

The Mars Images

Those of us who were at least pre-teens in the 1950s remember it well enough Getting to the moon was all anybody ever talked about in those days, our great national purpose which you heard about and read about every day. And then in 1969 they actually did it, one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind...

There were several more Apollo missions over the space of the next few years and then:

Manned space exploration? Been there, done that, time now to get back to serious business such as running and fine tuning our welfare state..."

Do you actually believe that? Or could it possibly be that whatever those people saw up there messed their minds so badly that manned space exploration was made into a black op at that point and most people simply haven't heard any more about it since then?

Normally a conspiracy theory should be everybody's last choice for an explanation, but what's been happening on Mars for the past 20 years or thereabouts isn't normal. The entire situation with Mars images is exploding on the internet at present and there seem to be several reasons for this. Large numbers of rolling probe images are coming available online on NASA and ESA websites and the editing and censoring which have been observed in such images in the past have diminished and in some cases stopped. It may be that disgruntled employees at NASA and the JPL have decided that enough is enough and taken it upon themselves to start releasing uncensored images and video clips; it may be that India's putting a satellite over Mars for less than petty cash has presented NASA with a sort of an ultimatum in the form of the spectre of other nations releasing uncensored images; and then there is the much more simple explanation of NASA simply not having the manpower to go over such images with fine combs prior to releasing them.

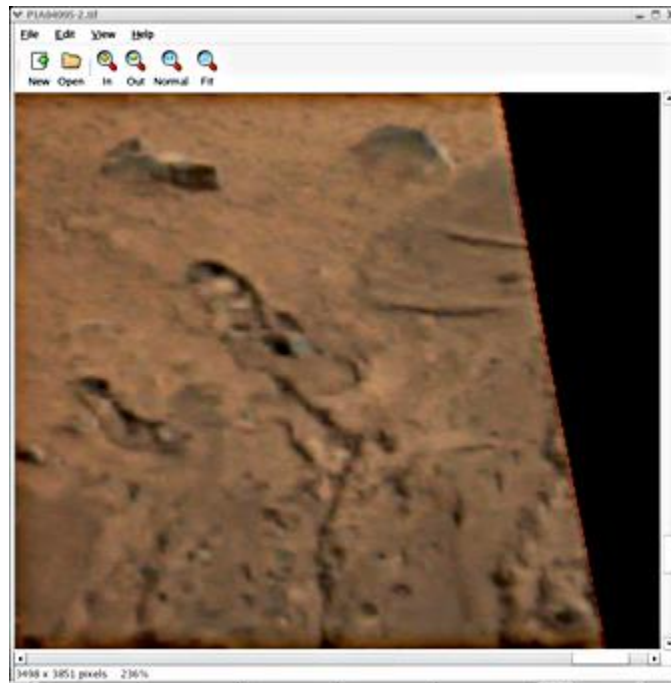
But the Internet DOES have that sort of manpower and particularly the phenomenon of FaceBook groups appears to have taken up the slack which once was held by Usenet. There are now a dozen or so FaceBook groups dedicated to going over NASA/JPL and ESA images, all you need do is search FaceBook on "Mars images".

Websites which contain or amount to repositories for these kinds of images include:

- www.enterprisemission.com (Richard Hoagland's site)
- <http://www.ufah.space>
- <http://www.marsanomalyresearch.com>
- <http://whatsupinthesky.com>

Still... A conspiracy theory, you ask?

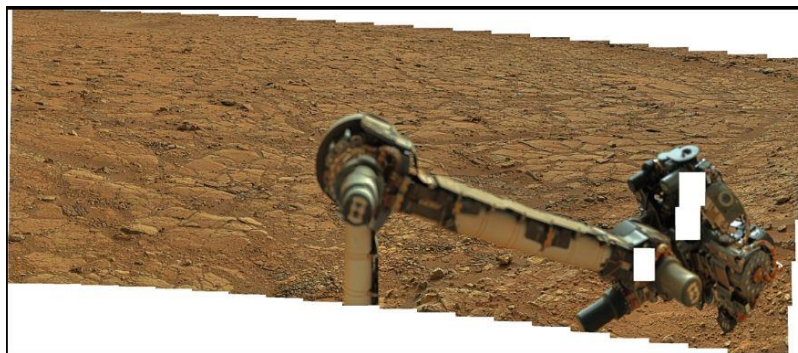
The first inkling that NASA might already have humans on Mars on a black-op basis came with the Pathfinder images in an image designated PIA04995; the lower right hand corner of that image shows a number of artificial things as well as several clear and fairly recent footprints:



Google searches on PIA04995 will turn that image up.

The website www.gigapan.com offers groups of contiguous NASA probe images stitched together to amount to views of very large areas, often several miles across and a mile or more deep. One such shows what is called the Gale Crater area:

<http://www.gigapan.com/gigapans/163589>



These images are made to order for panning and zooming on computer screens and one of the things which turns up by zooming several times is this area which appears to show a blond female NASA employee checking out the head of a statue which is lying on the ground:

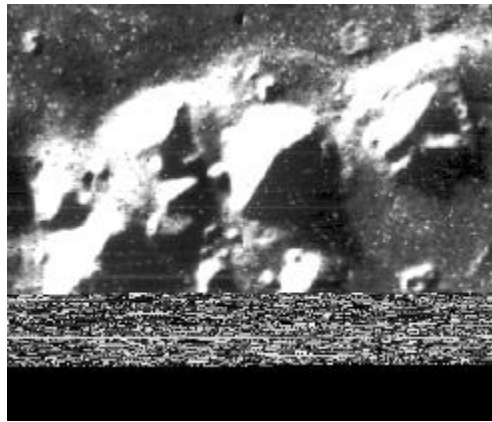


Orange-blond hair is substantially different from anything normally found on Mars and attracted the attention of FaceBook groups which study these images.

