

SUNlite

Shedding some light on UFOlogy and UFOs

VOICES FROM THE WOODS

When we got within a 50 meter distance. The object was producing red and blue light. The blue light was steady and projecting under the object. It was lighting up the area directly under extending a meter or two out. At this point of positive identification I relayed to CSC, SSgt Coffey. Positive sighting of object...colour of lights and that it was definitely mechanical in nature. This is the closest point that I was near the object at any point. We then proceeded after it. It moved in a zig-zagging manner back through the woods then lost sight of it. - Jim Penniston January 1981 statement

We climbed over the fence and started heading towards the red and blue lights and they just disappeared. Once we reached the farmer's house we could see a beacon going around so we went towards it. We followed it for about 2 miles before we could see it was coming from a lighthouse. - John Burroughs January 1981 statement

As we entered the forest, the blue and red lights were not visible anymore. Only the beacon light was still blinking. We figured the lights were coming from past the forest, since nothing was visible as we passed through the woody forest. We could see a glowing near the beacon light, but as we got closer we found it to be a lit-up farmhouse. After we had passed through the forest, we thought it had to be an aircraft accident. So did CSC as well. But we ran and walked a good 2 miles past our vehicle, until we got to a vantage point where we could determine that what we were chasing was only a beacon light off in the distance. Our route through the forest and field was a direct one, straight towards the light. - Ed Cabansag January 1981 statement

Penniston relayed that he was close enough to the object to determine that it was definitely a mechanical object. He stated he was within approximately 50 meters....Each time Penniston gave me the indication that he was about to reach the area where the lights were, he would give an extended estimated location. He eventually arrived at a "beacon light", however, he stated that this was not the light or lights he had originally observed. He was instructed to return. - J. D. Chandler January 1981 statement

I monitored their progress (Penniston, Burroughs and Cabansag) as they entered the wooded area. They appeared to get very close to the lights, and at one point SSgt Penniston stated that it was a definite metallic object. Due to the colors they had reported, I alerted them to the fact that they may have been approaching a light aircraft crash scene. ...SSgt Penniston reported getting near the "object" and then all of a sudden said they had gone past it and were looking at a marker beacon that was in the same general direction as the other lights. I asked him, through SSgt Coffey, if he could have been mistaken, to which SSgt Penniston replied that had I seen the other lights I would know the difference. SSgt Penniston seemed agitated at this point. Fred Buran January 1981 statement

...we're looking at the thing, we're probably about 2-3 hundred yards away. It looks like an eye winking at you, it's still moving from side to side and when we put the starscope on it, it's sorta a hollow centre right, a dark centre,.....It's like the pupil of an eye looking at you, winkingand the flash is so bright to the starscope, that err.... it almost burns your eye. - Colonel Halt taped observations as he looked in the direction of the Orford Ness lighthouse on December 28th, 1980

Whilst some puzzles remain, we can probably say that no unearthly craft were seen in Rendlesham Forest. We can also argue with confidence that the main focus of the events was a series of misperceptions of everyday things encountered in less than everyday circumstances.

Rendlesham investigator Jenny Randles

"The UFOs that never were"

November-December 2010

A review of the Rendlesham case

This December 26th marks the 30th anniversary of what has come to be known as Britain's Roswell. This case has been controversial since the day it first appeared in the news in 1983. It has been the subject of many books, television shows, and is well known throughout the UFO community. Next to Roswell, it probably is the most publicized UFO event ever. Because of this, I felt it was necessary to review the case with my readers, highlight some important points, and add my own opinion.

First night

The first night's events have evolved over the years. All one has to do is read what has been printed and discussed in the various books and media accounts.

In the original media accounts in 1983, there was little information from the principal witnesses for the first night. However, investigators eventually cornered some of them. By the time the book Out of the blue appeared in 1991, Jim Penniston and John Burroughs had told their stories. They both used an alias but it is pretty clear which person was which. Jim Archer was Jim Penniston and John Cadbury was John Burroughs.

