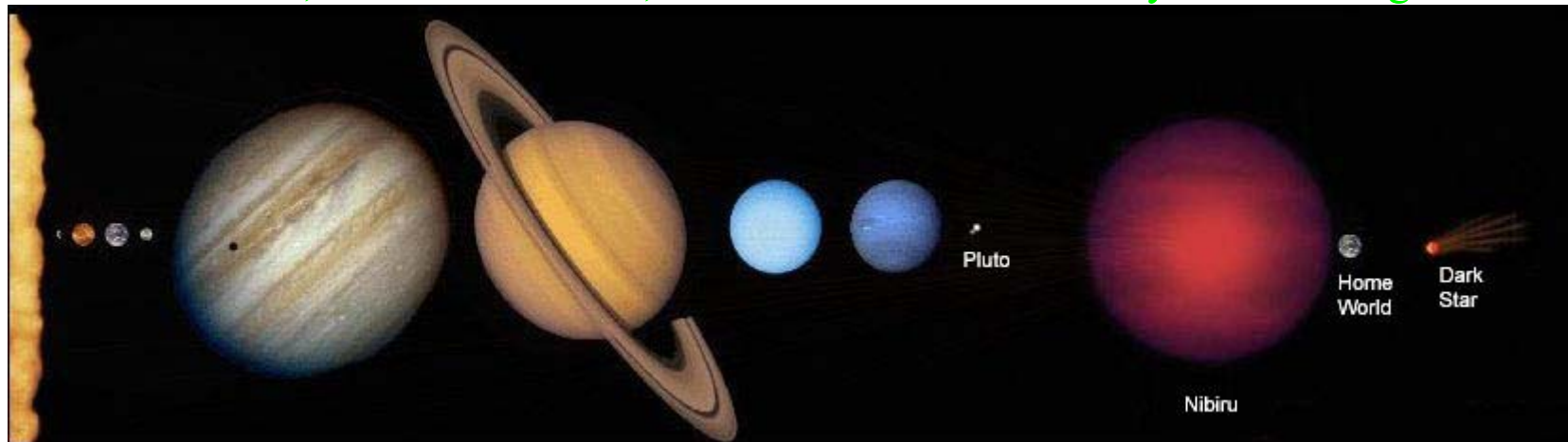


Nibiru and the Dark Star

Are Sedna and Nibiru both orbiting our dark star companion, and is ours a double solar system?
(Pictures have been reproduced or modified from Andy Lloyd's [web page](#).)

Andy Lloyd, author of "The Dark Star", presents a fascinating new theory about our Sun's binary or companion and the famed Nibiru, based on the work of Zechariah Sitchin's "The Twelfth Planet". Lloyd believes that there is a failed star or sun circling our own with a cometary orbit beginning just outside the Kuiper Belt at 60 to 70 AU and stretching all the way out to the Inner Oort Cloud. Its orbital period is at least three sars or 10,800 years which is very close to what astronomers have given to Sedna's orbit. It orbits more or less on the same plane as the Sun and in the same direction as our solar system planets.

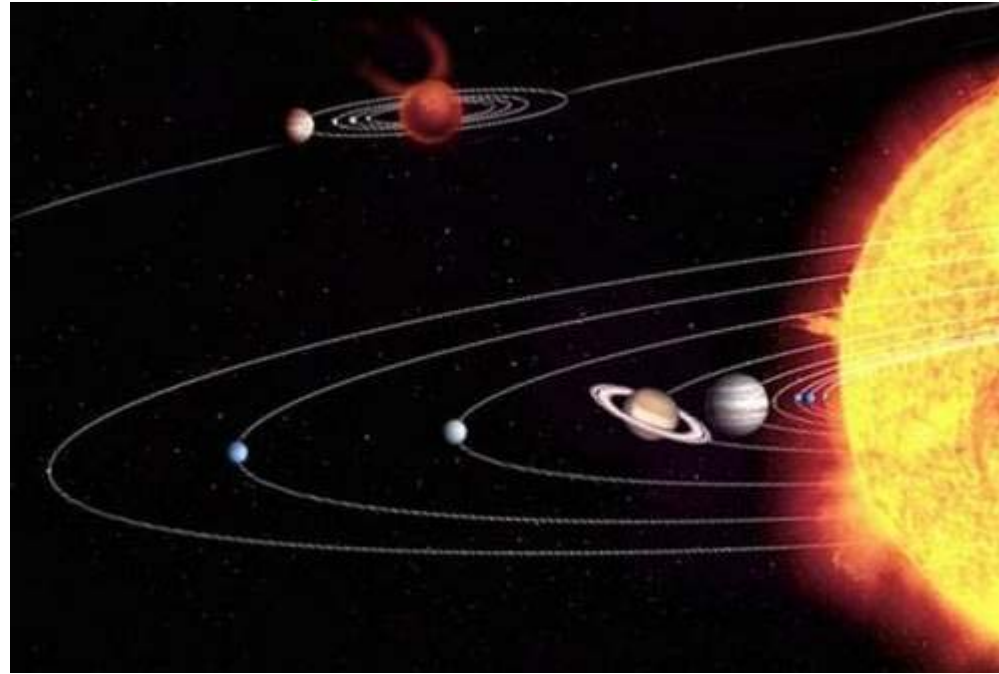
Nibiru's Size, The Home World, and the Dark Star or Binary in the Background