Again this image is something which turned up from that original gigapan only with three or four levels of zooming; it is hugely unlikely to be any sort of a fake and even if it is a fake, the fakery was perpetrated by NASA employees. The only safe assumption is that NASA has had people on Mars for some time and for whatever reason, does not believe that the American taxpayer deserves to know or needs to know about it.

Running an operation like that and going the extra millions of miles to keep it secret has to involve gigantic expense and effort. What, you might ask, does Mars have to offer which would justify such extraordinary operations?

The Viking probe of 1976 sent back images of a region of Mars called Cydonia, which included the familiar "Face on Mars" as well as images of pyramids and other seemingly artificial structures, all megalithic in nature and apparently intended to be seen from off-planet.



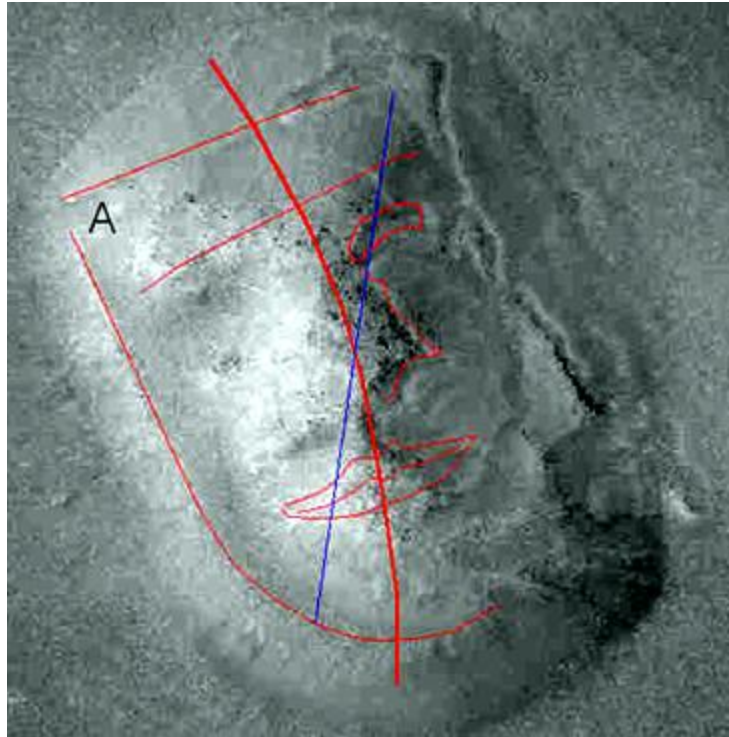
These images also included a gigantic and seemingly five-sided pyramid:



But the image called the “Face on Mars” was the big bone of contention between 1976 and the early 2000’s. NASA went on proclaiming the face to be a natural mesa formation producing a pareidolia effect involving tricks of light and shadow but, ultimately, pressure from outsiders forced them to re-image the Cydonia region with much higher resolution cameras culminating in the release in May of 2001 of this image:



Nature of course does not do straight lines and Bezier curves on a three mile scale. Several things are clear. First and most obvious is that anybody still trying to claim that this thing is a mesa or any other kind of natural formation is delusional. I notice several things, which I have indicated in the marked-up image below



First is that there is only one possible way to build such a thing, i.e. to pile up stones into the rough shape you need, large stones on the bottom and then progressively smaller ones, and then put some sort of a hard facing over the entire thing. You can see how this has been done in the image. On the left side from which wind and sand come, the facing is almost entirely eroded and, even where the underlying stone shows, everything has been worn smooth. On the right side, we can see that part of the facing remains, much of it having fallen off to the side in heaps. We can see the cutout in the facing for the left eye which I have noted, and we can see where the facing fell and broke away from the nose, which is what you would expect. We can also see the rough stones of the nose area, which have not all been worn smooth.

Second is that the megalith is heavily damaged, and has suffered more than one kind of damage. My guess is that the entire rock plate on which the megalith sits was picked up and slammed down, and that the megalith was deformed in the process. You can see the places where the hard casement has been pulled apart on the right side. The megalith has been compressed along the axis from lower left to upper right which I have marked with the blue line, and stretched along the other axis from lower right to upper left. The angle A between the line of the headdress on the left side and the line along the top is thus less than the original 90 degrees. The line through the center of the face has been deformed from the original straight line to the curved line which I have drawn. The basic shape of the mouth is still there, albeit moved to the

