Time of Contact

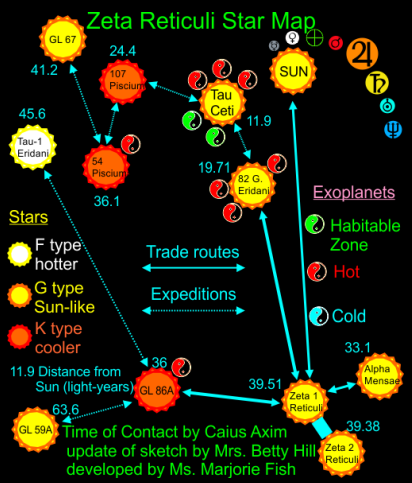
by Caius Axim

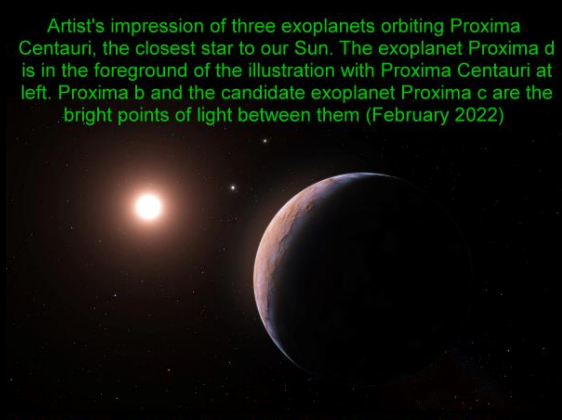
The modern era of reports of unfamiliar or “alien” aerospace or underwater craft, their users, or their activities made in the English language began over a century ago when newspapers in the United States, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and other countries published reports of unfamiliar airborne craft that may have been systematically surveying those nations. In the U.S. in 1897 the crafts’ users sometimes conversed with people who encountered them. Sometimes they requested water (as aliens often did subsequently during encounters reported in the 20th century) or materials or tools with which they were ostensibly going to repair or maintain their craft. In 1909 Mr. Robert Grigor, a surveyor and engineer in New Zealand proposed that the craft were alien aerospace vehicles powered by atomic energy. He suggested using a spectroscope to analyse the light they radiated, speculated about the possible nature, origin, and purpose of the crafts’ users, and proposed contacting them using technologies that were available in that era, including radio communications. Similar suggestions, speculations, and proposals have been made independently ever since, following many other reports of alien craft, aliens, or their activities.

Widespread reports of alien aerospace craft flying over the United States and other countries beginning in the 1940s inspired Lieutenant-Pilote Jean Plantier and Professor Dr. Hermann Oberth (the space pioneer) to propose explanations for how the craft might be propelled and (given their high acceleration and speed) how their hulls and users might be protected. Professor Paul R. Hill of NASA continued their work and his detailed conclusions were published in 1995, the year the discovery of the first extrasolar world (exoplanet) that orbited another, ordinary star like our Sun was announced. Thanks to these people and many others who submitted or published reports of alien craft, we now think it is probable that alien craft fly and manoeuvre over, land on and take off from planets and moons, protect their hulls and users, and travel between different star systems by generating and controlling gravity-like, *synthetic acceleration force fields*.

The existence of intelligent, scientific and technological life on other worlds seems more likely following the detections of water in the atmospheres of some exoplanets, and of oceans within one or more of the moons of **Jupiter** or **Saturn** that may contain more liquid water than there is on the Earth. According to NASA we have discovered more than 5,000 exoplanets including **Proxima b** in the habitable zone of **Proxima Centauri** the nearest star to our Sun (there is also another confirmed exoplanet and a candidate exoplanet in the Proxima Centauri system). *Natural gravitational waves* from deep space that we are now able to detect, may help us to develop new and improved spacecraft propulsion and hull and crew protection systems that use *synthetic acceleration force fields*. In addition, many images attributed to our spacecraft and vehicles exploring Mars contain anomalous objects or phenomena, which may provide evidence for the past or present activities of non-human beings. These and other discoveries and ideas suggest that professional as well as citizen scientists could usefully analyse selected reports of alien aerospace or underwater craft, their users, and their activities.

