



飞碟探索丛书

英汉对照系列

月球：我们神秘的近邻

THE MOON: OUR MYSTERIOUS NEIGHBOR

傅民杰 ● 著

吴 越 ● 译

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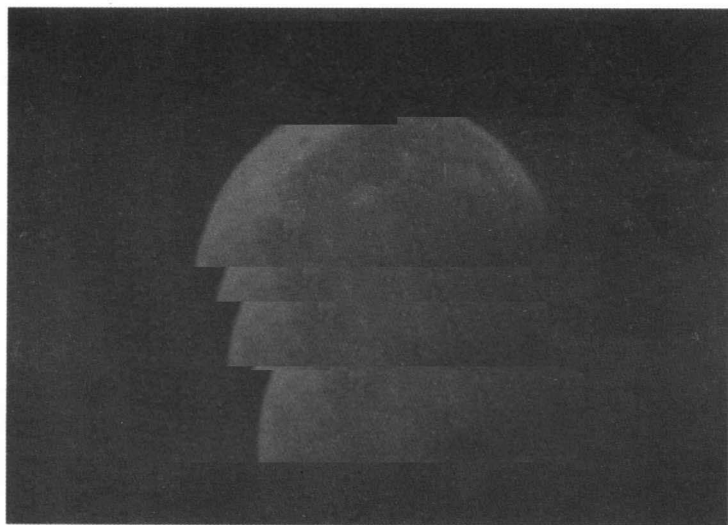


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月球:我们神秘的近邻

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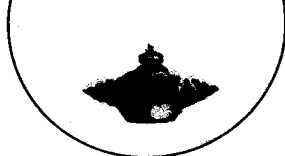
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内 容 简 介

随着望远镜的发明，月球变得离我们越来越近！它离我们越近就愈使我们感到费解——几百年来，几代天文学家曾先后发现月球上神秘的闪光、条纹状发光带以及月面某些雾气笼罩的昏暗区域。可以说，月球上出现的各种神秘现象和发生的离奇事件不是与日俱增，而是每时每刻都在增多。

根据同地外高级智能生命有过接触的人透露，地球上的人是1460万年前出现的，这也就是地球上的第一次文明，而第二次地球文明是在880万年前开始的。因此，可以认为月球完全是在不久以前出现在地球周围的。甚至有人认为月球是一个人造天体，建成于十多万年前，月球是在太阳系内离土星不远的地方“诞生”的。而在月球的建造过程中，对月球的组装、拖运以及最后将其固定在绕地轨道上的浩大工程是由一个具备某种先进技术的地外文明完成的。

现在，从世界各地每天都传出关于月球上的UFO的最新消息。月球，这是一个充满奥秘的神秘天体，月球上发生的诸多怪异现象和神秘事件早已引起人们的关注，科学家们正致力于这方面的研究，以期早日揭开扑朔迷离的月球之谜。



The contact of human beings with the advanced intellectual beings in the outer on over 100, 000 years ago. Many humanoid beings from the outer space have set up many scientific labs and aviation bases in which dozens of scientists from the earth are working now. This can be proved without any dispute by so many facts throughout the ages.

Mysteries on the Moon

On the evening of June 18, 1178, at Canterbury, a small town in England, a crescent moon appeared in the star - studded western sky, and many people went out to admire it. At this moment they noticed a crack on the upper edge and from it a dazzling flare shot up. Then it split into flames and sent out sparks in all directions, as if a wounded snake writhing. The strange event lasted for a month and disappeared gradually.

In the end the surface of the moon returned to normal.

On May 3, 1751, at 21: 30 Greenwich time, French astronomer Rouviere saw a series of flashes at the western edge of the moon looking as if someone lit a blasting fuse. This snake - like flashes appeared here and there and then disappeared. They always came out of the dark side. An English astronomer noticed this strange scene, too.