Penniston (Jim Archer) in Out of the blue stated,

It was a triangular thing-yes, triangular- and it stood on three legs....I would say it was about ten feet, maybe twelve, and eight feet in height...The color was strange offish white. It actually looked pretty dirty. There were lights of different colors but it had red in the middle. When it moved it was so slow, you could walk after it. Cadbury (AKA Burroughs) did. I thought he was going to touch it, but it pulled its legs in and took off. Then the forest lit up with a huge flash of light and it went.¹

It is odd that this description of Burroughs attempting to touch the UFO were not mentioned by Burroughs in his comments. Also missing are Penniston's photography, touching, and walk-around that he would later add to the story.

Burroughs (John Cadbury) in Out of the

blue tells a slightly different story than Penniston (Archer).

It was lit up like a Christmas Tree with white and a blue back of lights. It moved slowly at first, but then it could move so fast and it turned at right angles in an impossible way. I do not know any technology certainly not in 1980, probably not even now, that could do the things this did. It was just like magic. I think that's what freaked most people out. Not what it was but the crazy, unbelievable things it could do.²

Burroughs description never mentions a solid shape/craft and he is describing lights that he interprets as being attached to something.

Penniston in Strange but true, added more to his story.

It was about the size of a tank, it was triangular in shape. Underneath the craft, was a high intensity white light emanating out of it and it was bordered by red and blue lighting, alternating.... On the upper left side of the craft, was an inscription. It measured six inches high, of symbols. They looked familiar, but I couldn't ascertain why.³

Burroughs contradicted Penniston in an interview with John Powell:

...we did not see a structured 'craft' as was depicted (in Strange but True). All we saw were lights that seemed to imply a structure of some kind.⁴

In his interview with Omni magazine, Penniston changes the craft somewhat. In Out of the blue, the UFO had landing legs. Now, we are told they may not have existed and the color of the craft has changed. These seem like small items but why the change? Even more interesting is that Penniston states that all of the events started right after midnight, which disagrees with everything that was known about the events that night. Apparently, Penniston had realized that for his story to be accurate, more time would be required than what Halt wrote in his memo (0300). Penniston also reveals something new in these interviews. He now produces a notebook that he sup-

posedly had with him that night. In that notebook, he wrote all sorts of notes and sketches.

I got within 10 feet of the craft and the clearing where it sat. I estimated it to be about three meters tall and about three meters wide at the base. No landing gear was apparent, but it seemed like she was on fixed legs. I moved a little closer. I had already taken all 36 pictures on my roll of film. I walked around the craft, and finally, I walked right up to the craft. I noticed the fabric of the shell was more like a smooth, opaque, black glass. The bluish lights went from black to gray to blue. I was pretty much confused at that point.... On the smooth exterior shell there was writing of some kind, but I couldn't quite distinguish it, so I moved up to it. It was three-inch lettering, rather symbols that stretched for the length of two feet, maybe a little more. I touched the symbols, and I could feel the shapes as if they were inscribed or etched or engraved, like a diamond cut on glass.⁵

Penniston would later add that he relayed all of this information back to the base.

Strangely, there is no evidence these 36 photographs were even taken except for the notebook. The notebook is considered evidence but I am unaware of any testing being performed to determine if it is from the 1980 time frame.

One also has to wonder why the time listed in this notebook is in disagreement with known facts. How good could this notebook be if the time surrounding the events is wrong? What is even more damaging to the notebook's contents were some documents that would surface several years later that would shed new light on the events that morning.

A dirty little secret

In 1997, James Easton obtained from Jan Aldrich the Rendlesham file containing most of the research collected by the Citizens against UFO secrecy (CAUS). What James discovered in that file was something certain UFOlogists apparently knew about for some time. Halt had obtained statements from the principal witnesses on that first night and had produced them (at least in part) for UFOlogists to use. These documents had never been completely revealed even though

Colonel Halt had mentioned their existence several times in interviews and on television. Easton spent several months trying to authenticate the documents but had little luck in getting Colonel Halt to respond. When he published his work about them, there was some uproar in the UFO community.

