

LIFE ON MARS

DISCOVERY NEWSLETTER



M. J. CRAIG

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Dear Reader and Patron,

Welcome to the very first issue of my newsletter "Life on Mars Discovery"!

I'm really pleased and invigorated to be making this important step to help solidify and stabilize my present and future work on this important subject: the question of Life on Mars - whether life exists today on the Red Planet, or did so in the ancient past.

The intention of this newsletter is to:

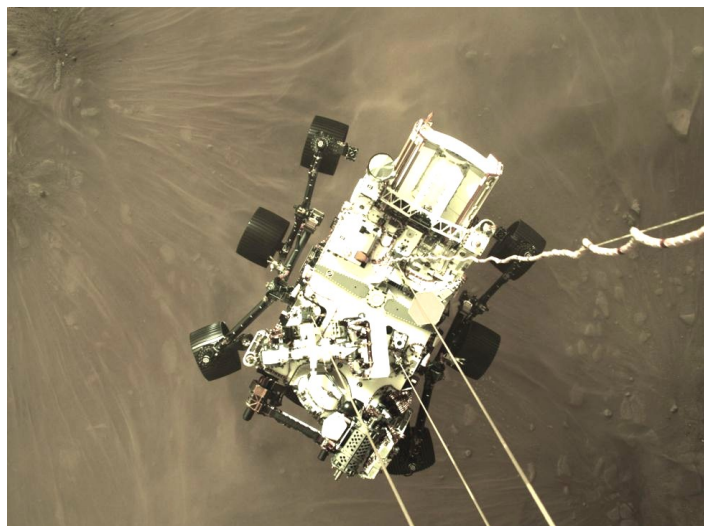
- **Create a regular summary** of my investigations into Life on Mars.
- **Help fund my research** and work.
- **Reward my patrons** and supporters by offering this publication exclusively to them.

Funding is always an issue for this kind of 'beyond the pale' endeavour, so I'm deeply grateful to those who show real and solid support by becoming a patron.

There is no greater honour for me than good people making a pledge to support what I do, whether in buying my books to read, or by taking up patronage. I am humbled by this act of human faith, good heartedness and integrity.

My deepest thanks.

M. J. Craig



*The Sky Crane Lowers Perseverance to the surface of Mars.
Image credit: Nasa/JPL-Caltech/ASU/MSSS*

Perseverance: Will Nasa Find Life on Mars With Their New Rover?

I find it exasperating, that despite Nasa having landed three expensive rovers on Mars during the past 17 years to drive around, explore, take pictures and analyse the Martian surface, they are **STILL** unable to answer the single most important question that the human race wants to know about the Red Planet...

"Is there life on Mars TODAY?"

A question that Nasa seems strangely reluctant to answer with any degree of urgency. And they don't do it by asking such pedantic questions as "Did Mars **USE** to have habitable conditions for life..." or, "Did Mars **EVER** have life...". What we want to know is, "Does life exist on the Planet Mars **TODAY. NOW?**"

Not since the Viking Mission in 1976, some 45 years ago, did Nasa send an astrobiology mis-



*The first 360-degree panorama taken by the Perseverance Rover Mastcam.
Image credit: Nasa/JPL-Caltech/ASU/MSSS*

sion to hunt for life on Mars. All missions since then however have been focussed on *geology* and looking for signs of ancient water on Mars that flowed millions or a billion years ago - a fact their orbiting science instruments confirmed decades ago without the need for a craft to land on its surface.

And now we have another new rover, *Perseverance*, that will also **not** be searching for extant life on Mars, only for ancient, long-dead microfossils.

But should we be hopeful, even grateful, that Nasa are finally going to look for signs of life? Well... 'dead' life anyway.

Will Perseverance Avoid Martian Water?

Given the fact that Nasa has managed not to put a single drop of water on Mars under a microscope during those 17 years of exploration, I find it hard to get too excited or hopeful for this new Nasa Mars mission or its goal. They have lamely attempted to label this mission as 'astrobiology', although perhaps a more fitting label would be '*astropaleontology*', because they're looking for fossils, not living creatures.

"Where there's water, you'll find life," most

biologists will tell you. But once again, Nasa will be doing their best to avoid any water, or any life that might be lurking within it. And yes, even though Martian organisms may find it difficult to survive in the brief, transient flows of surface liquid water on the Martian surface (RSL, 'Dark Flows'), for their scientists not to at least make the effort to examine that water, is to my mind inexcusable and a dereliction of scientific duty. The fact is the new Perseverance rover will have the ability to locate caches of water underground, but it won't be allowed to touch any of it to search for signs of life, and it doesn't have any instruments to either.