What is really unique about his theory is that this dark star has its own planets, the first five minor, the sixth an Earth-sized Homeworld, and the seventh the planet or object we call Nibiru. The Homeworld is much like Earth and is where our Annunaki "gods" live. Nibiru is largely uninhabitable and acts more as a ship or battle station. When the dark star is at perihelion (closest approach to our sun) at 60 to 70 AU, Nibiru's orbit, which is at 60 AU from its parent, has a wide enough orbit to cut through our solar system, usually in the vicinity of Jupiter's orbit, although this can vary. Nibiru's orbital inclination is some 30 degrees to our solar plane or ecliptic.

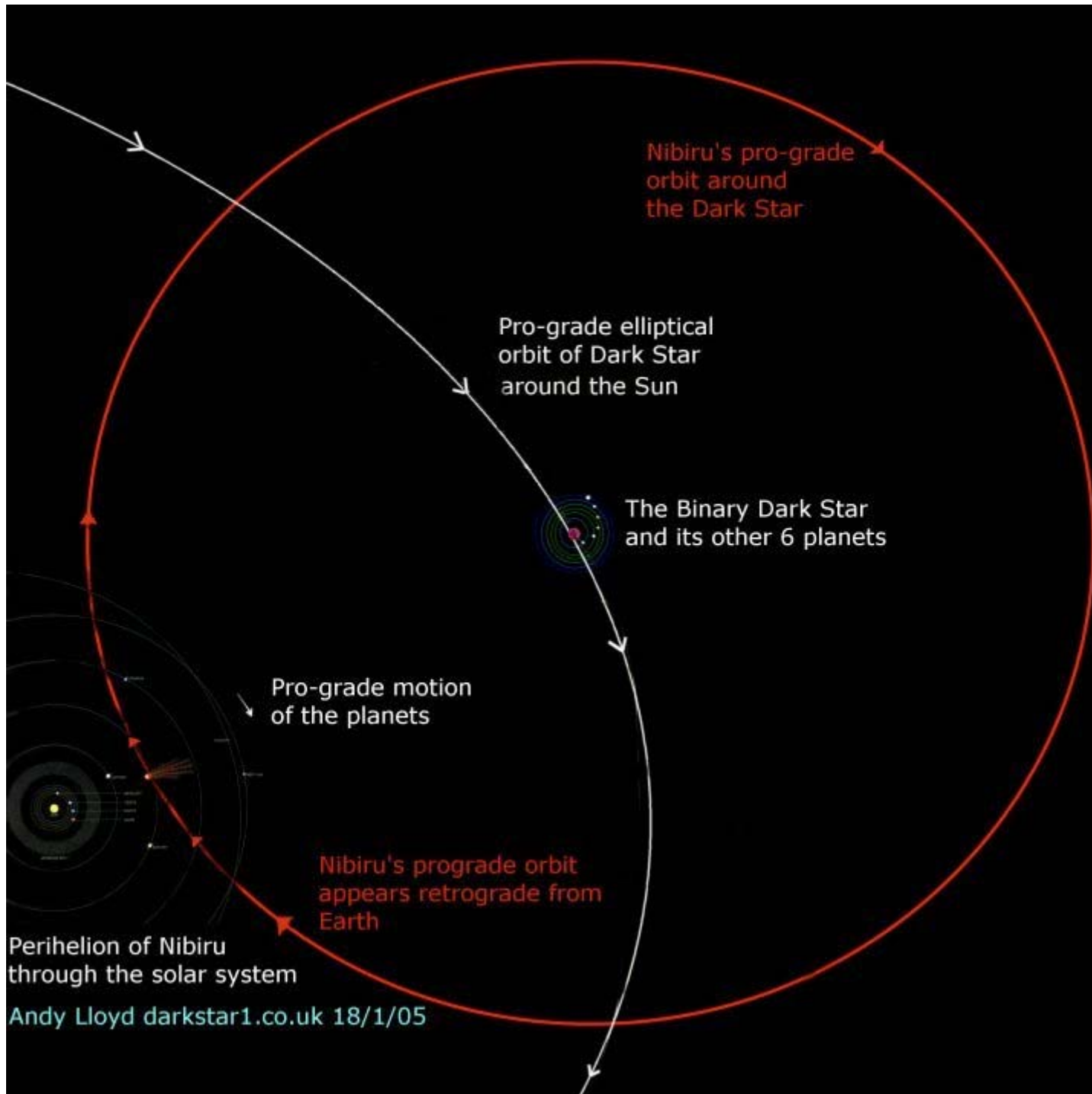
Dark Star Approaches (red)

