

# JAMES CHURCHWARD AND HIS LOST PACIFIC CONTINENT

*Lost Continent or Lost Cause?*

by Joan T. Griffith

There's much mystery and confusion, garbled tales and misinformation about the Lost Continent of Lemuria, but even more concerning the man who spent a lifetime trying to put it in its rightful place on the map, Colonel James M. Churchward, author of the Mu books.

In 1926, the British-born Churchward came out with his first in a series of five books, *The Lost Continent of Mu*, prefaced by an admonition to "all scientists" to please copy for future reference, important points of pre-history and anthropology he had compiled through more than 50 years of research and exploration throughout Asia and the South Seas.

"There was once a flourishing continent in the middle of the Pacific Ocean called Mu ... The greatest tragedy of mankind occurred when Mu sank, carrying down with her 63,000,000 people and a civilization approximately 200,000 years old. This civilization was at its peak before the mountains were raised, when according to Charles Darwin, man was still closely related to the monkey ... South America at that time had an inland sea comparable to the Mediterranean today. The Incas and the Mayas of prehistoric times were the dying embers of an earlier civilization ... The oldest records of mankind are right here in our own country, which was one of Mu's first colonies ... Records in Tibet over 70,000 years old, show communication with South America, as well as with China, Egypt, India and Africa ... Man did not "evolve" after the Glacial Period because there was no Ice Age. When Mu sank and the mountains were raised, man degenerated into the savagery out of which our own civilization emerged."

Before the shock waves had settled, the Colonel followed quickly with his companion editions, *The Children of Mu* (1931), *The Sacred Symbols of Mu* (1933), and *Cosmic Forces of Mu* in two parts, 1934-35. He had prepared notes for this next volume, *Books of the Golden Age*, published in 1997, and had started work on *Traces of Mu in America*.

Whether Churchward intended to prime the pump for mega-controversy, or whether he simply conveyed his findings, oblivious to any repercussion-factor, didn't matter. Although he amassed an instantaneous cult-following among his readership, he also managed to tick off members of the conservative scientific community, religious leaders, and literary critics with his emphatic claims. Seventy-five years later, it seems odd that such a furor arose; after all, in 1924, only two years prior to the Colonel's first work, John MacMillan Brown, a retired professor at Canterbury University College, introduced his *Riddle of the Pacific*, claiming there was once a continent in the Pacific, now submerged save for island groups, on which megalithic ruins still existed. His forty years of exploration in the area, as well as research into ancient records (he once saw part of an old map showing a sunken continent, he stated) made his tale convincing. So there was more to support Lemuria's existence than just the material from occultists Rudolf Steiner, Madame Helene



Colonel James M. Churchward.

Blavatsky, and Scott-Elliott.

The names Lemuria and Mu have been used interchangeably for the lost continent, although Churchward calls it Mu exclusively. The etymology is confusing at best; Lemuria allegedly received its name first though English naturalist Philip Lutley Schlater who dubbed it that in 1870 to designate the land-route lemurs used to spread from Madagascar to New Guinea, in his *Geography of Mammals* (London, 1889). German biologist Ernst Heinrich Haeckel popularized the theory also in his 1876 *History of Creation*. This leaves the obvious question, what then was its name for the hundred thousand years or more that it was said to have existed? Or, the period up to 1876, even? And where did the lemur get its name? A more likely scenario is that the name derived from ancient Romans' use of the word "Lemures" to describe spirits of their dead ancestors.