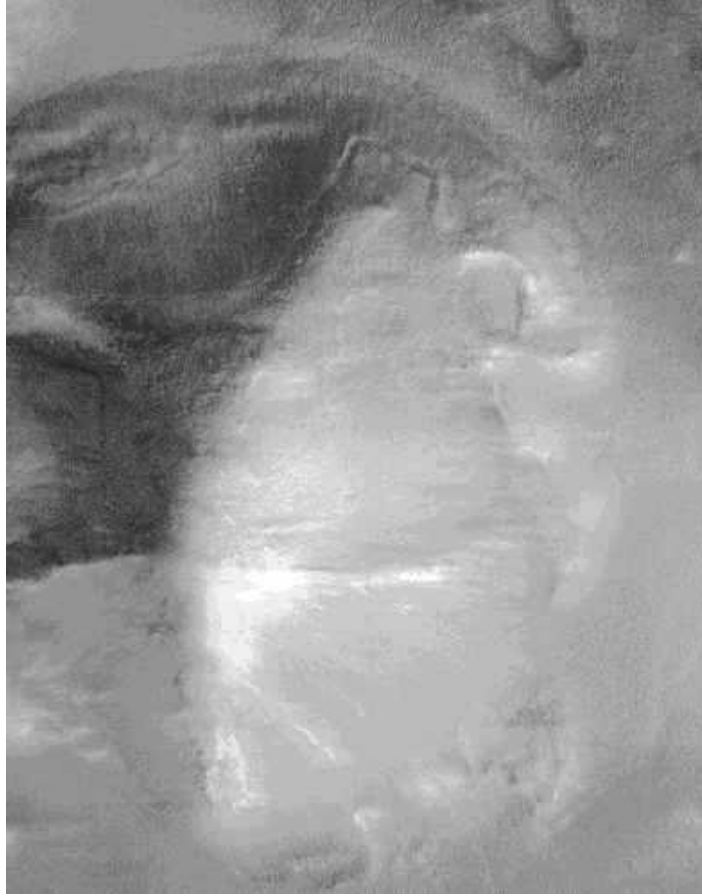
left as I have noted. You can see where the outer casing has broken away from part of the outline of the mouth on the right.

You can see the ridge along the eyebrows as I have noted, you can see the indentation for the right eye and the outline of the left eye cut into the facing and still in reasonably good shape. You can see the rise for the nose as well as the area where the casing broke away from the nose on the right, and part of the remains of nostrils, and you can see the basic lines of the mouth.

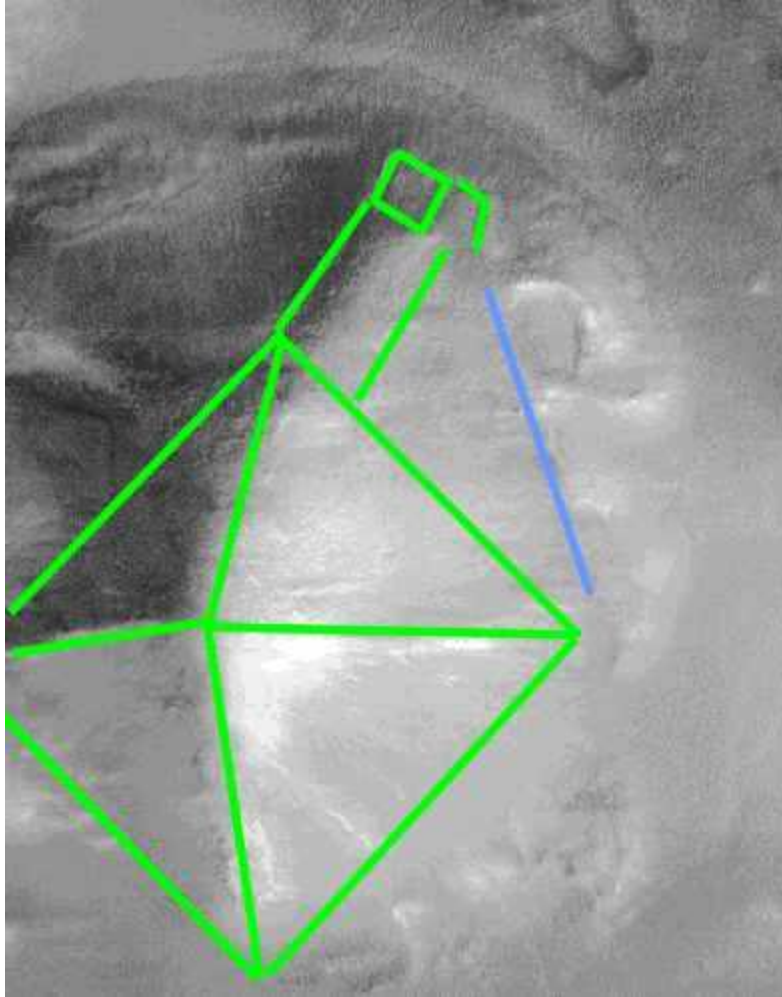
There are now also higher resolution images of the gigantic five-sided (D&M) pyramid at Cydonia:



The images from 2001 also included an image of the main pyramid in the ring of pyramids to the left of the face which should have immediately ended all controversy over the question of artificiality:



To me at least, the pyramid is four sided and the four triangular sides are clear enough, and I've marked them with green lines. The other part of the image which I believe I'm seeing amounts to some sort of an enclosed corridor or causeway leading out from one corner of the pyramid, and then two funny and nearly rectangular features at the end of that causeway or whatever it is, which may be doors or some sort of adjunct buildings or something. There also seems to be a line going from the Eastern corner of the pyramid to the two doors or whatever, which I've marked with a blue line, but I suspect that's just an edge of sand being blown up into a sort of an apron abutting the pyramid, and that the hollow between the pyramid and the corridor would naturally trap sand. In particular, if you didn't look at the whole thing closely enough, the line (blue) from the Eastern corner to the two doors might cause you to think that the whole structure was irregular enough to be a natural formation but, again, a closer look seems to me to forbid that.



