

Is there Evidence of Humanoid Bodies, Bones, Skulls, UFOs, UAPs, Spacecraft Wreckage on Mars?

P. K. Padhy

Bhubaneswar, India

email: pravatkumar_padhy@rediffmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Joseph and Schild (2023) have published official NASA images, photographed by the rovers on Mars, of specimens that some believe resemble humanoid bodies, bones, Skulls, UFOs, UAPs, and spacecraft Wreckage on Mars. Yet others have complained that this evidence should never have been published and the topic should not be discussed. In this commentary, the evidence and alternative explanations are briefly explored.

Key Words: Life on Mars, Extraterrestrial life.

The technical paper “Mars: Humanoids, Bodies, Bones, Skulls, UFOs, UAPs, Spacecraft Wreckage” by Joseph and Schild (2023) stirs many intriguing and challenging questions related to space geology, astrobiology and the existence of human civilization elsewhere in the universe. What is noteworthy about the Joseph and Schild (2023) article is they point out that UAPs were observed by pilots during World War Two, and, in fact, there have been observations reported for thousands of years. The citations of ancient scripts from the Vedas, Egyptian legends, and scientific views of the early Greek scholars highlight the fact that there have been numerous reports alluding to technologically advanced extraterrestrial civilizations referenced in ancient literature.

Joseph and Schild (2023) present actual NASA Mars photographs of what resembles the wreckage and debris from extraterrestrial spacecraft, partially buried bones, and the body of a "humanoid" stretched out what looks like a "cushion," all within a few hundred meters of one another and what appears to be a cratered debris field.

In yet another location, Joseph and Schild (2023) present official NASA photos of what resembles the head of a "humanoid" possibly wearing a metal device on the front of its "face." What is intriguing is that this latter “humanoid” is also adjacent to a cratered debris field.

Then there are the two mysterious objects that resemble “humanoid” skulls, including one that is atop what those authors believe might be a raised elongated burial mound. Finally, they present us with UAPs/UFOs photographed in the skies of Mars, and a silver saucer-shaped structure upon the ground.

On social media, there has been much discussion, both pro and con, with some complaining that this evidence should have never been presented and dismissing these images as illusions or rocks with unusual shapes. What is intriguing is that so many supposed “illusions” are found adjacent to one another. The question we must ask: are these illusions? Certainly what may be skulls might be illusions, but then again, they have what looks like eye-sockets, a mouth and an orifice for a nose. One of the humanoids appears to have five fingers, two hands, two legs, eye sockets and a mouth! Then there are the specimens that resemble bones. Another oddity: the purported humanoid on the “cushion” bears a

resemblance to a “pod” in yet another nearby location that might be a crash site.

Without direct examination, it is impossible to answer the question: are these extraterrestrials from another world? It could also be asked: might these specimens be Martians? That is, to wildly speculate: could these be Martian humanoids that evolved on Mars? There is evidence that Mars had oceans and lakes, and that maybe invertebrates evolved in those oceans (Joseph et al., 2023). However, there is no evidence that vertebrates could have evolved on the Red Planet.

By contrast, the repeated observations of UFOs and UAPs over the centuries, and as recently filmed by U.S. Navy pilots, coupled with the photos presented by Joseph and Schild, strongly support the likelihood that intelligent life evolved on other worlds.

It is envisaged that the prevalence of magnetic fields and the associated plate tectonics analogous to our Earth might be in existence in other planet-systems. This might have facilitated the evolution of life even millions of years before what we experience on Earth. If it is true, there could be a possibility of advanced civilization flourishing in other parts of the universe.

The images, captured by NASA and cited in the present paper, are largely from the areas of the specific geological terrains. It is interesting to note that most of the objects predicted as a part of humanoids or the wreckages of advanced extraterrestrial spacecraft or celestial discs are found in the Martian geological landforms such as Gale Crater, Gusev crater and Valles Marineris Canyon. The photographic resemblances described in the paper could be attributed to the possibility of alien life.

But at the same time, we can equally evaluate their alternate interpretation based on geological processes giving rise to such types of rock assemblages. The distinct anomalous entities enumerated in the paper as humanoids and remnants of spacecraft can be logically explained based on the outcrop morphology, multispectral properties, and possibilities of erosion, alteration or transported materials; i.e. they are illusions.

However, the explicitly standout objects that mimic human body parts need proper evaluation. It may be noted that based on the geological and high-resolution multispectral images taken by the Perseverance rover, the presence of an ancient river delta-lake system is established in the Jezero crater (Mangold et al., 2021). It is also interpreted that rocks are of an igneous (including volcanic and volcanoclastic) and/or impactite origin and have undergone limited aqueous alteration, including polygonally fractured rock with weathered coatings (Bell et al., 2022). Apparently none of these rocks resemble the images presented by Joseph and Schild (2023).

The Hesperian (3700-3000 million years) lacustrine sediments of the Gale Crater and the Amazonian periglacial sediments were deposited during the cold climate. The rock might have undergone diagenesis by chemical and physical weathering (Padhy, 2021). Again, this raises the possibility of illusions; i.e. rocks that are shaped by natural forces that come to resemble bones, bodies, and skulls. However, these latter specimens were photographed near craters that might be debris fields.

Additional investigation here on Earth may help answer these questions. For example, the geology of the Yarrabubba crater (Australia), the Vredefort crater (South Africa), the Chicxulub crater (Mexico) including a few volcanic craters such as the Sikhote-Alin crater (Russia) etc may be compared with that of the Martian impact craters. This may help to reach some possible conclusions with a higher degree of certainty by systematically eliminating the altered or weathered deposits resulting from geological processes.

The Valles Marineris, the longest canyon of the solar system, along the Martian equator, is analogous to that of Earth's Proterozoic Grand Canyon in Arizona. The linear trough zones of the Valles Marineris are developed along the Late Noachian–Early Hesperian tectonic fabric and are later reactivated by left-slip transtensional faulting during the Late Amazonian time (700 million years or younger). The composition of the interior of Mars, the presence of a linear volcanic zone, and the

structural manifestation of the Valles Marineris fault zone infer possible plate tectonics on early Mars, though the active plate movement and seismicity as seen on Earth are not observed on Mars (Yin, 2012 ; Padhy, 2021). It would be rational to study the findings with reference to the analogous canyon systems of Earth for a better understanding of features that might come to resemble the Martian specimens.

There are many alternative explanations for the observations and photographs published by Joseph and Schild (2023). This evidence and the presence of envisaged alien civilization as enumerated in ancient literature, evidence about UFOs, UAPs etc require proper scientific evaluation. There should be an integrated interdisciplinary approach with focused scientific deliberation. Until then, all we can do is ask questions.

In conclusion: “Still lies a spark of light and wisdom in deep darkness. In its consciousness, the universe symbolizes the evolution of life on Earth and possibly elsewhere.”

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