

THEY ARE HERE

*Compelling Evidence of
Extraterrestrial Ships
Present on Earth*

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Introduction: The Worldwide UFO Controversy

At first sight, the Meier case presents an extraordinary volume of incredibly compelling evidence. Despite this library of evidence, some say the case is too good to be true. For them, for some reason, initial doubt is created, despite the case's overwhelming proof of the highest quality. Perhaps such uncertainty is, however, understandable.

Thousands of written pages of unique information still await attention and translation into English and, together with accounts of Meier travelling to other galaxies and even into the past and future, there are enough extraordinary details to instil an air of initial scepticism concerning the case. Furthermore, there is no bigger UFO rabbit hole of investigation to burrow into, and such a great challenge results in many people expressing immediate denials of the case's feasibility. Few welcome such a time-consuming investigation of thousands of pages of research, or an upset to their familiar comfort zone.



Figure 1 - Beamship in front of a Norway Spruce tree. Photo #66, 9 July 1975

grossly oversized. The roof extends 56.8% of the sphere's diameter, while the much smaller value of 34.9% is the correct percentage in photo #800.

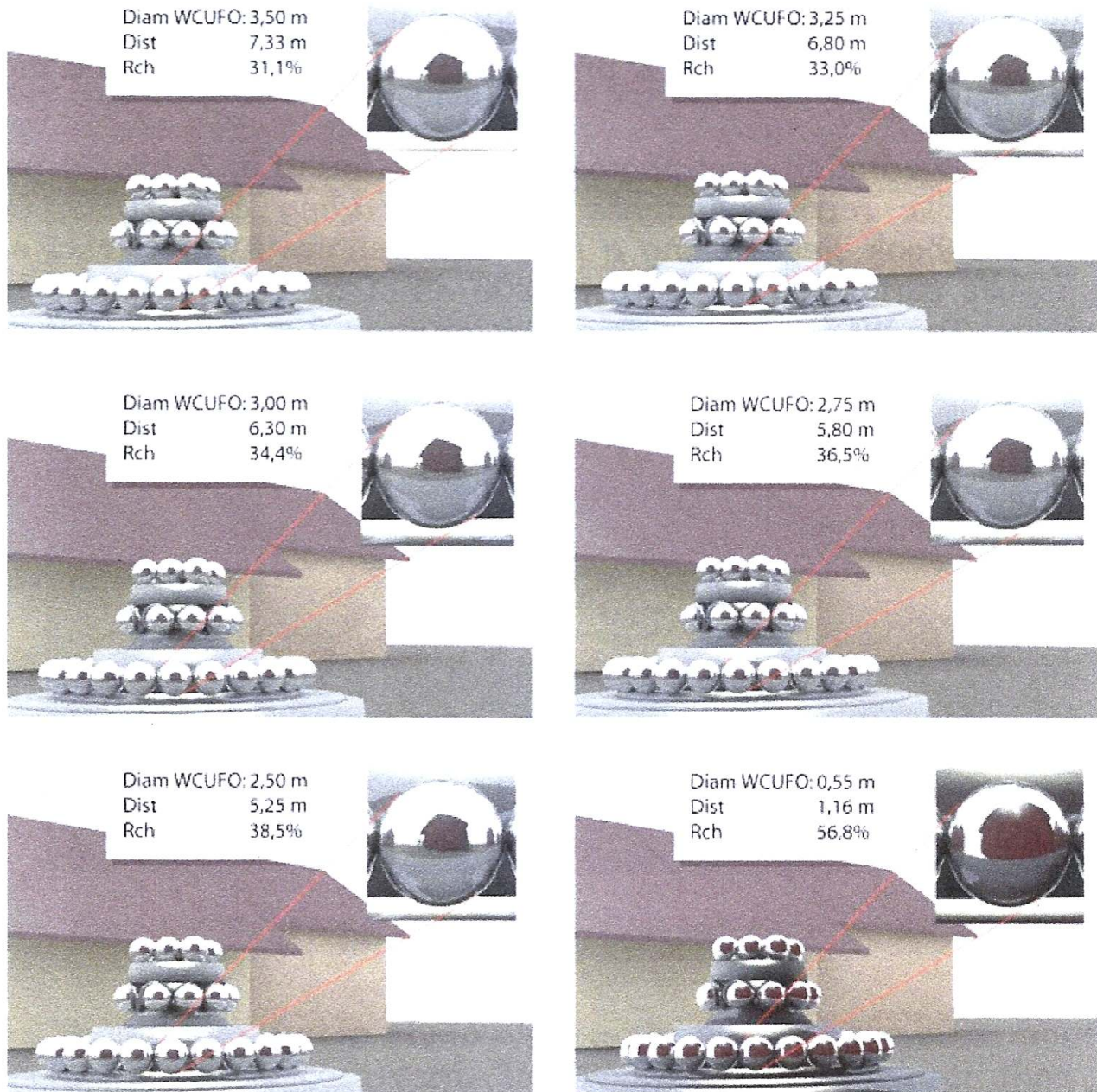


Figure 26 - Rendered WCUFO images at different distances and sizes.

If the roof width is 34.9% of the sphere's width in photo #800, then the 3 m diameter WCUFO image is a very close fit. So this method of calculation shows the WCUFO might be around three metres in diameter, or a bit less, not about 3.5 m as indicated in Method 1.

Coloured crystals and lenses

Remarkable details such as crystals and lenses of different colours reveal themselves in this photo. A zoomed image of this WCUFO's central region unveils vibrantly colourful red, blue, green, and two white crystals one on either side of the bright light blue crystal formed in a tear-shape extending down over the rim of the WCUFO base (Figures 29 and 30).