Nonetheless, there was little or no mention in the press of this new pyramid image.

Early pioneers in publicizing these kinds of images included Richard Hoagland who is fairly well known and also the late Dr. Thomas Van Flandern, a director of the Naval Observatory whose family maintains his website at www.metaresearch.org.

That site documents the shenanigans employed by NASA in its efforts to go on claiming that the 2001 images were showing natural formations:

http://www.metaresearch.org/solar%20system/cydonia/proof_files/proof.asp

and also includes a collection of images from a press conference which Dr. Van flandern conducted for the NY Press Club in 2001:

http://metaresearch.org/solar%20system/cydonia/asom/artifact_html/

The images we've discussed so far are indicative of a past civilization on Mars and most of them are more than a couple of years old. The images which have been turning up over the past two or three years tell a tale of cosmic disaster and overwhelming destruction. The Gigapan images show scenes such as you might expect had the entire planet simply been picked up and shaken the way a dog shakes a rat, with rock layers and pieces of things lying around at all angles catawampus and in heaps. More than anything else, the enormous profusion of such images showing anomalous things amounts to an ironclad 100% case for the claim that Mars once was home to an advanced civilization and culture. Those images show:

- Clear remains of cities and villages, with roads, bridges, buildings and other urban infrastructure.
- Remains of large scale infrastructure.
- Remains of walls with fitted stones.
- Remains of the foundations of buildings.
- Remaining trees and vegetation.
- Water both flowing and standing. Such pools and streams are frequently seen in near proximity to artifacts of past habitation.
- Mechanical junk and debris strewn across the sands. Most of those kinds of items are obviously artificial but of unknown usage but occasionally you see something easily recognizable, gear wheels and cogs, tires, axles, funnels, padlocks and similarly common items.
- Obvious gateways and portals to underground areas.
- One of Mars' small moons, Phobos, turns out to be artificial, an ancient space station of some sort.
- Living creatures. The air at Mars' surface is said to be about like that on Earth at 15,000 feet. Creatures which you'd expect to see under such conditions and which survived the catastrophes somehow or other include insects, snake which are cold blooded, and small mammals which will have a relatively easy time with the thin air due to their natural square/cube advantage. Recent images in fact show all of those things. Unless a catastrophe were to annihilate a planet altogether, no catastrophe could ever kill all the mice and rats on a planet like Mars and those mice and rats need something to chase them. Several recent NASA images clearly show little foxes or weasels which, apparently, also survived whatever happened.

There is no shortage of things on Mars which look like rocks because they **ARE** rocks but there are also huge quantities of things which look like rocks only on first glance because they've been sitting around being encrusted with the pervasive orange-brown dust for millennia. Claims that everything anomalous on Mars amounts to pareidolia are ill founded. The quantity of seemingly anomalous items is so vast that it is fairly

easy to show only the top 5% or whatever of undeniable items and still have an overwhelming case for past habitation. A person needs to go over one or two of those FaceBook group pages and websites mentioned above to get any sort of a feeling for the enormity of this body of evidence at this point in time but a few examples here might provide a flavor of it.

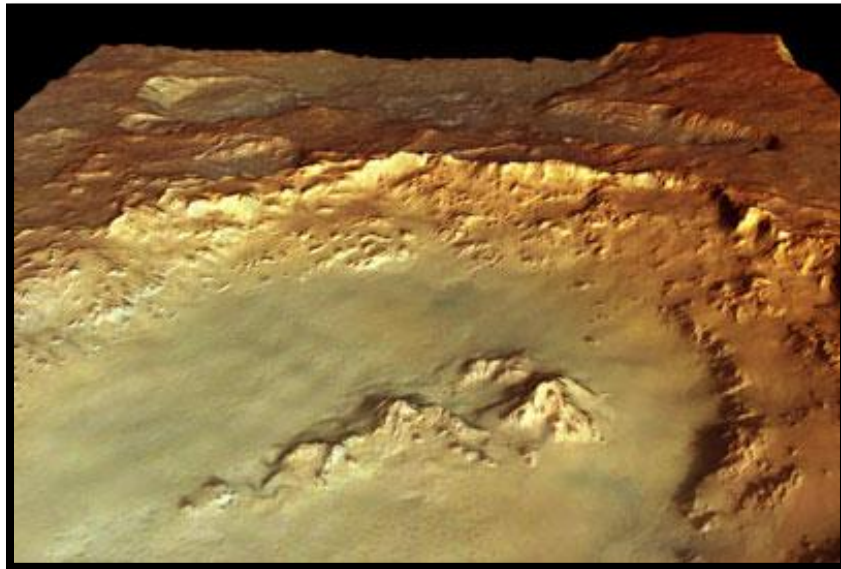
Cities and villages

The claim you read on the Internet is that NASA and the ESA are required to publish these images but at least until very recently have tried to smear them using Photoshop tricks so as to eliminate traces of the “good stuff” and have such areas appear to be sandy deserts. In order to convince ourselves that the people making such claims haven’t simply been smoking too much reefer, we’ve gone to the trouble to download the base ESA images for two such areas and go through the process of converting to grey-scale and fiddling with brightness and contrast, and this is what happens:

