



EXTRATERRESTRIAL CONTRETEMPS PHENOMENA (ECP)

FEBRUARY 2015 - PART 1

INTRODUCTION

This document is a short overview of the Extraterrestrial Contretemps Phenomena (ECP) that has revealed incidences and occurrences of Extraterrestrial Visitation to be prevalent amongst individuals around the globe. The word “contretemp” literally means an unexplained, unexpected, or unfortunate incident or occurrence. This would include categories of abductions, contact, close encounters, kidnapping, laboratory experiments, and sightings, along with various sub-categories falling under each. The content of the experience, whether neurological, physical, psychological, behavioral, or observational is for all intents and purposes real and indelibly imprinted upon the individual.

DATA

Data is the pursuit of knowledge in the form of collected discrete values that convey information such as quantity, quality, facts, statistics, or other basic units of meaning and sequences.

Therefore, it becomes important to lay a foundation of how we interpret information, what constitutes a datapoint within contretemps phenomenon, the analysis and relevancy of the data, and the behavioral interpretation and use of collected data. This is important because every ECP narrative, memory aspect, or physical entrainment provides a distinct and discreet unit of information. This discrete unit of information is defined as a data point and any single fact becomes a data point, broadly speaking. These data points can therefore, be quantitatively or graphically represented and produced from a measurement or research in a statistical or analytical context. In providing this type of analysis, the information lends credence and validity to the time, place, observation, experience, and corollary phenomenon.

Data Classification is an important part of the process of analyzing structured or unstructured data and organizing it into categories based on sub-categories, types, use, date, time, factors, and contents. The data is not classified as a positive experience or a negative experience, as that information is subjective to the psychological makeup of the individual experienter. Curiosity, denial, or fear are the three most substantial indicators reported in collected data.

In the context of Contretemps Phenomena, we use the following expressed programs as categories:

Breeding/Hybrid,
Catch and Release,
Dissemination/Transmission,
Detention/Retention,
Enslavement/Trafficking,
Medical Research,
Monarch, and
Monitoring/Surveillance

PROGRAMS

Breeding/Hybrid – Part 1
Catch and Release – Part 1
Cloning
Dissemination/Transmission
Detention/Retention
Enslavement/Trafficking
Medical Research
Monarch
Monitoring/Surveillance

Extraterrestrial: Life that occurs outside Earth and its atmosphere or did not originate on Earth

Contretemps: Unexplained, unexpected, or unfortunate incident or occurrence

Phenomena: A fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause or explanation is in question

Physical Entrainment: The process or act of biological or physical patterns and timing cues

Breeding: Process through which propagation, growth, or development occur

Hybridization: Two complementary single-stranded DNA/RNA molecules bond together to form a new double stranded molecule

Homozygosis: Having two identical alleles of a particular gene or genes

DISCUSSION

Within the ECP are a plethora of witnesses, evidence, and purported facts regarding specific programs and their functions. Based on the actuarial science of information and analysis performed by Omicron Research, Recovery, and Investigate, we concatenate the existence, purpose, and structure or speciation of such programs.

It's important to remember, that these programs vary across the types of contretemps reported. Not all individuals will deliberately fall into a particular category, however the experience may indicate the physical entrainment of the individual.

BREEDING/HYBRID PROGRAM

While many naysayers will condemn the existence of such a program, it is not far outside the realm of reality. After all, we as humans upon Planet Earth have similar programs. Take for instance:

- Breeding programs are commonly employed in several fields where humans wish to change the characteristics of their animals' offspring through careful selection of breeding partners.
- Initiatives in animal genomics are directed toward deciphering the genetic code of food-producing animals to dramatically improve yields and effectiveness of animal production to meet dietary protein around the world.
- Within the United States, recorded history recounts the forced reproduction of slaves to support slave owners in the effort to increase their profits.
- The Lebensborn Nazi Breeding and Infanticide Program forced procreation, kidnapping, and execution of babies, all in the name of creating a master race.

To think that a program such as breeding and hybridization at an intellectual and technology advanced level doesn't exist would be ludicrous. The more important question would be the individualized purpose and structure of such a program. We can theorize this in three ways given the various species reported to be involved.

Theory One

If we begin with the theory of such programs existing, we can begin to rationalize the structure, cause, and effect of these programs. Such knowledge would be of great importance to a species given the range between ideas of space explorers to evolutionary extinction.

It's safe to say that the importance of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is of great importance to any intelligent species since it is the master molecule of every cell. These long-chained molecules encode the genetic characteristics of all living organisms. Fundamentally, in most plants and animals, DNA is packaged with ribonucleic acid and proteins into compact structures called chromosomes that

Animal Husbandry: careful management of animals that are raised for meat, fiber, milk, or other products.

