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SPEAKERS

Speaker 2, Speaker 3, Speaker 1



Speaker 1 00:17

Coming to you from the city of the weir, exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown, shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality. Welcome to the curious realm. You music. Well, hello everybody and happy Tuesday night. I hope everybody has been doing well, just so you know, we will be doing an episode coming up soon about the whole JFK file dump what that was all about, some of the information in it. We will be doing an episode coming up very soon about the Giza pyramid revelation. Still plenty of data to come out, folks, capital D data, all capitals on that data, because it needs to be peer reviewed. Everything else. So we'll be talking about that here in the upcoming weeks. Next week, we'll be excited to be bringing you our live coverage from Lone Star para con in shirts, Texas, the king of brothers are putting on Lone Star para con again this year, and it's going to be a fantastic day. We will be out there doing live coverage, getting all kinds of interviews with great researchers. I know Mike ricksecker is supposed to be there. I think Jason McLean is going to be there as well, with the table all kinds of King Gerhard is speaking quite a few others. So stop on by. Check that out. Everybody that is happening in Schertz, Texas, and I can bring it up on screen, Lone Star para con. Here. There we go. Due Diligence done. There it is. Lone Star para con. Everybody. It is a fantastic day. You can see all of the speakers that are lined up there. It's going to be an awesome day. Come on by. Check it out. It's a fantastic, fantastic event. They always do a great job. So our guest in the second part tonight is our good friend and Director of International investigations with MUFON Bob spearing, we will be talking about some of the cases of interest that he has called together for this year's symposium, along with some really strange jellyfish, like entities that are appearing in people's rooms throughout numerous sightings that have happened. So that's a fantastic interview. Stay tuned to that through the commercial break. Everybody. Our guest in the first segment is the amazing Mary Joyce. She is the head over at Sky ships over cashiers.com she has numerous books that are all available in the curious realm store, including the book that we are talking about tonight. Cherokee Little People were real, the the legendary stories of the Cherokee little people. Welcome back to the show. Mary Joyce, how are you doing this evening?

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Speaker 2 03:28

That's a lot of research. I was surprised to see flash that up there just now.



03:34

Yeah, I'm pretty quick on the buttons. But

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Speaker 1 03:39

you know, this is, this is a fantastic book, Mary, and really one of those stories. It's one that, I think a kind of, I don't know if you could really say steps foot into the realm of cryptozoology, but, but definitely, I guess it would, because some people would, I guess, call the little people brownies, things like that, and some nomenclatures,

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Speaker 2 04:03

but brownies are different than what I've done. Okay, okay, well,

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Speaker 1 04:07

let's, let's get into your research. And how did you first come to be aware of the legend of the Cherokee little people? Mary,

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Speaker 2 04:15

I'm probably, like most of your listeners, I'd never heard about them, and then I moved to the mountains of western North Carolina. In fact, I'm about a 20 minute drive from the Cherokee Indian Reservation. And people who've lived here for a long time, they know about the little people that is just part of the Cherokee culture. And when I first heard about it, I figured they were just like teaching stories, all you know, just kind of mythical stories, just to teach life lessons. And I kept hearing about it. One day, I got into a conversation with an elderly man who's lived in this area for many years. He'd been a pastor for about 40 years in one of the mountain churches. He was a World War Two hero. He. And we got into this conversation about the little people. And he said, very real. And he said, right after World War Two, when he was a young man, he was helping with the construction at Western Carolina University, which is about 20 minutes from where I live. Again, I'm in the mountains. And he said, every time they were digging into what was supposed to be virgin soil to construct buildings on that campus, they would run into these little tunnels that were cut into like dense red clay. And as a general rule, the tunnels were square, cut with a rounded top, and the the arch top makes the tunnel stronger, and they would run into views everywhere. And, you know, he was very believable. And so because of the connection with him, he connected me with other old timers who had been involved with construction at WCU. And so I one year, I spent a lot of Saturday mornings around breakfast tables with these old timers, just hearing their stories about what they had

seen and observed and experienced. And I would never have been able to get those stories without this man opening the door for me, because you just don't go knock on the door of the white people or the Indians around here, yeah, immediately get a story out of them, even though you know they have one

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Speaker 1 06:30

well, and you know that is something that we have talked about with numerous guests here recently. Mary is the idea of how you broach questions like that whenever it comes to an investigation, especially whenever you're talking an indigenous culture. You know, if you are not speaking their nomenclature, the odds of you getting an actual story or account are pretty nil.

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Speaker 2 06:55

In fact, when I've had many I'm old enough to have had many jobs, and I've worked for major corporations, fortune, 100 companies. I've had jobs have been very demanding, required a lot of travel. And when I moved to the mountains, I wanted a job where, when I was done with a job at the end of the day, it was my time, so I could do some of the things I wanted to do Sure, and so I became the manager of a health food store. I had no idea that that health food store would be the magic door to so many stories, including the ones about the little people. And over time, people began to know me and began to trust me. And so I was able to get those kind of stories because of that, not and it wasn't just in the store. For example, there was a regular waitress at a restaurant I went to, and I was I became friends with the waitress. She knew what I was doing with the little people stories. One of the women who worked there was Cherokee, a young woman about 29 at the time, and it was because of the waitress talking to this woman and convincing her that I was okay to talk to, that I was able to get the stories again. I would not have gotten it without somebody there to open the door. So you don't just, you know, these are not easy stories to get.

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Speaker 1 08:20

Yeah, yeah. And, you know, at what point did you start collecting these stories and really start considering putting them out as a book? Mary, oh,

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Speaker 2 08:32

can I look and see what my copyright date on this is?



08:37

Let me see



08:38

11 08:30

I've got the book here,

08:41

copyright 2014

S Speaker 2 08:43

but I had done the research before that, and the original version of it didn't have the photos and all the visuals in it, and I just gave them to the university and the local museums. The reason I did the book was because all of these people were old timers, and none of them are living now, but at the time, they were and I knew that when they died, all these stories and all their information would disappear with them, because nobody had recorded it, and that was the motivation. I just couldn't see all of that information going down the drain never to be seen again. Yeah,

S Speaker 1 09:21

yeah. And that's just it there. I recently did an event at South by Southwest here in town with Fire Keepers. And the whole idea is, how do you how do you pass on traditions, period, indigenous traditions? How do you make sure that they stay alive? The example that I normally give on the show is I'm Cajun. I'm 50% Cajun. My mother understands a little bit, but you're hard pressed to find anybody in my family who's alive who is fluent in Cajun.

S Speaker 2 09:54

Did you grow up in the new Did you grow up in the New Orleans area? I did not

S Speaker 1 09:59

my faith. Least from the Mamu area, very, very deep Cajun route, but it was,

10:06

where is that I'm not familiar with, probably about

S Speaker 1 10:09

three hours east of New Orleans. So okay, still down in that area, about an hour away from Baton Rouge, stuff like that. But it's one of those that, because it, it was taught as the language of shame in school. There are pictures of, you know, the the dunce kids sitting in the corner for speaking French in class, stuff like that. It was, it was literally spanked and beaten out of a

generation of Cajuns that this, actually, this is, this is the language of the ignorant. Eventually the stories become the stories of the ignorant, you know, and you're encouraged not to share your culture anymore, and even even some of the culture, there's a big resurgence in study of rouge, stuff like that, which is kind of the Cajun werewolf to an extent, um, but these stories very, very easily get lost in society. It does not take long for them to just disappear and vanish. Mary, that's

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Speaker 2 11:12

correct. That's correct, no. And in fact, I mean, it's changing around here, but for the longest time, as I understand it, the natives would not even talk about the little people with white people, just because they were laughed at. Basically, yeah,