Are Planetary Protocols Restricting the Search for Life on Mars?

So why are Nasa so reluctant to examine Martian water for signs of living organisms?

Well, from a rudimentary perspective, it's because of the space exploration treaty signed by various nations and regulated by COSPAR (Committee on Space Research). Protocols have been drawn up that prohibit contamination of Martian life with Earthly organisms. So, in the case of Mars, in order to search for life and have direct contact with any water, spacecraft and landers have to be sterilized to



The first Mars helicopter 'Ingenuity' - a technology demonstration for future missions
Image credit: Nasa/JPL-Caltech/ASU/MSSS

a degree that will destroy most Earthly organisms that may have hitched a ride to the surface of Mars.

Of particular significance on Mars, there are areas that have been designated "special regions". These are locations that could theoretically be host to life, due to the presence of water ice and liquid water - and where Nasa has consistently avoided landing with their rovers. Some words from the [Perseverance Press Kit under the section 'Avoiding Sensitive Areas'](#) explain why:

"Places on Mars where Earth organisms would be likely to replicate, or that could have a high potential for the existence of Martian life forms, are known as "special regions." These include regions on Mars that could have water ice or liquid water in some form within 16 feet (5 meters) of the surface. A key goal of Perseverance's mission is to seek signs of ancient microbial life, not current, or extant, life. The rover does not need to visit a special region, and its landing site – Jezero Crater – is not considered one."

So there you have it. In Jezero Crater, Nasa has deliberately landed Perseverance in an area where they don't expect to find life. But how do they justify telling the world they are searching for life on Mars, when in actual fact

they are deliberately avoiding its discovery?

Some will say that Nasa doesn't want to repeat the same mistakes of the Viking mission, where the results were officially declared inconclusive, and that now their plan is to develop and follow a painstaking trail that will eventually lead them to look in the right place for life, if it exists at all on Mars.

However, [former Chief Scientist of NASA, Ellen Stofan](#), believes there is not much point in searching for life on Mars until astronauts land there:

"Understanding if life evolved on Mars during its relatively short, wet, early-Earth-like period, means searching on its rocky surface for fossilized microorganisms. That is why I feel strongly that astronauts—astrobiologists, geologists, and chemists—are required to do extensive fieldwork on the surface..."

Which is a fair point. If the chief Nasa plan is to colonize Mars, and use the current robotic missions to mainly scout ahead and to learn more about the planet before landing there, then the search for life may now be a purely secondary consideration.

Has the Discovery of Life on Mars Been Deliberately Delayed?

There may also be another reason too why the discovery of life on Mars has been curtailed - that some have decided that humanity is not ready yet for that information. [Nasa Chief Scientist Jim Green said as much](#), in that he doesn't think we are ready for the implications:

"It will start a whole new line of thinking. I don't think we're prepared for the results. I've been worried about that because I think we're close to finding it and making some announcements."

He is also open to the possibility that we will sooner or later run into other civilizations:

"There is no reason to think that there isn't

civilizations elsewhere, because we are finding exoplanets all over the place."

There's no doubt that the impact on human society from the discovery of life on other worlds such as Mars, will have a profound effect, especially on Earth-centric views of life as rooted in some religions. There is some evidence too that the discovery of life on Mars - or perhaps the public announcement of it - has therefore been deliberately slowed down to prepare and acclimatise the world for the eventual pronouncement.

This would mean that some already know there is life on Mars - and elsewhere - and that Mars has been selected as the deliberate choice as the place from where it will first be announced. We have seen too that a gradual media induction for the official acceptance of UFOs as an origin of intelligent life in the universe, has also been rolling out for quite a few years now.

So, will Perseverance declare that life exists in the Martian soil, in the present day?

No, but I'm sure it will take a step towards that. It will discover some biosignatures and fossilized remains, to show life used to exist on Mars a few billion years ago, which will be hailed as a major scientific discovery to the waiting world media...



U.S. Congressman Dana Rohrabacher asked a select NASA panel about the possibility of a past civilization on Mars

[Mars Documentaries - Dana Rohrabacher](#)

But will anything more dramatic show up? Will the cameras and video be deployed to in-

vestigate unusual objects? Will they get up close to artificial-looking anomalies that might just be archaeological artefacts from an ancient civilization? Up until now, Nasa has shown absolutely no interest whatsoever in this pursuit, indeed [Nasa scientist Ken Farley upon being questioned by Senator Rohrabacher if Mars could have had a civilization](#), dismissed the possibility as "Highly unlikely".

