Threats and a Pilot:

A Message In Response to Jim Hoffman's Letter Entitled: *Flying Elephant* or Routine Takeoff?

By Robert Moore, Esq.

I appreciate Jim Hoffman's analysis of the article entitled: "The Flying Elephant..." I agree wholeheartedly with his analysis based on the evidence. I can further add some data, which I hope will shed further light on the development and eventual dismissal of that article.

Threats

It is appropriate for me to respond to this letter, as my name is printed at the bottom of the original article as an advisor. However, my first surprise regarding the publication of the article was that the author was allegedly threatened. Shortly after the supposed threat was issued to the author, Dr. Fetzer responded by publishing a fiery rebuke to the alleged perpetrators of the threat on the st911 website:

(http://www.911scholars.org/PressRelease 2Jul2006.html.)

In part, Dr. Fetzer stated that:

"These are the tactics of brown-shirts and totalitarians who fear the discussion of controversial questions that threaten the government's control over the governed. This is a despicable act and we are not going to back down!" He added that the organization itself will assume responsibility for the study, which Reynolds has relinquished. "We cannot allow advances in understanding what happened on 9/11 to be suppressed by threats to our members. The stakes are simply too high." Needless to say, I was quite shocked at Dr. Fetzer's response to the unsubstantiated claim, especially since *my* answering machine and email "inbox" remained silent. There were no threats. The whole matter sounded ridiculous.

Before the matter went too far out of hand, I sent off a letter to the founders of st911, which stated that, although *I* was listed by name at the bottom of the article, I had not received any threats. Moreover, the origin of the threats seemed questionable at best.

Below is an excerpt from the email sent to the founders of st911 on July 2, 2006:

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Date: 2 Jul 21:17 (PDT)
To: [st911 Founders]
Subject: Re: Fwd: Fwd: Re: urgent

"To: [Founders of st911]
From: Robert Moore, Esq.
Date: July, 3, 2006

"... I am interested in reading the threatening message in its entirety...

...Furthermore, my name is listed in the acknowledgement of the article, and I have received NO threats

WHATSOEVER."
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A Pilot

While reviewing some photos of the second tower being struck, I realized that some photographs were taken from a small private aircraft flying between New Jersey and Manhattan at approximately the same time as the "Flying Elephant" would have been seen. Furthermore, the pilot of the plane was a professional photographer and would be able to explain the concept of photographic foreshortening. "As is explained by Jim Hoffman, the so-called "Flying Elephant" plane appears close because the telephoto lens of the video camera effectively pulls the background forward."

Firstly, here is the photograph taken by the pilot of a Cessna flying in the area: (*Photo credit: Yury Faktorovich: Cessna Pilot*)



Secondly, here is Yury Faktorovich's response to my request for information *Pilot of a rented Cessna 172SP on September 11, 2001*:

From: Yury Faktorovich [Cessna pilot]

Date: 5 Jul 2006, 09:31 (EDT)

To: Robert Moore

Subject: Re: September 11 photos

Robert,

What I can tell from the attached picture, it's that it was taken with a telephoto lens, and such lenses compress distance not only in the foreground, but in the background also. That aircraft is likely miles and miles away behind the tower, it's just that due to telephoto lens feature it has been brought up close.

Also, I vividly remember that day, there were no other aircraft in the area at the time, other than me and a bunch of news or police helicopters.

Best regards

Yury Faktorovich Pilot of a rented Cessna 172SP on September 11, 2001

Below: Video still shot showing a jet seemingly passing by the WTC tower, but it is actually far off in New Jersey.



So the evidence regarding the "Flying Elephant" article clearly shows that the aircraft shown above appears to be close due to a common optical effect.

Below: The opposite effect can be observed in a common automobile rearview mirror



"Objects in the mirror are closer than they appear."