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Speaker 1 11:26

yeah, precisely. And that's just it. And I think that there is hopefully a different aspect to that now there, there seems to be a large resurgence in these kind of stories, this kind of folklore, this kind of tradition, not only within the Native American communities. As I as was witnessed during that South by event where everything was about, how do we continue our traditions? You know? How do we how do we make sure that the world knows what these traditions are and how important they are? Now, let's, let's get into some of the actual Cherokee teachings and stories about the little people. Mary,

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Speaker 2 12:10

let me stick in the beginning with the University, where there must have been an absolute little city of these little people. At Once upon a time, it's important to know that the Cherokee originated from the Great Lakes region, and in ancient times, they migrated down to the Appalachian Mountains. When they first arrived, they kept seeing these little gardens, and they didn't see any people. And finally, they saw these little people coming up from beneath the ground to collect their vegetables from the garden by the light of the moon. So they were originally referred to as the moon people. Now some people mistakenly think they were the moon eyed people, and kind of think like they're like ETS with the big eyes. That's not the case. It was because they came out at night when the moon was out, and that was the original name they were given, and there was more than one. Well, let me go. Let me stick with the campus. Sure. I interviewed all these old timers. One of them was a professor at the University, which is Western Carolina University, and he had a small skull sitting on his desk. He kind of used it like a decorative paper weight and a conversation starter. And he always told people it was a child skull from, you know, an Indian mound. And one day, a high school teacher was in there and picked up the little skull and looked at it, and she said, This is not a child skull. It has all of its wisdom teeth and the rest of that. One of the guys that I talked to, he dug this up originally, I think, with a bulldozer. And that's how some of these things were found. The rest of the skeleton. One of the people had it displayed on their man in their house. Now, I don't know what wife would permit this for that particular display place, but that's, that's what it what had happened. So it just, you know, got very, very convincing that the little people were real. And again, these guys all witnessed these little tunnels being found all over the campus. One of the things I'm very to this day, very critical about the university. One of the reasons I'm critical of

the university is because they were more concerned about building new buildings than preserving some really unique archeological evidence. And there was a man who contacted me, and he had been a student at Western. They call it Western, you know, as a college student, and he and some of his friends were. You know, just hanging out by one of the creeks. We have creeks everywhere here. And the head of security came by and had a box that was a little bit bigger than shoe box. And they got into a conversation, and the head of security told the boys that he had some of the bones of the little people bones that had been found when they were working on this building, and he was taking them to rebury them someplace else. So there was that kind of effort to keep the building projects going. And I think they made a big mistake. I think if they'd even preserved some of this information, some of the sites, it would have been a real building block for a major archeological department at the University. They do have anthropology, but I think archeology could have easily developed just based on this alone.

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Speaker 1 15:56

Yeah, yeah, absolutely. And that's just it. These things get cursorily scraped over so fast. You know, nowadays things are a little bit different. You run across a bone of any sort of human origin, like, you have to stop excavation stopped. Like, I don't care how important

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Speaker 2 16:16

that rule, I think that was the rule. I think at this time too, during some of this construction, and they just, you know, found ways to get around it. And that probably goes on everywhere. But, you know, some of the story, the more I got into it. You know, people would contact me. And there was one man, he actually got communicated with me through, through someone else who knew me. And he had, he called it a lead head, and it was about an inch and a half in size, oval shape, and it had a face on each side of it that looked just like a leprechaun. And he had found it when there had been a major flood in this area. It was an absolutely major flood in 1940 and so much of this land had washed away so deep down beneath the surface, he found this little thing, and he called it a lead head, because it was so heavy, and you could see the seam that went around the edge of it. And so there was a like a leprechaun space on each side of it. They're not exactly the same, but you could see how they had been somehow stuck back together. But it was, it was absolutely ancient. And in my book, I do have a picture of that, and right next to it, I have a, you know, like an image of a, what do you call it? From the leprechauns from Ireland, and you can see the similarities. Now, let me tie this together in another way. Absolutely, I was shocked when the I found out from the Indians that they did not like one type of little people I'm talking to Cherokee now, okay, the grown ups, sure, and they would try to kill them, and they the group that they didn't like, were described as having red whiskers, and that's all I know for sure. But the the the Cherokee that we know today looked like the Native American Indians, so the ones that looked perhaps more like a leprechaun they didn't like, interesting,

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Speaker 1 18:19

interesting. Now that, once again, it's fascinating to see the parallels between that and almost fairy lore whenever it comes to things like leprechauns, brownies and the different types. Because a lot of people do not realize that fairies are not just what you see in Walt Disney, they

cover a panoply of beings, from mermaids to sirens to, you know, all kinds of things.

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Speaker 2 18:51

Maybe at this point, I should make it real clear that these Cherokee little people that created all these tunnels, they look like miniature forms of regular Cherokee or regular people. And that's what

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Speaker 1 19:04

I was just about to ask, though, is, are there different types of little people within the Cherokee legend? Specifically, more than just the two that you've mentioned, the ones that look like the Indians, but also the ones that look like the Indians with the red hair? Are there more than just the two

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Speaker 2 19:22

I've gotten. I've done a couple stories ages ago, so I couldn't really quote them very well, sure where people have, you know, run into characters that would be more like gnomes. I've also had people say that they've seen parrot fairies. I have not done a story on one of those. It's so hard to present information that makes it believable, you know, that's that's the kicker with all this. I've got a part of my background is newspapers, yeah, and you just don't charge ahead, you know, half baked. And some of these things, you know. They make a great, cursory story, but, man, you got to back it up with stuff. And the ones about the fairies are lot harder to back up well. And

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Speaker 1 20:08

you know, that brings up an important, an important point that we bring up all the time. I mean, a lot of, a lot of what this show is about Mary is demystifying thick and hard topics, you know, and and trying to break those you're doing that. Thank you. Thank you. Because it's one of those, it's very hard not to get swept up in the drama, the melodrama, the amazing, awesome story of encounter, you know. But much like I've said about my paranormal encounters, should they be proven to be something else, okay? That doesn't change what happened to me on that night. That doesn't change how I felt about it and how it changed the way I look at the universe and the world around me. Just because my experience has proven to be something else, it doesn't subtract from the experience, right? You know, so. So the idea that you are tempering these experiential stories that, yes, may be inordinately fanciful in a couple of dimensions, but tempering that with truth and fact and what can we back up before we just go out and start putting this out. Yeah, right, yeah. Let's be

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Speaker 2 21:24

a little bit light hearted here. I've gotten some stories from some of the Cherokee themselves, okay? And this one young woman, the one that was connected to me through the waitress at the restaurant, and she was telling me about how her family had a small trailer up in an area

the restaurant, and she was telling me about how her family had a small trailer up in an area called Big Cold which is up in the higher mountains in Cherokee, and they used it as a place for a kitchen and stuff when they would have their family get together. So it was a little trailer, as I understand it, with the kitchen and the bathroom and just the basics. And so this little at the time, she was a little girl, and she and her friends were playing hide and seek. She decided she would go in and hide in the shower, in the little trailer. She pulled back the corner, and there was a little guy, a little man, just grinning as big as could be, even though she knew, even though they all know about little people, just the suddenness of it you know, suddenness scared her, and she went running to her daddy. But that was one of the stories that kind of has stuck in my head. She also told me about an aunt and uncle that she has that live in an even more, let me back up. They live in Snowbird, which is a more of a remote area here in North Carolina, and there are more full blooded Cherokee living there than there are on the Cherokee Indian Reservation, which gives you some idea of how we're really getting back to the way things really used to be. And her uncle was talking. She went down there to visit. Her uncle was talking about how the little people would visit on a regular basis, and she wasn't quite sure he was telling her the truth. Well, he went and took flour and spread it all over the front porch. They went to bed. When they got up in the morning, there were these little footprints on the front porch, and the old timers will still to this day put food out for the little people. And the kind of light hearted part of this is, if the people forget to put out the food for the little people, there will be pebbles thrown on the on the roof, just as a reminder. Interesting,