However, with the Chinese soon to be landing their rover on Mars, have the stakes been increased? Veteran investigator [Richard C. Hoagland speculates that Nasa's hand might be forced by the Chinese to reveal something about past inhabitants on the Red Planet](#), if indeed Nasa has been keeping any knowledge they have about this subject quiet.

Interesting times ahead? Watch this space.

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How I Build The Mars Archaeology Archive

When I decided several years ago to build an archive of potential archaeological evidence on Mars, based on analyzing images from the Martian surface, I realized that the task would involve scrolling through many potential artefacts and structures that have been discovered by numerous investigators stretching back for over two decades of Mars missions.

I have since been engaged scouring the web for these rare specimens of potential Martian

archaeology - much like a fish trawler. Or maybe a better analogy would be, as a prospector panning for gold in the river! Lots of rocks and stones, but now and then...

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• MIA025: Tetrahedral Feature

MIA025: Tetrahedral Feature

IMAGE DETAILS
Mars Report Ref: MIA025
Report date: July-August 2017
Research Status: Open - Possible building/monument
Description: Tetrahedral Feature
Approximate size: 250 m / 820 ft
Image resolution/pixel size: 26 cm
Mission: MRO/HiRISE
Location: West Candor Chasma
Found by: Keith Laney
Image date: March 2007
Image credit: NASA/JPL/University of Arizona
Graphics/image editing: M. J. Craig

Image sources: (4) https://hirose-pds.lpl.arizona.edu/PDS/EXTRAS/RDR/PSP/OBS_000800_000809/PSP_000806_1740/PSP_000806_1740_MROB_ahrowse.jpg
(4) https://hirose-pds.lpl.arizona.edu/PDS/EXTRAS/RDR/PSP/OBS_000800_000809/PSP_000806_1740/PSP_000806_1740_MROB_ahrowse.jpg
Further research: 'The Candor Tetrahedron' by Keith Laney <http://thehiddenmission.com/CandorTetrahedron.html>

OBSERVATIONS
This is a remarkable feature which as the discoverer (K. Laney) justifiably states, "Were this found anywhere on Earth we'd surely be digging into it." If other anomalous features in the same area could be identified, this would provide corroborative support that we may indeed be looking at an artificial construction.

POTENTIAL FOR AN ARTIFICIAL STRUCTURE
The pronounced tetrahedral shape. Similarity in base size with the Great Pyramid at Giza (which is 230 m / 756 ft), suggesting perhaps a prehistoric cultural connection.

COMMON EXPLANATION
A hill sculpted by erosive winds.

MIA025.2 Tetrahedral Feature: Close-up of the peak, with perhaps the suggestion of a pinnacle artefact.
Image credit: NASA/JPL/University of Arizona

MIA025.1 Tetrahedral Feature: from a distance
Image credit: NASA/JPL/University of Arizona

All newsletters will first and foremost, present my latest research and new additions to the archive, whether they come from the latest or oldest Mars missions, and today I will present what I believe to be two more strong possibilities of Martian archaeology.

My Gratitude to the Unknown Investigators of Mars Anomalies

Before I do so, I would like to point out that this archive has only been made possible by the thousands of hours spent by researchers and anomaly hunters across the world. It has taken the effort of many, many people trawling through the Nasa images for long days, nights and years to track down the best evidence for potential Martian artefacts.

"MIA024 Tetrahedral Feature": Example of a report page from the Mars Image Archaeology Archive. This Giza-Pyramid sized object was identified by image processing specialist Keith Laney
[Mars Report MIA025 Tetrahedral Feature](#)

Although the evidence was scattered across many websites, blogs, social media pages, books and videos, I thought it would be a good idea to try and track them all down for posterity, one by one, and bring them all together in one place - and most importantly, to be able to get a strong sense of how persuasive the evidence was - or indeed was not.

Finding enough time to devote to this task has been a challenge in itself. But very slowly, the archive has been growing and the evidence building, and the creation of this newsletter will now make it possible for me to establish a more regular platform for this research, as well as for vital patrons to support my work.

MIA025: Tetrahedral Feature

IMAGE DETAILS
Mars Report Ref: MIA025
Report date: July-August 2017
Research Status: Open - Possible building/monument
Description: Tetrahedral Feature
Approximate size: 250 m / 820 ft
Image resolution/pixel size: 26 cm
Mission: MRO/HiRISE
Location: West Candor Chasma
Found by: Keith Laney
Image date: March 2007
Image credit: NASA/JPL/University of Arizona
Graphics/image editing: M. J. Craig

Where possible I acknowledge the person who has identified the anomalous object in my Mars Archaeology reports. However by the very nature of this activity, with thousands of people examining the same image and perhaps coming across the same anomaly, it may actually be impossible to truly credit the real person who found it first. Such that what happens nowadays, is that the one who is most active in promoting awareness of the latest anomalous object to the wider world, is the one who usually gets credited with its discovery.