with giant Nibiru, its 7th Planet

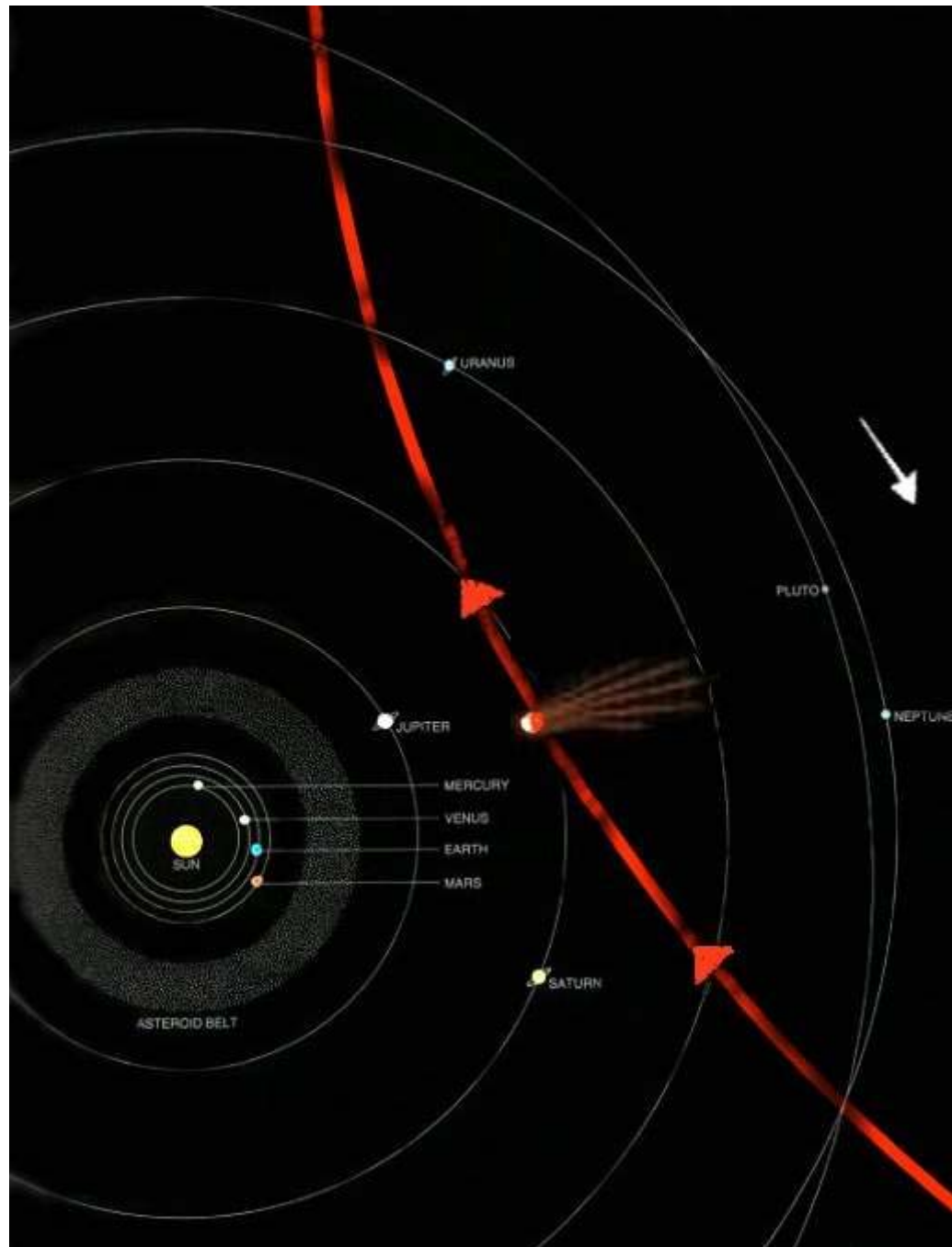


As Nibiru cuts through our solar system in retrograde motion to the other planets it performs its various duties such as displacing or replacing planets and causing general havoc in the process. Its passage is momentous but short taking only a few weeks or months at most, after which it disappears from view. It is fiery red in color with a debris-filled tail, and circling it are a number of moons which it sometimes uses as weapons to pound other planets. Nibiru or its moons were responsible for such feats as the destruction of Maldek and other planets which are now asteroid belts; the craters or surface scars on the Moon or planets of our solar system, as well as their varying axial tilts and orbits; the sinking