It is clear that some people were aware of these statements and their contents but chose not to present them publicly. I find it a bit hypocritical that a group that was supposed to be "Against UFO secrecy" had sat on these documents for some time, and several authors apparently had access to them (or parts of them) prior to Easton's revelations. Jenny Randles included part of Burroughs sketch in her book UFO Crash Landing. Did she have access to the entire document or did she get fed only the pieces that Halt or others decided for her? Inquiring minds would like to know because the reason these documents were hidden from public view became clear when Easton presented them. Some of the major items revealed in these documents were:

1. Penniston is the only person that mentions a "craft" of any kind and then mentions that they only got within 50 meters. His sketch does not show a triangular shape.
2. Both Burroughs and Cabansag (the third member of the group) report seeing a "beacon light" and pursuing it for some distance (they estimated 2 miles) before realizing that it was a lighthouse. Rendlesham dogma was that everybody knew about the lighthouse. These statements demonstrate this was not the case.
3. Msgt Chandler acted as a relay station for the three team members as they proceeded into the woods but did not report seeing any craft even though Penniston indicated the craft was not that far into the woods and was seen by various base personnel as it departed.
4. Lt. Buran stated he monitored what transpired on the radio and ordered a recall of the airmen at 0354, less than one hour after the events started. He makes no mention of any of the stories later told by Penniston

concerning the craft and inspection. Considering the time line with much of what transpired, this makes Penniston's account (and his notebook) suspect. If one throws in the account of a pursuit through the woods towards the "beacon light" described by Burroughs/Cabansag, it is extremely difficult to believe that Penniston's version of events is accurate.

Both LT. Buran and MSGT Chandler state the events started around 0300, which demonstrates Penniston's claim of the events starting at midnight is false. Penniston and Burroughs have claimed they did not tell the whole story in their statements. However, Buran and Chandler had no reason to lie about the time the event started and the omission of any details relayed by Penniston. Instead, their statements pretty much confirm what Burroughs and Cabansag described.

Charles Halt in the Strange but True Live episode in 1997, made the following statement regarding these documents (which had not been made public at the time):

The story, so to speak, as far as the size and shape has not changed through the years. I took original statements from the three people that actually approached the object and did it the day afterwards and they all said the same thing when they were independently interviewed and they all said it was approximately 9 feet on a side and it was triangular.⁶

Looking at the documents, we now know that his statement is false on several accounts:

1. He took the statements on the 2nd of January as indicated by the dates on several of the reports. He confirmed this to AJS Rayl in an article called Baffled at Bentwaters. This was not the "day afterwards".
2. None of the statements made by Penniston, Burroughs, or Cabansag ever indicated a distinct "triangular craft" of any kind and none gave a dimension of nine feet. Penniston's original story in Out

of the blue gave dimensions that did not include the number of nine.

It appears that Colonel Halt was less than accurate and, apparently, less than honest when he spoke on that program and since. His failure to reveal the statements by Burroughs and Cabansag about the lighthouse pursuit, demonstrates a desire to conceal facts from the public in order to make his story sound credible. Can one really trust a man that chooses to conceal information from others in order to perpetuate his own version of events? Halt's recent accusations that the governments of Britain and the US are "covering up" the case sound hypocritical in light of this information.

Her majesty's mysterious forest

Colonel Halt's foray into the woods two nights later, was, for the most part, recorded on tape. This is an account of what actually transpired and puts an interesting light on some of the things claimed by Halt in his subsequent interviews and in the memo.

Claim: The radiation levels were well above background at 0.1 mrem/hr.

Tape: They were not that high. The maximum reading on the tape appears to be only .07 mr/hr. Nobody established what the background level was on the tape and no formal survey was done (See the text about the AN/PDR-27 on page 8).