The fact may be that a diligent person on one side of the world actually identified it 'last week' but never shared the discovery with others, having no social media or active platform to engage with. And on the other side of

the planet, someone found the same thing a few hours or days later, and immediately planted it on their social media page, whereupon everyone associated the discovery with that person - and neither would know of the other.

Personally, I have spent many hours studying images, and it is a long haul indeed searching for these needles in a haystack - and a real challenge for your eyesight! Hence to have a community of so many people looking for them, is the only realistic way to find the best evidence - unless you are able to devote every waking hour yourself to analyze the mass of images that exist. And I know only of one amazingly devoted person who seems to be doing exactly that, and who deserves massive credit for it: [Rami Bar Ilan \(Exclusive Mars Images\)](#), several of whose discoveries appear in my first book "[Secret Mars](#)".



***Rami Bar Ilan** - the most prolific hunter of potential Martian artefacts in Nasa rover images*

So I continue to sieve through the archives of internet posts and websites, searching for the small pieces of gold that I hope will build into a solid mass of irrefutable evidence of *Martian archaeology* - proof that vestiges of ancient civilization exist

today, scattered about and half-buried in the shifting sands of Mars.

So, let's get on and present today's new additions to the Mars Archaeology Archive, which will be two older discoveries from the Curiosity Rover. Many people are now fervently busy scrutinising the new Perseverance images for anomalies, but so far I have not seen anything worth reporting yet. But it's very early days and who knows what might be lying in wait just around the corner.

Some have dubbed the new Perseverance Rover "Percy", rather interestingly, after the astronomer Percy Lowell who was famed for seeing artificial canals on Mars through his telescope!

NEW MARS ARCHAEOLOGY REPORTS

MARS REPORT #MIA046 "Container with Handle"



Fig 46.1 Container with Handle: Distant View - 5-6 metres, approx. size 30-40 cm



Fig 46.2 Container with Handle: Near View - from 3-4 metres away



Fig 46.3 Container with Handle: Close-up A - from 1-2 metres away (contrast enhanced)



Fig 46.4 Container with Handle: Close-up View B - from 2 metres approx

Mars Report Ref: MIA-046
Report date: March 2021
Research Status: Open - Possible artefact

Description: "Container with Handle"
Approximate size: 30-40 cm
Mission: Curiosity Rover
Location: Gale Crater
Identified by: Martine Grainey (2014)
Image date: Sol 526 Jan 2014
Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS
Graphics/image editing: M. J. Craig
Image source: https://mars.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images/msss/00526/mcam/0526ML0020740010203151E01_DXXX.jpg

All images for Sol 526:
https://mars.nasa.gov/msl/multimedia/raw-images/?order=sol+desc%2Cinstrument+sort+asc%2Csample+type+sort+asc%2C+date+taken+desc&per_page=50&page=0&mission=msl&begin_sol=526&end_sol=526

OBSERVATIONS

This object clearly stands out amongst the surrounding regular terrain of sand, small rocks and stones, due to its highly irregular vertical character. At this distance from the Curiosity Rover, maybe about 5-6 metres, there is not quite enough resolution in the image to be sure of the details, as degradation of the image begins to show after zooming in. However the fall of shadows on the object plus

the linear and parallel nature of it, display a very unnatural-looking object indeed.