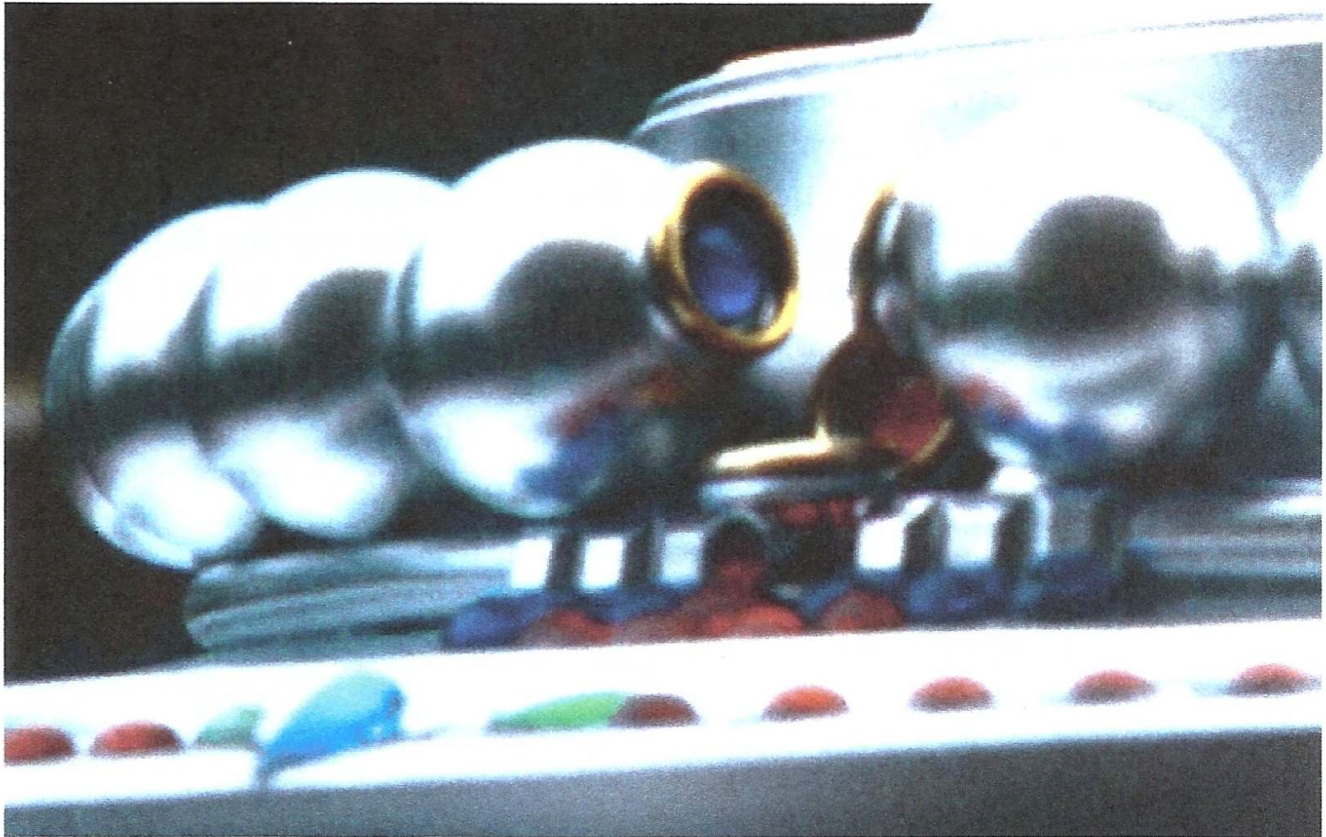


Figure 29 - Details of colourful crystals and lenses in Photo #808.

Large red and blue magnifying lenses appear to be inside the golden rings. It cannot be seen if the sphere on the right has another lens, but checking night pictures of this WCUFO indicates there is another lens there, possibly a green one (see Figure 30). Red, blue and green are the three primary colours of light which could be significant, but who knows what the significance is here?

