

**Subject:** Cons. Journal. Part 5.

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**Date:** 27/12/2011, 15:35

**Newsgroups:** alt.conspiracy.area-51

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Dec. 27, 2011.

This discusses messages from space.

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"Then, from there, the hydrogen - a lighter-than-air gas - allowed these creatures to take to the skies and then control their flight by burning off the excess gas in the form of flame. Anyone seeing this would be seeing the closest thing to the image of the dragon that we all know and love. Dickinson's theory is an excellent one, and may well be a perfect explanation for sightings of real dragons - in times past, and perhaps today, I believe."

I leave the final word to Freeman: "The dragon has its teeth and claws deep into the collective psyche of mankind, and its not about to let go. Our most ancient fear still stalks the earth today. Beware: this is no fairytale. When your parents told you that there were no such things as dragons, they lied!"

Source: Mysterious Universe

<http://mysteriousuniverse.org/2011/11/chasing-the-dragon/>

- CALLING OCCUPANTS OF INTERPLANETARY CRAFT  
DEPARTMENT -

Alien Probes Could be Within Solar System, Say Researchers

The Fermi paradox asks why, if intelligent life is common, no technological civilizations have ever been observed.

As human beings send out probes into outer space, it's notable that we've never discovered evidence of other civilizations doing the same. Is this a sign that there really isn't anybody out there?

Not necessarily, say two postdoctoral researchers at Penn State, who have approached the problem mathematically. They say we simply haven't looked in enough places to be certain that no extraterrestrial artifacts exist in our solar system.

"The vastness of space, combined with our limited searches to date, implies that any remote unpiloted exploratory probes of extraterrestrial origin would likely remain unnoticed," say Jacob Haqq-Misra and Ravi Kumar Kopparapu.

Alien probes, like ours, would be small and could be hidden in a variety of places. In the asteroid belt, for example, they would probably go unnoticed.

"Extraterrestrial artifacts may exist in the solar system without our knowledge simply because we have not yet searched sufficiently," say Haqq-Misra and Kopparapu. "Few if any of the attempts would be capable of detecting a 1 to 10 meter probe."

The two researchers used a probabilistic method to determine if we have looked closely enough anywhere in the solar system to definitively say there are no nonterrestrial objects here.

They calculated how much of the solar system would need to be thoroughly searched, and conclude that most searches to date haven't been fine enough to rule out - well, anywhere really.

"The surface of the Earth is one of the few places in the solar system that has been almost completely examined at a spatial resolution of less than three feet," said Haqq-Misra and Kopparapu.

Even here, there are still caves, jungles and deserts as well as the ocean floor and subsurface areas that have not been explored. However, says the team, there's a high probability that no nonterrestrial artifacts exist here.

The moon has been searched to some extent, and the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter should soon be able to tell us if there are any nonterrestrial objects on the moon.

Mars, though, is still mostly unsurveyed and the researchers' confidence in the probability of no nonterrestrial artifacts is low. Similarly, locations like the Earth-moon Lagrange points, the asteroid belt and the Kuiper belt might also shelter probes.

"Searches to date of the solar system are sufficiently incomplete that we cannot rule out the possibility that nonterrestrial artifacts are present and may even be observing us," say Haqq-Misra and Kopparapu.

"The completeness of our search for nonterrestrial objects will inevitably increase as we continue to explore the moon, Mars and other nearby regions of space."

#### STRANGE SIGNALS FROM OUTER SPACE

There is the possibility that we may have already detected an extraterrestrial presence in our solar system, but failed to understand the significance of these mysterious events.

Official records state that the first radio transmissions directed specifically at the stars were dispatched from Arecibo, Puerto Rico, in 1974. But this was not, in fact, our earliest attempt to attract the attention of other worlds. Well before the term 'extraterrestrial intelligence' was coined, two men had received intelligent signals - at a time when theirs were the only functioning radio sets on the planet earth.