of Atlantis and Noah's Flood; and God knows what else. It is the physical link or "ferry" between our solar system and the dark star system.

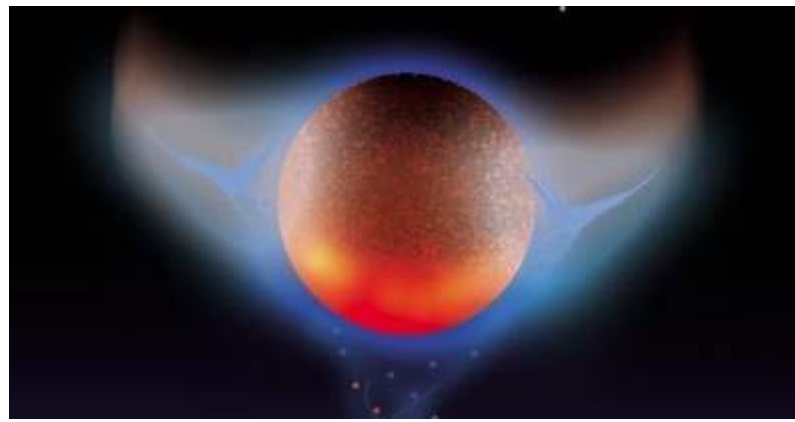
Nibiru's Orbit(red) Cutting Through Our Solar System



Close up of Nibiru Cutting Through Our Solar System



Nibiru, the Winged(or Horned) Disc



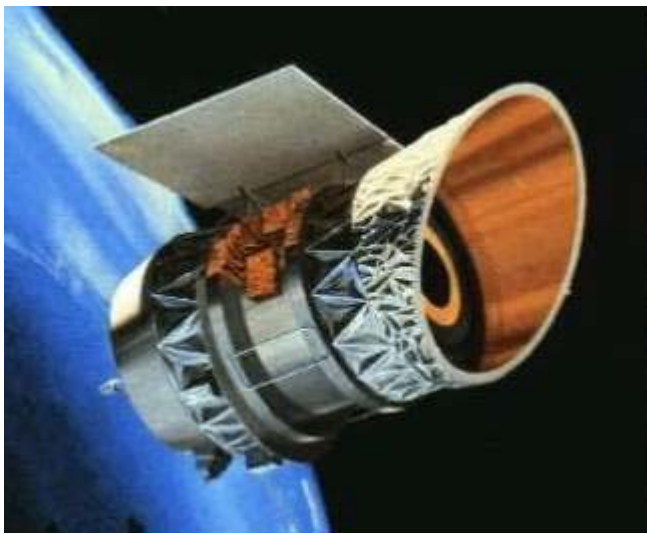
Many believe that since Nibiru causes so much fear, chaos, and destruction, that it is a reptilian or satanic instrument of war. In fact, the Dark Star and its entire system of planets may be a counterfeit system to our own, and dominantly alien or reptilian. Is this the domain of Lucifer and his fallen angels -the "outer darkness" of which the Bible speaks of, with tiny Pluto acting as Guardian of the Gates to Hell?