Historical reports suggest that aliens or their “surrogates” (possibly including androids and robots) have visited or resided on the Earth for thousands of years, and studying more modern and detailed reports may help us to develop or acquire urgently-needed science and technology, especially new, powerful, relatively safe and clean energy generation and transportation propulsion systems. Time of Contact offers a detailed introduction to this fascinating subject; further self-study is made faster and easier because so many hyperlinks are included to original reports and analyses, scientific discoveries selected for their relevance and interest, etc. In 1961 aliens may have displayed a Star Map of the star system where they originated and others they visited to a person who later drew it from memory. However, it would be over 50 years before our astronomers and space scientists discovered worlds similar in size to the Earth in the habitable zones of a Sun-like star and smaller, dimmer stars:

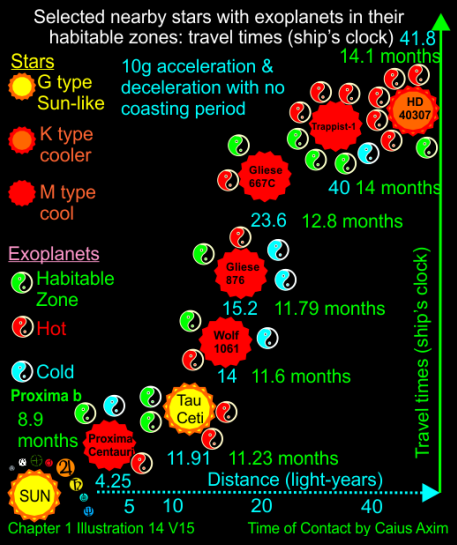


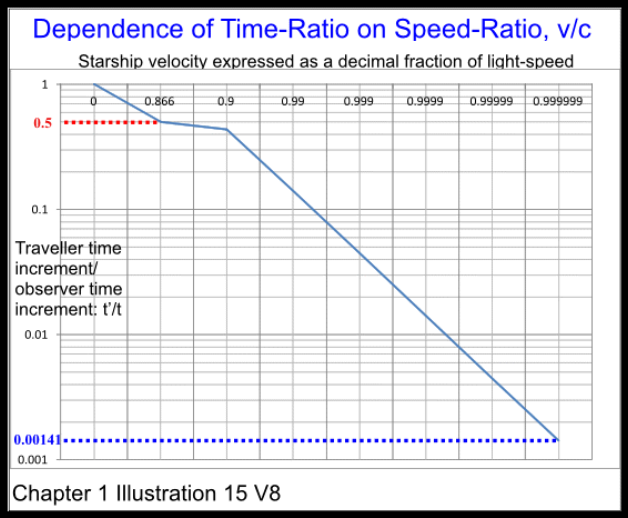


Artist's impression of three exoplanets orbiting Proxima Centauri, the closest star to our Sun. The exoplanet Proxima d is in the foreground of the illustration with Proxima Centauri at left. Proxima b and the candidate exoplanet Proxima c are the bright points of light between them (February 2022)

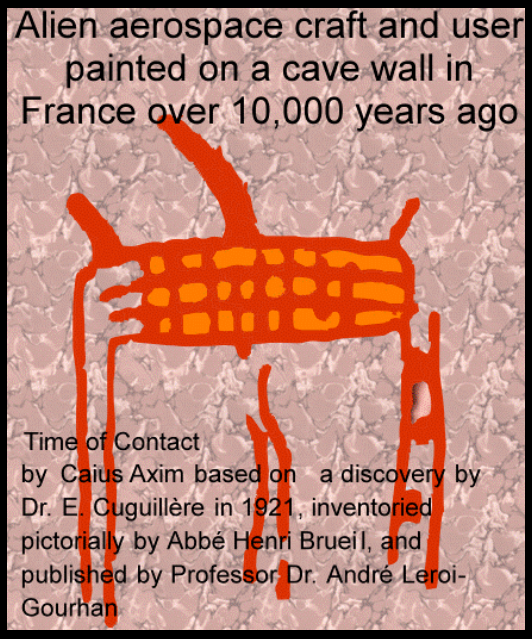
Credit: European Southern Observatory (ESO)/ L. Calçada

