

Subject: What The Greys Say About Japan.

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Subject: What The Greys Say About Japan.
21, 2011.

Mar.

Here is some information from the Zetas which are the Greys. I don't trust them very far, but sometimes they tell the truth.

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ZetaTalk Newsletter

The Zeta Talk Newsletter address much of what has been going on in Japan.

Interesting read.

Janis

Subject: The ZetaTalk Newsletter, Japan Quakes, March 20, 2011

The ZetaTalk Newsletter

Issue 233, Sunday March 20, 2011

Weekly news and views from around the world and beyond.

New ZetaTalk Earth Changes Announcements Signs of the Times

Japan Disaster

At the point of pressure for the compressing Pacific, the earthquake ridden Japan was given a devastating blow on March 11, 2011 with a quake just offshore its North Island (near Tokyo), now estimated even by the conservative USGS to be a 9.0 magnitude quake. The quake was followed by countless aftershocks. Considered the strongest earthquake Japan has even experienced, at least since record keeping began.

Japan Quakes

Mw 9.0 Off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake, Japan

On March 11th, 2011, an earthquake of magnitude Mw 9.0 occurred off the coast of Honshu Island, Japan, at 14:46 local time (05:46 UTC.) It has been followed by a series of powerful aftershocks, with 31 earthquakes of magnitude larger than 6 in 3 days. The earthquake epicenter is located approximately 100 km off Miyagi at a depth of 22km. It was widely felt as far

as Tokyo, about 400 km away. A tsunami wave was generated in the Pacific, with wave heights reported at more than 4 m high. Reports from Sendai harbour, Japan, due west of the epicenter, indicate a wave height reaching 10 m high. This is the largest earthquake ever recorded in Japan, and is among the 5 largest earthquakes recorded worldwide.

The quake occurred on the finger of the North American Plate that drops down to hold the North Island of Japan. The Zetas have stated that this finger will not break off, despite the intense pressure coming from the compression of the Pacific. Subduction under this finger by the Pacific Plate occurs, instead. As powerful as this quake was, it is, per the Zetas, only an incidental quake in the scheme of things, and not the series of great quakes they have predicted for Japan during the 7 of 10 scenarios.

Plate Boundaries

ZetaTalk Description 3/19/2011: Plate tectonics involves various dramas on the plate borders - clash or subduction boundaries, slip-slide boundaries, and stretch zones boundaries. Where plate borders clash, one plate pushing against another, this most often has one of the plates either riding over or pushing under the other. Such border clashes are invariably accompanied by massive quakes in the range of magnitude 8-10. Japan, the Andes, the West Coast of the N American continent, and the Himalayas are examples of such border clashes. During such clashes there will be a point where the pressure is greatest, and that will be the spot where a quake will occur.

The Pacific is currently compressing, in step with a widening Atlantic, all caused by the jerking around that planet Earth is enduring during the daily Earth wobble caused by the magnetic push/pull from Planet X. The position of the Moon and its resultant gravity pull has scant influence on

the matter. The parts of the Pacific Plate are themselves compressing, down along the island chain that forms the Hawaiian Islands and on down to the Society Islands. These adjustments are primarily silent, for man, who does not have seismographs located on the deep ocean floor, but can be detected on occasion by the ocean buoys which show heaping water from one end of the Pacific to the other.

The Philippine Plate is tilting, plunging under the Philippine Islands and lifting slightly on the other end near the Mariana Islands. The Mariana Plate is also tilting and plunging under the Mariana Islands. Thus, pressure from the central Pacific is being relieved by this movement, where pressure on the north Pacific requires adjustments at Japan. A glance at a plate tectonic map shows that the recent quake in Japan happened at precisely the point where the pressure from the compressing Pacific would be the greatest. Now that an adjustment has been made at this point, further folding of the Philippine and Mariana Plates can occur. This may be iterative, returning to the Japanese coast on occasion, or to New Zealand, which is lifting. The pressure point will move, and result in a quake.