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Speaker 1 23:39

interesting. And there, once again, is that, that fascinating, mischievous nature that comes about, and so many stories like that. Now, what are

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Speaker 2 23:52

the state? Let me leave the state I went out to a number of years ago. Went out to South Dakota and was on the Indian Reservation, I got very fortunate sometimes, again, at a restaurant, I got into a conversation with a young woman, and her grandfather was a shaman with the tribe out there, which is and her brother was also a shaman, and she was very intuitive. And she told me several stories, and they would take one time, they took her grandmother out to one of the creeks to fish, and they left her mother in a grandmother in a chair with a fishing pole, and the rest of the kids went down the creek to play in the water. Um, her relatives, somehow or other, the boys, they went into a little cave that they found off the side of the creek, and they found a little bow and arrow and little arrows and a little quiver, and they took them. They took them back home, and the grandfather got really upset with them. Said, you take those back. You're not to mess with the little people after. That happen. The whole little community was bothered by a great deal of mischief, and I can't blame the little people there. They can't fight the big people. Yeah, and, you know, they just want to be left alone, just like the Bigfoot. The Bigfoot want to be left alone. The Little People want to be left alone. But that's what happened after the boys took their stuff. And

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Speaker 1 25:24

you know that is that is so often the case with, quote, guardian spirits of the woods. Like you said, Sasquatch included, is the fact of do not, yeah. And there are numerous warnings in in

tribal cultures about these things. Do not accept food from them, Do not, do not follow their songs into the woods.

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Speaker 2 25:48

Don't, don't little people, not Bigfoot, right? Both

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Speaker 1 25:52

kind of, you know, it's one of those. You're, you're, we live adjunct Lee next to them, but we aren't really supposed to interact in that kind of way. You

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Speaker 2 26:04

know, they want to be left alone. Yeah, yeah, precisely. And

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Speaker 1 26:08

if you, if you don't, there will be consequences. You know, once again, in the in the fairy stories, things like that, like it was, it was very Hans, Christian Anderson and Brothers Grimm with the fairies, like things, things would go really bad, like they would come steal your children in the night, things like that. I haven't heard

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Speaker 2 26:27

any stories like that. I'm fairly convinced that the Cherokee parents also use that to keep the kids from not going too far away. Sure. So whether there was total truth in them being taken. I'm still not sure, because it's a very effective way of getting children not to wander off too far. Oh, absolutely, absolutely.

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Speaker 1 26:49

And once again, those cautionary tales to get woven into society and passed down and passed along. That was, that was very much the same way with the Rouge ru and Cajun culture was like, he he crept around in the woods and in the swamps and in the cane fields, like the two places that there are for a Cajun kid to go get into trouble in the night. You know, that's pretty much the only place that, in some communities that there is to go do is go out into the middle of the woods and drink beer, things like that. So it's like, hey, you know, kind of keeps people in line.

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Speaker 2 27:25

Whatever works. I think I'm jumping around a little bit, but I think you'll appreciate the irony to

this. There is an old bill, and it's not like dilapidated, it's like one of the original buildings on the campus at Western Carolina University, and this could only happen in the mountains. They had a two story building there, and they wanted to expand, and you usually think about expanding either to the side or up, they cut in underneath the building and created a basement level beneath the original building in the process of that building being built, there were three little people tunnels that were found going out from that point, and after they put reinforcement walls in there, you could no longer see the little tunnels. And I always found it ironic that on the ends, on the inside of the room is where the anthropology department is. So this big, thick wall separates the anthropology department from these tunnels that still exist. Oh, Wow, isn't that kind of weird? That is strange.



28:42

Yeah, I thought it was



28:44

very strange. No, no, you take reports of



28:47

all kinds on your website.



Speaker 1 28:51

Sky ships over, cashiers. Do you ever get reports of little people? Even to this day,



Speaker 2 28:57

I did. I got one. I'm supposed to talk if it goes well, I'm supposed to talk to the guy on Friday, and he's, I think he's out in Oklahoma, which would be another place where little people would be because the Cherokee and the Trail of Tears went out to Oklahoma, and he was all excited because he had actually seen one. So it'll be interesting to see if that turns into a story. Wow,



Speaker 1 29:21

that is interesting. And once again, to hear these things move on in the modern day, it's not really something I'm fascinated with it, Mary, because amongst all of the cryptozoology, all of the Native American legend and lore that is out there, Thunderbird, even, you know, stuff like that. This is, this is not something that you hear a lot about in the communities of para research. You know, you hear a lot about giants in America. You know, you hear a lot about the giants of the southwest and the Native American stories out there. Are the stories of the Paiute and burning them in a cave and then being hunted as meat, all kinds of things. But you you don't hear that much about the little people. As far as this goes, as far as I know, I think there is

a children's book about the Cherokee little people, and there is your book that's pretty much it, as far as the topic of Cherokee Little People goes, unless there is something out there that is that is more traditional or has a conglomeration of stories or encounters. I

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Speaker 2 30:33

haven't looked for quite a while, but there is a book, and it may be the one you're referring to, that was done by Lynn Losi, and she is Native American and she did a book with a lot of illustrations, and that may be the one you saw. I don't know. Off the top of my head, I can't tell you what the name of the book was. Hold on.



30:53

I'm bringing it up on screen right now.

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Speaker 1 30:56

The Little People in southeast Native American folklore. Name of it?

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Speaker 2 31:01

No, that's somebody else. Unless that I don't think that's it. Lynn low, see is that the author, yeah, there's the time, that's the That's it. That's yeah,

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Speaker 1 31:12

so, and you know, once again, to to have such an interesting topic, and something that traces right back to Native American roots. I'm one that especially with storytelling traditions like that, because these, these are encounters with these in stories like this and stories like Sasquatch, stories like giants are are different than their creation myth. They're, they're different than their stories of religion, things like that. They are. They're stories of community that live once again, adjunctly with them. Well,

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Speaker 2 31:53

you know, if we have, and we do, we have Bigfoot living mostly unseen here in the mountains where I live. We've done, I've done a whole book on that too. Yep, if something that big can pretty much stay out of sight, imagine how much easier it is for a little person who's about there generally you've said to be about three and a half feet tall. Yeah, yeah, much, much easier time to hide. And I got into a conversation recently, and I hadn't really thought about this completely, because I was asked why we have underground bases, Bigfoot, little people all in this same area. And I've given different reasons before, but one of the reasons is because it's

less populated. Another reason is there's a lot of caves in this area. So the little people live in caves. The big people are the big people. The Bigfoot live in caves. And I really do think that the military has expanded on existing caves to create some of their underground bases.

S Speaker 1 32:54

Absolutely. I mean, it makes the perfect entrance. It's already there. You don't have to go into the ground and build any kind of real infrastructure, you just reinforce what's there.

S Speaker 2 33:05

It's so much easier to start with a big space, yes,

S Speaker 1 33:09

but precisely at that point, you just keep going down, and it's a nice gentle incline, and all you do is support things as you move along. And just to, just to get your point across there, as far as amount of space, because so many people, whenever I discuss things like Bigfoot, even little people, stuff like that, like, oh, you know, we've, we've been most of the places like, we've, we've settled America. And I normally direct them directly to NASA to look up the United States at night, so they can see exactly how much dark space there is like that's where nobody is. Take a look at that. That is two thirds of this country. Two thirds of the swath of the United States is totally unsettled, doesn't doesn't have lights at night, things like that, woods, backwoods, all that kind of stuff. And what's really interesting is when you overlay that, or even a, be it next to, like the Bigfoot research organization map of sightings. The sightings almost completely cover the dark spots.