On the evening of April 18, 1787, Gescher, a distinguished astronomer discovered some strange light - red spots near the Aristotle Crater when he was watching the moon. He also recorded 112 strange lights of all sorts in this region. Similar cases occurred in the Platon

在同外星高级智能生物的第四类接触中，地球人如梦方醒：原来，月球并非地球的天然卫星，它是 10 多万年前地外文明建造的一个人造天体，许多来自地外文明的类人生物早已在月球上建起科学实验室和航天基地，地球上的几十名科学家正在其中的某些实验室里工作，古往今来的大量事实已无可辩驳地证明了这一点。

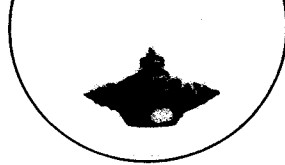
月球怪异现象自古谜

1178 年 6 月 18 日，英国小镇坎特伯雷。这天晚上，满天星斗，明亮的弯月出现在西部天空，许多人出来赏月。正在这时，赏月的人们突然发现，在月牙圆弧的上边缘忽然出现一道裂缝，然后从这一裂缝中喷出耀眼的火舌，这火舌向四周蔓延又分裂出许多分支的火焰和四处飞溅的火花，喷出的火舌犹如一条受伤的蛇绵延弯曲地跳动着。这一奇异现象一直持续了一个月。

一个月后，这一现象渐渐消失，月亮又恢复了往日的平静。

1715 年 5 月 3 日，格林维治时间 21 时 30 分，法国天文学家耶·卢维尔在月球西部边缘发现一连串奇怪的闪光现象，好像有人在那里点燃导火索一样。这种蛇形闪光时而出现在这里，时而出现在那里，不久便消失了。这种闪光的“蛇”每次都是从月球的阴暗面某处钻出来的，英国另一位著名天文学家埃·加利也同时观测到这一奇异现象。

1787 年 4 月 18 日夜晚，著名的天文学家维·盖舍尔在观测月球阿里斯多德环形山附近时，发现一些奇怪的浅红色光斑。此外，在这一地区他还记录下 112 次各种奇异的光学现象，在普拉



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Crater and Shreiter areas.

In 1870, the British moon specialist Ezer observed and recorded with the astronomical telescope a spot moving at the bottom of the Platon Crater on the moon.

In 1871, the British astronomer Bitt observed some regular geometric objects moving while sending out light signals in the crater. A similar series of strange phenomena were observed on the moon for many times: craters, wall-like buildings, the huge arched objects. On the moon trenches of different colors sometimes appeared on the moon extending at a speed of 6 kilometers per hour.

In April 1874, Shavary, an astronomer from Prague, saw an extremely dazzling body flying away from the moon at a surprising speed and was out of sight in a second.

In June and July, 1896, a huge mysterious object was observed flying past the moon.

In the past 500 years, a number of more than 400 strange phenomena were observed. However, it was not until the 1920s when astronomers began to study them. They discovered that some dark spots moving periodically in the Erastophone Crater.

However, this was not their inherent regular movement, for they sometimes moved in the opposite direction at a speed of 2 kilometers a day. An American astronomer explained the periodic movement of these spots to be the large-scale migration of photophilous animals, but most astronomers thought it was the optical effect on the moon and its land features.

One morning in May 1943, a group of the former Soviet Union sol-

顿环形山、施雷泰尔各地和危海地区也出现过类似的光学现象。

1870年,英国月球学家格·埃泽尔通过天文望远镜观测记录下一个斑点,它在月球柏拉图环形山的谷底运动。

1871年,英国天文学家比特在月球柏拉图环形山中观测到若干几何形状规整的物体在运动着,它们还发出光信号。此外,月球上还多次出现一系列类似的怪异现象:某些环形山、围墙式建筑物和巨大的拱形物时隐时现。月球上有时还出现颜色不同且迅速延伸的堑壕,其延伸速度达6千米/小时。

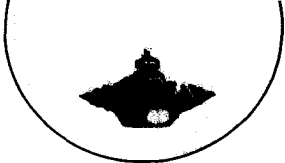
1874年4月,布拉格的天文学家沙法利克发现一个极耀眼的发光体以惊人的速度飞离月球,转眼便消失在宇宙深处。

1896年6月和7月,发现一个巨大的神秘飞行物从月球旁掠过。

在过去的500年里,共发现月球上转瞬即逝的各种怪异现象多达400多起,而一直到20世纪20年代,天文学家才着手对月球上的怪异现象进行专门研究。天文学家对月球进行研究时发现,在月球埃拉托斯芬环形山中有某些深色斑点做周期性运动。

然而,这并非是那些深色斑点固有的规律性运动,因为这些斑点有时还朝相反方向运动,其每天运动2千米。一名美国天文学家把月球上这种深色斑点的运动解释为月球上的喜光动物群的大迁徙,但绝大多数月球学家把月球上斑点的这种周期性运动解释为月面光效应和地貌特性所致。

1943年5月的一个清晨,一支前苏联部队正在行进中。突然



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diers were on the march when one of them shouted, "Look! There is a light spot in the dark zone of the moon." Everybody saw it: a peculiar bright star was beside the dark zone motionless. In an instant it moved and gradually flew away from the moon.

