

Subject: The Consp----- Journal. Part 8.

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Date: 18/05/2012, 05:24

Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy.area-51

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May 17, 2012.

This talks about, is it legal to hunt Bigfoot in Texas?

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Hansen identifies a constellation of attributes that folklorists call "the trickster" - a mythical figure found in most ethnic traditions, whether as Coyote in Native American lore or the g-d Hermes in Greek mythology. The trickster is deceitful, playful, disruptive, irrational, unpredictable, often s-xually adventurous or perverse, sometimes malevolent, and always to be approached with caution. He is a marginal figure among the other deities, and those humans who are associated with him - shamans, mediums - typically occupy a marginal place in society. He resists institutionalization. He hovers outside the establishment, functioning as both an escape valve and a threat.

While not going so far as to say that the trickster actually exists, Hansen uses the archetype to stand for a collection of disparate qualities. And he makes the point that p-ranormal phenomena not only exhibit these same qualities but often induce them in persons who immerse themselves in the field.

Like the trickster, p-ychic phenomena are playful and maddeningly elusive. They are irrational, in the sense that they fall outside the purview of rationalist thinking. They are disruptive - sometimes overtly so, as in the case of poltergeist outbreaks. They are unpredictable, a fact that has led many a legitimate ps-chic to supplement his talents with trickery. They are sometimes malevolent - as with Fisher's hungry g-osts, not to mention the rich tradition of malign sp-rits in every culture, including the d-vils of Judeo-C-ristian theology. They are sometimes associated with bizarre or coercive se-ual practices, as witnessed in many rituals and in the strange private lives of many mediums and psy-hics. They resist institutionalization; despite widespread public interest in psychic phenomena, no large institutions exist to study the field, and the only major institutional studies of psyc-ic powers were undertaken by spy agencies, which are themselves immersed in a culture of ambiguity and deceit.

Hansen observes that people who directly engage the par-normal, or try to, sometimes fall into the role-playing trap mentioned above. A role-playing game, he writes - can become a shared fantasy, wherein the players voluntarily suspend normal, rational considerations - The games give more direct contact with supernatural ideas than does literature alone.

Live people are involved; they participate in a drama; props may be used, and some physical action is required...Cheating is frequent despite there being no winners or losers in the game...Players can identify with their characters, and sometimes they prefer not to separate themselves from those roles...[O]ccasionally the 'game' becomes obsessive and interferes with real-world pursuits.

Reading these words, I find it hard not to think of the purported messages from Marduk. There is, then, a dark side to the pa-anormal. It is not all benevolent a-gels and comforting words from deceased relatives. There can be obsession, deterioration of rational thought, shared fantasy, even a descent into madness. There can be hungry gh-sts. There can be ch-nnelers who se-ually exploit their followers. There is always the risk that inquiring too deeply into these matters will lead to one's own marginalization - a fate that has befallen even prominent researchers in the field, who have seen their reputations suffer and their prestige stripped away.

Much in the pa-anormal is worthy of study. But if you choose to examine it, proceed with caution. And if you run into trouble, don't hesitate to turn back. After all, I felt a lot better when I'd left that bookstore,

This article is excerpted from Darklore Volume 1, which is available for sale from Amazon US and Amazon UK. The Darklore anthology series features the best writing and research on p-ranormal, Fortean and hidden history topics, by the most respected names in the field: Robert Bauval, Nick Redfern, Loren Coleman, Jon Downes and Daniel Pinchbeck, to name just a few. Darklore's aim is to support quality researchers, so it makes sense to support Darklore.

Source: The Daily Grail
<http://www.dailygrail.com/Guest-Articles/2012/5/Hungry-Ghosts>

- BURIED S-ECRETS DEPARTMENT -

N-zi W-rplanes Found Buried in Indiana Field

In the battle to stay ahead of the enemy in World W-r II, American engineers were willing to employ any trick - including stealing the ideas from their Na-i counterparts.

So they shipped hundreds of German aircraft to a field in Seymour, Indiana, where they proceeded to take apart the machines to learn how they were built - and then buried any evidence of doing so.