Hale Crater Region, Base ESA image:

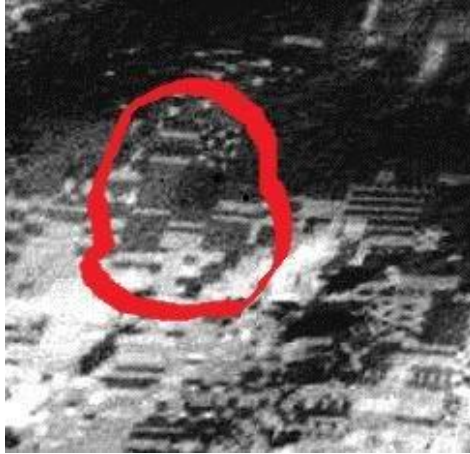
http://spaceinimages.esa.int/Images/2004/11/Crater_Hale_in_perspective_looking_west

http://esamultimedia.esa.int/images/marsexpress/137-021104-0533-6-3d2-01-HaleCrater_H.jpg



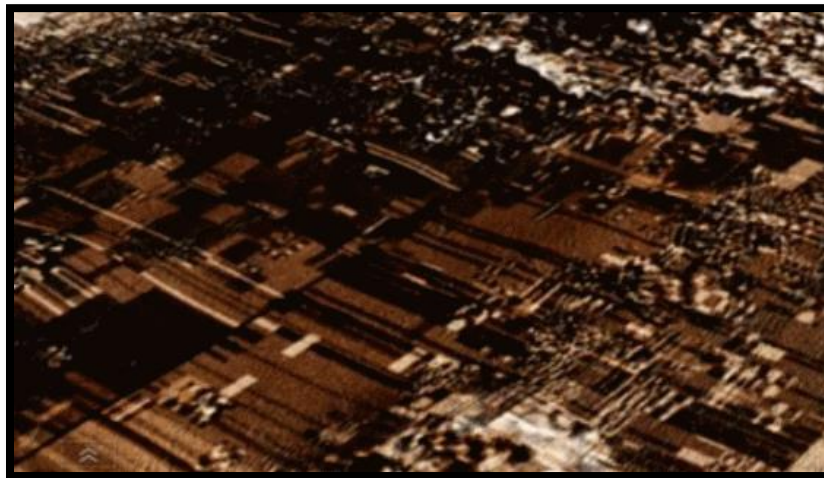
Just a sandy wasteland, right? You can download the high resolution jpeg image at the following link for those wanting to investigate our claims further:

Feed that image into any decent image handling software, such as the Free Software Foundation’s Gimp Package, adjust brightness and contrast a bit and, voila, the image doesn’t look like a sandy desert any more:



There is no way to claim that image is any sort of a jpeg compression artifact. Jpeg compression spreads noise over an image evenly, which is what makes jpeg steganography so difficult to even detect, much less decode.

Another ESA image area that can be retrieved from showing a desert by adjusting color hues, is reproduced below:



An explanation of the derivation of this image is available on Youtube.¹

Again, the original ESA image looks like a desert area.²

A more thorough discussion of the Hale Crater area can be found on the Mars Anomaly Research site³.

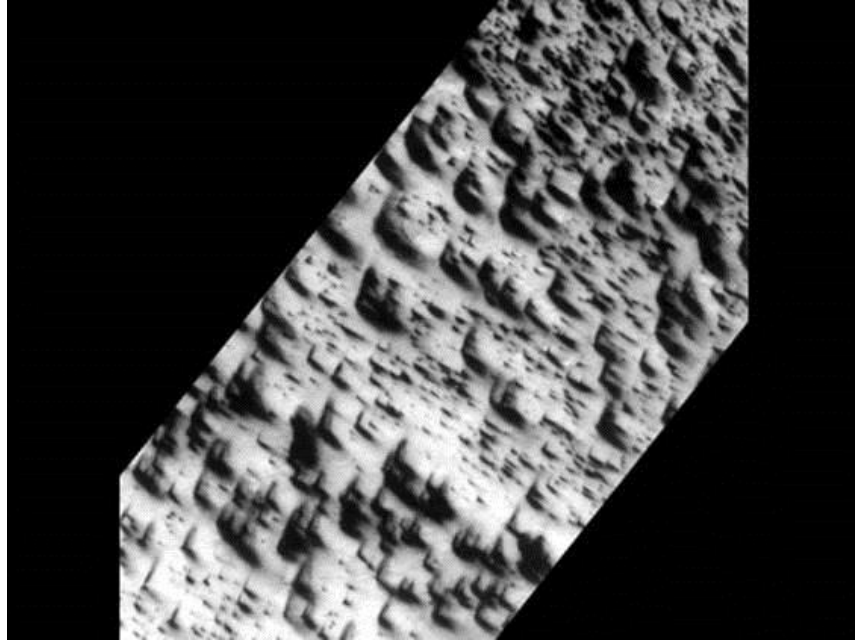
The slides for the press conference mentioned above which Dr. Thomas Van Flandern conducted in 2001 contains an image of a village with clear terracing and rectangular buildings whose sides are weathered to the windward side and straight on the leeward.

