

Subject: Cons. Journal. Part 4.

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This discusses a star map that was given to Betty Hill who was abducted by the Greys.

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In reply, the alien shows her a three-dimensional star map consisting of points of light connected with different sorts of lines to indicate both light and heavy trade routes and various occasional expeditions. Betty then asks, "Well, where are you on the map?"

The alien responds by saying, "Well, do you know where YOU are on the map?" Betty replies that she has no knowledge of astronomy. At which point, the alien tells her that since she doesn't know where she is on the map, it wouldn't do much good to tell her where he is.

When Dr. Simon heard this story, he gave Betty a posthypnotic suggestion to draw the map later but only if she felt she was remembering it accurately. Betty did as she was asked and drew the map, presumably accurately.

Enter Marjorie Fish, who doubted the Hill's story because she felt the aliens the Hills described looked too humanoid. But Fish did venture to make several three-dimensional models based on Betty's map using the best available distance-between-the-stars data available at the time. After a lot of trail and error, Fish succeeded in matching Betty's map to the actual locations of various stars cataloged in the then-current astronomical reference works. Her conclusion was that the aliens had told Betty that they originated from a binary star system called Zeta One and Zeta Two Reticuli. Some people have been calling the aliens "Zetas" ever since.

Fish presented her findings to Dr. J. Allen Hynek at the Adler Planetarium in Chicago and at a M-FON conference. When the article about her work appeared in "Astronomy Magazine," it received more reader reaction than anything the magazine had published before or since. Clearly something important was happening here.

There were other competing theories to Marjorie Fish's work, and the author of "Set Your Phaser To Stun," Steve Pearse, does a very thorough job of digging into the history of the controversy. In fact, his in-depth coverage of the entire star map phenomenon is immaculately fair and reasonable.

But now comes Pearse's own theory. As well known abductee and author Kay Wilson recounts in her foreword to Pearse's book, "It was a beautiful summer night in the Pacific Northwest in July of 1993 when my husband had an exchange with a being that has come to be known in the vernacular as a Grey. I also saw them that night, but he was chosen by this Being as the person to converse with. As my husband Erik relayed his account of the conversation to me, I wrote down everything he said verbatim, because in my heart I understood the importance of what I was hearing."

Erik's conversation with the Grey is recorded by Pearse thusly: "We go on the deck," Erik says, "and I ask him, 'Are you from the Pleiades?' The Being adamantly replies, 'No.' I ask him where he is from. We look in the sky to see the Big Dipper. He says, 'See the Ursa Major?' I reply, 'Yes.' The Being then tells me, 'The star cluster to the right and below. The one with the triangle to the left and the little stars in between . . . we're from that one. The fourth planet from our sun.'"

Pearse would seemingly randomly run across this information on

the Alien Jigsaw website that Kay Wilson maintains in the year 2000. It so piqued his curiosity that he has been researching the star map phenomenon ever since. Pearse believes that the "verbal map quest" that Erik Wilson received from the Grey perfectly dovetails with Betty Hill's original star map, particularly in the matter of the triangular star cluster found in both Betty and Erik's version of what they were told.

In order to understand Pearse's theory, one has to bypass the Marjorie Fish model as well as the theories of others who took paths similar to hers. Pearse makes his argument in voluminous detail, and some of it is very technical and perhaps over the head of the casual reader, which I must admit includes me. But one doesn't have to know how to crunch the numbers in order to be fascinated by what may be a genuine and crucial piece of the overall puzzle. The Greys have to be from SOMEWHERE, and Pearse's reasoning could be completely on target. It remains, of course, impossible to know one way or another at this point.

Prior to the publication of "Set Your Phaser To Stun," Pearse approached people like the Mutual UFO Network and others in the UFO community and was completely ignored. It seems no one wanted to challenge the authenticity of the Fish-Hill map and its convenient Zetas, and the more normally open minds on the UFO subject were apparently summarily closed in this case.

Perhaps the newly named Hill-Wilson star map will find its adherents and its place in the general scheme of things, perhaps not. But "Set Your Phaser To Stun" deserves to be read in any case, not only for its groundbreaking new approach to the point of origin for the UFO occupants, but also as a story of the very human need to find real-world answers to a phenomenon that so far has given us more questions than we can comfortably bear.