POTENTIAL FOR AN ARTIFICIAL OBJECT

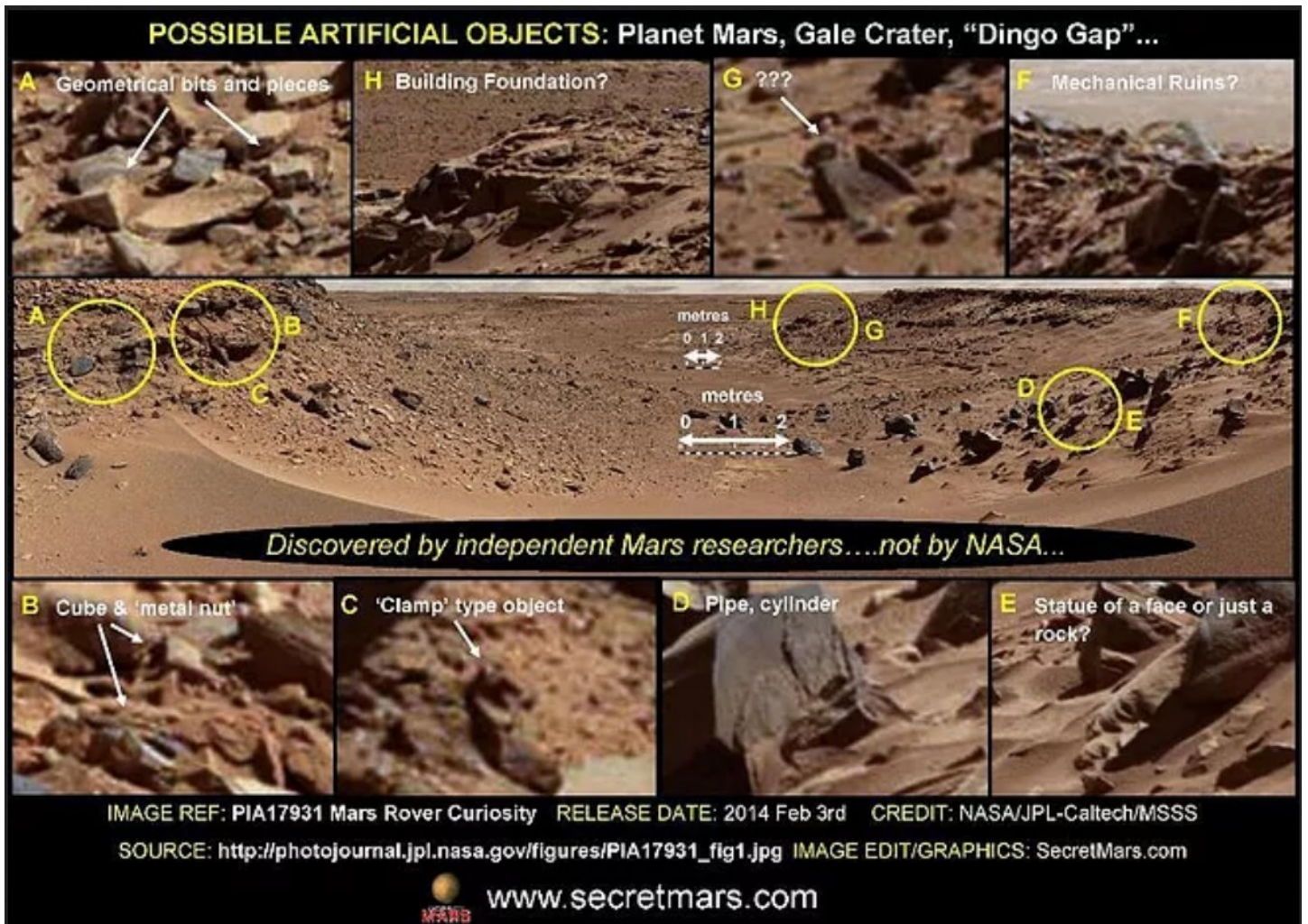
1. Displays **symmetry and curvature** consistent with a possibly cylindrical artefact.
2. Appears to have **a handle** at the top, displaying fairly distinct, parallel extensions as we would expect to see from a conventional handle.
3. A **cylinder shape** for the object is also suggested, which again runs more or less parallel from top to bottom as would be expected. At the foot of the object, there is a triangular patch too that is darker than the rest, which may suggest **an opening**.
4. At this junction there is also a suggestion that perhaps a **"pipe" connects to the container**, as we can see a straight line of material extending towards it. However, it may only be a patch of sand.
5. It is very near the "Dingo Gap" area where several other potential artefacts have been identified.

COMMON EXPLANATION

Several rocks laying close to each other that give the impression of one solid object. For example, the "handle" may simply be an illusion created by the line of rocks and stones behind it.



Fig 46.5 Container with Handle - Earth analogies



Possible Artificial Objects at Dingo Gap, Gale Crater
 Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS
 Original image: http://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/figures/PIA17931_fig1.jpg

COMMENTS:

#MIA046 Container with Handle

This startling object sits out like a sore thumb amongst the surrounding terrain and apart from its very strong symmetry and linear character, I am particularly persuaded by the fact that it is very near "Dingo Gap" where other strong candidates for artificial objects have been noted (see Mars reports [#MIA035 "Beam Clamp Strut"](#) and [#MIA039 "Building Foundation"](#)).