The fact that Mu is a diminutive of Lemuria seems more than coincidental. Psychic Edgar Cayce, in his trance readings on Lemuria in the 1930s, refers to it as "Muri, or Lemuria," as well as "La-Mu," "Mu" and "Zu." It is called "Ra-Mu" in the Lhasa Records, 4,000-year-old Tibetan texts written in Chaldean, discovered by Paul Schliemann (grandson of Heinrich, who unearthed Troy) in a Buddhist temple. One of the Mayan codices that survived the Spanish conquest, *The Troano manuscript* (now in the British Museum), describes the destruction of Mu "8060 years before the writing of this book" — which is approximated at 5,000 years old. From these clues we might deduct that possibly

La-Mu-Ra was the original name; after one of the destructions which divided the land into islands, the shorter names were given to those groups which may represent today's Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, New Zealand, Indonesia, as well as land in the Indian Ocean west of Sri Lanka, part of a subcontinent and the original Ceylon. The lemurs undoubtedly derived their name from these old roots, returning the favor to their old homeland, via Schlater and Haeckel!

The problem of Lemuria has long

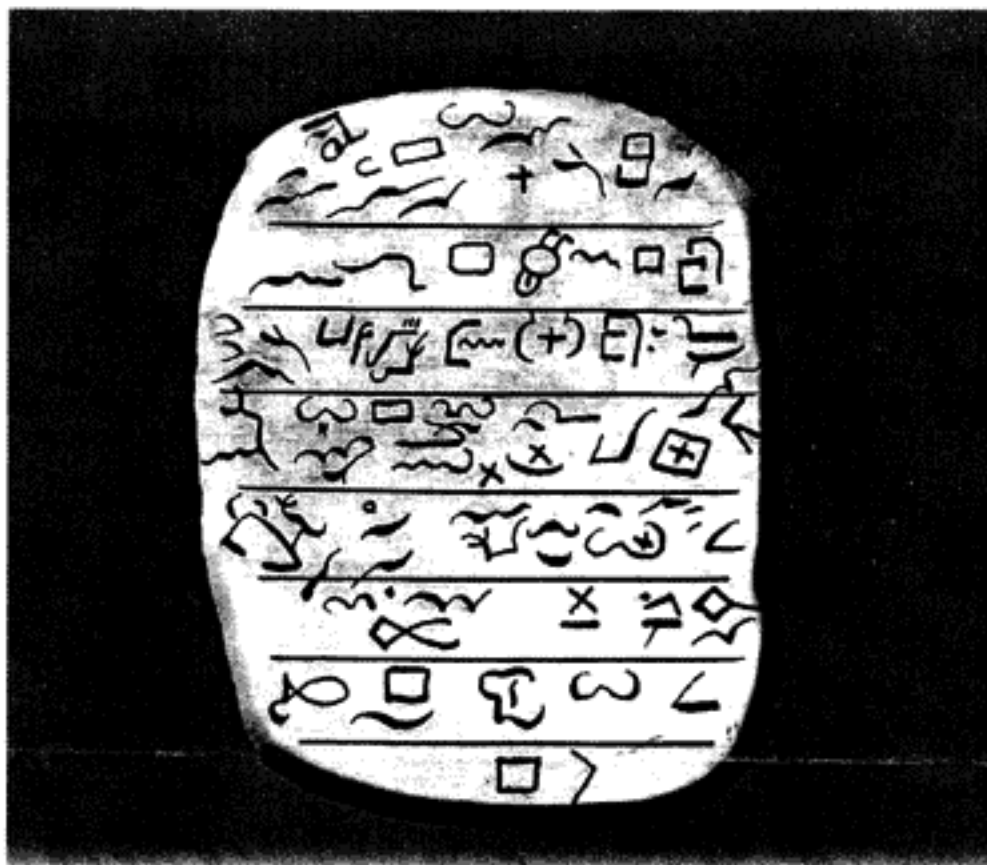


From Karakota in the Gobi Desert.

taken a back seat to the more popular Atlantis 'legend,' being of even more ancient vintage, but there is considerably more identifiable evidence for its existence in the Pacific, with its hundreds of megalithic ruins on land and in shallow water, obviously pre-Polynesian, that defy explanation of their origin. Atlantis jealously retains its secrets thousands of feet down, under water, slime, and perhaps the seabottom itself. But with recent geological events, suddenly what might have happened to Lemuria (and Atlantis) have become relevant to earth's future. And Churchward's research, his explorations and theories, are being given a new look in the light of new technological advances, and an ability to access many ancient, esoteric records through the Internet. Many of his findings, once ridiculed, have been proven and cross-proven; much data is still being debated.