¹ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2DoZHWi1_oA

²

http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Space_Science/Mars_Express/The_Medusa_Fossae_formation_on_Mars#subhead3

³ <http://www.marsanomalyresearch.com/evidence-reports/2005/084/hale-civ-evidence.htm>



Other images show city/suburban block type structure, e.g. the Hydroates Chaos region:

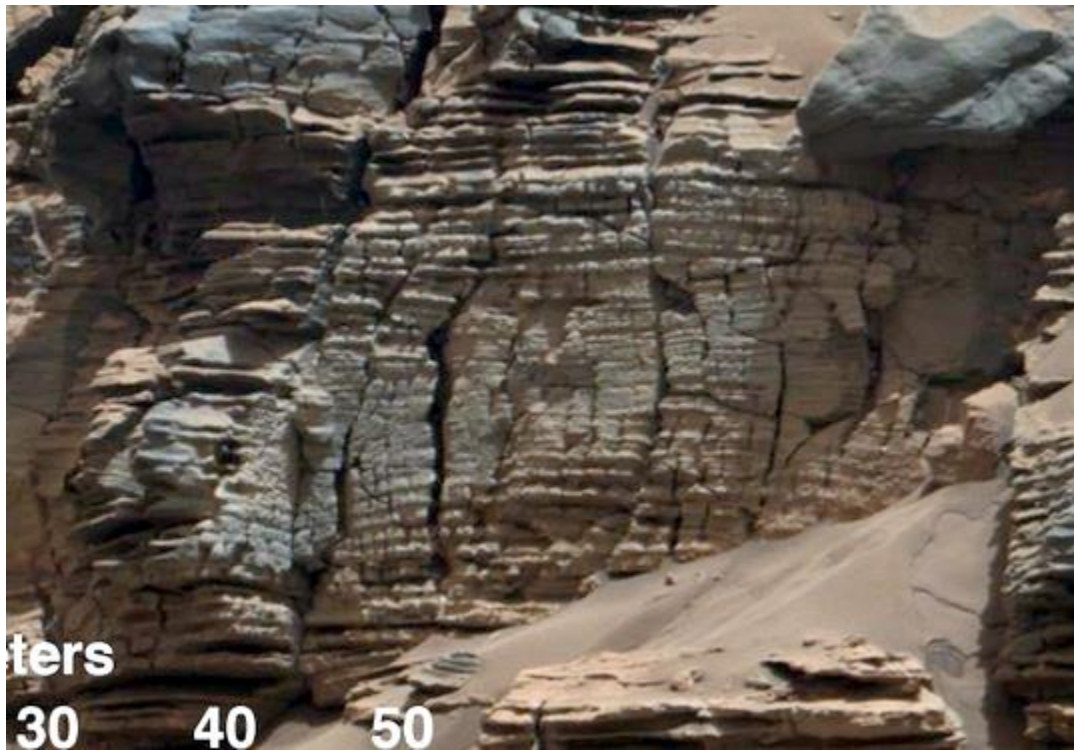


Walls and fitted stones

The inhabitants of Mars built with stone and concrete or something like concrete. You see the remains of walls with fitted stones and foundations of things all over.



You also see remains of crude structures which appear to be made out of sandbags or something like that:



Mechanical junk and debris

A few samples...





Gear wheel of some sort...