Professor Dr. Carl Sagan and Professor Paul R. Hill were among the scientists and engineers who published simple mathematical formulae that anyone with access to free online tools or ordinary spreadsheet software can use to calculate how alien craft may travel between the stars. Ordinary graphics' software can be used to illustrate the results of such calculations, including how time passes more slowly for the crew and passengers of a starship travelling close to light-speed than for the families and friends they left behind:



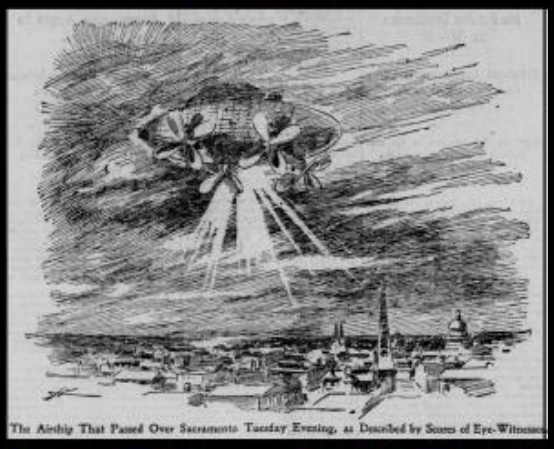


Ancient illustrations and written reports suggest that alien craft and their users have visited the Earth for thousands of years, an idea proposed in the early 1960s by Professor Dr. Sagan. Anomalous objects or phenomena that do not seem to be rocks, sand, or natural phenomena such as small whirlwinds appear to be displayed in images from Mars, particularly those attributed to our rover vehicles exploring the Martian surface:



In the late 19th and early 20th centuries alien craft simulated the appearance of our airships:

Alien aerospace craft simulating an airship over Sacramento, California, United States, 17 November 1896
Credit: San Francisco Call, 19 November 1896



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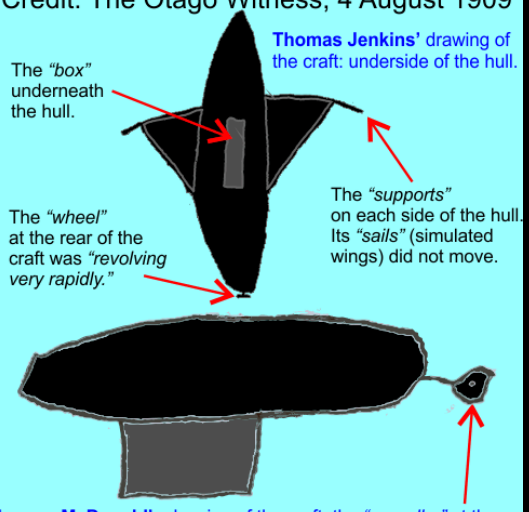
Alien aerospace craft simulating an airship over Kelso, New Zealand on 23 July 1909
Credit: The Otago Witness, 4 August 1909



Thomas McDonald's drawing of the craft: the *"propeller"* at the rear was *"whirling very fast."*

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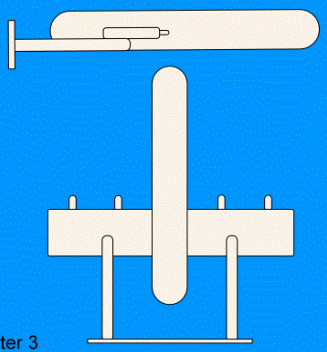
During the 20th century alien craft simulated our aircraft and our designs for, or prototypes of aerospace craft:

Alien aerospace craft simulating a transport aircraft over Preston, England: 12 or 13 November 1975 (side & underside views)



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Alien aerospace craft simulating a human-made craft, observed through a telescope over Valladolid, Spain: 16 September 1965

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Chapter 3 Illustration 26 V3

Landed alien craft with simulated identification number and human-appearing user on Highway 70 near Temple, Oklahoma, United States: 23 March 1966