Churchward stated that the Cascade volcanic mountain chain was "quiescent, dormant, but not extinct." The chain contains Mt. St. Helens (blew apart in May, 1980), Mt. Adams, Shasta, Rainier, Baker, Lassen, Hood, Jefferson, and Three Sisters. Many of these belch steam and rocks from time to time; Shasta experienced a 3.0 quake on Nov. 6, 2001, a rare event. Helens had just suffered over 100 tiny tremors; Sisters shows activity currently with an increasing bulge. Are these harbingers of future violence? This chain, he contends, is connected to three Mexican volcanoes by a gas-belt system far beneath the earth's surface (12 to 18 miles), and when a block develops along the belt, earthquakes result if the block is not blown off by volcanic eruption along the belt-line. Churchward, before the discovery of tectonic plates which divide up the earth, contended that these gas-belts circuntraverse the globe, with chambers that underwent collapse at certain times in prehistory, causing subsidence and submersion of lands. This is what, he stated, caused the sinking of Mu, and why it occurred so swiftly; he quoted the Troano manuscript, which described the "loss of 64,000,000 souls."

Linking earthquake and volcanic activity by a common denominator — gas-belt lines connecting two areas — may seem a stretch, but Churchward cites examples: in 1751, quakes occurred at Juan Fernandez Island, Concepcion and Chiloe Island, 340 miles to the south, all together. Two volcanoes back of Chiloe erupted: Concorado and Uanteles. In 1752, this phenomenon was repeated. On the same front page of a New York paper that headlined the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, ran a small item at the bottom about Mt. Etna erupting with massive lava flow. Other Etna eruptions have occurred



Tablet supposed to have been written by Moses.

Translation. I am the son of Raabshesut || Creator of the mine workers at Sinai || Chief of the temple of Mana and Jahu at Sinai. || Thou of Raabshesut || was kind to me and drew me out of the waters of the Nile || and thou has placed me over the temple which is on Sinai || Ho!

The foregoing translation is not mine. I cannot say whether it is right or wrong. I cannot read this tablet

*Churchward*

simultaneously with a 6.8 quake in New Hebrides (1976) and an 8.0 jolter in Indonesia (1979); both are points, as Etna is, on the S. Great Central Belt. Edgar Cayce connects the two geological events in a predicted warning made 60 years ago:

"If there are the greater activities in the Vesuvius, or Pelee, then the southern coast of California, and the areas between Salt Lake and the southern portions of Nevada, may expect, within the three months following same, an inundation by the earthquakes" (Reading #270-35). Mt. Pele, a volcano on the Caribbean island of Martinique, is "the most dangerous spot in the world," avers Churchward, in his Cosmic Forces book, marking the map with a Maltese cross. "It's on the active Great Central Belt, and at this area it runs only a few miles below the earth's surface; it's mentioned in the Troano MS, having submerged lands long ago."

Many modern-day geologists are warming to the gas-belt idea (excuse the pun). Arthur Holmes from University of Durham, England proposes a theory of convection within the earth's interior; an Irish scientist, John Joly enlisted convection from radioactive decay as fundamental to mountain-building, back in 1925, with his Surface History of the Earth. In the 1930s Dutch geophysicist Felix Vening Meinesz advocated thermal convection as a process operating within the earth's interior, basing his concept on the gravity



Colonel Churchward's map of Mu.





From Karakota in the Gobi Desert.

anomalies he found over the ocean trenches and island areas in the W. Pacific. Three decades ago, W. Jason Morgan of Princeton presented his Plume theory, whereby 20 stationary hot-spots exist beneath the moving lithosphere, originating from convection at the mantle-core boundary and resulting in volcanoes, steam vents and springs. In 1972 Peter Vogt of the U. of So. California enlarged upon this, speculating that plume discharge runs in cycles, corresponding with increased volcanic activity which in turn hurls volcanic dust particles into the upper atmosphere, changing the climate and affecting the amount of solar radiation we receive, causing magnetic field variations, movement in the lithospheric plates and subsequent earthquakes.