S Speaker 2 34:12

Yeah, surprisingly, where you got it all lit up there, yeah. That includes where I live and we, and we have them well.

S Speaker 1 34:19

And once again, there is, there is plenty of black in there. You know, you can, you can zoom right in and see the fact that there is. There is plenty of unsettled area amongst those cities there in in the east coast. So it's not that hard for animals to hide from us, you know, for and especially for, I mean, there was, there was a tribe that was just discovered, no less than three years ago, in the Amazon that had never seen people, no like that. It was found because they were doing some forestry, extra recon, getting ready to come. And do forestry work and had some drones, and the next thing they knew, the drone was getting attacked by arrows, hmm, by a tribe that, well, had no idea what that thing was, but we're definitely shooting that out of the sky.

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Speaker 2 35:13

That's interesting. I knew that a new tribe had been just discovered. I did not know the the natives shot arrows at grown I did not, yeah,

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Speaker 1 35:23

it was classy. You watch the video and you can see him like throwing stuff at it and everything else. They have no idea what it is, you know. But it's definitely not a bird, but. But the fact is, we run across this stuff all the time, you know? We run across civilizations and lost civilizations regularly. So we as humanity, once again, forget our history very, very rapidly. So even the fact that you have gathered all of these encounters and accounts together in one place, Mary is fantastic, because it Have you contacted the Cherokee studies department there at the university.

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Speaker 2 36:04

I started, that's where I took the first copy of it to be to, you know? I took it out to the museum. Hopefully they still have it. I don't know. They're kind of in a tickly situation, because the powers that be at the university don't want to play that up very much,

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Speaker 1 36:20

yeah, yeah, I could see that. And, you know, it, it really depends, I guess, on the university and what they which that. That's strange to me, especially though, with the with the Cherokee culture department there at the university, you know,

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Speaker 2 36:36

they're still part of the university, yeah. And I don't know if there is a totally separate I really don't know if there's still a totally separate Cherokee department or not. It's probably a division within another division of the university. Yeah, be my guess. Yeah, it's only a guess. I do not know, and

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Speaker 1 36:54

that is a sad fact. You know, all too often, universities things like that, and even this weekend in Houston, Rice University has the archives of archives of the impossible. Excuse me, archives of the impossible. This is the second time that they are doing it. It's put on by the religious studies department, and it is a group of ufologists that come and speak and present all kind of research. Jacques valet has given a large part of his private library to it. All kinds of people are. It is a huge archive of UFO data that is being created in the religious

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Sneaker 2 37:36

Speaker 2 37:30

studies. I need to concentrate better. Yeah. Repeat that again. Where it is. Archive

Speaker 1 37:40

of the impossible at Rice University in Houston. Yeah, yeah. Really cool. I want to say this is the second time that they're doing it. The last one happened a couple years ago.

Speaker 2 37:51

Anybody who live listening, who's lives near there, how to check it out? Yeah, yeah. If I was close by, I certainly would. But

Speaker 1 37:58

it's those kind of departments, religious studies, philosophy departments, things like that that take interest in this because it ignites the it ignites the thought form and the theory of thought in a different way. You know also,

Speaker 2 38:14

when the universities get involved in some of this stuff, it becomes more okay, more legitimate. Another book that I did is called tangible evidence of Jesus left behind for us to find. Yeah, and I have one chapter that's based on the research of James Tabor, or Tabor, and I can't remember the other guy right now how to pronounce it. And they did an archeological dig where they found a tomb in the Holy Land, and it's the family tomb of Jesus. Now, that sounds ridiculous, but then when you start, when these guys, with their credentials, start digging into it, it becomes fascinating, real briefly during the time of Jesus, and it was a very short period of time. They had a very unique burial custom, and they would put bodies in a tomb for a year and seal them up until only the bones were left. Then they would put the bones in an ossuary or a stone box and put them inside a tomb that was dug into the hillside. And the most important person would be in the first niche when you walked into the tomb and they found an ossuary. That's probably the that's the ossuary of James, most likely the father of Jesus, and that was in one of the niches in this family tomb. In the first niche, there was one, I don't know if I can pull this off from the top of my head, but it said something like, Jesus, the son of Joseph, was etched on one of them, a familiar form for the word Mary, was carved on another. I. Ossuary in the same niche with the Jesus one. And then there was another one that said Jude SON OF JESUS. They were all in the same niche. It was in the first niche to the right of the entrance, which is the place of honor. The James ossuary that you just flashed on the screen was found in another dead niche. And also an another ossuary. It had a nickname on it. It was, I guess it's pronounced Josie, J O, S, E. That was the nickname that Jesus gave his brother Joseph. And by tradition, you do not put familiar names, like the familiar name of Mary or a nickname like Josie on an ossuary, you're supposed to put the proper names on it, but in this case, the rules were broken. So there's and also the DNA in the Mary ossuary and the one in the Jesus ossuary are not genetically related, so it wasn't a mother or a sister that that makes it look like it truly might have been his family. Wow, wow. And



41:07

you know, it doesn't diminish anything

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Speaker 2 41:09

from Jesus. No, absolutely not. His teachings have gone all around the world, and if you stick to the teachings and not to the churchy stuff, everything would be much better stick to the big red words, yes,

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Speaker 1 41:23

yes. I firmly concur with that. And it is one of those, though, that Yes. As as universities take interest in this, Avi Loeb is a prime example. You know, whenever he first took interest in a muammua as it passed through the solar system. That was really one of the first big perk ups where university got involved with this, got involved with UFO, things like that. And it really has kind of led a charge over the last five, six years of a windfall of university involvement. Once again, Rice University is, is right at an Ivy League school, you know? So



42:04

it's a top notch school, yeah. So so

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Speaker 1 42:07

to hear their Department of Religious Studies putting together shows like this, putting together archives, stuff like that, gathering these things together so that they are kept to be able to be analyzed by researchers in the future, stuff like that, to be able to have al analyze archives that kind of stuff, and find things that would take researchers years to cull through. You know, is fascinating. Now, you mentioned earlier the skull on the professor's desk. Have there been any other cases of bodies, bones, things like that, being found in relation to the little people.

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Speaker 2 42:49

I was told by somebody in the archeology program at one no at the anthropology department that they had two or three giant skeletons with six toes in their vault, so to speak. Then I heard several years later that all of those kind of things, including the little people skeleton, were sent off. I think it was the Smithsonian, but it was sent off somewhere. I don't know if we'll ever see it again.

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Speaker 1 43:18

Yeah, yeah. And, and, you know that I love and hate the Smithsonian Yes, because there, I

know that there is a warehouse Allah Indiana Jones, at the Smithsonian where things are just being studied by by top men, you know, just walked away.

