

The F.L.I.R. Project

Produced and Directed by Michael McNulty

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Recently, former Senator John C. Danforth, spent millions of taxpayer dollars conducting an investigation on behalf of Janet Reno's Justice Department into a number of serious allegations against the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Allegations including such questions as: did the FBI fire on the Davidians that were trying to escape their burning church home? At the conclusion of his investigation, Danforth pronounced that he was 100% certain that the FBI did not fire any rounds into the building that fateful day on April 19, 1993. Significantly, the only conviction Danforth obtained when his investigation was completed was against former U.S. Attorney, Bill Johnston, who legally cleared the way, thus allowing Michael McNulty, leading independent investigator into events surrounding the Waco controversy to examine evidence leading to serious questions of government corruption. Does this lone conviction of Johnston send a message to civil servants that are willing to come forward and reveal information of government wrongdoing?

Unfortunately for Danforth and the FBI, Michael McNulty, the producer of two previous award winning documentary films "Waco: The Rules of Engagement" and "Waco: A New Revelation" released his third film "The F.L.I.R. Project." In this new film, McNulty calls into question the credibility of Danforth's Ft. Hood re-enactment, which allegedly attempted to duplicate events surrounding April 19, 1993, which involved government agents and alleged gunfire directed into Mt. Carmel, the Branch Davidian church home. The government's actions ultimately climaxed in 80 men, women and children perishing in a fiery holocaust. In effect, Danforth's inquiry has exonerated all government agents of wrongdoing in the Waco controversy. This is unacceptable!

In this new film of thirty-five minutes duration, McNulty raises pertinent questions concerning the accuracy of Danforth's re-enactment tests. McNulty's film highlights several examples of differences between the Ft. Hood re-enactment test and April 19, 1993. These are:

1. A major difference would be the twenty-inch barrels on the M-16A2 rifles used in the re-enactment at Ft. Hood, whereas the FBI used CAR-16s (M-4s) with 14-inch

- barrels at Mt. Carmel.
2. Another major difference would be the ammo used in the re-enactment was standard military ball ammo with gunpowder that is chemically treated, which suppresses muzzle flashes whereas the FBI on April 19, 1993 used commercial ammo produced by the "Federal Cartridge Company."
 3. Interestingly, the military clothing that was in use at Mt. Carmel on April 19, 1993 by various agents was treated with a standard heat suppressing substance. This accounts for the difficulty in seeing men on the ground in 1993 "Forward Looking Infra-Red" (FLIR) tape. Danforth makes this apparent invisibility of men a big part of his conclusion. Interestingly, he does not bother to elaborate or explain that this heat suppressing substance is a significant factor thus undermining one of his own conclusions.
 4. The test debris field at Ft. Hood was watered down the day before and covered with a tarp keeping the ground cool until right before the test took place. This created a contrast that did not correspond to anything similar or present on April 19, 1993.
 5. There was also a twenty-degree temperature difference between the Ft. Hood tests and on April 19, 1993.
 6. The Danforth tests did not bother to create the circulating dust agitated up by the tanks on April 19, 1993. Agitated circulating dust can make an important difference in flash signatures on FLIR tape.

There are other serious questions, which McNulty raises in his new film, one example being about the FLIR camera used at the re-enactment test and if it was working properly. The viewer of this film is left with the distinct impression that something is seriously wrong with Danforth's conclusions. Danforth based his conclusions upon the fact that the gunfire FLIR tape signatures at the Ft. Hood re-enactment were of shorter duration and nearly invisible on this FLIR tape. Also, Danforth concluded that you could not see men on the ground in the 1993 FLIR tape. McNulty as outlined above questions both conclusions by Danforth. McNulty demonstrates convincingly that men are visible on the ground in the 1993 FLIR (although difficult to see) and from FBI still photos. In the FBI still photos, men appear to be seen right outside the cafeteria doors where many Davidians were trapped unable to exit because of the alleged gunfire. In addition, where Danforth failed, McNulty's "F.L.I.R. Project" team re-created at two locations tests that duplicated gunfire signatures very similar to those flashes seen on the original Waco FLIR tapes. Therefore, in light of the questions raised in this film, this writer believes that it is still an open question regarding the FBI and the use of gunfire directed into Mt. Carmel on April 19, 1993. Also, the interested reader should consult attorney, Dave Hardy's web site for pictures and analysis of many issues surrounding the FLIR/gunfire controversy at: <http://www.indirect.com/www/dhardy/flir.html>

At this point it would be beneficial to highlight longstanding serious legal and procedural violations still unresolved at Waco. The Justice Department and Danforth are apparently not interested in these violations. Many Americans whom are fearful of the loss of religious and civil liberties are very concerned with these issues. The Branch Davidians have civil and constitutional protections enjoyed by all Americans, yet those rights were trampled on and destroyed by agents of our government. Maurice Cox is a mathematician/imagery analyst who summarizes these violations in his [OPEN LETTER TO SPECIAL COUNSEL DANFORTH \(20 Nov 2000\)](#). See the entire letter to Danforth that primarily deals with flaws in the Ft. Hood re-enactment. To date, Danforth has ignored this letter. According to Cox these unresolved issues are:

- Using publicity as one motivation for the initial raid
- Deciding not to arrest Koresh away from Mt. Carmel
- Acquiring a warrant using false, misleading, and inflammatory information
- Ignoring the requirement to "knock and announce"
- Conducting an armed assault for an alleged gun registration/tax crime
- Conducting an armed assault on a large group to arrest one individual
- Conducting an armed assault on uncharged women and children
- Conducting an armed assault on individuals with apocalyptic beliefs
- Conducting an armed assault on individuals known to be forewarned
- Indiscriminate firing into a building in violation of policy
- Assigning a para-military group (HRT) to a non-hostage situation
- Limiting press access (news management)
- Using flawed crisis management procedures (shooters negate negotiators)
- Applying physiological warfare tools against a group with apocalyptic beliefs
- Imposing an arbitrary negotiation deadline
- Selective use of "bug" information (requires "enhancement" when unfavorable)
- Adopting a plan to gas women, children and elderly individuals

- Executing the gas plan in a manner that intentionally blocked a protected area
- Destroying the residence beyond anything required by the gas plan
- Executing the gas plan without adequate fire control means

It is about time that the U.S. Congress hire McNulty and the team of his choosing with full subpoena powers to finally get to the truth of what happened at Waco. This new investigation should start with the botched unconstitutional raid on Feb. 28, 1993, which culminated in the unnecessary deaths of the Davidians on April 19, 1993, and subsequent cover-up. Everyone should purchase a copy of this new film and visit McNulty's web site: <http://www.flirproject.com/>.

Mr. Kettler is the owner of the Underground Notes web site.