Do we have a miniature version of Nibiru and the Dark Star within our very own planet? If our hollow earth can be likened to to a cosmos or solar system and its inner central sun to a star around which other objects (representing planets) revolve, then we have a similar model, only on a much smaller scale. See the [Earth's Inner Sun](#) on this site.

Astronomer Alessandro Morbidelli at the Cote D'Azur Observatory postulates that our Dark Star may have an orbital period of as much as six sars or 21,600 years. He bases this on the Babylonian Great Year period of six sars mentioned by Roman chronologist Censorinus in the third century AD. This is close to the 25,920 year period that astronomer Pickering gave to his planet Q back in 1909. After every such period or revolution the Earth's poles become equatorial causing great catastrophes.

Like Andy Lloyd, Morbidelli believes our Dark Star is presently past its perihelion(farthest distance from the Sun) and on its way back, but it has a long way to go. He too believes it is now located somewhere in the star-rich fields of Sagittarius where it is not so easy to observe.

What Did IRAS See IN 1983?



IRAS-infrared astronomical satellite

Washington Post:

Mystery Heavenly Body Discovered

a front page story 31-Dec-1983

A heavenly body possibly as large as the giant planet Jupiter and possibly so close to Earth that it would be part of this solar system has been found in the direction of the constellation Orion by an orbiting telescope aboard the U.S. infrared astronomical satellite. So mysterious is the object that astronomers do not know if it is a planet, a giant comet, a nearby "protostar" that never got hot enough to become a star, a distant galaxy so young that it is still in the process of forming its first stars or a galaxy so shrouded in dust that none of the light cast by its stars ever gets through. "All I can tell you is that we don't know what it is," Dr. Gerry Neugebauer, IRAS chief scientist for California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and director of the Palomar Observatory for the California Institute of Technology said in an interview.

The most fascinating explanation of this mystery body, which is so cold it casts no light and has never been seen by optical telescopes on Earth or in space, is that it is a giant gaseous planet, as large as Jupiter and as close to Earth as 50

billion miles. While that may seem like a great distance in earthbound terms, it is a stone's throw in cosmological terms, so close in fact that it would be the nearest heavenly body to Earth beyond the outermost planet Pluto. "If it is really that close, it would be a part of our solar system," said Dr. James Houck of Cornell University's Center for Radio Physics and Space Research and a member of the IRAS science team. "If it is that close, I don't know how the world's planetary scientists would even begin to classify it."

The mystery body was seen twice by the infrared satellite as it scanned the northern sky from last January to November, when the satellite ran out of the supercold helium that allowed its telescope to see the coldest bodies in the heavens. The second observation took place six months after the first and suggested the mystery body had not moved from its spot in the sky near the western edge of the constellation Orion in that time. "This suggests it's not a comet because a comet would not be as large as the one we've observed and a comet would probably have moved," Houck said. "A planet may have moved if it were as close as 50 billion miles but it could still be a more distant planet and not have moved in six months time.