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Speaker 2 43:40

And you never get those incredible fines in the 1800s Oh, absolutely. And the people would have them, you know, somebody from the Smithsonian pick them up and take them never to be seen again. You just didn't expect that to happen. You would think it would be a very credible institution that would, you know, make all make important things available. And it doesn't seem to be the case well. And

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Speaker 1 44:02

you know, the prime example that most people give is the the the cave that was found in the Grand Canyon,



44:11

where, along with all the Egyptian types, yeah, the Egyptian and

S

Speaker 1 44:14

Babylonian and, you know, all kinds of ancient civilization. And the next thing you know, that's, it's a national park like the National Park Service has started, and the Smithsonian is partially in charge of it. You're never hearing about anything. Oh, and you can no longer climb in the Grand Canyon,



44:30

at least not around there. It was like, Wow. That was, that was, I

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Speaker 2 44:36

don't even understand why, why they need, why they cut cover up history, I do not know. And some of the things that have been wiped off our website, Sky ships, old cash.com, we let me see All right, for example, since the ice has been melting so quickly in Antarctica, I've been with the help of some other people, we've been finding things in Antarctica that you know. Haven't been haven't been available for anybody to see. For millions of years, we found the remnants of five ancient cities, and you can see the square shaped walls, and you can see how these walls are connected, and they kind of, they take an organic shape to them, like cities that form along a river, along a hillside, very organic looking, but these, you know, very square structures. I put that on the website, and within a day or two, it was all blurred out. All five cities. Every time I post one that you get blurred out. So I have the same feeling that you have about the Smithsonian as I have for Google. Google Earth is wonderful for finding things, but they are

quick to also cover up stuff that they don't, for some reason, want the world to know. Yeah, by the way, these ruins in Antarctica are the have to be the oldest in the world, because most scientists say it's been covered in ice for about 34 million years. Well, knock that in half. It still would be the oldest cities or the oldest remnants in the world. People think the Great Pyramid is old. Well, the Great Pyramid is generally believed to be about 5000 years old. Even if it's twice that age, it is just a blip compared to 34 million years

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Speaker 1 46:28

well. And even the even the new research coming out of Giza right now with the SAR imaging, like I said at the beginning of the episode, we're getting ready to do an episode on that, because it's one of those. We've got to talk about it, but we've also got to we've got to really wait for the data, capital, D data to be analyzed. We've got to wait for things to go through scientific method make sure that I did a really checked.

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Speaker 2 46:54

I did a really, really short story. It's on our home page. It's at the top of it right now. It just got posted earlier today. The title is high tech structures revealed beneath the pyramid. Brief and clear description, which is a wonderful place to start, and I didn't post it until I did my own checking. And if you look at that second paragraph, I checked out. What was it? Cornell. I checked out. Cornell, university research, gate semantic scholar and several peer reviewed psych scientific articles before I posted this to make sure that what this lady was telling us was important. And the reason I wanted to post this is the average person is not going to take the time to dive through all the research, but even what she has presented, it's in a bite sized form that anybody can take the time to listen to, and it's a good starting point, and it's only, like, four and a half minutes long, but she does a good job. She happens to be British actress, well, you know, and who's interested in many things? Yeah, absolutely.

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Speaker 1 47:57

And it's one of those, I am not, uh, adverse to the thinking that this, this is the real deal, um, but, but we'll

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Speaker 2 48:07

see. But my point was that there has already been a lot of research. Yeah, you know, it's not like it hasn't been done, yes. So yes, you know, there's stuff you can dive into that you can figure out how to present it to people,

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Speaker 1 48:20

absolutely, absolutely. And, you know, I look forward to diving into that more. And a lot of these topics, though, Mary, you know, they, they come with a dash of two things. One of them is the the want of confirmation. The other is the cognitive dissonance, you know when, when

presented data to the otherwise.

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Speaker 2 48:43

May I present my, off the top of my head, theory on these what they have found, please. I'll do it very concisely. Go ahead. I think that those look what they're finding beneath the pyramid. I think it's electrically based. There are many, many sources, for a long, long time that have talked about the pyramids being a power source and the kind of things that are underneath it, with those cylinders and all that kind of thing. It just looks like it might be structured for the powering up of that pyramid. That's the one point. The second point is there's no Egyptian that was living at that time who would have done that. So now we're back to ETS, and I think that they, they were the ones that actually constructed it. And the more we find out how complicated and complex these pyramids really are, yeah, I think we really have to step back, because I don't know any time in human history when humans have been able to do something like that well.

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Speaker 1 49:44

And I'm trying to remember, I don't think Zahi Hawass has made an official announcement yet. We has

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Speaker 2 49:52

been, he has been the one who has always said the Egyptians did everything. Yeah, I always disagreed with him. And, you know, hey. And I was very belligerent about his point. He

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Speaker 1 50:02

is, he is. And me, and me and Stephen Myers talk pretty regularly, online, offline, on the show, all kinds of things. And, you know, we kind of jokingly refer to Egyptology as the cult of Egyptology, because they did. There are so many things like it. Can you? Can you please just stop pushing the paradigm that it's a tomb, because it's not you say on one hand that you have to hide the sacred scriding sacred writings from the Book of the Dead on the wall for the soul to read as it exits the body, in order for it to have its heart weighed by Thoth and whether or not it goes to the afterlife or whether it gets thrown to a crocodile, right? There's not a single one of those in there. So I guess they just wanted this dude to just go into eternity, just be suffering right here on Earth, in his own body, never being able to leave. You know, no Shakti jars, nothing like that in either the Queen's tomb or the king's tomb, none of that. So it's strange, you know, if it's a tomb, and it's still to this day, if that from people that I know who have gone and taken tours like that is what they say. This is a tomb. It's a so if we could just get past that, it would be a major thing, right? It would be a huge thing. It would be huge.

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Speaker 2 51:29

You know, I saw him once, because briefly, I think he was, there was a regular series that he briefly did, see, our TV programs. I don't know if it was a series or

briefly did, yes, our TV programs. I don't know if it was a series, or

S

Speaker 1 51:37

if I just was uncovering mummies or something like that. It was

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Speaker 2 51:41

so long ago I couldn't tell you the things that stick out are one of the people working for him presented something that was not quite the way he thought it ought to be. Man, he was rude. He was he just tore that person to pieces. So between being belligerent in his beliefs and belligerent in the way he treats other people, he is very low on my, my

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Speaker 1 52:03

chasing, yeah, yeah, and, you

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Speaker 2 52:06

know, and that's how show that picture again, because that's how he feels about himself.

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Speaker 1 52:13

Not gonna lie, I would gladly interview Zahi was but, but I would have some hard questions. And if you do that, would



52:20

you please let me know? Oh, absolutely,



52:26

because I would love to see you take them on. You

S


Speaker 1 52:29

know, just just logical things like that that tend to just get glazed over. I'd like to talk about a little bit more, because I am a believer of we. Are ingenious. We are an ingenious people, and we have reinvented ourselves numerous, numerous times over the eons. Mary, most definitely. So the fact that I wouldn't put it past the fact that we could have built it, you know, I wouldn't put it past that that there were, there were people like Ptolemy, all kinds of stuff Archimedes.


Even the things that Archimedes made were not repeated until the 1900s 1800s almost, you know. So even looking at that, looking at the work of Da Vinci and the fact of 500 years later, we have a few of his inventions and use them regularly. You know, gliders, planes, helicopters.

 53:26

It's like he had a peek into the future. Yeah, yeah. And,

 Speaker 1 53:29

you know, there, there are those ingenious people that can literally go professor from Gilligan's Island and electro plate, something with a couple of coconuts and a little bit of copper wire, you know, like, we know that the that the Egyptians electro plated items with gold so, so they had power, at least with the Baghdad Battery, with a few of those put together of like, nine volts worth of power, you know, that's, that's more than enough to operate a LED diode to brightness. The little light that I have right here shining on my face is five volts. So that's all. That's all of three double A batteries. That's, that's three Baghdad batteries put together to be able to generate this much light, you know. And there are organic compounds and chemical compounds that you can use to electroplate. And they knew all this stuff. It was fascinating. They had high, high technology, most definitely. So

 Speaker 2 54:28

I am maybe they were helped with my ETS too.