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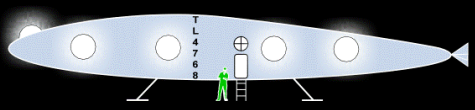
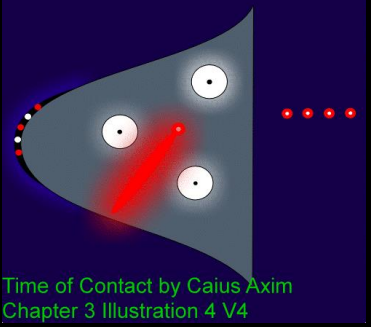
Chapter 3 Illustration 22 V4



Alien aerospace craft over Ans, Belgium: 1 December 1989



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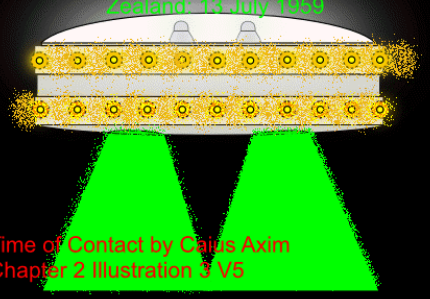
Chapter 3 Illustration 4 V4

Some alien craft may have displayed their real appearance:

Crewed alien aerospace craft equipped with twin synthetic acceleration force field generators encountered near Blenheim, New Zealand: 13 July 1959



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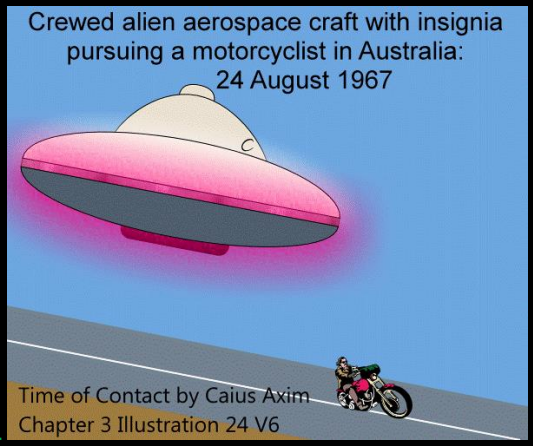
Chapter 2 Illustration 3 V5

Crewed alien aerospace craft with insignia pursuing a motorcyclist in Australia: 24 August 1967



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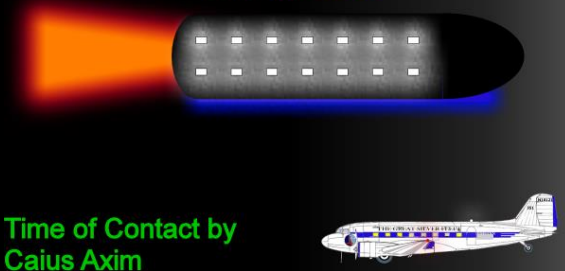
Chapter 3 Illustration 24 V6

Alien craft have flown close to our aircraft:

Alien aerospace craft observed from a Douglas DC-3 airliner, south-west of Montgomery, Alabama, United States: 24 July 1948



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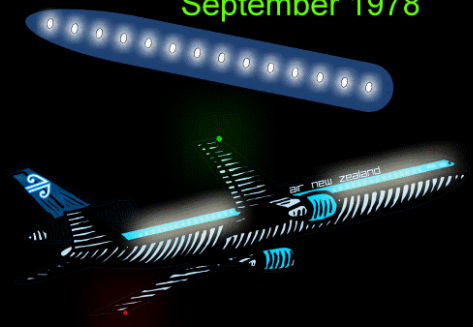
Alien aerospace craft crosses the flight path of an Air New Zealand DC-10 airliner north of Samoa, South Pacific: September 1978



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Alien craft have flown or hovered over, or travelled beside or beneath our ships and boats:

Alien aerospace craft with its own remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs), uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAVs), or scout craft following, overfly a ship south west of the Canary Islands: 8 July 1965