Claim: The lighthouse was 30-40 degrees to the right of the "winking eye" that Halt mentions on the tape.



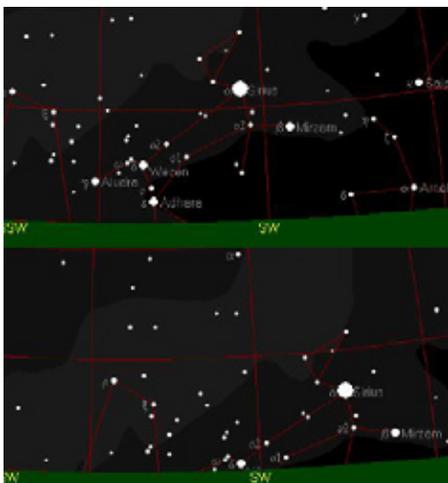
Vince Thurkettle in the forest with the lighthouse flashing on and off in the background. (Video clip from Ian Ridpath)

Tape: The direction he gives for the “winking eye” was about 110 degrees azimuth. This is in the general direction of the lighthouse (which is about 90-100 degrees). Halt would later state on the tape that they could see a flashing light out to the coast from the “second farmer’s field” on this same bearing indicating his 110 degree value was probably in error and he was looking at the lighthouse on the coast. Halt’s other position for the “lighthouse” is in the direction where the ship-wash lightship was located. This indicates Halt had no idea as to the actual location of the lighthouse. Most damaging is the comments made on the tape as the light flashed on and off. They are completely in synch with the 5 second revolution rate of the Orford Ness lighthouse. Jenny Randles noted this:

At the site the lighthouse does pulse like a winking eye, just as Halt describes on the tape. The pulses can even be timed as the beacon rotates (taking about five seconds) and there is a comparison with part of the tape where the men notice that the light briefly disappears and shout, “There it is again,” as it reappears. This match is quite striking if you judge film of the lighthouse alongside the audio of the tape.⁷

Despite all of this evidence indicating that Halt was looking at the lighthouse, he still insists that the Orford Ness lighthouse was visible in a direction that does not point towards the lighthouse!

Claim: Halt states a UFO shot beams down into the Woodbridge base and one beam illuminated the ground in front of



The positions of the star Sirius at 0315 and 0400. The first horizontal red line is an elevation angle of 10 degrees. Obtained using Orion’s “The sky” planetarium program.

him.

Tape: This is not really mentioned on the tape. He states the object from the south is approaching shooting “beams” that “appeared” to be going towards the ground. At no point does he specifically describe this beam striking in front of him and lighting up the ground. Such an incredible event would have been documented in some way on the tape or in his memo. For some reason, this detail, which Halt repeatedly mentions in his descriptions of the event that night is missing from the tape and memo. It is important to note that the moon was last quarter and overhead. The ground would have been already illuminated to some extent by the moon. Is it possible Halt recalled the ground being illuminated by moonlight filtering through the trees?

The position for the object that was apparently shooting these beams matches the bright star Sirius. His description matches the kinds of observations made by witnesses describing scintillating stars. Allan Hendry wrote the following about how people sometimes described stars misperceived as UFOs:

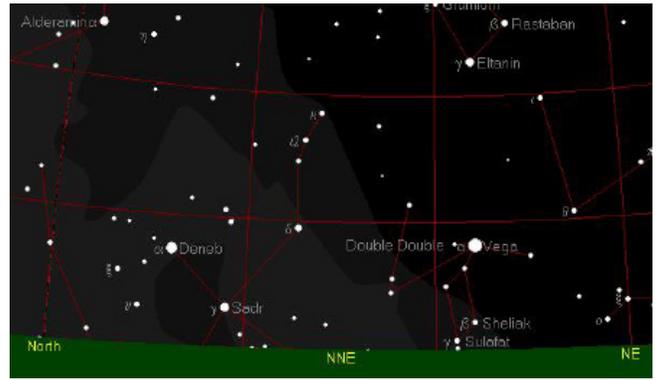
People have seen “spikes,” beams,” “appendages,” and sparkles shooting out in all directions from bright stars.⁸

The item that pretty much clinches the idea he is describing Sirius is when he states on the tape that, after 45 minutes, the object’s altitude decreases towards the southwest. This is the exact thing one would expect from a setting Sirius (see the star chart to the lower left).