When potential artefacts exist in physical proximity to each other, this strengthens the possibility they share a common origin i.e. archaeological evidence from a civilization that used to live in the area. This particular object also draws some analogies to objects we know and recognise. Of course, I've seen enough im-

ages to know that when you are limited to just one angle and one set of shadows and lighting, then optical illusion is almost always a factor to consider and to be realistic about.

Given that proviso however, the similarities to a 'Fire Hydrant' or one of those medical/radioactive transport canisters, is a tempting invitation for the imagination. As too, if that is indeed a pipe connected to it, then a perhaps a coupling attachment of some kind.

Who can say with any assurance? Without the Nasa operator who is controlling the rover, showing some curiosity and going over to investigate the object, we can only hope to expect that one day, when Nasa and the other space agencies revise their scientific priorities for Mars to include archaeology, then such an object will be revisited.

All we have to go on is this flat 2D image, with no perspective as to it's true shape, which would only be possible from a 3D rendition. As with most pictures from our own

world, we can certainly infer what an object looks like from a flat image, providing we know something about the object and can recognise it as something we've seen before. But on Mars, to presume that because something "looks like" a cylinder, then that's what we are looking at, is walking on very tenuous ground indeed, and justifiably draws a critical shot across the bow.

The Ancient Civilization on Mars Hypothesis

In truth, we can only justify this speculation because of the hypothesis that is underpinning this entire investigation - which is that due to multiple observations of both large and small artificial-looking structure and artefacts seen on the surface of Mars, it is presumed that these must belong to a civilization that used to inhabit Mars, and that we are looking at its archaeological remains.

A tentative conclusion is also accepted that because we think we recognise some Earth-like mechanical/technological objects in the Martian sand, then we think that this hypothetical Martian civilization must have been humanoid and built things the same way we do. A reasonable assumption, given that the relative closeness of the two planets may have made it possible for a prehistoric technologically advanced former race, whether on Mars or Earth, to have influenced the other through migration, colonization or conquest.

As we see, there is a lot pinning on the correct identification of what we are looking at on Mars; genuine artefacts, and not random geological tricks of light and shadow. And we can be in no doubt whatsoever, that if we were to correctly identify an object as being of artificial origin and made by some sentient Martian being, then the repercussions will be massive and the world will change overnight.

Which many have argued, is the very reason why these objects on Mars are never investigated or discussed by Nasa. They are not allowed to. And someone out there is not ready

to give the public an answer.

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MARS REPORT #MIA047 "Hollowed Building Block"



**Fig 47.1 Hollowed Building Block:
Distant View, from 2-3 metres
- approx. size 10-15 cm**



**Fig 47.2 Hollowed Building Block:
Near View, from 2 metres.**



**Fig 47.3 Hollowed Building Block:
Close-Up view**

Mars Report Ref: MIA-047
Report date: March 2021
Research Status: Open - Possible artefact
Description: "Hollowed Building Block"
Approximate size: 10-15 cm
Mission: Curiosity Rover
Location: Gale Crater
Identified by: Rami Bar Ilan
Image date: Sol 1448 Sep 2016
Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS
Graphics/image editing: M. J. Craig
Image source: https://mars.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images/msss/01448/mcam/1448MR0071730430703097E01_DXXX.jpg
All raw images: [Sol 1448](#)

OBSERVATIONS

This object is fairly close to the rover and therefore due to the clarity of the image, the fairly rectilinear shape is therefore unambiguous, at least from the angle we can see.

POTENTIAL FOR AN ARTIFICIAL OBJECT

1. Displays some **symmetry** consistent with a possibly carved or manufactured object.
2. Has two elements possibly indicating an artificial origin a) **A 'stepped' character to the left,** and b) **Two parallel, possibly hollowed, sections.**

COMMON EXPLANATION

A random rock that has some resemblance to a honed building block, but which appears so only because of the angle of imaging.

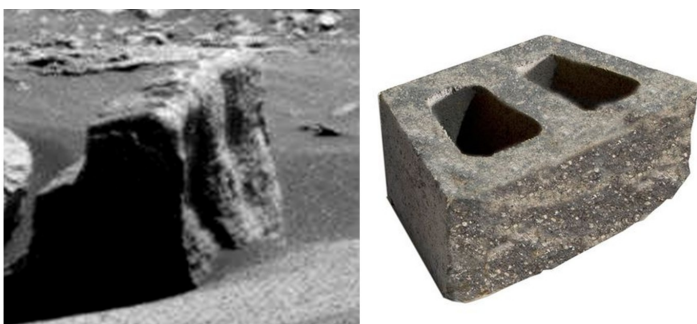


Fig 47.4 Hollowed Building Block
- Earth analogy

COMMENTS:

#MIA047 Hollowed Building Block

This object is a prime example of the important line we have to draw between either dismissing something as just a random eroded

rock that has some symmetry, or whether we are actually observing a remnant piece of archaeology from a past civilization on Mars. What is needed desperately here, is to be able to view this object from a *different angle* that will enable us to assess it's true 3D nature - upon which we could then either instantly dismiss it as a naturally formed rock, or alternatively, confirm that it is likely to have been deliberately fashioned by an ancient craftsman.