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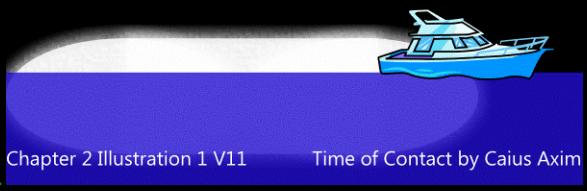
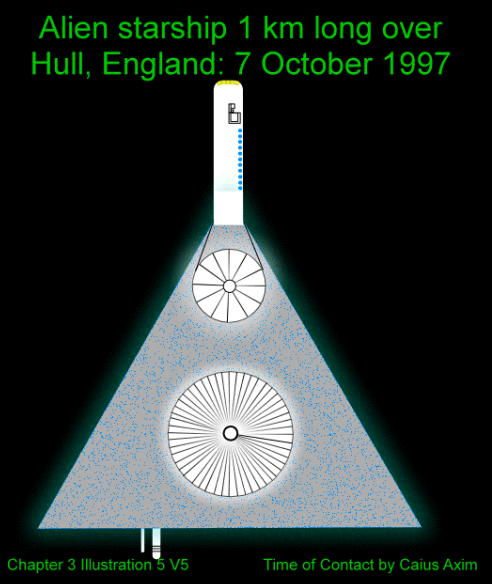
Chapter 3 Illustration 9 V7

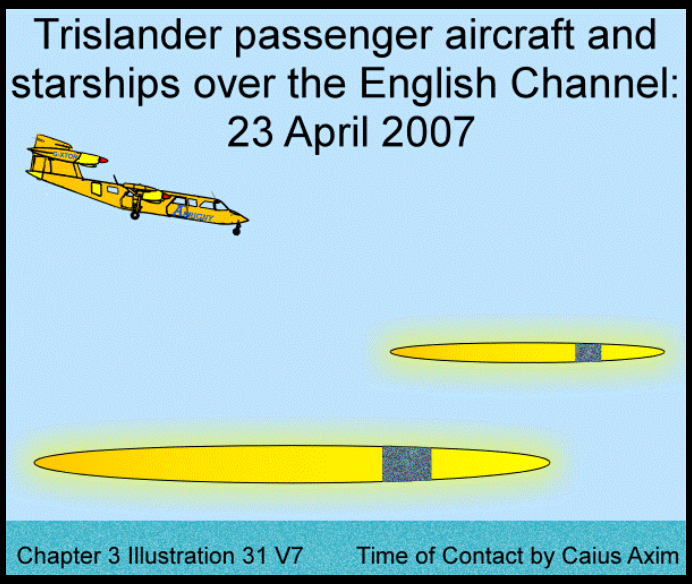
Unidentified Submarine Object (USO) encountered by a coastal motorboat in Goodenough Bay, Papua New Guinea: April 1970