Below the spheres, five or six truncated pyramidal or hexagon pieces are in alignment on a base ring in two sets of three — a red crystal nestles inside one middle piece of these six.

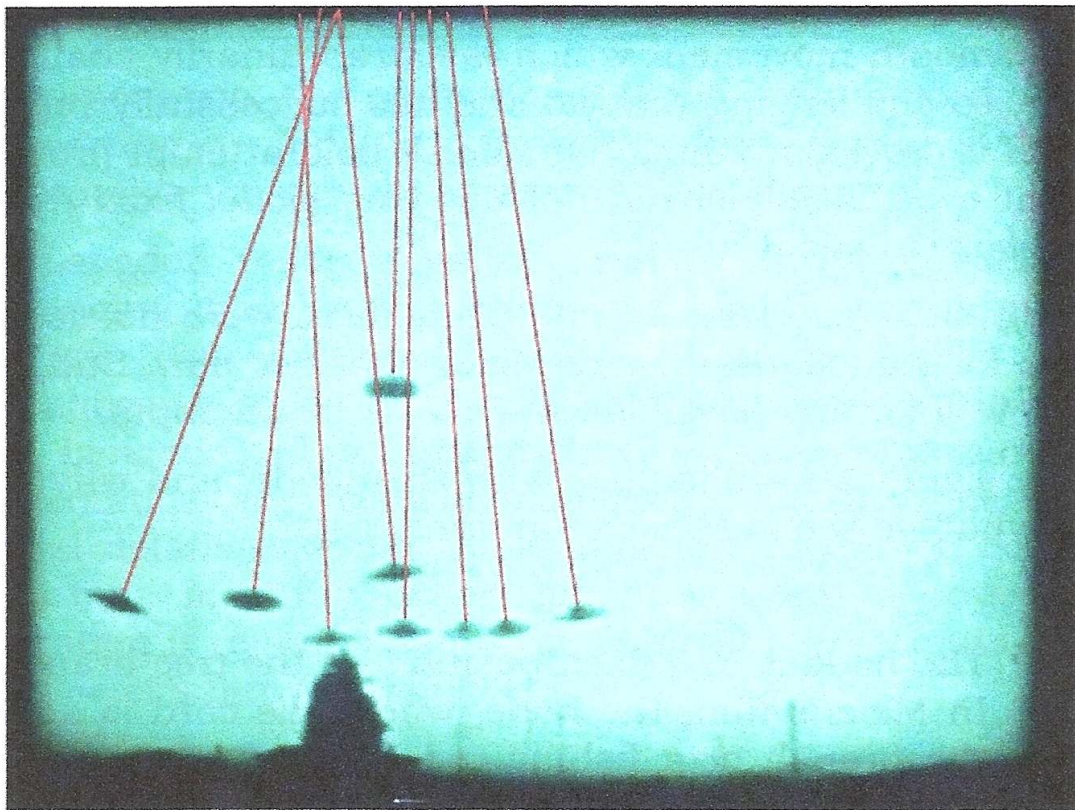


Figure 94 - Composition of several UFO positions and alleged cords projected from each UFO. None of these lines converges into a single node.