Unfortunately, the rover trundles slowly by taking pictures every 20-30 seconds or so, and as in the case of this object, three successive pictures were indeed taken, but none of them at an angle that allows us to study it from a new angle (see fig 47.5).

So we are left to make a decision as whether to log this object as potential archaeology for the archive and evidence case file, or not. In this case, I am persuaded by the symmetry and angles shown in it, that for me imply design.

Internet Searches for Earth Analogies

What I usually do when analysing an object that reminds me of something 'Earth-like', is to do an internet search of comparable images that may throw up a hint as to it's possible purpose and function. And because this had the appearance to me of a building block of some kind, I searched to see if there was anything comparable in the building industry world of our planet.

What turned up were these hollowed blocks that are used in 'tongue-and-groove' systems to interlock blocks when building walls (see fig 47.4).

Of course this is purely speculative, but given that Mars and Earth have comparable geology and rocks, then we might expect that any ancient builders on Mars would likely have evolved similar stone-building techniques as we did, with similar problems requiring similar solutions.

For many, this exploration of Mars for signs

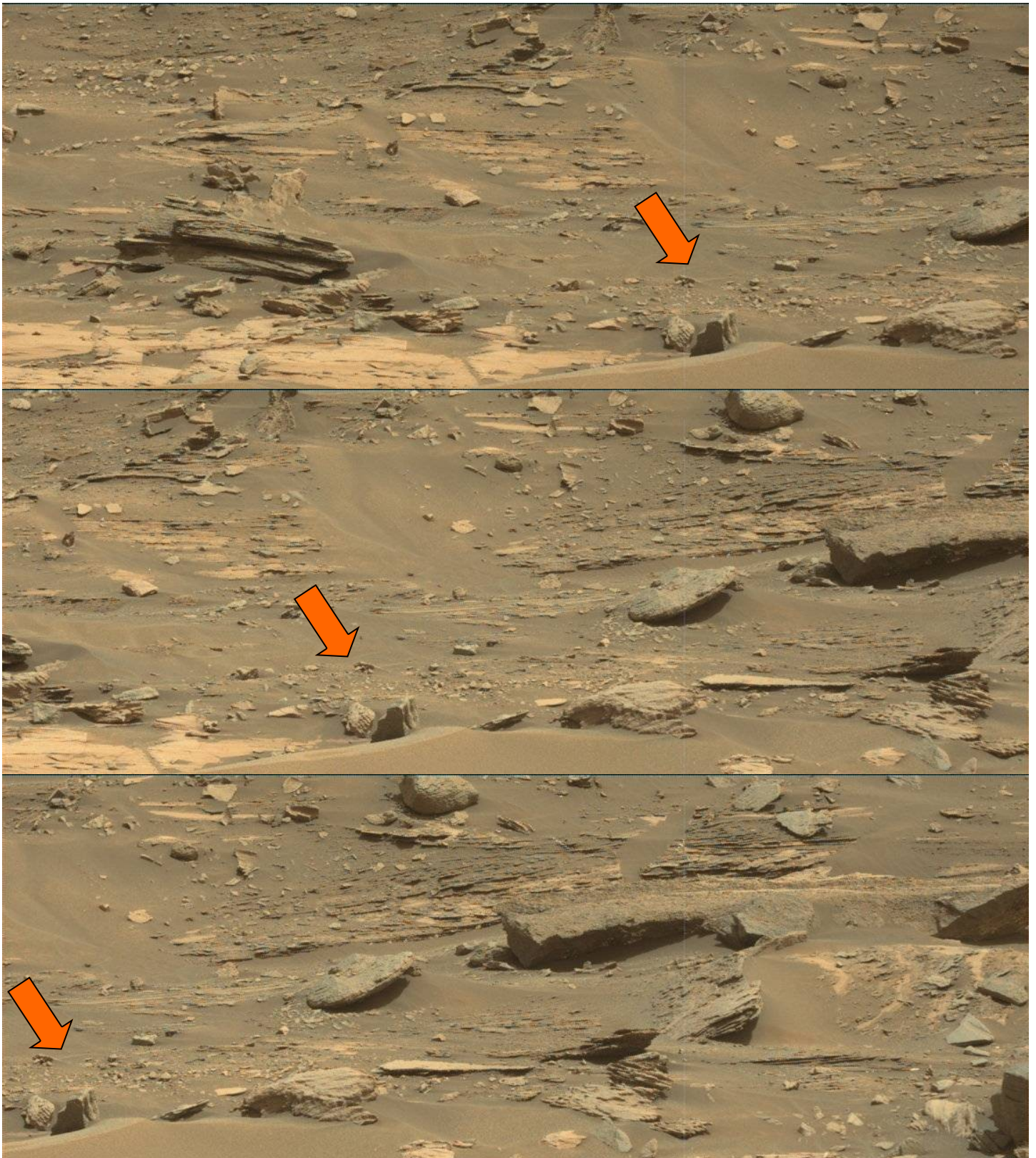
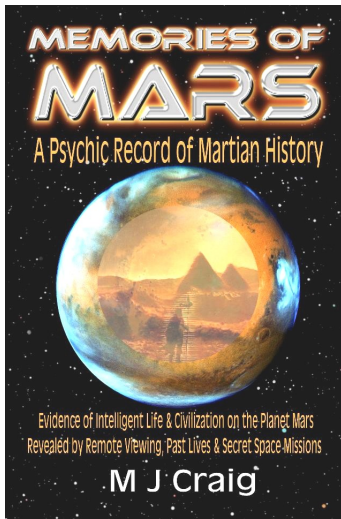


