



Directorate GAFÉIAS Space Research
GSA - Division GAFÉIAS Space Agency
GSCF - Division GAFÉIAS Space Contact Force

GAFÉIAS Space Mission Statement

The point is to know who we are, where we belong to – in order to achieve localization, support and identity.

[Andreas G. Andiel, President GAFÉIAS]

All quotations are from the book of Hansjürg Geiger [2005]: *On The Search For Life In The Universe - How Life Is And Where To Find It*. Kosmos Verlag, 367 p.
<http://www.astrobiologie.ch/Web-Site/ACA9C5BC-8E2A-4709-A335-F035F0557213.html>

The Fermi paradox, or the probability of intelligence

[p.335m.]

"The question of whether we are alone with our type of civilization in this part of the milky way or not, is not only for the development of a realistic view of the world of importance. She would have to be answered as quickly as possible for reasons of security policy."

[p.335u.]

"Whether the aliens... just want to say hello or whether they had taken the extraordinary effort of a trip to Earth with completely different intentions on itself, would have to show up only in the specific case". [the author points to the fact of the rich range of chemical elements (http://www.hug-technik.com/inhalt/ta/chemische_elemente.htm) of the planet Earth in previous chapters - in that the Earth is the first order of an interplanetary or interstellar gas station]. The settlement of an alien planet is probably very difficult, it could try quite a society, whose home planet is as before the fall, in desperation. Today we are facing them absolutely unprepared and virtually defenseless.

[p.336o.]

The Fermi paradox [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fermi_paradox - The Fermi paradox is the apparent contradiction between high estimates of the probability of the existence of extraterrestrial civilizations and the lack of evidence for, or contact with, such civilizations.], anticipates that so far no contact with extraterrestrials took place – which is a nearly self-evident condition for natural scientists. But, and the question must be allowed, is this condition indeed correct?

The Earth Chronicles

[p.336m.]

But there are ... notes, which I believe have been considered so far too unilaterally opposed and would have to be examined more thoroughly. I write here about all the countless reports in the writings of the ancient peoples of the world and also of what has been preserved from the primeval on hard objects to the present. These reports are partly known since many hundreds of years ... I think it is time to read it now from the point of view of our century and seriously ask whether its content can still be interpreted as "Legends", "Myths" or similar fantasy products. Only when we have done this seriously and come to the end, that behind the old reports is nothing of substance, no real experience of the elders, but only their way to describe unexplainable things of the daily environment, only then we can sit back, and close the file "Prehistory" with the annotation "nothing special happened".

[p.337o.,m.]

If scientists should not do this, they should remain targeted by more uncomfortable authors, such as for example my



compatriot Erich von Däniken, and will need to put up the accusation, to act like those who now regard uncritically all reports as factual report as unscientific with their reluctance towards a modern analysis. The effort is extremely high, because of the danger to shake on the faith of spiritual communities right on their historical foundations, like this is done by some courageous archaeologists at the moment, such as the Berlin Egyptologist Rolf Krauss and his colleague Israel Finkelstein of Tel Aviv University do danger [Schulz, M., the empty throne, der Spiegel, 52, 2002, p. 136ff;] Finkelstein, I. et. [al., no trombones Jericho, Beck Verlag, Munich, 2002]. The two authors are random representatives of a new generation of archaeologists, which begin to investigate the historical content of the reports in the Bible critically and on the ground. I mention this here but not, to be a criticism of the Bible, but to show that I am fully aware how difficult it is to work with ancient texts and that old reports are based on shaky, historic feet. Nevertheless, it remains a fact that too many matching inconsistencies occur in the very ancient sources going back much further than e.g. the Bible, which probably are the basis for many reports in the "book of books". In my view these documents have still not been seriously examined and compared on their historic roots.

[p.337u.]

Outstanding is for example the fact that in almost all prehistoric stories there are reports of beings who came from the "sky". We find such stories not only in the Bible, authors have adopted most likely much older texts, but equal and in masses in the ancient scriptures and legends of the indigenous peoples of North Africa, Europe, Asia, Oceania, and North and South America. The traditions of India are particularly exciting because they have remained not only verbally, but also in writing in the Vedas, and in the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. These partially ancient texts that have been put in writing some 300-500 years before Christ, includes about half a million verses in Old-Indian and Sanskrit. And they display really massive facts. What the ancestors of the ancient Indians all have seen in their sky and what they have experienced with their visitors from outer space, could have eaten the hearts out of Gene Roddenbery and all other Star Trek writers. In the reports, it is full of sky cars that started and landed so that the hills did tremble with tremendous noise and fire effects. The flying units of the visitors allowed travel to the Earth and into space. Sometimes blankly astonished people were taken to such excursions. Reported is also the use of terrible weapons that destroyed entire cities such as a bright Flash and blowing the winds. All human beings to felt to ashes under their effects and the bodies were unrecognizable. Hair and nails has fallen out the survivors and the yet unborn children died in the womb. After the Flash fine dust has sunken over the area, which poisoned the food.