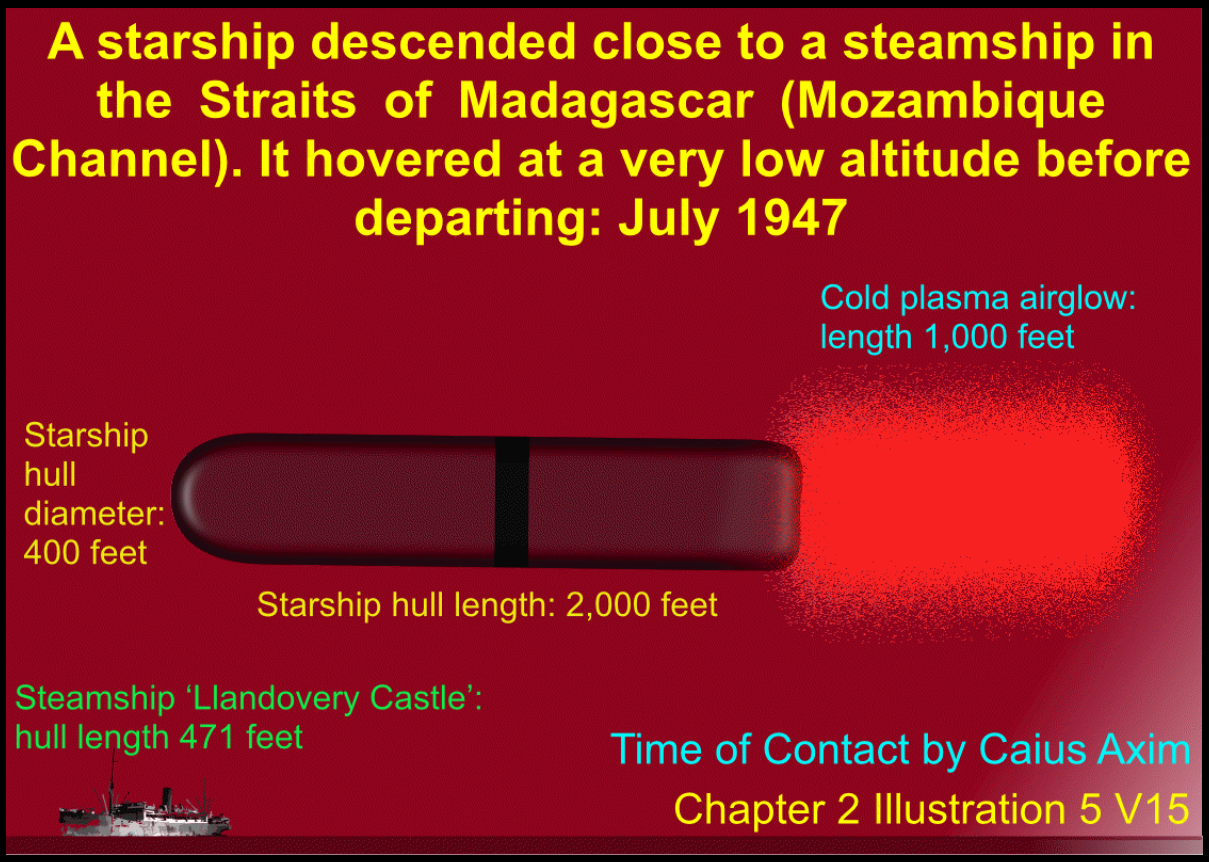


Chapter 2 Illustration 1 V11 Time of Contact by Caius Axim

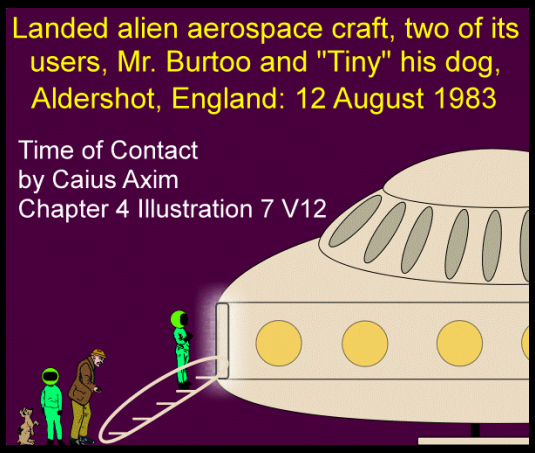
What may have been large alien starships were observed from the ground, ships and aircraft:







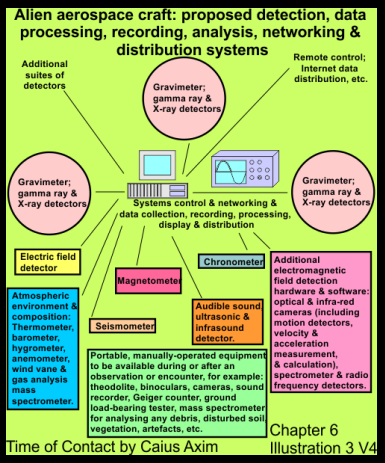
Aliens or their surrogates have sometimes conversed with people, or invited or compelled them to enter their aerospace craft:

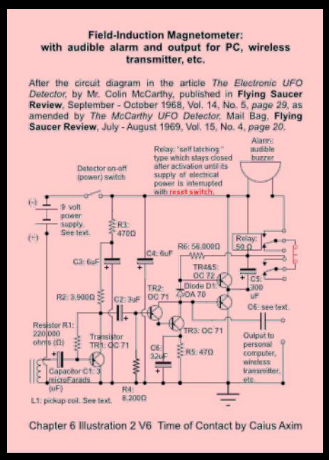


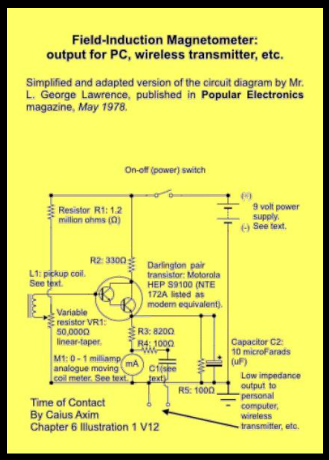
Some aliens or their surrogates assaulted people with directed energy-like weapons or tools. Our military forces have pursued alien aerospace and underwater craft:

Other aliens (and we) have sometimes been less hostile:

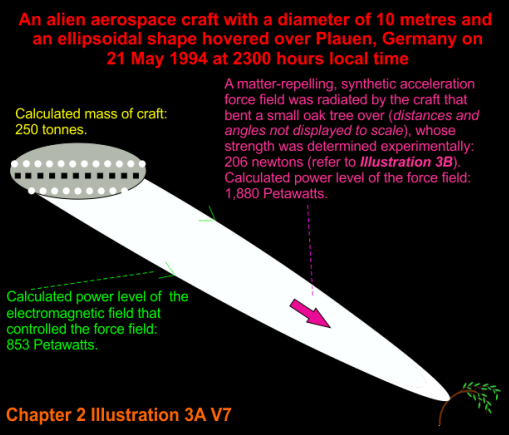
The availability of cheap, small and sensitive accelerometers and gyroscopes that are used in smartphones suggests that we might economically deploy networks of gravimeters and develop a mobile app (similar to the **MyShake** earthquake detection app) to detect and measure the *synthetic acceleration force fields* that evidently propel and protect alien aerospace craft and their users. We will probably have to "custom-build" these systems to optimise them for this application, for the same reason that early designs for magnetometers for detecting alien craft constructed from individual electronic components are still useful - because newer, more integrated systems may possibly filter out (ignore, suppress or delete) valid data:



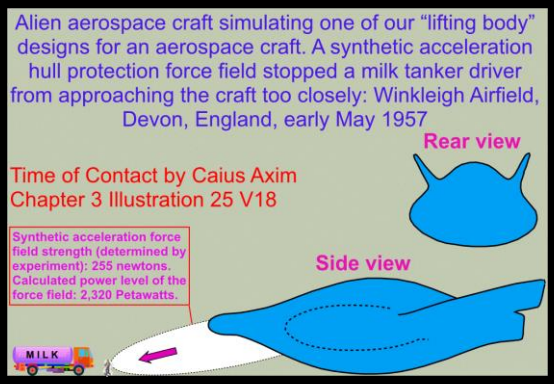


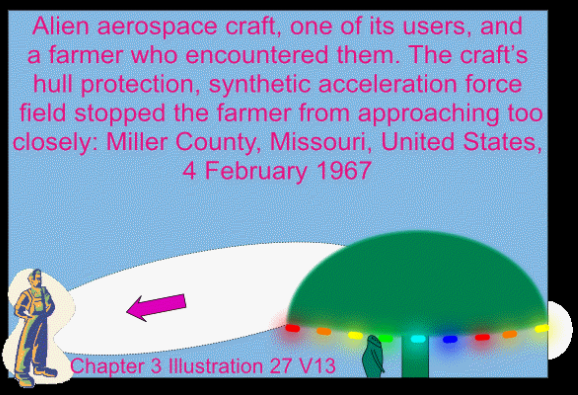


In addition, there are cheaper ways of collecting information about alien craft - by analysing selected reports of observations or encounters. Free online tools, ordinary spreadsheet and graphics' software, and experiments that use very basic equipment such as a spring balance (spring scale) enable us to easily make and display the results of simple calculations that may contribute to our understanding of how alien aerospace craft hover and fly:



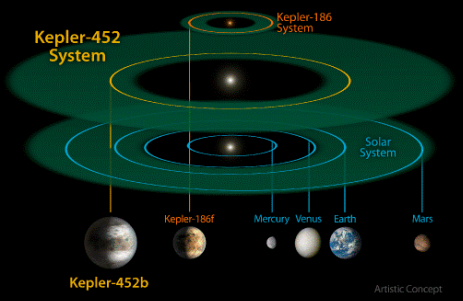
Another simple experiment with a spring balance measured the amount of force needed to support the weight of an adult male, to simulate his leaning against an alien craft's synthetic acceleration hull protection force field. This measurement was used to calculate the minimum strength and power level of the force field. This encounter and another similar encounter that inspired the experiment and calculations are illustrated below:





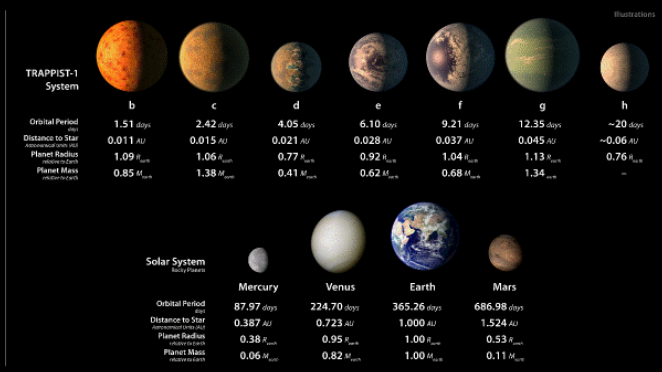
In the present “golden age” for astronomy each month or even week brings new scientific discoveries about other worlds where aliens may have developed, or which they may have colonised:

Relative sizes of Kepler 452 b, Kepler 186 f, the Earth, Venus, Mars and Mercury, and the habitable zones of their star systems



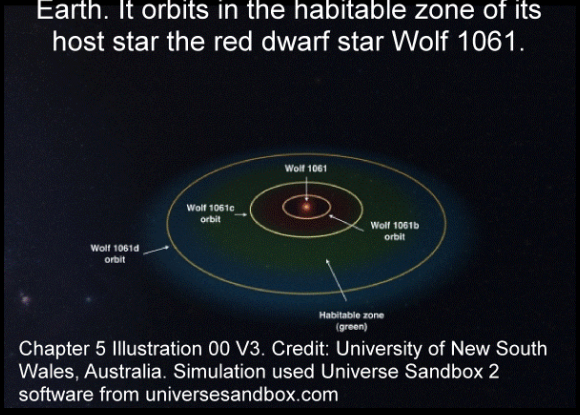
Chapter 5 Illustration 0 V3
Credit: NASA Ames/JPL-CalTech/R. Hunt.

The seven-planet TRAPPIST-1 star system of potentially-habitable worlds 40 light-years distant compared with Mercury, Venus, Earth & Mars



Chapter 5 Illustration 000 V2. Credit: NASA

The exoplanet Wolf 1061 c is a potentially-habitable exoplanet only 14 light-years from Earth. It orbits in the habitable zone of its host star the red dwarf star Wolf 1061.

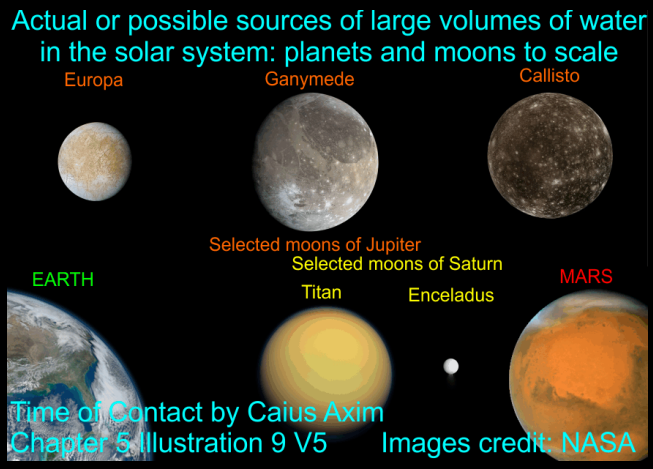


Chapter 5 Illustration 00 V3. Credit: University of New South Wales, Australia. Simulation used Universe Sandbox 2 software from universesandbox.com

"Hot Jupiters" like those illustrated below (to scale - HAT-P-12b is about the size of Jupiter) orbit close to their host stars. Similar exoplanets that orbit further out may have habitable exomoons, like the fictional exomoon "Pandora" in the movie "Avatar".

Credit: NASA/ESA.

Large volumes of water and biological life may be present on other planets and moons in our solar system and in other star systems:



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