In mid - August 1955, when an astrophile was watching through the astronomical telescope made by himself, he saw a luminous flying object about 374.6 kilometers above the moon. Its brightness was equal to a third - class star. When it flew to one - third position of the moon circle in four or five seconds, it suddenly turned and landed on the moon.

On November 26, 1956, many astronomers observed a strange phenomenon on the moon. A huge shining cross, called "Maltese Cross", suddenly appeared. However, it was hard to understand that exactly two years later on November 26, 1958, astronomers from different countries coincidentally discovered in the perigee orbit another mysterious flying object called "Dark Ghost".

In 1963, astronomers in the Fragers Observatory in Arizona, USA discovered 31 huge luminous bodies when they were observing the moon. They were 5000 by 300 meters and could fly in formations. Meanwhile, they discovered other smaller flying objects 150 meters in length coming and going among them.

On the evening of October 29, 1963, the American Rowell Observatory observed a dazzling flame north of the Grod Crater on the moon and then disappeared. A short while later, it was found near the Aristotle Crater again.

On May 18, 1964, an American astronomer, Harris, observed on

听到队伍中一名士兵大声喊道：“快看，月球暗区中部有一个光点。”这时，大家举目向月球望去：在月球暗区的旁边正好有一颗奇特的亮星，它一动不动地悬停在那里，眨眼之间又运动起来，并渐渐离开月球的圆面绕过月球远离而去。

1955年8月中旬，前苏联一名天文爱好者用自制的天文望远镜对月球观测时发现，在月球圆面上方距其边缘约347.6千米的地方有一个飞行中的发光体，它相当于一个3等星的亮度。当发光体用四五秒钟时间飞至1/3月球圆面的位置时，却突然又沿着一条急转的轨道降落到月面上。

1956年11月26日，许多天文学家同时观测到月球上出现的一种离奇古怪的现象：这一天，月面上突然出现一个闪光的巨大十字架，天文学界称为“马耳他十字架”。然而，令人费解的是，恰恰就在月球上发现“马耳他十字架”两年后的1958年11月26日，各国天文学家又不约而同地在近地轨道上发现另一个神秘飞行物，天文学家称之为“黑幽灵”。

1963年，美国亚里桑纳州弗雷格斯天文台的天文学家们在对月球的观测中，发现31个巨大的发光体。它们是一些长5000米、宽300米的长方形发光体，它们能以阵容整齐的队形运动。与此同时还发现，另一些长150米的较小的飞行物穿梭往返于那些巨大的发光体之间。

1963年10月29日深夜，美国洛维尔天文台发现，在月球格罗德环形山北部出现耀眼的火光，后来就消失了，可不久又在亚里士多德环形山附近发现这种耀眼的火光。

1964年5月18日，美国天文学家哈利斯发现月球上有一个

the moon a light spot moving at the speed of 32 kilometers per hour for an hour 14 minutes. Another 13 minutes later, yellow flashes were observed lasting only several seconds near the Sabin Crater not far away.

On June 21, 1964, three astronomers, Harris, Cross and Highland, discovered a D-shaped dark spot at the south of the Roth Crater moving at the speed of 32 to 80 kilometers per hour.

In 1966, when an English astronomer Pamur observed with a high-power astronomical telescope the crater bottoms on the moon. He observed strange ribbons changing from dark to light brown in color and then radiated in all directions from the bottom, changing and expanding constantly. When the noon was approaching, they grew to the maximum. When dusk came, they shrank, grew pale and disappeared in the end.

On September 11, 1967, a group of Canadian astronomers observed an oblong dark spot moving from west to east for eight to nine seconds in the euxinic area of the moon and suddenly stopped at the edge of the moon's circle. Thirteen minutes later, yellow light flashed for several seconds near the Sabin Crater where the spot was found. Twenty days later, another dazzling spot was found moving at the speed of 80 kilometers per hour.