Erich von Däniken is right, when he calls a more detailed review of such reports with the knowledge and skills of our time. It is difficult (but just not quite impossible) to imagine that our ancestors, without ever have heard of the consequences of a nuclear attack, could devise such accurate descriptions purely by imagination. Striking is the prevalence of such reports that come from sources of all continents. This occur countless representations carved in stone, alien beings with helmet-like head-dresses and other, difficult understandable oddities.

[p.338u.,339o.]

Anyway, we must simply realize that we are today the first living people in the history of the world, which can search for a space-enabled foreign species also with scientific arguments. And we must today not more fully exclude that such a visit has taken place in historically just even accessible time already.

[p.339m.]

This fear is more than understandable. Should we act on the assumption of even real events, the basics of institutionalized religions could be endangered, with all the almost inconceivable consequences for our living together.

Studies on the real content of the old sources

[p.339u.]

But I think we make a big mistake if not taking care on the historic and real content of the old sources. Technically, such studies could be performed in our time without further ado. To do this, would need efforts which go beyond the financial resources



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available for archaeologist today and presupposes a spiritual opening to which apparently many scientists are not (yet) ready. Carl Sagan has repeatedly stressed it needs extraordinary evidence to prove extraordinary claims. The assumption that we had been visited by astronauts in ancient time is an exceptional claim. Extraordinary evidence necessary for its acceptance is still missing. We will not find it, if we do not seriously and by all means try to discover such evidence. Without these efforts we will be also not in a position to investigate the unexplained oddities in the ancient times of human civilization and to exclude an intervention from outside. As long as we do not undertake these efforts, uncomfortable questions will remain, as well as the uncertainty of where we came from and what experiences have formed us.

The outstanding attraction of Planet Earth

[p.348u.]

There may be very good reasons to draw attention not too much to oneself.

[p.335m.]

We have not hidden ourselves namely with the whole radio traffic in the last nearly 100 years on our planet. All of the broadcast radio and television programmes spread out at light speed from our planet and thus already covers a spherical space area with a diameter of approximately 100 light years. Although it would be extremely difficult to prove these relatively weak radio signals over great distances at all, let alone to decrypt, a Scout Mission of another culture could quite by chance be attentive on the piepening planet and lead the Others to us.

[p.248u.]

For a planet on which intelligent life could develop would be certainly very attractive for an aggressive form of life. This would be important even if it does not prove too difficult, to make an already biologically activated planet habitable. After all, a vibrant world could function as a service station for water, as mine for minerals, as source for organic molecules, could be used as a base in space or for any other purpose. And again, if the ancient reports of earlier peoples of our planet should include some element of genuine experience, a visit from aliens could be of extremely traumatic nature.

Specific Mission Statement

[p.349u.]

Rather than developing the sense for the whole, namely to safeguard the future of mankind on a small and vulnerable planet, we continue to waste our resources to enforce benefits for the own peoples or even for the own person. This may not work on an overpopulated Earth with global problems. We need the cooperation of all peoples.

We are a deeply inquisitive species that has departed repeatedly in unfamiliar territory, has explored new, and evolved on this basis the foundations for its development.

[p.350o.]

It's so brutal, and little can be challenged, that those peoples, who have not been able or not willing to do this, are now history. But we cannot practice our expansive nature on Earth any further. Our home planet is simply quite too small to do this and the technical means to battle an opponent have become too apocalyptic. Space, however, is there open and offers virtually infinite possibilities which we can already start using. With the enormous advantage that the effort of all mankind is necessary which is only possible if we overcome our ridiculous local egoism and are doing a great job all together.

[p.350m.]

We must learn to understand us as residents of this incomprehensible huge universe with his seemingly inexhaustible resources. Should we actually see during our exploration of the surrounding area to exist alone in this spiral arm of our Galaxy as technically-oriented kind, almost unlimited development opportunities would be secured for us for many centuries. If we will discover other civilizations, we are highly advised, to prepare such a meeting seriously and in good time. Can we really afford it still to consider a real possible contact only as a topic for science fiction authors?



We are at a turning point of our cultural history. We experience, how the work of scientists open up a completely new view of the world, which would really have to force us to reconsider our position. In contrast I often have the impression that for large segments of the population, their political leaders and their academic elite, the discussion of these possibilities but also the examination with dangers of our cosmic existence are still no more than an entertaining gimmick for exciting Hollywood productions, captivating TV shows and interesting reading. Definitely gone are the days where we could allow ourselves such a naive view of the world. The universe is here, it is huge, it is cold, repulsive, and life-threatening. And nevertheless it contains everything needed for the emergence of life and for securing our existence. The universe, this grandiose stage for impossibly huge, physical forces and subtle, chemical reactions, is also inviting in its whole inconsistency. We can today probably still not even correctly guess what options are offered out there objectively.

[p.351o.]