Figure 95 - An arrangement simulated from actual photos for a *model fixed from a tree branch above*. The model failed to produce the variable pendulum length found in all phases.

When we performed this test, the full-length video was unavailable to us, so the 3rd jump, the UFO's sudden stop, the *twist*, and the *pulses* were not observed, so we did not attempt to simulate them.

In conclusion, neither the Langdon nor the Maccabee investigations offered good explanations of how the model hypothesis could be consistent with the variations in the object's movements – its different *periods*. They also, as previously stated, do not demonstrate the “model” moving the treetop without touching it, and they fail to explain other remarkable details found in this second investigation.

The sophisticated model

We created a *sophisticated model* demonstrating how to include various vital aspects of the UFO's pendulum movement. The approach is theoretical, challenging to accomplish, costly, time-consuming to construct, and is ultimately unlikely to produce results that precisely match what Meier's film shows.

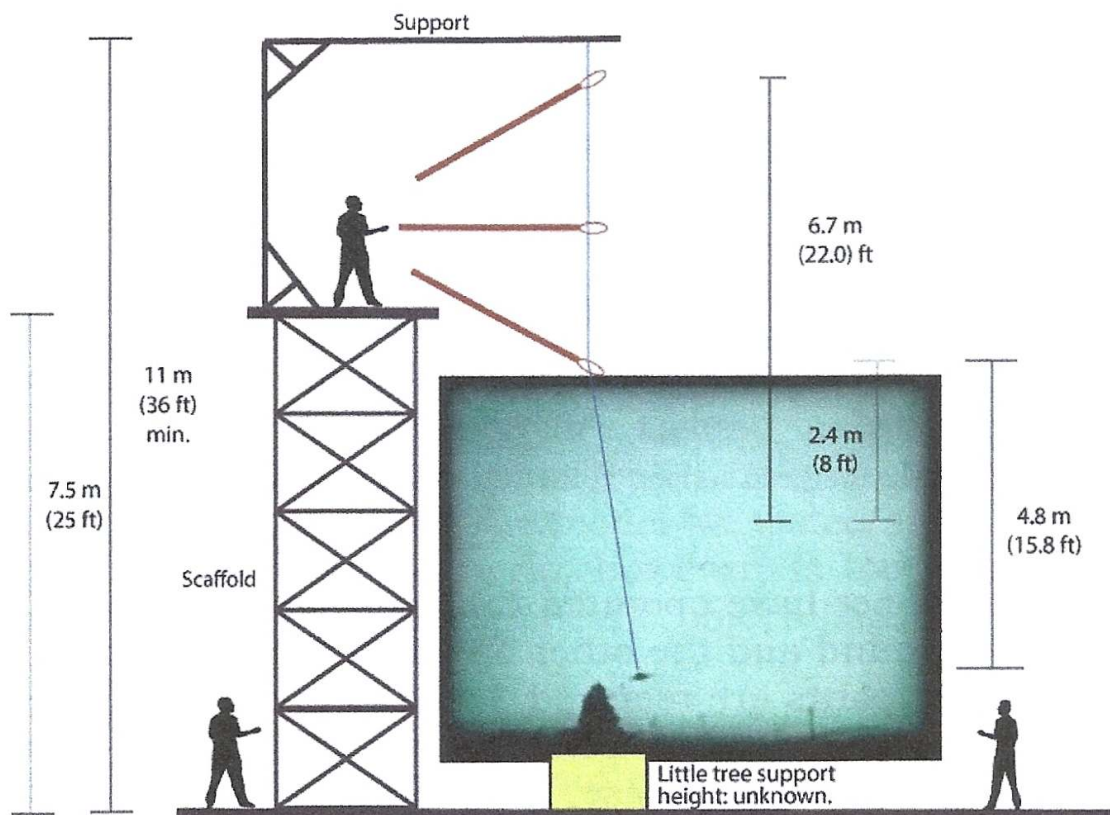


Figure 96 - A scaled, *sophisticated model* arrangement to make *The Pendulum UFO* video.

tree, and the mountains in the background enable distance calculations in #164. We found #164 shows the beamship image size is 3.8% larger than in #174.