Inbreeding: Used to develop pure lines of superior genes, free of harmful recessive genes and less desirable traits.

Aseptic: Using practices and procedures to prevent contamination from pathogens.

Outbreeding: Used for developing breeds of the same nature but uncommon ancestry or crossbreeding between different breeds resulting in a new breed.

Cannibalism: The act of consuming the same species for food in the animal kingdom between 1500 known species is well-documented, both in ancient times and more recent times

reside in the cell nucleus. We understand that almost all human cells have twenty-three pairs of chromosomes, meaning one set from each contributing parent. The DNA sections that we call genes, indirectly code for proteins, which give structure and function to human bodies. The choice of which genes operate in which cells determines the cell's type. Simply put, DNA contains vital information that gets passed on to each successive generation. It is more than just a cluster of nucleotides perfectly organized and orchestrated to form the 'double helix', more importantly at a molecular level, DNA and its structure are fundamental in understanding evolution. We can begin to see the importance of DNA in gene mutation, gene therapy, gene evolution, fertility, life/death cycles, and genetic patterning. Of course, there are many other factors that could be at the foundation of DNA experimentation, but data has not been collected for those factors.

There are indications that account for cow mutilations, in which the harvesting of fetal bovine serum is collected in an aseptic process to regulate hemoglobin and endotoxin levels, which is then used to supplement cell growth factors and propagate cell proliferation. This is a necessity in DNA manipulation.

Theory Two

We might also theorize under this program that these same species have not only an interest in, but also the harvesting of what we call "the human soul". There is mounting evidence that points to the processing of plants, animals, and human bodies to harvest emotions, energy, and physical body parts.

If our human life force is understood to be our morphogenetic electro spatial field that contains our ancestral blueprint and knowledge; and this energy field is eternal (energy does not die, it merely converts or transforms), then this would be of significant importance to those species that are not of biological makeup.

Another important factor, is that our consciousness is an energy that underlies within our life force energy and this is what constitutes the presence of a soul. This concept of energy allows the soul to persist in many forms merely by conversion or transformation. The implications or continuity of such a process would mean that an existence would have no boundaries or limiting factors.

Since a non-biological species does not contain a soul, they would be subject to the degrading aspects of material and mechanized wear and tear. In other words, their survivability or existence would not persist.

There is evidence that they use humans as a link or bridge to the soul through genetic engineering and implantation. In simple terms, they technologically replace the human presence with the extraterrestrial presence. In this way, they believe their survivability would become eternal.

Theory Three

We would call this theory human husbandry. Let's not pretend that we believe all species would think the same as we do, meaning we are at the top of the food chain. As a matter of fact, we are not.

Phenotypic: the set of observable characteristics or traits of an organism. The term covers the organism's morphology or physical form and structure, its developmental processes, its biochemical and physiological properties, its behavior, and the products of behavior.

Heterosis, hybrid vigor, or outbreeding enhancement is the improved or increased function of any biological quality in a hybrid offspring.

Genetic Continuum: The gene variation or heredity of a continuous sequence in which adjacent elements are not perceptibly different from each other, although the extremes are quite distinct.

Most reptilian species are carnivores by nature and in fact, cannibalistic, even here on Planet Earth. For instance, the crocodile is a hardcore meat eater and it doesn't matter whether the meat is fresh, rotten or stinky. Most crocodiles are opportunistic eaters, so it is not uncommon to notice crocodiles shredding the meat of animals like deer, antelope, pigs, monkeys, other reptiles, cats, and dogs. Having said this, there is mounting evidence that species such as Mammalian Carnivorans, Reptoids, Serpents, and certain Insectoid species consider humans as part of the food chain and actively conduct Human Husbandry programs.

The human husbandry program is akin to our cattle husbandry programs, whereby the management of day-to-day care, selective breeding for genetic qualities and behaviors, food demands, profits, production, and yes, even exploitation are the basic structures.