 Speaker 1 54:31

Could have been. Could have been because we have ETS, you

 Speaker 2 54:36

know, artwork in the old caves going back, you know, back to the caveman in multiple continents,

 Speaker 1 54:42

absolutely and and numerous, numerous tribes, like the Aborigines, the Dogons, numerous tribes that say that they come for the Anasazi, that they come from the stars, right, that that is their home. They came here and. Cherokee

 Speaker 2 55:00

here, believe that they came from the Pleiades, yes, and they hide, they originally hid the

stories, and what they call the stories of the Seven Sisters, it's the seven stars of the Pleiades. Yeah. I just always thought that was kind of an interesting tidbit when I learned it.

S Speaker 1 55:18

Yeah, absolutely. And, you know those, those things are carried across generations, those, those stories, are carried across culture and and beyond cultures. Because even the Japanese, the Subaru actually means Pleiades, if you, if you Oh yes, yes, if you look at there, if you look at there, and say, Yeah, you can see the stars, but, but same, same thing there, it had religious significance in in their culture. So you know these, these are not uncommon themes across humanity. Mary, we have about four minutes left. I want to thank you so much for coming on, especially with such short notice. I'm glad that you were available. We need to have you on again and again. It's always a fun conversation. Where can people go to follow sky ships over cashers? Because I'm subscribed, I get all the emails, everything else. You put things out very regularly, very regularly. I am always glad to see people you just

S Speaker 2 56:17

go to skyships overcashers.com. You we try to have something. We got it up early this week, but we try to have something up by Friday evening each week. This week, we did it earlier simply because of that pyramid story, yeah, yeah. And so we posted three news stories early in the week. Yeah, no.

S Speaker 1 56:36

And once again, tons of articles that come out, just tons and tons, tons of topics. You also have an experience reform where people can file a report as well. Where can they go to do that?

S Speaker 2 56:51

If you go there at the top of the page, they're the very first listing. It just says contact. And if you open up that, it tells you how to get in touch with us, how to report a signing and the actual contact information.

S Speaker 1 57:03

What is the most common report that you get on your website? Mary,

S Speaker 2 57:11

well, for a long time, it was UFOs, but I'm not going to keep printing the same kind of pictures of UFOs, you know, lights in the sky living by that's boring. We've done a lot of that, and so now I try to get into UFO stories that are more unique. And one of the things that really kind of surprised me was we got pictures. I didn't do it, but somebody who lives in cash registered, and


they got pictures of a UFO hovering, you know, fairly close to the ground, and it looked like an old rock, which makes me think of the the what's the one you were just talking about? The long, skinny one? Yeah, thank you. And I think they can disguise themselves when they want to. There

 Speaker 1 57:56

is, there is definitely that morphing technology out there, even, even amongst some of our own drones that are, that are out there in the military sector, they they can change form in air. They can move from one type of modality to another. Move almost seamlessly from water to air. It's pretty fascinating where drone technology has gotten now. And you do kind of have to ask yourself, you know, have we reversed engineered something with all the whistleblowers, everything else coming out right now?

 58:30

I keep saying, I don't think we're going to see

 Speaker 1 58:35

a Houdini moment where it's like somebody's gonna pull the sheet off, pull the sheet off a gurney. People

 Speaker 2 58:43

thinking the government's going to make a major revelation, they're misled, because the government will only reveal what it's forced to reveal. And the revelations are coming through your show, through my website, through you know, the whole bunch of us around the world are helping the

 Speaker 1 59:02

exposure happen. They'll only reveal what they a, what they are forced to reveal. Like you said, B, they'll only reveal what is monetarily beneficial to reveal. Because, yes, eventually some of this technology, and the only way you're going to make the money back from investment and back engineering, it is to release it. So we that's where we see some of the new battery technologies. That's where we see technologies, things like that. So even

 59:31

microwave, even aluminum foil, yeah, microwaves,

 Speaker 1 59:34

S Speaker 1 59:34


things like that. You know, lasers, CD players, storing data on crystals, you know, that kind of stuff, which is, which is an actual thing, so that that's where all this comes from, Mary. So thank you so much for your time tonight, before we let you go one last time. Let everybody know what your website is and where they can go to get your books. Mary, you.

S Speaker 2 1:00:00

Five skyships Over. Cashiers.com. Cashiers is spelled like a cashier at the grocery store, but it's actually a town here in the mountains. And also, I had, I got hacked on my Facebook page, my original one, I had about 5000 people on it, severely hacked, so I've had to start a new Facebook page, and so people can follow me on Facebook. It's simply Mary Joyce. The old account had my middle initial in it, but it's just now Mary Joyce. And if you find more than more than one Mary Joyce, you probably will. I have a an orange vest on, and so maybe that'll help people find it. So a lot of people like to find things on Facebook, and that's the way you can do it, absolutely how you find the books again, under editors corner, if you click on that at the very top, you can then click on Books, right, right, stop, right there. And then information about my books. If you click on that, it'll get you right to my books and tell they're all available through Amazon, except for the last one, and it's explained there absolutely

S Speaker 1 1:01:10

and Mary, once again, always a great conversation. Thank you so much for the time. Tonight, we're going to go ahead and let you go, but we'll be sharing links everything else within the next day or so for the episode. Thank you so much for the conversation tonight. You take care of yourself. You too. Take care all right. We'll talk to you soon. Always a great time talking with Mary Joyce. She is such a learned investigator, and once again, the years of being a reporter just really, really make a big difference when it comes to research and calling through data, and as she was saying, making sure that what you're putting out is quality research, you know, not, not just hyperbole, we need, we need to be careful with that, because, much like she is with her website. Sky ships over cashiers. I am with curious realm. It's the fact of we have an onus upon us to make sure that what we are putting out is quality data, not misleading data that doesn't work muddy or murky the waters as we swim in it, folks. So when we come back from this quick break, we will be joined by our good friend Bob spearing. He is the director of international investigations with MUFON. We will be talking about MUFON cases of interest for the year, including jellyfish, like entities that are coming into people's homes and taking their energy right after this, 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, squatting in a back room, gathering EVPs or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP activity this easy to carry pocket sized 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 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

 1:03:59
music.

 Speaker 1 1:04:13


Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that quick break. Thank you so much for staying tuned through that also. Thank you so much to our sponsors, especially true hemp science. True hemp science is my source for amazing CBD products. I found them probably about five years ago, after my doctor recommended CBD as a supplemental for my travel anxiety. And their product is absolutely amazing. A spideric process is used where every part of the plant is used, reused, combusted, reused, again in the process, repeated until nothing remains. Every part of the plant, from seeds to stems to roots to buds, leaves, everything, is used to create an amazing full spectrum CBD. Product stop on by truehim science.com use the code curious seven to save 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more and get two. Count them, two free CBD edibles on your way out the door as well. Our guest in this segment is the Director of International investigations for MUFON, the amazing Bob spearing, we will be talking about current cases that are ongoing internationally, as well as the amazing project Aquarius archive from MUFON. Welcome back to the show, Bob spearing. How have you been doing, my friend, I'm doing good. How have you been doing okay, man. And actually, it was last time we spoke, was right, as you got a whole bunch of art, a whole bunch of stuff for Project Aquarius from the Hayden Hughes archive. So it is great to hear that project Aquarius is growing and growing and growing. These are the things that I am all about the the idea of digitizing these archives, so that they're accessible to people and accessible to researchers, to be able to get more data on on the topic, especially historic data, which is some of what we're going to go through tonight, especially with ongoing cases. So how did you come to become the international director of investigations for MUFON Bob,