In 1968, American specialists discovered three red light spots in Aristotle Crater becoming one in the end. Japanese astronomers observed rose spots scattering in the south of the crater. Soon after, there were three colorful ribbons 50,000 meters by 8,000: two were red and one was blue. It was attractive that they could be observed

光点在运动着，其运动速度为 32 千米/小时，出现的时间长达 1 小时 14 分钟。13 分钟后，在离运动光点稍远一点的萨宾环形山附近还发现持续时间仅几秒钟的黄色闪光。

1964 年 6 月 21 日，哈利斯、克罗斯和海兰德三位天文学家在月球罗斯环形山南端发现一个“D”形深色暗斑，它以 32 千米/小时 ~ 80 千米/小时的速度运动着。

1966 年，英国天文学家帕·穆尔借助大功率天文望远镜对月球环形山底部详细观测，终于在那里发现一些奇怪的带状物，这些带状物由深色变成浅褐色，然后从环形山底部向四周呈辐射状扩散，扩散的同时还不断地变换着形状并渐渐增大。月球上临近中午时，它们变得最大，当月球上的晚霞降临时，它们又开始缩成一团，颜色开始变淡，最终全部消失。

1967 年 9 月 11 日，一组加拿大天文学家在月球静海中发现一个长方形暗斑自西向东运动了八九秒钟，它突然又在月球的明暗交界处停了下来，13 分钟后，在长方形暗斑运动过的地区所处的萨宾环形山附近，又出现仅几秒钟的黄色闪光现象。20 天后，这一地区又出现另一个耀眼的光斑，它以 80 千米/小时的速度运动着。

1968 年，美国研究人员在亚里士多德环形山地区发现三个红色光点，它们最终合为一体。日本天文学家还观测到一种玫瑰色斑点布满该环形山的南部地区。不久，该环形山中又出现三个宽 8000 米、长 50 000 米的彩色带状物，两红一蓝。引人注目的是，所



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most clearly when the sunlight was shining onto the full moon's surface.

On July 30, 1968, at 22: 10, the Romanian astronomer Muzaresh discovered a luminous body similar to a star in size at the east edge of the new moon. It quickly changed its shape into a square quite fit in the moon circle and then began to move toward the moon and disappeared in an instant.

At the end of 1968, American Aerospace Bureau compiled and published a special work, Detailed Catalogue of the Mysterious Phenomena on the Moon, which recorded the observations of the moon in the past 400 years. 5 to 19 of them remain unexplained, e. g. moving bodies of light, geometric shapes, mysteriously disappeared craters, color trenches extending at the speed of 6 km an hour, appearance and disappearance of "city walls" and huge domes changing their colors.

On March 7, 1971, there was a sudden gush of water from the edge of the Storm Ocean on the moon. Is the water on the moon drifting?

On September 27, 1981, a Russian astronomer discovered that a comet-like flying object skimmed over the surface of the moon.

In November, 1991, the Outer Space & UFO International Academic Symposium was held in Japan. Some Japanese experts showed a 10-minute document of events happened in the past few years and recorded with the aid of a powerful astronomical telescope. It contained many real flying objects over the moon similar to light balls throwing their shadows on the moon. They flew in various orbits, e. g. the moon's equator and the meridian line. After treatment of these pictures by computer, it can be concluded with the aid of photographic

有这些现象在满月时，即太阳光全部照射到月面上时看得最清楚。

1968年7月30日22时10分，罗马尼亚天文学家姆·赞列什在新月的东边缘 $10' \sim 15'$ 处发现一个类似星星大小的发光体，后来，它快速变成了一个四角形发光体，它的大部分与月球圆面相吻合，然后它又开始向月面运动，瞬间消失得无影无踪。

198年底，美国航空航天局编制和出版了一部专著《月球特异现象详目》。该详目收录了近400年来对月球的观测结果，其中有5例~19例观测结果迄今无法解释，如月球上运动的发光体、奇异的几何图形、神秘消失的环形山、以6千米/小时的速度延伸的彩色沟壑、某些“城墙”的出现和消失以及变换颜色的巨大圆顶物等。

1971年3月7日，在月球风暴洋的边缘突然升起一股喷泉！难道月球上的水处于游离态吗？

1981年9月27日，俄罗斯天文学家发现一个彗星状飞行物从月面掠过。

1991年11月，在日本举行的“太空与UFO”国际学术研讨会上，一些日本飞碟研究者向大会展示了约10分钟的记录片，它是借助800倍的天文望远镜拍摄的最近几年发生的事件。影片中记录下许多实体飞行物在月球上空的飞行场面，它们看上去像是一些光球，在月球上投下了影子。这些光球沿各种轨道面飞行——有的沿月球赤道飞行，有的沿月球子午线倾斜飞行。这些飞碟图

measurement that the diameter of the largest light balls was 20 kilometers and its flying speed was 200 kilometers per second. All the experts present agreed that no natural light objects could fly so fast in orbit.