Claim: There were THREE objects to the north moving at sharp right angles according Halt’s recent affidavit. In the “UFOs and Nukes” press conference, he changed this number to up to FOUR.

Tape: The tape and the memo only mention two objects to the north. Their positions are consistent with the bright stars Deneb and Vega.

What confirms the idea that Halt was



The northern sky at 0305 on 12/28/1980 showing the bright stars Deneb and Vega near the positions Halts describes on the tape. Obtained using Orion’s “The sky” planetarium program.

looking at stars comes in his statement to Jenny Randles:

These objects (in the north) seemed to persist and would not go away. We decided it was time to go back to base... the objects were still in the sky - however, it was getting light and they were getting faint.⁹

This is the kind of characteristics one would expect from stars. There is also a contributing factor that affected Halt’s (and his men’s) observations that night.

Fatigue factor?

For both nights, one needs to consider some contributing factors associated with the men involved. Both sets of events transpired after midnight, which is not the best time for any person to make accurate observations and sound decisions under duress.

The first night’s events occurred on Christmas night. According to Brenda Butler Halt stated that Burroughs and Penniston had been up for a long period of time after having a “very good Christmas day”. If they had stayed up most of Christmas day, their perception and reasoning abilities would have been impaired.

The second night’s events were also compounded by the fatigue factor. Halt is quoted as stating:

Most of us had been up since five or six the previous day and were quite tired. We had managed to fall in the water on the way out across the field and got wet. It was very cold...¹⁰

Being tired, wet, and cold does not help a person make rational decisions and ac-

curate observations. If any of the "team" had consumed alcohol at the party they were pulled from, that would make matters worse. These are factors that could have magnified errors in judgement and perception.

More right than wrong

Since 1983, Ian Ridpath has been promoting his theory that the lighthouse, a fireball, and stars were the sources for the events on those two nights. Despite complaints about it being unlikely by various individuals, there is a significant amount of evidence that has surfaced to demonstrate his explanations are correct. After thirty years, Ian Ridpath's work has withstood the test of time. As each new piece of evidence has surfaced, his theory has grown stronger and the wild exotic claims by those trying to perpetuate this case have grown weaker.

Notes and References

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2. *ibid.* p. 60
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4. Powell, John. "Bentwaters". Paranet UFO posting. 20 September 1991.
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7. Randles, Jenny. UFO Crash Landing? London: Blandford 1998. p. 181
8. Hendry, Allan. The UFO Investigators Handbook. London: Sphere Books Ltd. 1980. p. 28
9. Randles, Jenny. UFO Crash Landing? London: Blandford 1998. p.123-124
10. *ibid.* p.123

The rocket attack that wasn't

Probably one of the more interesting astronomy/navy stories I have to describe occurred in Groton, Connecticut in March of 1991. At the time, I was the nuclear electronics division (Reactor Controls) Chief Petty Officer (E-7) on board the USS Providence (SSN 719). Part of my duties was to stand watch in port as the Engineering Duty Petty Officer (EDPO). When in port, there is always a duty section on board standing watch and performing the routine tasks of maintaining the ship while the rest of the crew is at home with their families. Part of my responsibilities as EDPO was to make a tour of the engine room every six hours and make sure the personnel standing watch were still alert and to check on Engineering/Reactor plant conditions. Normally, that was the limit to my tours. However, at this time there was a heightened concern about all watch standers being alert and awake, so I was also required to check on those standing watch in the forward end of the ship. The duty officer also would make tours of the ship every six hours. By staggering these tours with the duty chief petty officer (the senior enlisted in charge of the forward end of the submarine), one could check up on all the ship's watch standers every two to three hours. My responsibility in the middle of the night was the 3-4AM tour.