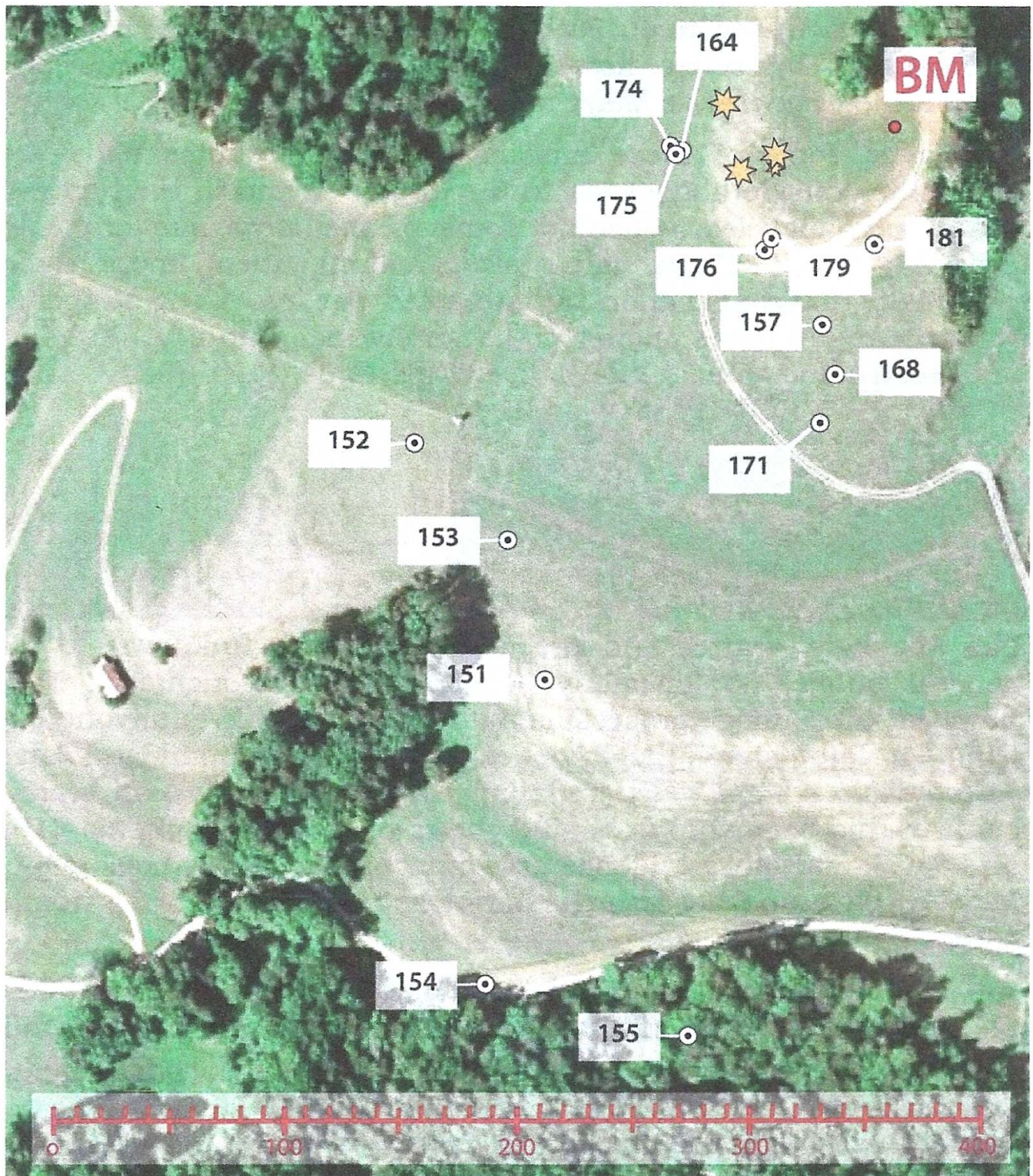


Figure 128 - Bird's-eye plan view, with the approximate beamship location labelled for each photo. North is the top.

The “impossible fishing rod”

Part II of this book discussed the different possibilities of using a model hung from a cord. One was using a fishing rod, and we mentioned the *Ridiculously Long Fishing Rod* of five metres. However, to create The Hasenbol Beamship Demonstration, an impossible 1975 fishing rod of 15 metres in length would be necessary, which is, of course, impossible.