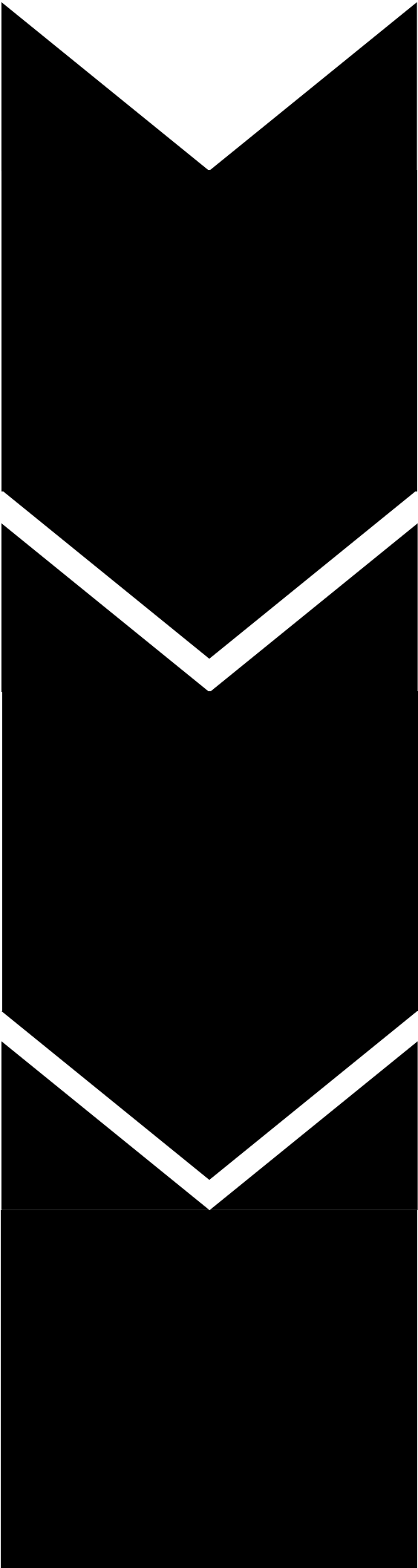
The most important aspect of this breeding program is the cultivation of superior genes for breeding purposes. Those individuals that fall into this category will ultimately be in the detention/retention program that is discussed later.

These three theories really explain the purpose and functions of the breeding and hybridization programs.

Breeding and hybridization are two separate schemes with very different outcomes. The difference between breeding and hybridization is that breeding is the process through which propagation, growth or development occurs and is typically used to increase an effective yield of a particular species, whether plant, animal, or human; while hybridization is the act of hybridizing, or the process in which two complementary single-stranded DNA and/or RNA molecules bond together to form a new double-stranded molecule resulting in an entirely new species.

The purpose of the breeding program is to develop plants, animals, and humans whose desirable traits have strong heritable components and can therefore be propagated. The two methods of breeding are: inbreeding and out breeding. Inbreeding as a rule, increases homozygosis. Inbreeding is the process of evaluating and identifying males and females for mating to produce a superior breed. The progeny is then evaluated and identified for further breeding. This accounts for why so many males and females within a same family are subjected to medical procedures in which sperm and ovum are extracted as used to breed a superior progeny.

Inbreeding is used to develop a pure line in any plant, animal, or human. Inbreeding exposes harmful recessive genes that are then eliminated by selection. This helps in the accumulation of superior genes and elimination of less desirable genes. However, continued inbreeding over five or six generations reduces fertility and productivity and results in what is called "inbreeding depression". When this condition presents itself, the selected breeding population would be mated with superior same breeds, but unrelated to the breeding population. This helps in restoring fertility and yield.



Out breeding, on the other hand, is the breeding between unrelated breeds. This generally occurs between individuals of the same breed (but having no common ancestors) or between different breeds (cross breeding) or different species (interspecific hybridization). The general advantage of outbreeding is to promote an increase in phenotypic variability within a population.

Outbreeding is used to increase genetic diversity and introduce selected alleles into the breeding population. Additionally, outbreeding-derived genetic effect supports hybrid vigor or heterosis which is utilized extensively in animal and plant yield production.

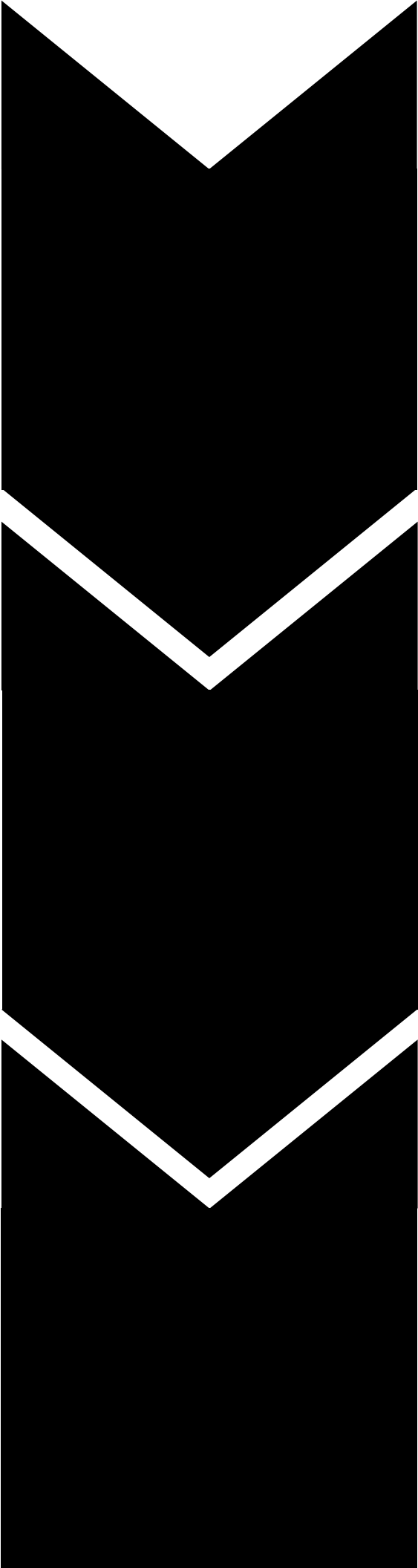
In the terms of hybridization, it is the act of mixing different species or varieties of plants, animals or humans and thus producing hybrids. Hybridization under this program creates multiple variations across genes or gene combinations. This allows for successful hybrids to evolve into new species within 5 – 6 generations. The concepts of this hybridization process led us to believe that the evolution of these lifeforms would be a genetic continuum rather than a series of self-contained species.