Ornate box of some sort

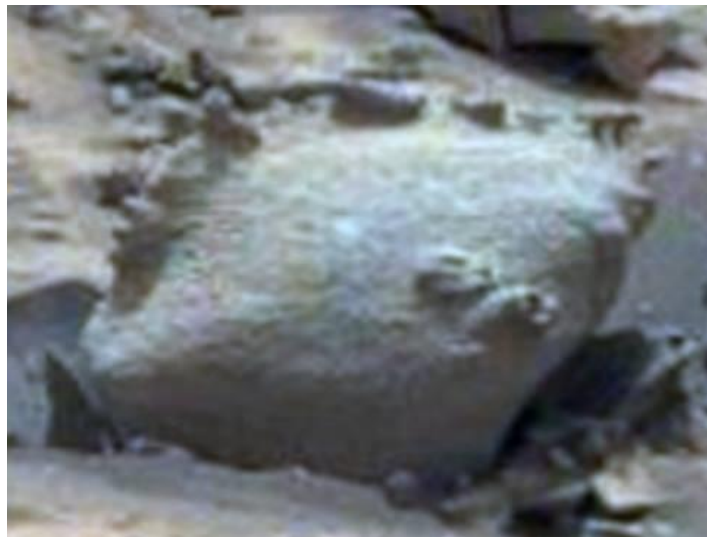


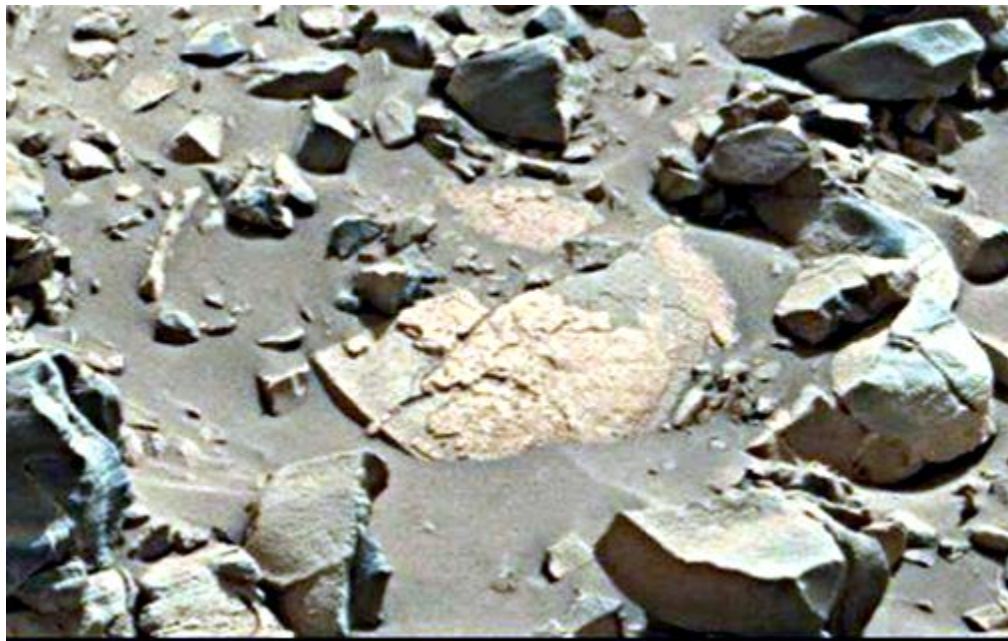
Possibly an engine part of some sort, appears to have a tube of some sort on the far side.



Possibly a piece of furniture of some kind.

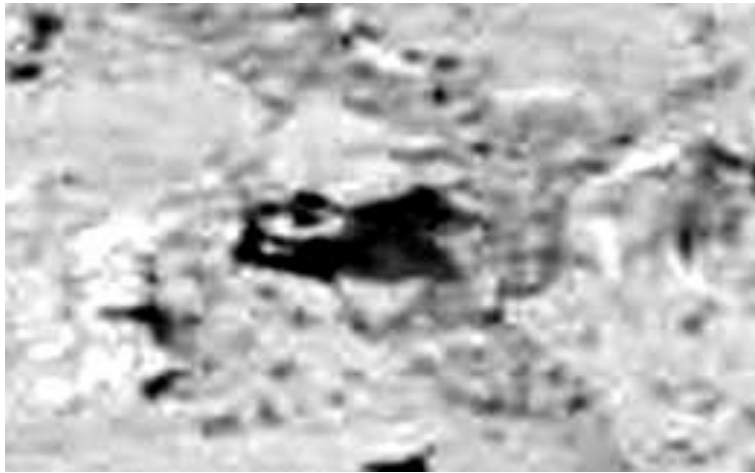
Assorted other nondescript:





Most mechanical things which the images show lying about are nondescript. Occasionally however you see ordinary things, whose purposes are easily understood.

Apparently a padlock...



Funnel?



Fan blade or Ship propeller



Wood beam.

Gateways to Subterranean areas.

You find numerous entrances to underground facilities in the new images:

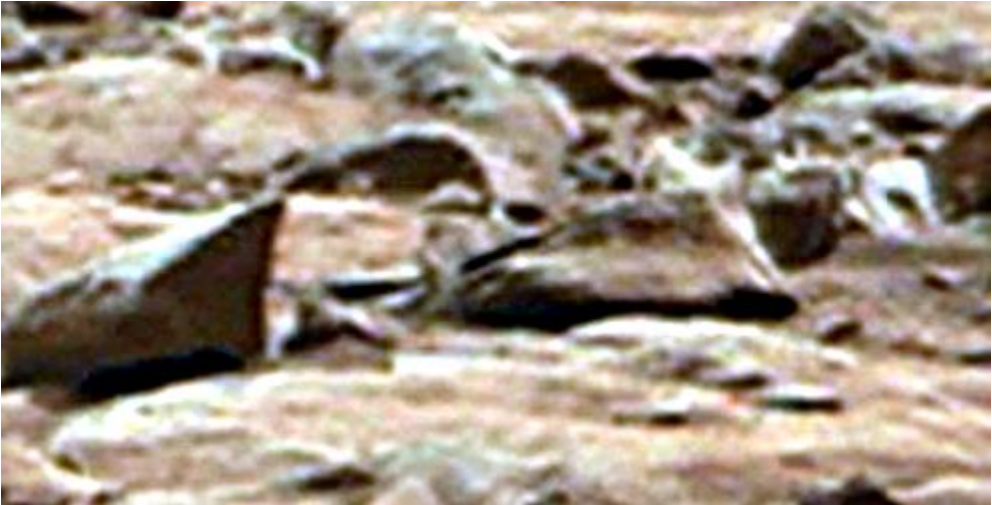


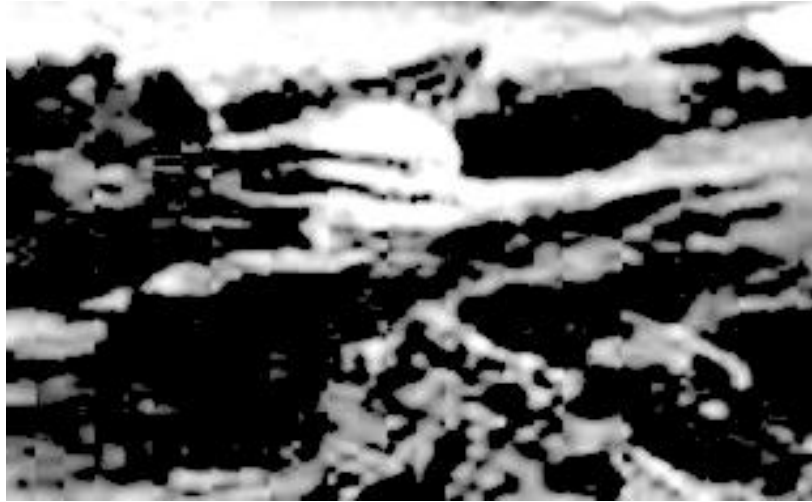
From Curiosity SOL 712.