Also the manner of the hesitant approach to the realities of our existence is indicative as we operate the manned space travel even at the beginning of the 21st century. Far away to determine to promote the exploration of near-Earth space, a technically deprecated and dangerous shuttle fleet is subsidized at immense costs, or Cosmonauts are shot with antiquated missiles into orbit. In principle mainly with the intention to establish a space station, whose scientific benefit is becoming less and less clear.

Setting out into space as a prospect for the future

[p.351m.]

The big difference lies in the missing perspective. Of course, it is nice if people to dwell and are experimenting in the Earth's orbit. But this does not make real progress. Apart from the fact that most attempts could be carried out without humans as experimental station, a major objective is missing for the space station, which would provide a real extension of the horizon for us humans, which could be a trigger for our participation in a large Discovery task and for a new spirit of optimism.

[p.351u.]

Rather than purposefully spend the available financial resources for the development of a cost-efficient and reliable transport system, NASA tries to keep flying its old aircrafts at a cost of approximately \$ 500 million per year, with fatal consequences. The deletion of the "Space Launch Initiative" by the North American Space Agency means no more and no less than that NASA by all seriousness intends to keep its shuttle fleet in operation till the year 2020.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_Launch_Initiative - The Space Launch Initiative was a NASA - <http://www.nasa.gov/> -and U.S. Department of Defense joint research and technology project to determine the requirements to meet all the nation's hypersonics, space launch and space technology needs. As part of the Space Launch Initiative, Rocketdyne developed a plan for the RS-84 rocket engine. It would have been the first reusable, Staged combustion cycle, liquid rocket engine produced by the US to use a hydrocarbon fuel. In contrast, the Soviet Union developed the RD-170 reusable staged combustion hydrocarbon engine for the Energia rocket in the 1980s.

The primary goal of this research was to increase safety and reliability and to reduce overall costs associated with building, flying and maintaining the nation's next generation of space launch vehicles. NASA anticipated that these advances would revitalize the nation's space transportation capabilities, and dramatically improve NASA's ability to conduct science and exploration missions in space. This program was ended with the cancellation of the X-33 and X-34 and the conclusion of the X-43 programs. NASA is now focusing on the Constellation Program for its future of manned space flight.]

[p.351u., 352o.]

A reorientation regarding manned space travel is urgent. It includes formulating goals to which people are really necessary and which take us forward. Such a goal would be for example, establishing a research station on the Moon, innovative, and for real on-site scientific research or a flight to Mars, on the search for traces of former or even today still living microbes, similar as the Americans at least suggest it. Of course with such missions, our Habitat is still not really extended. But the crew of the first sailing vessels, which reached new continents, could also not claim even this. Nevertheless, these are objectives for which it is worth to take a high risk.

Let us getting real.



[p.274m.,u., 275o.]

Quite simply, we need to know, where we come from, how big the chance is to find life elsewhere, or whether we must expect, to sit lonely and alone in a deserted corner of our Milky Way Galaxy.

Not the missing technical possibilities today are keeping us from the exploration of Mars; most of the necessary technologies are available. It is only upon our will to tackle the task and to employ large sums of money. But here is the issue - it will be difficult currently to convince the general public and the politicians of the fascination and the so important mission for our self-conception. The upcoming enormous looking huge sums are not so huge on closer examination. The United States and Europe together have a population of something over 600 million people. If these countries would pull oneself together to a common action a trip to Mars should cost the enormous sum of 300-400 billion Euros, this meant an expense of about 500-700 Euro per head of population. To reckon about 25 years of preparation, ..., this results in only 20-30 Euros per year for each resident of the wealthier countries.

[p.275m.,u.]

A trip to Mars with the aim to seek there for traces of our past, our importance in the vast cosmos and the sense of our existence, would be not only for the Sciences and Humanities of enormous importance. Finally, setting out into space with the main objective of the search for life beyond our planet would be a target for humanity to focus, for which the brilliant minds could advocate and that would be a perspective for our youth well beyond the everyday problems.

One of the main reasons for our current problems is the lack of a greater task of overriding importance in my opinion. We urgently need a challenge that can be tackled with enthusiasm and fascination. The lack of prospects of our day-to-day policy, which is largely confined to the management of existing structures, poses the dangerous potential of the return to local egoism, with the result of the extreme political and religious fundamentalist movements to be reinforced.

An overarching goal, which refers not only to the small retail of daily existence but that forces us to think globally and to cooperate with other peoples, and that shows us also our position in a larger context compared to our communal local existence, can also help us to lead the distressing problems of our time closer to a solution. Such a goal, with a common perspective outwards, could vividly demonstrate all of us the value of the biosphere, and should make us clear how vulnerable, and how vital for the entire humanity this Habitat is, which seems to exist so self-evident.



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“This or something better is manifesting itself for the good of all concerned”

C. Kristensen and M. Kentz; Source: J. Canfield and J. Switzer (2005):

The Success Principles. How to Get from Where You Are to Where You Want to Be. Element, London, p. 89.