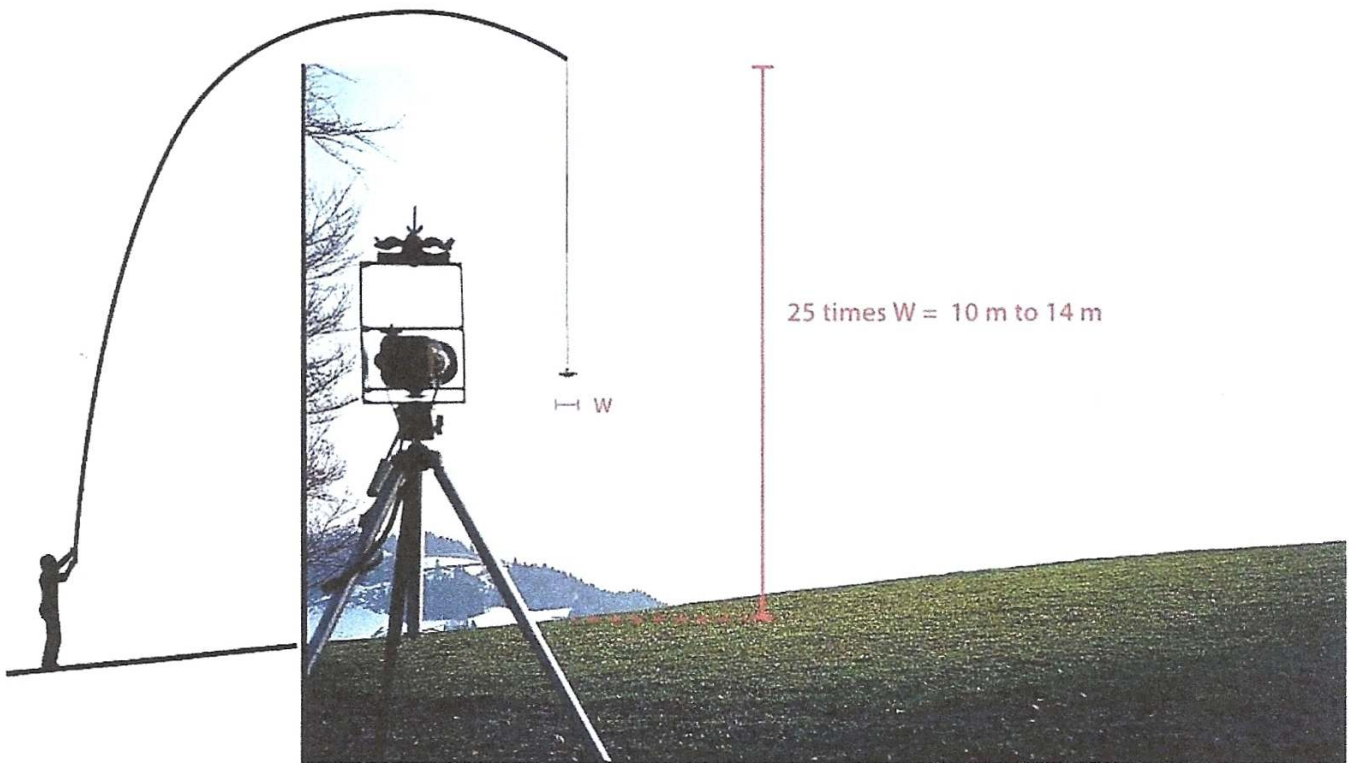


Figure 156 - Photo #155 with the estimated necessary fishing rod length of over 15 metres. The human figure is drawn to scale.

Some photos of the distant beamship show a vast space from the ground to the top of the photo. Figure 156 shows such a photo, #155, and in Video 1, it is noteworthy that Meier must use a fishing rod longer than 15 metres.

