to get the three videos released, he basically it was agreed to that they could use the videos in the course of a non government entity that was going to use the videos for a classification purpose of UAP to develop a program to classify unidentified aerial phenomenon. That's what that release was supposed to be. It was not for public, direct public release,

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and that that was an early area of contention that we all had. But, yeah, you know, that was then. This is now. I mean, someone, if I would think that if someone had done that, that there, they would lose their security clearance and various other things. I'm not wishing that upon anyone, because, God, you lose that. It's a pain in the butt. But at the same time you you start to see a pattern here of different things being said, and him going on TV shows and saying, we may not be alone based on information that he acquired while he was in the military, yeah, while he was then the AOD that, in and of itself, is a problem. Yeah.

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That is a problem. And I don't see where he could have got doctor to to approve those statements, whether it be in his book or whether it just him, him talking. You have to wonder,

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you know, how did this get past those sensors, so to speak, but that we're here, and it's been years now and nothing's really happened. So either A, the information is putting out is so far off base from the original information that they don't really care, or B, the information is specifically given to him to put out so that people are let off track, or whatever it is, yeah, or see it's accurate, and we just have some sort of program that's not really catching it, so I don't know it's one of the three. And, you know, who knows what's one? Yeah, yeah. And, and, you know, once again, the idea of

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somebody like Lou

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having, having been in these circles for years. Mike,

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yeah, and I can appreciate, I'm in a lot of circles. There's a lot of people that And granted, I will I say it on the show all the time. I will give any experience or their due, until proven otherwise. I will always believe the experienter until proven otherwise.

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But it's one of those when it comes to sources, when it comes to certain things. Yes, there are people that I trust, and I trust implicitly, and if somebody gave me something, I would, I would vet it for certain, you know, and try to do more research and things like that. Um, right, but I'm not going to say that. I wouldn't make the same mistake that I wouldn't go with something for somebody that I've known for years, a you for instance, yeah, there's Yeah, but there's a, there's a scalability issue here. If you were about to go out and do a tour, and during your tour, you're going to be pushing this picture that you're going to make an outlandish claim, is a mother we're not talking about just some obscure, you know, fuzzy image of a of a.in the sky. We are talking about him stating that this is a mothership.

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He literally said, this is a mothership. Now, what? That's just a coined phrase for him or whatever, because how would he know it's a mothership that could be the ship you know, lordship coming in as well. I'd think of so you have this mothership coming in, and I think you and whoever would go around and do a series of talks around the country would have to, especially if you're insured. I mean, a lot of these talks where people go on, they have to have insurance, so that way, if they say something that defames someone or or if they, you know, whatever happens happens, they're covered by that, you know, just like when, when I did the documentary for the Las Vegas shooting. And the whole reason why I was on that documentary was to help Ramsey, the director of the documentary, determine whether or not the stories he's being told were truth or true or not. So we had Laura Loomer, that was going to be on there. She was booted off because her stories weren't holding up, even though I worked with her.

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Jason Goodman, of crowd, source of truth is his information was coming back, whatever. And John Cullen, you know, the theory of the helicopter shooting, blah, blah, blah, you know, all of these things had to be taken into account. And they all were banned from the final cut. And so that's what he should do as well. He should have he should take it upon himself to take anything he's going to purport as being, you know, this type of evidence. We're not talking about someone going out and doing a regular seminar. We're talking about the number one question of all time, or maybe the number two question, Are We Alone? Yeah. And so he's putting out information that makes it seem like we may not be alone. So that's a pretty big deal. He's the top of the game. That image should have had Ultra scrutiny. And you can, anyone can look at this image and tell and again, credit to John Greenwald for being, I think, the first one to, yeah,



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to put that out there. But, but, holy hell, man, this is,



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this is a big FUPA. I mean, I don't want to laugh about it, but at the same time, you can't help but giggle a little bit and go, Wow. This one slipped by, you know, so you can imagine, how much other stuff are we being told that was this or that that's probably not, and that's unfortunate, because there's too many great people in this community. Yes, absolutely fantastic people that into that want to believe, that do believe, and then they later find out that it's something like this, and that said, and too many people doing good research, you know, absolutely, and who, who I will come to the defense of when it comes to the even, even people like, you know, Travis, you.