On March 15, 1992, at 16: 45, a Russian astronomer discovered a dark square flying object 5 kilometers long flying in a curve for 2. 5 seconds. It flew eastward at first and then to westward, and finally disappeared in the Alphonse Crater on the moon. Its flying orbit was 500 kilometers and its speed 200 kilometers per second.

A Japanese astrophile once observed the moon for ten years with an astronomical telescope equipped with a camera. In this period, he took pictures of many UFOs flying over the moon with their shadow cast on the moon. They were over 20 kilometers in diameter with a speed of 600, 000 kilometers per hour.

An famous ufologist also made the same observations.

Frequent Mysterious Events

A Russian authoritative scholar, firmly believed that the moon had become the base of an alien civilization over 1, 000 years ago.

Since the British Royal Society of Astronomy released the news that strange lights and geometrical objects were observed on the moon, this type of reports have never stopped. In only two years it observed more than 2, 000 cases.

Through their studies, astronomers concluded that a certain facility was being built on the moon.

像经过电脑处理后,借助摄影测量法确定,最大的光球形飞碟的直径足有 20 千米,其运动速度可达 200 千米/秒。与会专家们得出一致的结论:假如这些光球形飞碟是自然产生的,那么它们未必能沿着轨道飞行得如此之快。

1992 年 3 月 15 日 16 时 45 分,俄罗斯天文学家弗·阿尔休辛发现一个约 5 千米大小的正方形黑色飞行物沿着一条曲线形路线急速飞行了 2.5 秒钟。最初,它出现在月面南纬 1° 、东经 1° ,先是向东飞,后来又朝西飞,最后在月球阿利芬斯环形山中消逝。它的飞行轨迹长 500 千米,速度约 200 千米/秒。

一名日本天文爱好者曾用一部装有摄像机的天文望远镜对月球观测了 10 年之久,他在这 10 年间拍下许多在月球上空飞行的不明飞行物,它们在月面上投下了阴影。这些不明飞行物的直径足有 20 千米,运动速度达 60 万千米/小时。

著名飞碟专家佐·阿达姆斯基借助望远镜也拍摄过与之相同的不明飞行物。

谜事迭生

俄罗斯权威学者瓦·法门柯坚信:早在 1000 多年前月球就已成为外星文明的基地。

自 1879 年英国皇家天文学会发布关于月球上发现奇异的闪光和几何形状规则的物体的消息后,有关这方面的报道就从未间断过。仅两年时间,该天文学会就发现月球上出现 2000 多次怪异现象。

天文学家通过对这些怪异现象的研究得出一个结论:月球上有人正在建造某些设施。



飞碟探索丛书

In 1950s, many astronomical observatories all over the world discovered in the low - terrain plain some unique domed objects on the moon whose number amounted to 200 by 1960.

Astronomers could only watch the lunar surface before. In 1960s, astronomers recorded the movement of anomalous moving objects on the bright zone of the moon - light spots, triangles, crosses, blowing or growing.

Japanese astronomers also discovered UFOs of dozens of kilometers in diameter on the moon and took pictures of them.

On January 6, 1970, American Aerospace Bureau published all the materials including photos obtained during the lunar excursion of "Apollo". After analyzing and studying them, American scientists confirmed some giant mechanical equipment was found on the moon, mostly discarded as wastes, but some were still working.

American scientists showed great interest in observing the Jinger Crater region. It could be clearly seen that there were some X - shaped large equipment looking as if they were carrying out some work on the slope of the crater and jettied the remaining sand to the other side.

Findings in the photos were too trivial to show the real mystery on the moon. Man was eager to land on the moon to uncover the mysteries there. He has landed on it but what important discoveries have they made?

The American moon astronaut Galton recalled: "When we flew over the moon, a group of silver white flying objects flashed by. Obviously, they had magical engines."