Because of such intricate details in the photos and videos, any model would have to be 40 ~ 55 centimetres in diameter. A tiny model of five centimetres in diameter is too small to make with such intricate details. If Meier used a model in photo #155, he had a vast distance from the ground to the top node of the fishing rod: a minimum distance of 25 times the model diameter. In this photo,

Annexe A

Billy Meier's Olympus, Ricoh, & movie camera

The Olympus 35 ECR:

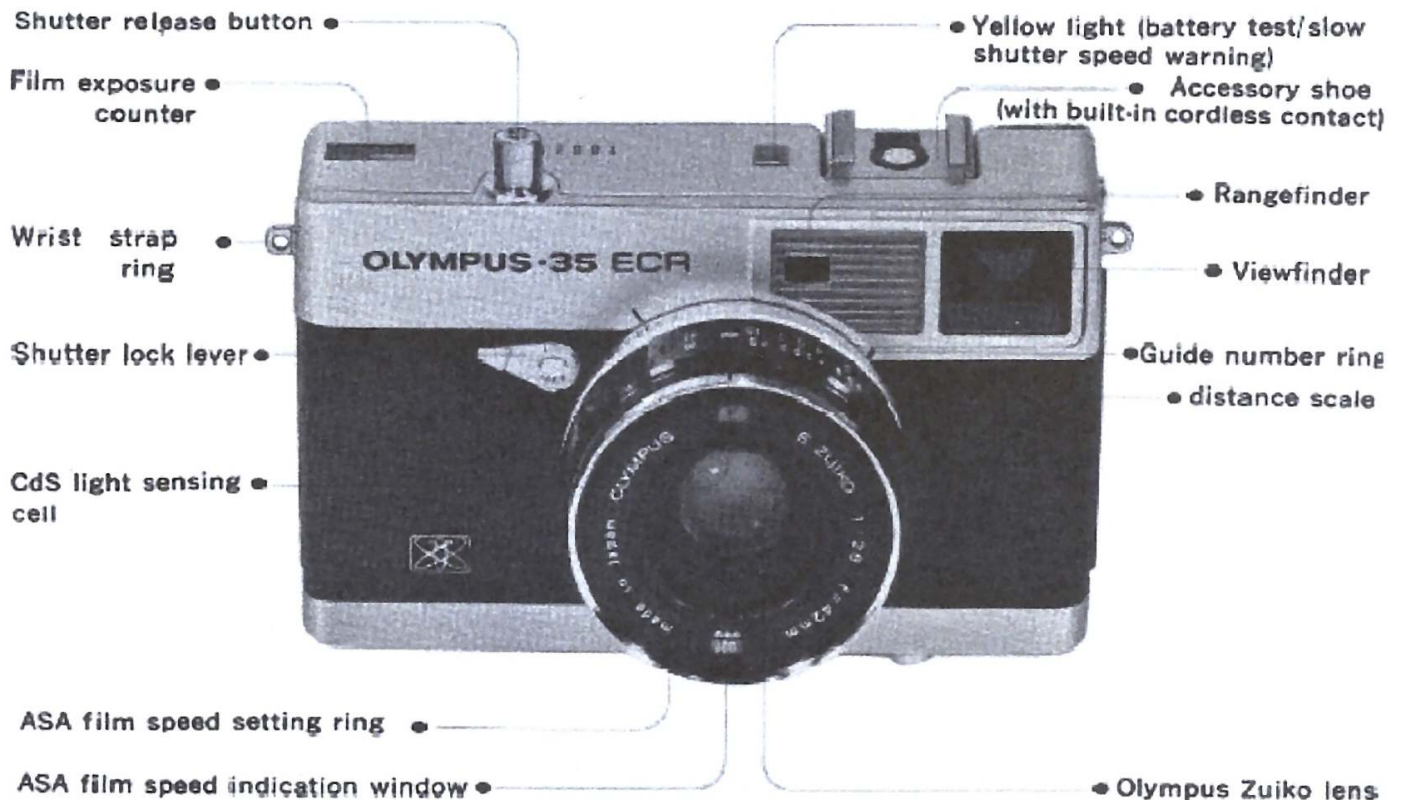


Figure 160 - Olympus 35 ECR parts.

Specifications for the Olympus 35 ECR are in the manual, page 2 available 24 August 2019 free from

<https://www.manualslib.com/manual/771811/Olympus-35ecr.html?page=2#manual>.

Also, access: <http://www.manualslib.com/products/Olympus-35-Ecr-3052477.html>.

Alternatively, access: www.orphancameras.com.