I had started my tour around 3AM and things were pretty much routine. Everyone was alert and not much was happening until I went up the hatch to check on the topside watch. There I found a concerned topside petty officer (an E-4 or E-5), who told me he had seen a rocket attack on the submarine base from across the river! Had we been overseas, I would have been seriously concerned. However, this was Groton, Connecticut and it seemed unlikely to me. After listening to his details, I began to become

skeptical of this being a "rocket attack" of any kind. Based on my knowledge of astronomy, it sounded like he had seen a bright fireball. There was no sound from the "rocket", there were no sirens on or off base, and there was no explosion or fire visible. Across the pier was another submarine and their topside watch did not seem to be alarmed at all. I recall that the topside petty officer wanted to wake up the duty officer and I considered this for a few seconds. However, based on what I had observed, I felt there was not much to be concerned about. I stayed topside for a short period of time (maybe 5-10 minutes) just to make sure there were no "follow-up attacks" before heading down below. I tried to reassure him that he probably saw a bright fireball and I would discuss it with the duty officer at 6AM. When I saw the duty officer a few hours later, I told him the story and he seemed to agree there was nothing to be concerned about. The following day, I picked up the Norwich Bulletin (one of the small newspapers in the area) and there was a nice article about a bright fireball being seen over the northeast the morning before around 3AM (see below for a similar clipping). When I showed it to the topside watch, he still had his doubts. He still felt it could have been a rocket attack where the rocket failed to explode or missed.

This little anecdote demonstrates how the power of a preconception can cause a witness to misinterpret an astronomical event like a bright fireball. The recent Gulf War affected this individual's interpretation of a celestial event. It is not a great leap to see how airmen on security patrol late at night could interpret the same type of celestial event as a crashing aircraft. The appearance of a bright fireball at the same approximate time the airmen reported a crashed aircraft is too coincidental to ignore

Reports of fireball sighting made in 9 states

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — People from Maine to West Virginia reported a brilliant fireball in the sky early Wednesday, offering descriptions ranging from "the size of a Volkswagen" to the shape of a "boomerang on its side."
"This was big," said New York state Trooper Richard Haas. "I've seen shooting stars before, and this was nothing like that."
People in West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine reported seeing the bright light, moving from west to east,

about 3 a.m.
Philadelphia air traffic controller Jim Krimm said he took three phone calls reporting it. One pilot radioed that it "appeared to be the mother of all meteors," Krimm said.
"Many witnesses said the object appeared to have a green-and-red tail and lit up the sky for about five seconds before it disappeared over the horizon."
Haas said he was driving in Danby, N.Y., when he and his partner saw the bright light in the western sky.
"It appeared to be real low," Haas said. "We opened our windows to listen

for a crash, but we didn't hear anything."
In Atlantic Highlands, N.J., Danny Fletcher, 23, said he had just returned home from work when he saw the speeding light close to the horizon.
"At first, I thought it was a Scud missile," he said.
Mark Barton, a police officer near Boston, said it looked like "a boomerang on its side. A cluster of lights with a big red fire tail behind it."
What people saw most likely was a low-flying meteor that burned brightly from the friction of entering the Earth's atmosphere, said Walter Webb, manager

of planetarium observations at the Charles Hayden Planetarium in Boston.
"It's not unusual for fireballs to be seen over an area of several hundred miles," Webb said.
Derrick Pitts, an astronomer at the Fells Planetarium of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, said the object likely broke up.
James Cornell of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., said the object either disintegrated in the atmosphere or fell into the Atlantic Ocean, based on its west-to-east trajectory.