 Speaker 3 1:06:27

back in the day, I was in New Jersey field investigator 2017 at the time, and MUFON created what was called special assignments team that was sort of like The X Files of UFO reports, and it was run by the director of investigations, Chase klutsky At the time, and when she retired from MUFON, she asked me if I would take over as being head of the sad team. And we had some very, very good cases. And so I did that for a while. And that came to the I came to the notice of Kent St John our COO and Dave McDonald, our executive director, and they asked me if I wanted to replace the retiring Steve Hutchins as Director of International investigations, which I did. And that's pretty much how I got to where I am the past five years. Wow,

 Speaker 1 1:07:18

wow. And an incredible path of growth that you have really laid forward, especially with things like Project Aquarius, stuff like that, Bob, let's start getting into the investigations that you are in right now, because some of them sound absolutely fascinating

 Speaker 3 1:07:40

right now I'm putting together MUFON cases of interest from 2024 to present at the MUFON

right now I'm putting together MUFON cases of interest from 2024 to present at the MUFON symposium. And the criteria for these cases are either had to happen in 2024 or it could be of an historical nature, but reported in 2024 or part of a larger flat that includes a case of interest from 2024 and some of the things we're coming up with this year are quite bizarre. Some of them are funny. One, we actually have two videos from England in a short period of time where people were seeing these bright blue, neon blue objects in the skies. And initially we thought it was like the goody of the lift, because on the side of the Goodyear blimp, it's got that LED screen, and from far away, it can look like a massive blue object. The only thing is that those screens aren't allowed in England, so we had a loud whatever it was, that it wasn't a blimp, but one, the one video of these two girls chasing the object in their car, and it is just a profanity laced but hilarious video as they're trying to chase this object, I'm debating whether to bleep, bleep out half the dialog when I presented at the symposium. But it's very, very, very funny. I don't know if you're familiar with the sand down clown case from 1974 in the UK. It's a very, very, very high strangeness case where these two little children in a field come across a clown, like figure, about seven feet tall, almost like a scarecrow, and he's got a microphone, and he's switching into the microphone. And when he sees these two little children, he tells them, hello, Sam. And little boy says, My name is not Sam, alright, but he he has a yes, the sand down clown. He has a little hut right next to him, and he invites the children in. Initially, they're scared of him, and they ask him a piece of ghost. And. Says, Well, no, in a certain way I am, but in a certain way I'm not, which has led me to believe that he's either inter dimensional or some sort of, you know, holograph, or whatever. He seems timid. He tells the children he's afraid of people. And they go into his heart and they see little furniture, and there's two levels, and they go back and tell their parents, and the entity is gone at this point, it's probably one of the most High, strangest cases you could ever imagine with an entity. It turns out that he comes back in Pennsylvania in 1996 really, essentially the same setup, only this time, he doesn't have a hut. It's it's one little child. It's in a field. Again, same setup, some sort of portal to another dimension, a hut. In the first case, a doorway in the middle of an open field. In this second case, a young child. Again, the child can see into the doorway in this field, and essentially sees the same thing that the children saw in sand down in 1974 this case took place in 1996 they can see a green room like first children saw. They can see wooden furniture inside. And he again addresses of the little boy, and he tells little boy, Hi, Sam. And little boy this time says, My name is not Sam, it's Luke. And the person didn't think about ever recording this until they accidentally came across the sand down clown case, which was originally published in the before British UFO Association magazine back in the late 70s, early



1:11:57


that was the thing that go ahead. No, go ahead. Go



Speaker 3 1:12:00

ahead. The thing that's really bizarre is that this year we got a third case in the MUFON database. Case came in from one year after the SAM down clown case. Sam down clown was 73 this case was from 74 this case was from Nova Scotia, and again, two children in a field come across a what they called the rainbow man, and he's sitting in lotus position and playing the guitar. He's very tall, like in the other two cases, and instead of a hut, instead of a doorway, this time, he invites the children to come into a tree with them, and they go into the tree, and they can feel every molecule of the tree. They learn everything about the tree. They understand every leaf in the tree. They can hear each other's thoughts. At the same time, they

can hear the entity's thoughts, and this time he tells this little girl who's with her brother something very sick. He starts telling her about her life so far, and he starts telling her about her future and how she's going to lose her brother, which she eventually does. Oh, wow. And so not only do we have some sort of inter dimensional, colorful personality that uses some sort of Portal to take children places, but he also seems to be aware of the past and the future. And for me, this triad of cases is probably the strangest group in I've ever seen, and I've been into UFO since 1965 this entity case or series of cases are the weirdest I've ever come across. And when you have three almost identical situations in a field with children, with a clown type entity with a portal of some sort, over 30 years, that's enough circumstantial evidence to make the person believe that this is a pattern and that this is a real phenomenon going on with children.

 Speaker 1 1:14:09


Yeah, yeah, absolutely. And, you know, especially when you're we talk regularly on the show Bob, and one of the things that I say, whether it's UFOs and the idea of CE five, or whether it's paranormal or even Bigfoot, I believe that these phenomena exist, but that there is also something else out there, be it interdimensional, what have you that will gladly use the trope in Our minds to put us at ease with its appearance, you know, and this, this, I think, is a very interesting case of where that may very well be the case, you know, that that it's appearing as this, once again, clown like figure that that would be disarm. Exciting to children. Yeah, I mean, I don't know that that, in and of itself, is pretty frightening to me. If that appeared and then a portal next to it appeared, and you could see into that, that the portal, I think, is a very key part of this, the idea that all of the witnesses had some sort of Portal appearance and and the invitation to go through the portal, you

 1:15:26


know, and they were returned safely.

 Speaker 1 1:15:29

It's so, so did, I guess, did some of them go through the portal?

 Speaker 3 1:15:35

Sure, the in the stand down plan case they go into the heart. They only looked into the doorway in 96 and they do go into the trade in the 74 case


 Speaker 1 1:15:50

and and aside from the the furniture, things like that, what else did they see while they were there? What else did they experience?

 Speaker 3 1:15:50

 Speaker 1 1:15:59

Just they didn't understand the message that the clown was trying to tell them, maybe because they were too young, sure, but the thing is, the more and more I get into it right now, I've been researching bedroom intrusions and a lot of things and entities come through portals. Yes, and that we have another case that I'll be presenting, where a man was in his living room and he saw he could only describe it as he was looking into his other room, and it felt like someone was pulling a cloth away, and he actually could see behind the cloth, and what he saw wasn't his the next room in his house. He saw a control center with a balcony with men working machines, and there were two levels, and he's basically looking at a control room in his house. And all of a sudden they look at him, and it closes up. So I actually had an experience like that back in the 80s where I was looking at something and sort of a veil was pulled away. And while I was still looking at the same scene, I had a sense of enlightenment. And as soon as I realized that I was looking beyond the veil, it was gone. And I never had an experience like that again. But when I read this man's case, I said it's almost identical to what I experienced. He, for one brief instant, had a veil, pulled away. Why he was allowed to look into this portal, I don't know, but what he saw is essentially Friday frightening. If reality is being controlled from a control room. Are we living in a simulation? That's where that story is

 Speaker 1 1:17:45

going, sure, sure. And you know, that is a hypothesis that has been put forth more and more in this day and age, the idea that, you know, we're basically living in agreed upon illusion. And you know, when you start getting into quantum physics, quantum mechanics, you know, it's not that far off Bob and even that is a an interesting concept to entreat whenever you start considering The idea of UFO, UAP phenomenon.