["Set Your Phaser To Stun" by Steve Pearse is available on Amazon.com as both a paperback and a Kindle book. The book can also be ordered from the Xlibris Corporation at 1-888-795-4274 or by emailing Orders@Xlibris.com

If you enjoyed this article, read more articles and interviews at Sean Casteel's "UFO Journalist" website at: www.seancasteel.com

- HERE THERE BE M-NSTERS DEPARTMENT -

Chasing the Dragon
By Nick R-dfern

For three years Richard Freeman worked as Head of Reptiles at Twycross Zoo, England and, today, is the Zoological Director of one of the world's premier cryptozoological investigation groups: namely, the Center for Fortean Zoology. And while Freeman has a passion for all aspects of cryptozoology, it is the dragon that fascinates him most of all.

"I started my career as a zoologist - so I had a grounded training," says Freeman. "But cryptozoology was my passion. Now, I have had a particular passion - an obsession, I suppose - for years with dragons. But there was something that always puzzled me: no-one had ever thought, for more than a hundred years, to publish a definitive, non-fiction book on the subject. And as I am a qualified zoologist, I thought: why not me?"

Why not, indeed? In fact, that is precisely what Freeman has done in his book, *Dragons: More Than A Myth?*

I asked Freeman about his theories and discoveries with regard to dragons. He replied: "Well, that's a bit difficult to answer because there are several things going on. It's important to note that I've traveled the world pursuing these creatures - the Gambia, Mongolia, Thailand, and right here in England with some of the old legends from past centuries. And of one thing I can be certain: there isn't just one answer to the question of what dragons are or what they may be."

Freeman continued: "There are many creatures that have become linked to the lore and legend of what today we perceive and view as dragons, and some of these creatures are distinctly different to each other. But that should not take away from the fact that dragons are a real phenomenon."

On this latter point, Freeman elaborates: "I am absolutely certain, having reviewed many ancient reports of dragon activity, that many sightings - perhaps two or three hundred years ago and probably further back - were genuine encounters, but where the witnesses were seeing what I believe to have been huge snakes, giant crocodiles, and the Australian 'monster lizard' Megalania."

Freeman makes a noteworthy, and thought-provoking, point: "Any mention of dragons always conjures up images of fire-breathing monsters, and there are definitely reports that fall into that group. But, when you look into many of the earliest, ancient legends, you find that the dragon is more often associated with water. So, I have a theory that some of the better lake monster accounts from centuries ago may well have influenced dragon tales."

On this point, he adds: "Personally, I also believe that some classic tales of dragons in England in Medieval times, and tales of beasts such as the Lambton Worm, probably have their origins in lake monster accounts, giant eels, etc., that have then mutated into tales of dragons on the loose. But the important point is that this shouldn't detract from the fact that people did see something."

I asked him: "You mean that the ancients were seeing lake monsters and, having been exposed to dragon legends, believed them to be - or interpreted them as - dragons, too?"

"Exactly," Freeman replied.

Of course, the biggest question of all was: are there creatures still living today that Freeman believes have helped perpetuate the image of the dragon? He is certain there are: "I would pretty much stake my life on the fact that Megalania still exists - or did until very recently - in the large forests of Australia, and that also roamed New Guinea. This was a huge, ki-ler-beast; a massive monitor lizard that exceeded thirty feet in length. In literal terms, this was a classic dragon-type animal."

I questioned Freeman about his research into an animal known as the Naga of Thailand that he believes is responsible for some dragon tales. He told me: "There is no excuse for not getting out into the field and doing firsthand investigations; none at all. In fact, it's vital. I have no time for the armchair theorist. And one of the experiences that I will remember for the rest of my life was traveling to Thailand with the Discovery Channel in 2000, where we chased giant snakes - the Naga - in the caves and tunnels that exist deep below Thailand."

"It's very easy to see why the inhabitants in times past considered them to be dragons. The Naga is apparently a large snake, a very large one - maybe in the order of literally tens of feet in length, oil-drum-sized bodies, and definitely big enough to take a whole man."

And similar accounts abound elsewhere, too: "There have come reports from the Congo of an animal known as Mokele-mbembe. Again, it has cross-over qualities with dragon legends, but I'm sure that it will be shown in time to be some sort of giant monitor lizard, too."

But what of the definitive, fire-breathing dragons of legend: does, or did, such a creature exist? Freeman makes a very intriguing observation: "Back in 1979 Peter Dickinson wrote a book that was titled *The Flight of Dragons*. Dickinson had come up with this idea - an excellent theory, in fact - that real-life dragons did exist and that they were the descendants of dinosaurs such as the Tyrannosaurus Rex. Dickinson suggested that these animals developed large, expanded stomachs that would fill with hydrogen gas, which would come from a combination of hydrochloric acid found in the juices of the digestive system that would then mix with calcium found in the bones of their prey."

Part 4.

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