SOL 840

Structures





http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images/msss/01197/mcam/1197ML0054560590503006E01_DXXX.jpg



Martian Sphinx (SOL 787)

http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images/msss/00787/mcam/0787ML0034320000400491E01_DXXX.jpg

Raw area shows remains of either a statue or a sphinx-like construction as well as a structure with an obvious rectangular door, some distance behind it:



With color levels auto-adjusted and global unsharp-mask filter (GIMP):



Background structure magnified:

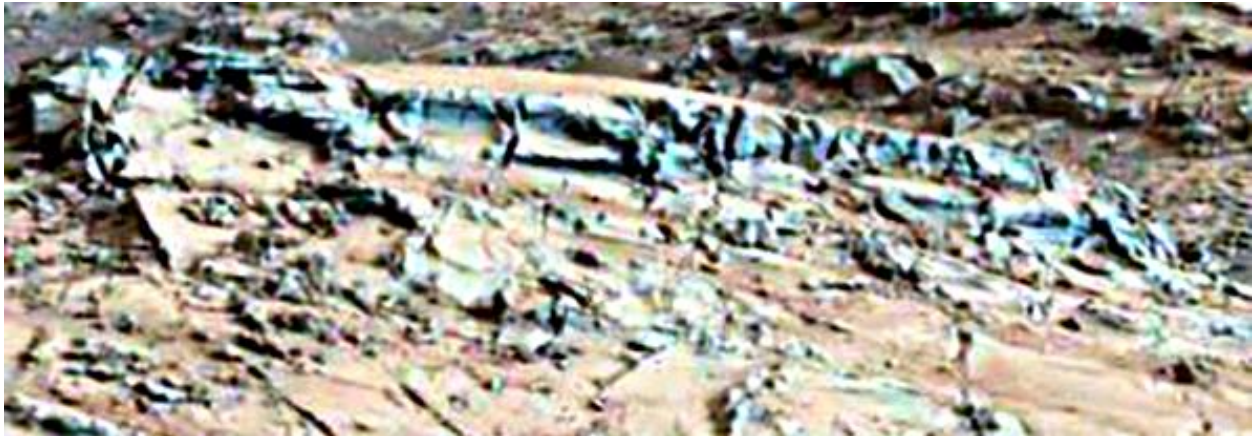


Rami Bar Ilan believe that the statue was a sphinx-like structure. The head is clearly broken off but you can use image software to turn the head around and restore it to what one version of its proper place seems to be:



One might as easily picture the whole thing having been an upright/standing statue.

Large structure... (<http://gigapan.com/gigapans/165653>)



Detail, from Gigapan of Curiosity SOL 803 image, standing water in foreground

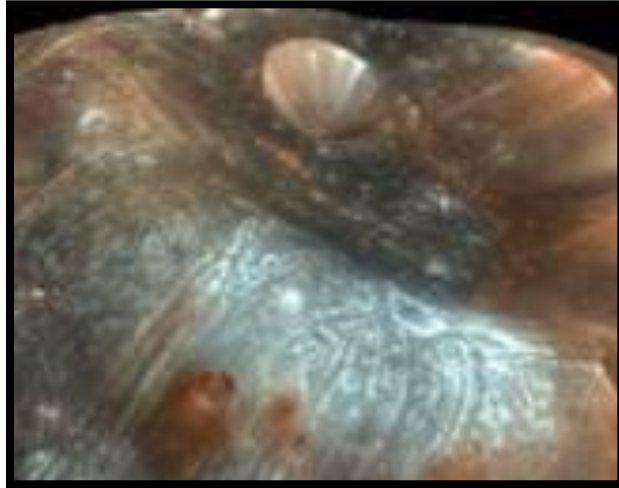


Eftmost two frames of the gigapan for SOL 803, 34mm camera, standing water foreground and structure in background.



Phobos

Recently, color images of Mars' little moon Phobos have been published, and a Google search on "Phobos HIRISE" will turn up these 2008 HIRISE project images from the University of Arizona:



Real moons of course are supposed to be made out of dirt and rocks; they are not supposed to be reflect light all over creation. Google searches on "Phobos anomaly" will turn up images of a sort of a docking tower rising from the surface of Phobos, also obviously artificial:



Red/orange wooly-bullies...

Unless some cosmic disaster were to annihilate a planet altogether leaving no trace, it is not easy to picture such a disaster exterminating all of the mice and rats on the planet and it isn't much of a stretch to

imagine that small predators which eat mice and rats might also survive. A number of the new images show such small animals, one in fact caught in the act of chewing on a binding strap for the wiring harness of the rover itself:



Image from FaceBook group Mars Alive, courtesy of Mike Seguin.

Several other images of the same kind of small woolly-bully have turned up as well:



Snakes



Large snake sunning himself on top of some box or crate or something, one loop hanging off to left.

Bugs

Numerous images showing insects have turned up but the best of such are likely to turn up on the rover itself.



<http://www.gigapan.com/gigapans/166551> (SOL 613)