March 8, 1991 European Stars and Stripes page B-7. Some of the comments are interesting. One stated, "At first, I thought it was a Scud missile". Another stated, "I have seen shooting stars before and this was nothing like that." A police officer stated, "it appeared to be real low...we opened our windows to listen for a crash, but we didn't hear anything."

My experience in the US Navy's nuclear propulsion program exposed to me the use and maintenance of various radiation detectors. One of those happened to be the AN/PDR-27 that was used in Rendlesham that night. As a result, I feel I can act as something of an expert on this part of the Rendlesham case.

First of all, the choice to use the AN/PDR-27 was not a very good one. If I were going out to measure radiation levels on the ground, I certainly would not have brought the 27. Instead, I would have used an E-140N frisker (Beta-Gamma) and, possibly, an AN/PDR-56 (Alpha). I also would have recorded everything on a survey map showing what was read where and not relied upon an audio tape to record the data.

On the tape, Sgt Nevels, kept focusing on the number of "clicks" he was reading and not the actual deflection on the meter. The audible clicks is only a guideline to note that there is an increasing radiation level. The rule of thumb is 30 counts/minute (cpm) is equal to about 0.01 mr/hr (0.07 would give 210 cpm or over 3 cps). Nevels keeps referring to a few clicks here and there (without any reference to time - we can only assume he is stating so many clicks every few seconds), indicating what he was reading was very low.

There are items that can cause faulty readings. These meters had to respond to small electrical signals. To do this, they pivoted on "jeweled bearings" that made them highly responsive. Unfortunately, this also made them highly responsive to the operator moving the radiac. This is one of the reasons they included a shoulder strap on the radiac to prevent faulty readings due to moving the unit. We can also add the concern about the level of charge on the batteries, calibration of the unit, and the physical condition of the sensor probe. All of these can contribute to er-

The AN/PDR-27

roneous readings.

My biggest concern was the experience level of the operator. What was Sgt. Nevels training and experience with the AN/



PDR-27? I am sure he used it occasionally during a few drills but how often was that? My experience in the navy was that those that used the instrument daily and were trained in its detailed operation, were very proficient with it. Those that used it once a month or several times a year, were not so good at using the equipment. If you couple this with operating the device while tired and in the dark, you have the recipe for errors and mistakes. The comments on the tape demonstrate that Nevels did not quite understand the device or was unfamiliar with it. Is he actually describing the audible signal or is he referring to each tick on the meter as a "click"? His reading of the



meter as "seven-tenths" also speaks volumes. A proficient operator would have announced the reading as 0.07 mrem or mroentgens/hour.

It is important to note is that the AN/PDR-27 large probe has a "beta-window" on it (see the photo at bottom). If the window is open, it allows the probe to read low energy Beta radiation that normally would not be detected with the window closed. Potassium-40 is a high energy beta-emitter found in soil.

Exactly what levels were existing as background in Rendlesham forest is unclear. Colonel Halt claimed on a Strange but true program that only the center of the "triangle" was "hot" and the rest of the forest was "cold". This is not accurate because the tape has Sgt. Nevels noting radiation levels on the trees, in the various holes, and when pointing it at the "winking eye". Halt even reports they were getting radiation levels of "three good clicks" after they had ventured beyond the second farmer's field! This refutes his claim that the rest of the forest was "cold" and shows the readings were similar throughout the forest. Most important to note is that not one document exists showing a radiation survey of any kind that SHOULD have been done if they suspected radiation levels of significance. Instead of having hard data, we have readings that were incorrectly measured/recorded and are essentially worthless.

Over the years, the Rendlesham radiation readings have reached mythic levels. Ignored is the fact that soil can have naturally occurring radioactive elements emitting radiation that might be detected and, contrary to what Nick Pope has stated, the levels reported are insignificant even if the maximum reading of 0.07 mr/hr was even accurate. Like much of the Rendlesham story, the radiation levels are not that unusual when examined properly.