

Do Aliens Exist and Have they Already Contacted Us?

Has the SETI already resulted in reciprocal attempted contact, perhaps not in the language of mathematics, or radio signals, as expected or assumed, but nonetheless in the language of *science*, clear enough for the common man to also understand?

Consider that our so-called search for extraterrestrial intelligence may be limited by our technology which, since we can't yet leave the planet to conduct a search, may leave us presuming that radio singles *must* be a necessary element, because at least we can detect them. But it ignores a rather obvious possibility: Perhaps intelligent space-traveling extraterrestrial life forms no longer utilize that technology, or have other more evolved and efficient, superseding technologies that that we can't yet recognize.

Of course, we should also consider that if extraterrestrial life wants to be found, it can always...find us.

The Fermi Paradox is not unlike the old premise of the Catholic Church that the sun revolves around the earth, that *we* are the center, reason and measure of and for everything. At the very least, it doesn't take into consideration that our recognition of what constitutes evidence may be both very subjective and limited.

"Fermi realized that any civilization with a modest amount of rocket technology and an immodest amount of imperial incentive could rapidly colonize the entire galaxy," the Search For Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI) Institute in Mountain View, California, said on its website."

But that premise is incorrect because rockets, which must consume fuel for combustion, can *never* provide propulsion that can attain the kinds of speeds necessary to traverse the great distances between known and/or unknown planets in the depths of space. Nor can they carry enough fuel to return to our solar system from outer space. For this, entirely different, inexhaustible, non-combustion technologies are necessary. Throwing tin cans at the moon, or relatively close planets in our solar system, which aren't in outer space, already reveals the limitations. So, should the speculative theories and assumptions, from last century about radio signals and rocketry – which didn't even suggest far more advanced technologies – still be reference points for determining the existence of extraterrestrial life, absent our ability to leave the planet?

While various theories about how many intelligent civilizations could've arisen may vary, it's been suggested that if "alien" life evolved in the universe it would have killed itself off by now. But we could also speculate that: Some space traveling extraterrestrial civilizations may not have destroyed themselves and could be in an exploratory phase, seeking out other inhabited worlds, whether with benevolent or malevolent intentions.

Assuming the existence of an extraterrestrial civilization that (correctly) theorizes the existence of another inhabited world, when it actually finds it, does it find only theories and calculations, or does it find...*us*, the once only theoretical but now actual inhabitants?

How would far more advanced life forms communicate to us in understandable ways that wouldn't disrupt our civilization, create fear, panic, etc., and that wouldn't override our free will and *force* us to accept their existence?

Of course, there's the often unasked question: "What would be the *reason* for more advanced extraterrestrial life to *contact* us?" Might they not simply observe and study us, undetected, if benevolent, or invade, conquer and destroy us, if ill-intended?

Since we are speculating, from their own observations they could also know that civilizations kill themselves off and, having evolved in such a way as to avoid that fate, seek to assist other sentient life that appears to be heading to self-destruction. Or, on the other hand, perhaps it wishes to accelerate the demise and take over the real estate, a behavior that would be more familiar to us on earth.

Positing a benevolent intent, if they perceived that we are progressing towards self-destruction, how might they help us to assure our future survival without directly interfering in our world? Without direct, open contact, what kind of evidence of their existence and advanced knowledge might they offer and how would we be able to determine the difference between a science fiction laden hoax and real evidence of, and from, an extraterrestrial source?

Because of the need to warn us effectively, could they provide evidence that would be accessible and understood not only by scientists but also by ordinary people possessing sufficient intelligence and interest to do so?

What could satisfy both the scientist and the layman?

The best evidence would be *scientific* information, especially astronomical, that was verifiably published long *before* it was "officially" discovered. If abundant, specific, detailed, impeccably accurate, and error-free, such information would be impossible to obtain or hoax by the scientist and common man alike, ruling out guessing, chance, backdating, etc.

Increasing the degree of difficulty, it would be up to the scientists and other interested persons to "find" the informational evidence and analyze it themselves. Testable physical evidence of their craft could be made available but still necessitate utilization of terrestrial technologies to analyze and authenticate, thereby provoking controversy and generating widespread interest. Still such a non-invasive attempt would be fraught with uncertainty regarding its *timely* success.