In previous hybridization programs of an alien species with a native species, the hybrids exhibited reduced fitness to either of the parental environments. It was clear that they were not adapted due to outbreeding depression where there existed differences between the hybridizing populations or species that were genetically based. As the program advanced in understanding and new processes, the hybridization between humans and extraterrestrial species became more viable and exhibited superior genetic qualities. The progeny developed superior psychic capabilities, longer life spans, and a human soul.

The objectives of a hybridization program can be categorized as:

1. The development of productive variation to improve an existing species,
2. The selective removal of recessive genes and harmful traits,
3. The genetic convergence of similar or identical mutations in independent lineages, as a parallel evolution; or the evolution in independent lineages of alleles that are shared among species populations,
4. Transgressive segregation to produce superior characteristics and traits, or
5. Genetic divergence is which breeding is a well-defined, clear-cut objective, based on the present and expected future needs, in developing a new hybrid.

Artificial Insemination is typically used to collect male semen and inject it into selected breeding female tracts, allowing the control of diseases and inferior gene traits. Thus for most experiences in the breeding and hybridization programs, individuals may recall surgical settings in which sperm was collected from the male (donor) and injected into the female (fertilized receptor) for incubation. Typically, at 32 weeks of the 40-week pregnancy cycle, the hybrid progeny is removed from the womb and completes its growth cycle in a biological incubator and upon completion is raised by the species initiating the hybrid process. The



human donors are rarely part of the child phase growth. They may be allowed to interface two or three times during the child growth phase, but this is generally for genetic convergence factoring.

CATCH AND RELEASE

Much like our conservation catch and release programs, where we look at plant and animal stocks for overfishing populations, environmental impacts, inadequate regulations and enforcement, and habitat degradation; many extraterrestrial species conduct Catch and Release programs of humans to accomplish data distributions and sampling frequencies.

The Catch and Release Program is the most widespread and familiar of the programs relayed during interviews of contremp individuals. This program has widespread indications of being the foundation for all other programs under the control of Extraterrestrial species. It is designed as a management strategy to improve the knowledge base of species evolution, mortality and fertility rates, protein degradation, system aberrations, environmental effects, superior breeding, and monitoring/surveillance.

Extraterrestrial species use a genomic composition approach to characterize tribes or clans of individuals to understand human biological diversity, but found it did not account for phenotypic differences generally caused by adaptive pressures. They specifically look at the speciation of physiological, biochemical, and behavioral properties, which meant they had to evolve the program to a multi-generational and specific phenotypic class possessing with defined observable traits in individuals. In other words, these individuals have many genomic traits, as well as, phenotypic traits in common.

Simply put, each contremp occurrence or experiment conducted would provide a narrower generalization of a specified sampled property when the sample (contremp individual) is selected because they share common properties than when they were selected because they belonged to the same category. So their specific selection and evaluation is representative of the larger population and provides a reasonable basis for conclusions.

Just as we tag plants and animals in our conservation catch and release programs to monitor and surveil these species in order to collect real time data and location, extraterrestrials implant sophisticated monitoring devices in their human samples for the same reasons.

Another important factor is the frequency of sampling. Frequency of sampling is determined in such a way that ensures no bias exists and that, if auto-correlation is a problem, it does not give false indications on the control values. This means extraterrestrials will generally retrieve their sample (contremp individual) on the same dates, times, locations to maintain controlled values. When they complete their targeted sample parameters, the sample is released back into its environment.