

Chapter 4

Invisibility and Beams

“Blinking out” has become a well-known term that describes an unconventional craft’s ability to disappear instantly when being observed. A typical example of blinking out occurred during my sighting on an October morning (Chapter 1).

Hill suggests that witnesses may be right about these instantaneous disappearances, but he felt the phenomenon of blinking out was more likely a result of witnesses’ visual acuity and reaction time. Or, possibly, it could be caused by the craft turning off of its lights at night. He found that:

the instant disappearance reports are one of the reasons that many in the scientific community have brushed UFOs aside for “defying the laws of physics” (Hill 1995).

Counter to this opinion, Good relays:

witnesses of four sightings reported that while the UFO was in visual contact it abruptly disappeared from sight in less than a second and was not seen thereafter. There are no known aircraft in the world which can abruptly disappear as reported by the witnesses.

The USAF B-2 stealth bomber (flying wing) and the F-117A stealth fighter cannot (usually) be seen on radar, and they cannot abruptly disappear from sight in one second. If they can, it is a military secret (Good, *Alien Update*, 1993).

After my own observation, I would disagree with Hill’s hypothesis. Many creditable witnesses have reported the sudden invisibility phenomenon, as well as UFOs’ rapid, repetitive return to visibility.

Two such witnesses were commercially rated pilots flying in

the San Juan Islands, Washington, on August 16, 1996, at 1:30 p.m. In clear visibility conditions, they reported a cigar-shaped object less than a quarter of a mile from their aircraft. At first the object was stationary, then it vanished instantly (UFOcenter.com).

Another pilot related that while flying at an altitude of 7,000 feet (2,100 m) over Salem, Oregon, at 8:00 p.m. on February 8, 1997, he saw a green fireball, traveling at a rapid velocity, “go streaking” from left to right in front of his aircraft. The pilot radioed Seattle Center Air Control, but it had nothing on radar except a United Airlines jetliner at 10,000 feet (3,000 m). Looking out the window, the pilot saw the jetliner overhead. He later stated that the fireball simply disappeared in the “blink of an eye” (MUFON.com).

A man in Stanley, Wisconsin, had a similar experience while taking his nightly walk at 10:00 p.m. on August 9, 1996. He watched a “floating” white light heading northward across the sky. He stopped walking to be certain the object was actually in motion; the object continued to move. He estimated its speed at 100 to 200 miles (161–322 km) per hour, reporting that the object would dip to the east and then turn back north again. After watching the craft for ten seconds, it simply disappeared (UFOinfo.com).

About a year later, on March 4, 1997, at 2:10 p.m., witnesses in New River, south of Franklin, Georgia, reported a hovering, silver gleaming object in the sky. Another shiny object appeared to converge with the first one, when both disappeared. Witnesses related that the objects did not fade, but suddenly vanished as they watched. They added that the length of the first object was twice as big as any known aircraft, while flying at an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 feet (900–1,200 m) (MUFON.com).

On January 29, 1999, at 6:40 p.m., a man driving on Highway 1270 between Germantown and Frederick, Maryland, saw an unidentified craft to the west. In a clear sky with a nearly full moon, the shape of the craft was plainly visible. The craft had small, pulsing lights on the bottom and around the circumference. Four planes were flying in a circular pattern around the craft, while the UFO hovered in a stationary position for five minutes. Suddenly, the object moved higher and to the west, pulsed several times and then disappeared. After the craft vanished, the flight paths of the planes changed, slowly crisscrossing back and forth across the area where the craft had been seen (UFOcenter.com).

A group of witnesses were parked on a desert rimrock ridge, south of the Hoover Dam in Nevada on October 19, 1996, at 11:00 p.m. They viewed multiple formations of UFOs: delta, box and T-shaped. A single craft kept appearing and disappearing, traveling faster than the rest of the group and flying from formation to formation. The witnesses watched the UFO formations until 3:00 a.m. on October 20, when more resembling “meteors” appeared. They flew a short distance, disappeared and then reappeared to start the cycle again (UFOinfo.com).

Another occurrence of a UFO repetitively blinking on and off was recounted by a witness driving to work at 8:30 a.m. on December 9, 1997. Heading south on Interstate 5, in King County, Washington, the observer first noticed a small, circular, metallic object (very reflective) high in the sky at the eleven o'clock position, seemingly over the city of Auburn. The witness viewed the object for five minutes, off and on. It appeared to disappear and then reappear in the same location at least three times. As the sun hit the object, it became brightly illuminated, much more than would be expected from a conventional aircraft. The witness, a computer graphic designer, said that he had never seen anything like it before (UFOcenter.com).

Many of these witnesses could be considered credible observers, leading to the hypothesis that a scientific mechanism for invisibility exists for unconventional craft, likely for the purposes of covert action. Several possible explanations for this “cloak of invisibility” have been described in scientific periodicals.

One possibility might be the manipulation of nanophase materials, metals, ceramics and other solids in a laboratory utilizing condensation techniques. The manipulated materials are infinitely smaller in constituent size and have different physical and chemical properties than their common counterparts.

Richard W. Siegel describes these substances as follows:

whereas the grains in conventional materials range from microns to millimeters in diameter and contain several billion atoms, those in nanophase materials are less than 100 nanometers in diameter and contain fewer than tens of thousands of atoms. To put these sizes in perspective, a three-nanometer-diameter cluster contains