Now recovery teams at Freeman Field are unearthing hundreds of plane parts and piecing them back together, much like their ancestors attempted to nearly seven decades ago.

At the end of World -ar II, the field was used as a bustling A-my base by hundreds of soldiers and civilians keen to study Germany's airplanes and rockets, WDRB.com reported.

Allies seized around 80 different types of aircraft throughout Europe and then shipped them to the field, where they were flown, taken apart and then put back together.

While many parts or planes were saved for museum displays, others were discarded - thrown into pits in the field and covered with tons of dirt.

Now the Freeman Field Recovery Team is endeavouring to find as many of the parts as possible. While they have found a plethora of propellers and wheel parts, they are hopeful of finding an in tact fuselage - rumoured to be lurking somewhere in the soil.

One member of the recovery effort, Scott Cooper, explained why the planes had landed on U.S. soil.

'At that point in the war, in the fighting, the Germans were years ahead of us in the areas of technology,' Cooper told WDRB.com.

'They were actually developing the first jet aircraft over in Germany, so we had a chance to bring that aircraft over here, break it down, examine the engine, examine the aircraft, and find out things that we might be able to use on the aircraft that we were building at the time.'

He added: 'About 81 different types of aircraft were brought here, including V-1 and V-2 missiles.'

The Army held an open house in 1946, allowing members of the public to see what they had been studying. But there were questions about what would happen to the planes at the end of the war.

'What they didn't want to take away for museum purposes or display purposes, they would just dig these big pits and dump

everything in and cover them up and just leave it there,' Cooper told the news cha-nel.

The planes were buried on the edges of the airfield - and are slowly being located by the recovery team.

'In some cases you can still see the German words on there,' Cooper said. 'The one day when we found 12 propeller blades, that was pretty exciting.'

While some parts are left in their rusted and partly broken, others, such as propellers, are smoothed and filled with putty to resemble their original form. If any parts are sold, the city shares the proceeds.

The Freeman Field Recovery Team is at least the third group to search for parts in the field since the early 1990s. They believe that mud has preserved many parts found so far.

They use a scanner called a Blood Hound attached to the back of a vehicle.

The radar unit connects to a GPS and a computer mapping program, and surveys the ground, like an ultrasound indicating where objects are underground.

'To realize that history, to be able to touch it and feel it and restore it and bring it back so other people can see it, is pretty exciting. In some cases it probably helped us to win the -ar,' Cooper added.

Source: The Daily Mail

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2109029/The-story-secret-Nazi-airplanes-buried-Indiana-field.html?ITO=3D1490>

- ETHEL, GET ME THE BIG GUN DEPARTMENT -

OK To Hunt Bigfoot in Texas

Cryptid conservationists, be on the alert; it's officially open season on Sasquatch. According to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, if you can find Bigfoot in the state of Texas, you can k-ll it.

A Cryptomundo reader sent a letter to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department about whether it would be legal to ki-l Bigfoot, and apparently department Chief of Staff L. David Sinclair replied that kil-ing an indigenous cryptid would be legal since it isn't listed as a game animal:

The statute that you cite (Section 61.021) refers only to game birds, game animals, fish, marine animals or other aquatic life. Generally speaking, other nongame wildlife is listed in Chapter 67 (nongame and threatened species) and Chapter 68 (nongame endangered species). "Nongame" means those species of vertebrate and invertebrate wildlife indigenous to Texas that are not classified as game animals, game birds, game fish, fur-bearing animals, endangered species, alligators, marine penaeid shrimp, or oysters. The Parks and Wildlife Commission may adopt regulations to allow a person to take, possess, buy, sell, transport, import, export or propagate nongame wildlife. If the Commission does not specifically list an indigenous, nongame species, then the species is considered non-protected nongame wildlife, e.g., coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, cotton-tailed rabbit, etc. A non-protected nongame animal may be hunted on private property with landowner consent by any means, at any time and there is no bag limit or possession limit.

Part 8.

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