

Life on Venus: The Ancestral Knowledge of the Araucanians

NASA and the Phosphine Signal in the Venusian Atmosphere



Sculptural representations of the *Chemamüll* or “Wooden Men” and totem poles in whose upper part the symbol of *Wüñülfe*, the double star of Venus, has been carved, in a cemetery in Araucanía, in southern Chile. This symbol is the key to origin and destiny (Photograph by Obder Heffer, 1910).

In mid-September, scientists from the Universities of Cardiff, Manchester, Cambridge and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced in a study published in *Nature Astronomy* (Greaves, J. S., Richards, A. M. S., Bains, W. *et al.* *Phosphine gas in the cloud decks of Venus.* *Nat Astron* (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41550-020-1174-4> / *Nature Astronomy*, September 14, 2020), the discovery of phosphine in the clouds of Venus –made with the James Clerk Maxwell telescope (JCMT), and the ALMA radio telescope in Chile– a finding that opened a new window for many in relation to the search for extraterrestrial life in the cosmos.

The reason is that phosphine is a molecule that on Earth can be produced either industrially or through biological processes derived from Extremophilic bacteria, that is, microorganisms that live in extreme conditions.

Although the study researchers have indicated that this is a small concentration of only about twenty molecules per billion, it is a small indication and they hope that their studies will generate more research related to this discovery.

However, forty-two years ago, NASA already knew about these floating elements in the high and toxic clouds of Venus whose environment is characterized by being dense and poisonous, due to the presence of nitrogen and carbon dioxide –among other gases–, winds of up to 350 km per hour, great electrical activity and a temperature of 450° Celsius. Despite this, between 40 to 60 km above the surface, the atmosphere of Venus becomes calmer, with an average of 30° Celsius and a pressure quite similar to that of Earth.

This could be the ‘environment’ for some microorganisms such as the phosphine “fingerprint” announced in September.

This information, as has been indicated, has antecedents: On December 9, 1978 the *Pioneer Venus Multiprobe* spacecraft –also known as *Pioneer 13*– deployed a larger probe and three other small ones, which descended at different locations to send information about the Venusian atmosphere, transmitting data until it became destroyed by the heat of friction and falling to the surface.

Only one of them managed to transmit valuable data for more than an hour after the crash.

Thus samples of chemical substances were obtained. And this was the strand studied by Rakesh Mogul, a biochemist at Cal Poly Pomona University in California, who after learning about the study published in September re-examined the data obtained from the middle and lower clouds of Venus, finding signals very similar to phosphine.

The researcher expressed that the *Pioneer 13* sample had evidence of some molecule present in the gas with the same mass as phosphine, in quantities that coincide with the levels described in the *Nature Astronomy* article.

That is, phosphine was not detected as a gas but a component, a fragment of this molecule was detected.

Its origin is unknown.

Now, this possibility of life or “proto-life” on Venus is very striking because in the sacred tradition of the Araucanians of Chile it is precisely Venus, that is, the Double Star of Wüñülfe –Yephun-Oiehuen (*)– the Bearer Star of the Light from which Life *emanates*. It is there where the ancestral Two-Face Deity lives –Fucha-Huentru-Nguenechén (literally, the “Old-Man-God”) - Cushe-Domo-Nguenechén (the “Old-Woman-God”) - Hueche-Huentru-Nguenechén (the “Young-Man-God”) and Ülcha-Domo-Nguenechén (the “Young-Woman-God”) -, that is, Wuñelvfucha-Wuñelvekushé, God-Goddess (“EL-ELLA”).

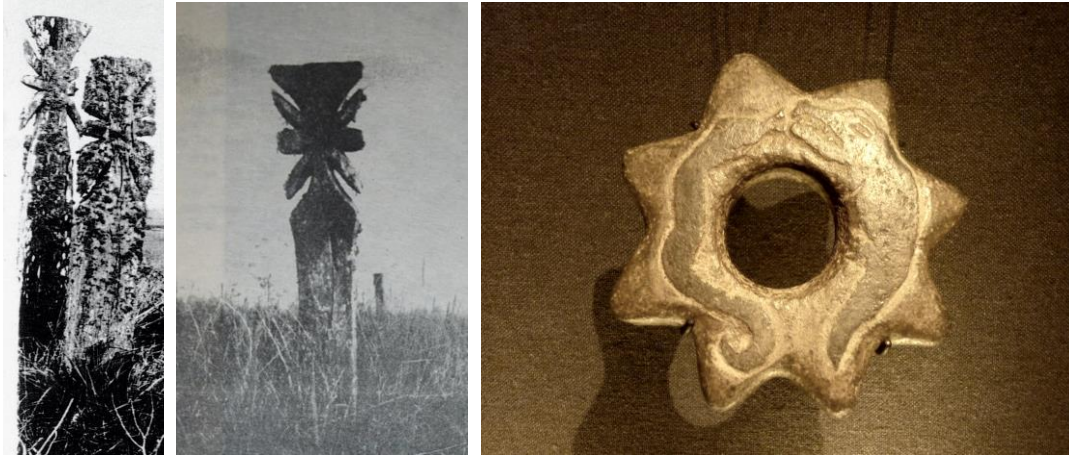
Certainly, at some point, scientists will discover that there *was* life on Venus.

Yet, this is something that the ancient Araucanians knew. For this reason they perpetuated and projected the cosmogonic and anthropogenic importance of Venus, the *Star of Chile*, the star of the *Chili Mapu*.

Thus, it is envisioned that the ‘conclusions’ of contemporary technological sciences have very ancient antecedents obtained through *other* observations and *other* knowledge that are today incomprehensible and unimaginable for the feeble psyches of the modern world but which were real for the **Jon** and the **Renüs** –the priestly castes of the powerful magician-shamans of the Selk’nam and of the Araucanians, respectively– who projected the *Huáiyuhuen* or *Spiritual Body* into outer space (“Thus, a *Jon* can send his *Huáiyuhuen* to *Cra*, the Moon, to know its atmosphere, and even much further...”).

These are the profound resonances of the sacred tradition of the *hombres de la tierra* –the original *Mapuche*, the “Men of the Land”–.

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The cosmogonic and anthropogenic symbolism of Venus, the eight-pointed star. Left and center: Totem poles in whose upper part the symbol of Wüñülfe, the double star of Venus, has been carved (Detail of a photograph by Obder Heffer, 1910 and unidentified photographer. Metrenco, Araucanía Region, 1922, respectively). Right: The extraordinary octagonal stone with the representation of the struggle between ThrengThreng and KaiKai of the Araucanian tradition from southern Chile (Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino / Photography by Rafael Videla Eissmann, 2016).



The Lituches from the collection of the Chilean Museum of Pre-Columbian Art. They carry the *callanas* on their heads. Do the *callanas* correspond to later representations of the “helmets” used by the occupants of the “flying hill” ThrengThreng? (Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino / Photographs by Rafael Videla Eissmann, 2016).



Ancient technology turned into symbolism. Left: The trapelakucha, a pectoral ornament made of silver from the Araucanian tradition. Right: The Display and Control Module (DCM) of contemporary astronauts (Astronaut Fred W. Haise Jr. on the Apollo 13 Lunar Module Pilot at the Manned Spacecraft Center –known today as Johnson Space Center– of NASA, Houston, United States. Photo: NASA, January 1970).