Fig 47.5 Hollowed Building Block - Sequence of three images taken by the Curiosity Rover on Sol 1448. Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/MSSS
Image source: [All raw images from Sol 1448](#)

of ancient civilization, is nothing but a fantasy and has no justification as a scientific pursuit. Well, they may be right of course, we will just have to wait and see. For myself, all I want is to discover the truth - whatever it may be. And so far, the evidence, while not

conclusive, is slowly building towards a conclusion that may surprise a few people who habitually dismiss such 'nonsense' out of intellectual arrogance, and a lack of respect for what the universe may be trying to show them.



**NEW BOOK ON ITS WAY...
"MEMORIES OF MARS"
By M. J. Craig**

I'm pleased to say that work is progressing very well on my new book, and that it's building into a remarkably interesting and fascinating project!

Due late Spring 2021, my desire for this new project was to discover what other methods we can utilise to learn about past Martian civilization, in addition to studying Nasa images for signs of archaeology.

Impatient and not willing to wait forever for the authorities to explore Mars properly for the benefit of humanity, I was drawn to explore a subject that offered a uniquely fascinating and potentially profound insight into the history of Mars, and indeed the Earth and humanity - nothing less than human consciousness and the ability to experience things and places beyond our physical bodies and limitations.

Like many, I was fascinated by the document released by the CIA a few years ago, that described an experiment in consciousness to visit the Planet Mars with only the mind. The target was "1 million years B.C." and the results were astonishing.

The document originated from "Stargate" a U.S. Military Intelligence project that was developing the human ability known as 'Remote Viewing', which involves a sufficiently trained person being able to sense details of a far off location and provide accurate information about what's there - in short, you don't need a spaceship to find out what's on Mars or anywhere else in the solar system!

And so this is what I'm exploring in this book - what we may know about Mars that human consciousness has been able to discover.

Here's an excerpt from a psychic journey to Mars taken by the most revered of all remote viewers, **Ingo Swann**:

"I've come to an area now that looks like it has something like lichens, but they are reddish and maybe with green casts..."

"...I just found a big canyon which goes down quite deep and the wind blows like hell through it. There is ice at the bottom in places. There are lots of little caves where the wind has dug them out ... It is like a huge network of canyons and tributaries and pressure seems to change in the bottom. Somehow I feel that if you walked up and took a hammer and hit some of these cliffs they would reverberate, maybe like a bell..."

"Oh...I have come upon something which I guess I will really have to go out on a limb to talk about it because it looks like one of these towers that carry high voltage lines. It is man-made and it is structured and it is bent and no longer in use, but man-made. It is built out of something that doesn't rust..."

New Book Release updates:

[*Memories of Mars: A Psychic Record of Martian History, by M. J. Craig*](#)

www.lifeonmarsdiscovery.com

In the coming MAY Newsletter...

- *Do Little Humanoid Beings Live on Mars? Part I: The Claims of Andrew Basiago*
- *2x New Mars Archaeology Reports*
- *General Stubblebine: Machinery on Mars*

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