The first man was the eccentric genius Nikola Tesla. In 1899 he was working his own, employing dangerously high voltages in an attempt to develop a means of transmitting energy by radio and thus eliminate the need for wiring systems. Throughout that long, hot summer he loosed artificial bolts of lightning into the sky from a 200-foot (60-metre) tower at his base in Colorado Springs - in an intelligible sequence. The began a mystery that still puzzles scientist. Having succeeded in making the lights and other electrical equipment work without wiring, Tesla saw his radio equipment inexplicably begin to register signals - in which, he later said he could discern 'a clear suggestion of number and order not traceable to any cause then known to me.' He was entirely familiar with the natural phenomena of solar disturbances, earth currents and aurora borealis, and he dismissed them all, adding: "The feeling is constantly growing on me that I had been the first to hear the greeting of one planet to another."

At the time of Tesla's startling 'other worlds' announcement, Guglielmo Marconi was developing radio as a means of communication, busily sending the letter V in Morse code to his fellow workers over a 50-mile (80-kilometre) distance. And by 1921 he, too, had announced that he had received inexplicable signals, which he quickly identified as some kind of cipher. He later noticed a very strange feature. Within the cipher, there appeared a measured recurrence of the Morse V he had been transmitting to his assistants back in 1899.

In the New York Times of September 2 1921, Marconi was reported as believing that the mysterious signals, or some of them, originated on Mars. Incredible as it seems, no one made the connection with the signals Tesla had received 22 years earlier.

Freak signal continued to come in throughout the 1920's and 1930's particularly on the 30,000-metre wavelength. And in the late 1930's a new factor entered the puzzle: a wave of reports of strange aircraft - today we would call them UFOs seen in the skies of Scandinavia and northern Europe. During the sightings, short-wave receivers in the 'flap' area would alive with strange cries and voices. The language used caused many a headache for philologists, because what they heard often seemed to be a mixture of Swedish and other tongues. But, if translated setting aside rigid rules of grammar, it often seemed to have some kind of intelligible sequence, even if its actual meaning remained

obscure.

The dawning of the space age brought with it more strange phenomena. On 16 May 1963, in his Mercury capsule above Hawaii, astronaut Gordon Cooper was talking to mission control on a special frequency channel when extraneous voices broke in. Later examined on tape, these were found to correspond to no language known on Earth. The phenomenon was repeated on the Apollo VIII Borman-Lovell-Anders mission on 21 December, when UFOs were seen in the lunar orbit and more voices broke into the communications channel with mission control.

This, not unnaturally, caused some consternation back on Earth. The frequency channel they were using is such that it is virtually impossible for any amateur operator to intrude. Controllers were left with a problem that they could not explain, but at the same time could hardly ignore - the security risk was too great.

But, as far back as the 1927, two Americans, Taylor and Young, had taken such phenomena seriously enough to try and locate the source of the radio signals. They had identified an echo-periodicity of 0.01 seconds originating from a distance of between 1800 and 6250 miles (2900 and 10,000 kilometres), and were comparing their observations with those of Marconi. By December 1928, a number of scientists were interested. Jurgen Hals of Philips's Eindhoven laboratories in Holland had discussed his findings with Professor Carl Stormer of Oslo, mentioning three-second delays he had experienced with an experimental radio transmitter. After another year, on 28 October 1929, Dr van der Pol, also of Philips, confirmed that he had noted further odd echoes from a planned emission of impulses at the same time every morning. It was van der Pol's analysis of the delay between emissions and the receipt of their echoes, always on the same wavelength, that effectively excluded ideas that they may have been bouncing off the moon or the inner Van Allen belt, or that they might have been somehow stored and reflected from layers of ionized gas.

A Scottish science writer, Duncan Lunan, studied the records of these anomalous radio echoes over a period of some years, and eventually came up with the assertion that they originated from an alien space probe. He also commented on the misfortune that the signals 'happened to be received at a time when they would as a matter of course be attributed (by a majority of people) to some natural phenomenon.'

Part 5.

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