So, while a scientist may propose, "Within ten million years, every star system could be brought under the wing of empire. Ten million years may sound long, but in fact it's quite short compared with the age of the galaxy, which is roughly ten thousand million years. Colonization

of the Milky Way should be a quick exercise." It's still quiet vague and could easily be relegated to the category of science fiction. However, it allows for the kind of speculation above that expands upon the possibilities of how an advanced extraterrestrial race might develop and behave.

As you state in your paper, "we cannot *a priori* preclude the possibility of the existence of other intelligent life in the Galaxy" and "As early as 1961, Hoerner (1961) suggests that the progress of science and technology will inevitably lead to complete destruction and biological degeneration, similar to the proposal by Sagan and Shklovskii (1966). This is further supported by many previous studies arguing that self-annihilation of humans is highly possible via various scenarios (e.g., Nick, 2002; Webb, 2011), including but not limited to war, climate change (Billings, 2018), and the development of biotechnology (Sotos, 2019). While no evidence explicitly suggests that intelligent life will eventually annihilate themselves, we cannot *a priori* preclude the possibility of self-annihilation."

This begs the question, should we also preclude the possibility that there could be *exceptions* to the presumed self-destructivity, since the behaviors of intelligent beings may have great variations that evolved over vast periods of time? Since humans are the reference point, what I suggested above about a race that perceived the proclivity for self-destruction, and utilized their intelligence in service of their survival instinct and to assist others, should be considered.

The *ability* of a civilization to destroy itself implies the development of sophisticated weaponry resulting from advanced scientific and technological knowledge. But its utilization for destruction of others or self is still optional; it's not yet proven to be unalterably hardwired into all intelligent life forms, as the percentage of deaths by natural causes is still approximately 90 percent. The competing instinct for survival speaks against the certainty of self-destruction, as does the existence of moral and ethical development, though harder to quantify, or reduce to a dependable formula. But, of course...accidents happen.

To return to the speculation about how – and why – an intelligent extraterrestrial race could contact us without directly interfering with our free will, etc., as suggested above, the language of science is still the most obvious and effective. While the appearance of UFOs may or may not come from extraterrestrial sources, specific, error-free, previously unknown and technologically unobtainable astronomical information would be a most elegant means.

The frequently stated, "Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence", is a prejudicial way of thinking. Do we consider the fact that the earth revolves around the sun "extraordinary" today? All that *any* claim needs is to be subjected to recognized scientific methods and protocols. Such methods and protocols should be applied to the freely available, very specific and previously unknown scientific information, of which there is a small sampling below.* It's all the more interesting because it would be years, and even decades, before the scientific technology would exist that could be utilized to analyze and corroborate it.

After many years of high-level professional investigation and research, it was also determined that the source who continues to provide it, for almost 70 years, has had no access to technological or financial resources, scientific education, training and knowledge, nor do they have associates, or accomplices who do.

So, along with theoretical conclusions affirmed by peer review, the rare opportunity exists to test tangible evidence and information, claimed to be presented by other intelligent life forms in the universe. Is there a reason to *not* test such evidence, when it's quite abundant and so far unassailable for the past several decades?

***Official Contact Report 59, Thursday, July 8, 1976**

Meier: Well – then your earlier answer does not exclude (the possibility) that any other life of **floric or faunic** form can exist there, or even does exist. You then told (me) expressly, that life does not exist there, while logically you had addressed only the human planetary life. What do you think now, will the Americans discover low forms of life with their sonde sent to Mars?

Semjase: They will meet with surprises in many respects, as in the fact that **Mars has much more water** than earthly science had assumed until now. But there are also **surprises** in the character of the ground and the nature of the microworld. The **floric and faunic world** can absolutely be found on Mars when the scientific instruments of these sondes are well enough able to evaluate and store the concerned results.

Meier: Then “life on Mars” could prove true for our science?

Semjase: It is in the compass of possibility, that the analyses could verify this, when the scientific instruments are good enough, because faunic and floric forms of life are existing on Mars, even though this “planet destroys other forms of life” by its **contrary to life** nature.