The quake generated a tsunami warning for the entire Pacific Rim. Waves reached the West Coast of the US and the coastline of Chile. Ocean buoys went off all over the Pacific, accordingly. But the devastation was to Japan itself, which suffered a tsunami 10 meters high roaring inland, scouring the coastline and, it is feared, washing away over 10,000 inhabitants of one coastal town. The Zeta warnings to be away from the coastlines when the pole shift hits, so clearly relevant.

Tsunami Horror

The Zeta warnings to anticipate travel restrictions, an inability to travel during the last weeks, was also brought home by photos of the condition of roads in Japan after this large quake. Is there any doubt that roadways, rail lines, and air port runways could be inoperable during the last weeks?

Travel Restricted

The danger from living in cities and not leaving for rural safe areas as was also depicted graphically in photos from the Japan quake. Fires break out, even when surrounded by seawater. Industrial storage tanks rupture and tip over. When there is no water pressure, fires cannot be put out in the traditional way, and rage unabated after earthquakes.

City Dangers

Even in earthquake resistant Japan, which has made a science of building resistant buildings and houses, total collapse can be seen. How does one live in a city when there is no fresh water, no standing structures, the stores shelves empty of food, and no way to grow food?

Collapsed Cities

Nuclear Nightmare

As if a 9.0 earthquake and attendant tsunami weren't enough, Japan also soon found itself with a nuclear nightmare. Several of its nuclear power plants at one facility went into meltdown. The electricity went out, and backup generators failed because the basements they were housed in became flooded with seawater. In addition, all manner of mechanical problems developed, simply from earthquake damage. Cooling rods were not inserted fully, and attempts to cool the reactors with seawater resulted in forced steam emissions, which of course carried radioactive pollutant. Despite reassurance, the situation seemed to get worse and worse.

Radioactive Releases in Japan Could Last Months, Experts Say
March 13, 2011

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/03/14/world/asia/japan-fukushima-nuclear-reactor.html>

The central problem arises from a series of failures that began after the tsunami. It easily overcame the sea walls surrounding the Fukushima plant. It swamped the diesel generators, which were placed in a low-lying area,

apparently because of misplaced confidence that the sea walls would protect them. At 3:41 p.m. Friday, roughly an hour after the quake and just around the time the region would have been struck by the giant waves, the generators shut down. According to Tokyo Electric Power Company, the plant switched to an emergency cooling system that operates on batteries, but the these were soon depleted. The International Atomic Energy Agency said that "as a countermeasure to limit damage to the reactor core," Tokyo Electric proposed injecting seawater mixed with boron - which can choke off a nuclear reaction.

It was a desperation move: The corrosive seawater will essentially disable the 40-year-old plant; the decision to flood the core amounted to a decision to abandon the facility. The problem was compounded because gauges in the reactor seemed to have been damaged in the earthquake or tsunami, making it impossible to know just how much water is in the core.

Radiation Spewing from Reactors

March 15, 2011

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/world/news/article.cfm?c_id=3D2&objectid10712611

Radiation is spewing from damaged reactors at a crippled nuclear

power plant in tsunami-ravaged northeastern Japan in a dramatic escalation of the 4-day-old catastrophe, forcing the government to tell people nearby to stay indoors to avoid exposure. Prime Minister Naoto Kan warned that there are dangers of more leaks and told people living within 30 kilometres of the Fukushima Daiichi complex stay indoors. In a nationally televised statement, Kan said radiation has spread from four reactors of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant in Fukushima province that was one of the hardest-hit in Friday's 9.0-magnitude earthquake and the ensuing tsunami. Japanese authorities have been injecting seawater as a coolant of last resort, and advising nearby residents to stay inside to avoid contamination. It also raised global concerns about the safety of nuclear power at a time when it has seen a resurgence as an alternative to fossil fuels.

Part 1.

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