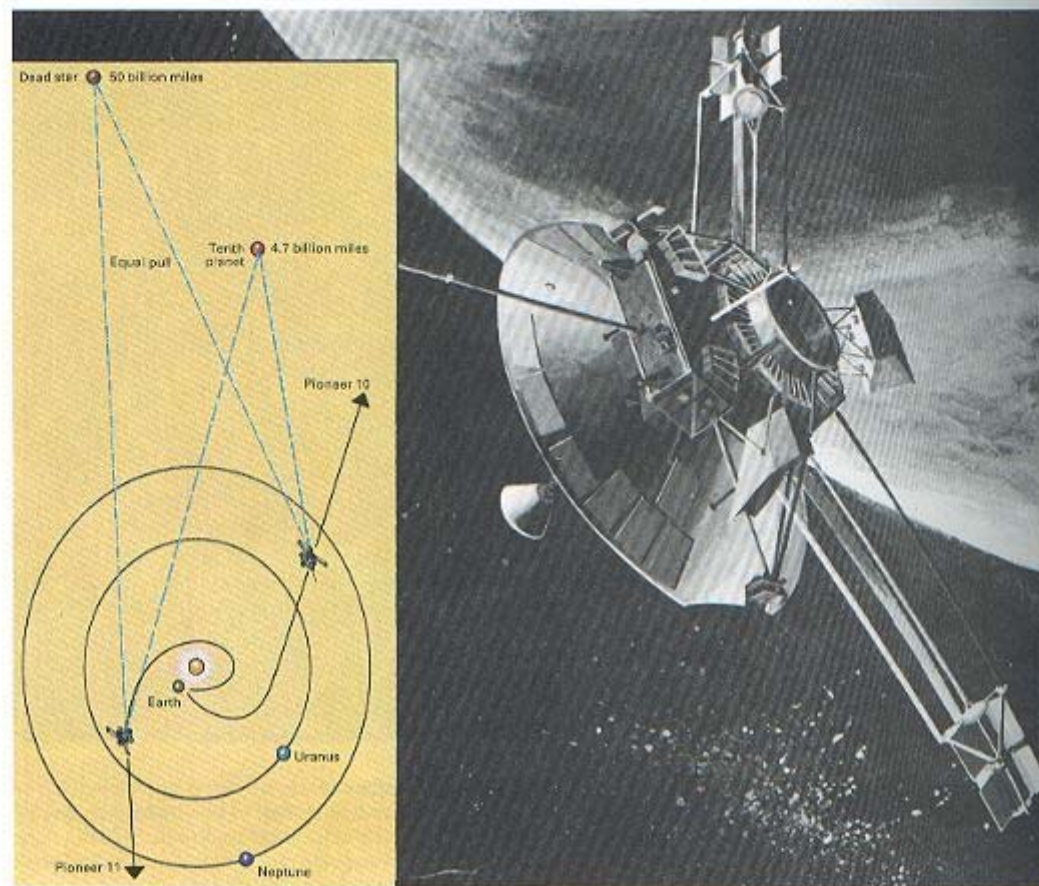
Whatever it is, Houck said, the mystery body is so cold its temperature is no more than 40 degrees above "absolute" zero, which is 459 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. The telescope aboard IRAS is cooled so low and is so sensitive it can "see" objects in the heavens that are only 20 degrees above absolute zero. When IRAS scientists first saw the mystery body and calculated that it could be as close as 50 billion miles, there was some speculation that it might be moving toward Earth. "It's not incoming mail," Cal Tech's Neugebauer said. "I want to douse that idea with as much cold water as I can."

[Were Xena and our Dark Star binary known since the 1980's?](#)

by barry.warmkessel.com -the original article is [here](#)

"One of the more amusing pieces of evidence for the existence of Planet X is a picture from the 1987 New Science and Invention Encyclopedia. In a section on space probes, the encyclopedia shows the paths of the 2 Pioneer probes and illustrates how the probes were used in the search for more planets. It shows the Earth, the Sun, a dead star (at 50 billion miles or 538 AU) and a tenth planet (at 4.7 billion miles or 50 AU).

With the discovery of Xena (2003 UB 313) whose orbit varies from 36 to about 97 AU, the image is a reasonable fit to Xena (2003 UB 313) position. This Vulcan web site carries Vulcan at 41, not 50 billion miles."

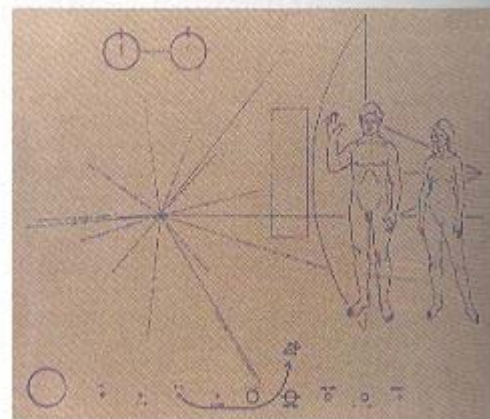


Above: Pioneer 10 became the first craft to pass into interstellar space in 1983. The diagram (inset) shows the path of the two Pioneer probes.

Right: The pictorial plaque carried by Pioneer 10 contains information about Earth and humanity.

rockets to keep the spacecraft attitude correct while the main retro-rocket slowed the craft down. This was then ejected and the vernier rockets took the spacecraft down to a soft landing. An essential feature of this technique is an automatic onboard controller linked to a radar altimeter and velocity sensor working on the DOPPLER principle, which enables the craft to know how high above the surface it is and how fast it is moving. (Guidance from Earth would be difficult because of the two and a half second delay in the round trip of a radio signal between Moon, Earth and Moon.) This system is now standard for soft landing space probes.

Another device was the crewless lunar rover, the Lunokhod series placed on the Moon by the U.S.S.R.



These were carried aboard soft landing craft and moved about the Moon's surface under the control of a driver on Earth. The vehicles were equipped with

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