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That idea that

 Speaker 1 1:18:23

if we're living in an illusion, then are what we seeing? Is an illusion, or is it something that we are actively manifesting, and that, once again, goes back to CE five protocols, goes back to the idea of

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what, what? Barber the the

 Speaker 1 1:18:41

last UFO whistle blower that came out said, yeah, yeah. The the psionic control of craft, the psionic summoning of craft, and the psionic connection of experiencer and craft,

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Speaker 3 1:18:58

not only craft, but a lot of the experiencers reports that we get from move on or with with entities, sure entities and prayer, with the clown, the sand down clown, you're getting into Jacques valet territory, where you know there is possibly this non human intelligence that has been with us for all of human history, and manifest so in ways that we can understand. 500 years ago, a little gray in the bedroom might be considered a succubus or an Incubus, and today, or a troll or a dwarf or an elf, and today, they're little grays. And it's just, you know, the level of technology in that society interprets it the way that it's meant to be interpreted by whoever this agent is that you know, might be living alongside us, or coming through an interdimensional portal, or as part of the simulation meant to interact with us at some level. Well,

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Speaker 1 1:19:52

absolutely, you know. And that brings up a huge point that we once again speak about regularly, that idea of nomenclature through the. Ages and even even across cultural boundaries. You know it does. Science takes very, very careful care to make sure that in different disciplines, scientists across the globe are using the same nomenclature that that the definitions that they're using cross compat and mean the same thing in Japanese as English, because otherwise you could, you could get into messy situations and misunderstandings very, very quick, you know? So

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Speaker 3 1:20:28

I think we do get messy, and we do interpretation. We do.

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Speaker 1 1:20:32

We do. It's very much a game of telephone at that point, especially whenever it's played across time, Bob and when you're looking at things, whether it's UFOs Bigfoot, what have you, there are some similarities, especially here with with this send down clown case, because many, many, many were the stories of fairies and people of the Fae, things like that, where the warning was, do not follow them. Do not follow their voice into the woods. Don't follow their songs. If they give you food, don't take it, because you won't come back. That's right, you know, things like that. So the fact that fairies, things like that, were as close an analog as as our ancestors could get to an interdimensional being or understanding the concept of a dimension period, you know, for them, it's just the fairy world. For us, it's the next dimension, or a parallel dimension, or even future or past people coming. So the idea of those things being the same is not strange. And

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Speaker 3 1:21:48

I remember there's a lot of stories about don't eat the food, where people eat the food and then they never come back, or they come back and it's 100 years later and they're meeting their granddaughter. And what's very interesting, parallel to that is that in a lot of if you ever read

the books, series of books, humanoid encounters, the others among us, by Albert Gonzales. He chronicles humanoid reports over centuries, and more often than not, all of these invitations to go onto the craft. All of these contactees and abductees claim that they're given something to eat. It's a parallel to these stories from 100 years ago. All right, even the fellow in the 50s with the pancakes, Nelson, remember they were, came across the flying saucer, landed flying solicitor and then making breakfast, and they give them some some pancakes, wheat pancakes, so

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Speaker 1 1:22:46

and I'm trying to remember the show that it is now, where the gentleman offers the guy a piece of gum. It was a science fiction show, and it was more a psychological test, and the idea of, if you take the piece of gum, you're willing to do other things, that's interesting, you know? So, so it's, it's more of a test of willing, and it was like, whenever you're being interrogated, basically, and it's like, Oh, would you like a piece of gum, right? But it's something so small and subtle that reveals so much about the person that you are coming in contact with,

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Speaker 3 1:23:23

and I do believe that there they experiment with us. You made me think about streams. How many people are brought on board a UFO and they're sat in a chair in front of a huge stream, and they're they're showing scenes of destruction of the earth and cities being flooded. And you would say to yourself, why would these visitors, whoever they are, where they're from, want to do that to somebody, all right, except to elicit some sort of reaction, possibly emotional. You know, we're like as as Charles Schwartz says, we may be somebody's property. You're just looking at us like lab

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Speaker 1 1:23:59

rat, that that is something that we talk about with Earl gray regularly, is even, even the idea of consent when it when it comes to abduction Bob and the idea of, like, do you have to give your consent? You know, like a lion doesn't give its consent to get blow darted and chipped, right? So we don't consider that an invasion on them, because we're trying to help. So do the aliens consider an invasion to come take us from our bedroom and Chip us or implant us or track us? You know, there's,

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Speaker 3 1:24:35

I definitely believe there's more than one team out there, and sure of them are good and some of them are bad. Yeah. I mean, you get I have plenty of reports of these bedroom intrusions where the person fought off the abduction. They said, No, I don't want you to touch me. Or they call out the name of Jesus or something, and and boom, it ends. And one person even said to the effect that I felt like they weren't allowed to. Touching if I didn't give them my permission. But then I think that there's other ones. They just lift you out of bed, slap you on that metal table, and start sticking needles in you, you know, the belly. And

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Speaker 1 1:25:10

once again, that that may those two instances, Bob may very well root right back to the beginning of our conversation of one being the actual phenomenon, the other being something that is standing in its stead. Because that's what mentally you would accept, you know. So it may be the fact that the ones that, when you revoke your agency and they disappear, things like that, are the imposters, you know. But it's fascinating to explore these things, because once again, the idea of somebody being given messages is a very, very common theme with abductees. Very common theme, like you said, the idea of being shown a movie screen, basically, and mental projection coming to you of intent. How many cases a year like that do you guys see at MUFON Bob?



1:26:13

A lot? I'd say

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Speaker 3 1:26:17

last year I did a study approximately 17 to 20% of all cases that we fund gets every year are some sort of abduction or bedroom intrusion where the experience or resource team at lufan is involved. So that's that's a large percentage, 20% for an organization that's really a nuts and bolts UFO landed in my backyard type operation. But, you know, and we don't get that many, but when you were talking about Bigfoot before, I definitely see a correlation between Bigfoot and UFOs. Really, Bigfoot is seen in conjunction with the UFO, and a lot of those Bigfoot sightings in conjunction with that UFO, it's a very specific type of Bigfoot where they have glowing red eyes and have the ability to just disappear instantaneously in front of the witness.



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Interesting.

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Speaker 3 1:27:14

Now I'm a patterns guy all the way. I'm always looking for patterns. Same

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Speaker 1 1:27:18

here, same here, because that is, that is what data comes to reveal eventually. That's that's where you find the actual trails of nuts to follow to find cases of nuts. And it's that's really interesting to me, Bob the especially the tie between Bigfoot cryptids and UFO UAP activity. Have you seen an uptick in these in the last like, we're we're Bigfoot and UFOs synonymous, in that kind of way. Did MUFON take in a lot of reports like that? Let's say in 1972



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as opposed to 2025



Speaker 3 1:27:59

you know, that's an interesting question, I don't know, but the MUFON, the CMS system, the case management system, you can search by keywords, and I would be curious to see if I did a keyword search for bigford, how many times it comes up, and whether or not there are larger patterns or or geographic locations where a lot of those reports come from, as a matter of fact, going back to Project Aquarius, that's exactly what we did with witness drawings. We have about 14,000 witness drawings, or about 10% of 10% of our 140,000 cases have witness during and I prefer drawing sometimes over a very fuzzy nighttime photograph, absolutely focus or and what we discovered is that people are drawing the same thing over and over and over again. We will get people that draw chevrons, which are the V shaped objects, and they usually have like, eight very large lights on the bottom of them. Sometimes the the Chevron is shorter on one side than another. And I'm not talking one or two drawings. I'm talking about dozens of drawings where these people are drawing lopsided chevrons. All right, they're drawing the triangles, the classic triangle with the white lights at each point, the red beacon light in the center bottom. Over and over and over again, people drawing snakes in the sky. And what we realized, besides the fact people are drawing the same thing over and over and over, to get back to your original question, we found that there's patterns in when one site, one type of craft, becomes predominant and then fades away, only to be replaced by, say, the triangles go away and the cylinders show up, and then the cylinders go away, and the triangles come back. And we see. This all throughout the 140,000 cases over a period of time. Wow,