Official Contact Report 210, Wednesday, June 11, 1986

Billy: While visiting Mars, Ptaah explained to me that Mars had larger amounts of water led into its rivers, which are **now partially filled-in by dust and volcanic ash**, than what was ever the case or what is still the case with the largest rivers on Earth. In addition, he talked about **thousand-fold more water than what is found in the largest rivers on Earth**. That seems to be somewhat fantastic to me, which is why I think that I misheard or didn't listen properly.

Quetzal: You shouldn't doubt your attention because you properly understood everything that Ptaah explained to you. The information about the enormous quantities of water, which were led into the Martian rivers, corresponds to the facts, as well as the watercourses that are partially filled-in by sand, dust, and volcanic ash, which are generally called “canals” on Earth,

but which were truly enormous rivers that were **dozens and even almost a hundred kilometers in diameter and that were thousands of kilometers in length.**

Official Contact Report 219, Tuesday, June 16, 1987

Billy: Then we can still exercise some patience. Let's talk about something else. Although we've already talked about this several times, I would like a specific answer from you. As Ptaah said and showed to me, there is a lot of **water** on and also under the surface of **Mars** in the form of ice, mostly very close to the surface of **Mars**, whereby the **South Pole** is of special importance in this regard. As Ptaah explained, however, not all ice consists of **water** but also of other materials. Now, the question about this is whether you have foresight as to whether this **water** can one day be used by the Earth people, once they eventually colonize **Mars** and can, so to speak, bring it back to life. And in the coming time, will the fact of the presence of the enormous canyons and black sand dunes and **water on Mars** be discovered by probes, if such should be sent to the Red Planet and reach this at all?

Quetzal: That will be the case several times in the coming time in reference to the **water**, namely that large occurrences of **water** in the form of ice and snow can be proven by probes on Mars. But the final certainty will first be attained at the beginning of the **third millennium**, and to be sure, by a **Mars** probe that will be called "**2001 Mars Odyssey**," as our look into the future has revealed.

Corroborations:

2001 Mars Odyssey

Mars Odyssey detects evidence of water ice, March, 2002

"In its **first major discovery** since entering orbit, NASA's Mars Odyssey spacecraft has detected **evidence of extensive amounts of water ice** below the surface of the Red Planet, scientists announced Friday."

Mars' South Pole Ice Deep and Wide, March, 2007

"New measurements of Mars' **south polar region** indicate extensive frozen water. The polar region contains **enough frozen water to cover the whole planet** in a liquid layer approximately 11 meters (36 feet) deep."

NASA Phoenix Mars Lander Confirms Frozen Water, June, 2008

“By melting icy soil in one of its lab instruments, the robot confirmed the presence of **frozen water** lurking below the **Martian permafrost**. Until now, evidence of ice in Mars’ north pole region has been largely circumstantial.”

UFO Skeptics Throw in the Towel – How Did Meier Beat NASA by 32 Years?, August 4, 2008

Scientists: Martian Soil May Contain Detrimental Substance, November, 2008

“NASA’s Phoenix spacecraft has detected the presence of a chemically reactive salt in the Martian soil, a finding that if confirmed could make it **less friendly to potential life** than once believed.”

The Red Planet was once blue... Giant ocean once covered third of Mars, November, 2009

“The area in blue shows where the ocean would have been. The yellow, red and green belt below it is where scientists found the valleys. They believe these were caused by **water running from the south** towards the ocean in the north.”

‘It’s 99% certain there is life on Mars’: Shock finding as scientists re-analyse soil samples from Seventies Viking lander, April, 2012

“In July 1976, the Viking 1 probe touched down on Mars and failed to find traces of life – but now, three decades later, scientists think the experiment was flawed.”

Official Contact Report 223, Sunday, May 1, 1988

Billy: ...a question was given to me, which you can surely also answer for me, without violating a secrecy order that you might have to note. The **climate changes on Mars**, of which Ptaah has told me, to what origin do these trace back?

Quetzal: On the one hand, the orbit around the Sun plays a decisive role, but on the other hand, there is also a striking correlation in terms of the astronomical behavior as well as the enormous polar ice caps.