Discoveries of non-biological methane gas were made in 1981 by the research ship Melville in water samples collected above a crest of the East Pacific Rise, suggesting that the gas is released when major earthquakes open "escape channels" to the surface. This fits in with the claim of Cornell's Dr. Thomas Gold, that methane gas deposits lie deep in the earth, in huge chambers. His articles have appeared in Nature, Scientific American, Science Digest, and OMNI. Gold further contends that when some of this methane is pressurized, or trapped under rock, it converts into oil. He is in direct opposition to oil professionals, who hold the belief that oil comes from decayed living matter like prehistoric flora and fauna, now in alleged "scarcity." (Gold allows for some biologicals seeping into the methane.) In 1991, a discovery was made of a massive coal deposit in Victoria's Latrobe Valley, underlain by white kaolin clay — hardly an indication of swamp origin! (Victoria's Secret indeed!) In this new millennium, it is of vital importance to ascertain the truth of oil's origin, so that hostile countries are not depended upon for its supply. What vested interests could be lurking in clinging to the old false story of limited resources? Who benefits from this?

Strangely, James Churchward's main claim to fame was not publication of the Mu books, but his inspired invention of NCV Steel, the patent wars surrounding it, and its manufacture for use by the USA and Allies in WWI. As oil conglomerates rule the financial world in 2002, the "steel juggernaut" as Churchward called it, was all-powerful in 1907, when the Colonel first patented his "perfect alloy," termed impenetrable by metallurgists who had been trying to achieve the wonder formula for years, without success. Percy Tate Griffith, his patent attorney and lifelong friend (and father of this writer) eventually won \$275,000 for the Colonel in a patent infringement case against Carnegie Steel (1910) and a million dollars in a judgment against Bethlehem in 1915, though this latter was reversed by Supreme Court decision (U.S. Letters Patents #845,756 - March 1907; #868,327 - Oct. 1907; #884,009 - April 1908).

Perhaps Griffith (herein referred to as "P.T."), having known Churchward since childhood, was the only person who really knew this genius author, inventor, artist, engineer, geologist, expert angler, psychic, and 33rd degree Mason. So in 1937, after Churchward's death, P.T. wrote a 62,000 word biography, "My Friend Churchward and his Sunken Continent of Mu." James M. Churchward, born in Devon, England in February 1851, arrived on the Brooklyn scene by 1880, becoming a kind of foster father to P.T. (1870-1950) and close friend of his widowed mother. Early Churchward history remains foggy, with no records available about his schooling (ostensibly at Sandhurst & Oxford) or his military career, allegedly in the British Army as a Colonel of Engineers, and as Colonel of a regiment of Lancers stationed in India. P.T. treasured his photo of the Colonel in full uniform, but his commission may have been brief. He married in India at age 20 and had a son, Alexander, in 1872. He was in charge of a tea plantation for some years, and while in India, befriended a Rishi at a temple school monastery (possibly Hemis), learning about Mu ("The Motherland") from countless Naacal tablets of clay, written in Naga, allegedly around the time of the last destruction of Mu 12,000 to 14,000 years ago. There were, according to ancient texts, 10,000 tablets, 8" x 10", half of which were transported from Mu to the Uighur Library; as of 1927 the Khanassa temple monastery had 8,000 or 9,000 of them, the rest spread among six other temples, including Katsupari Monastery and the Temple of the Great Tau Cross in the Tibet/China region; some Naacal "scriptures" were rumored to be at Kurdistan in 1957. "Naacal" means "Holy Mother" which implies Motherland Mu.

At P.T.'s family townhouse in 1885, James met Augustus Le Plongeon and his bride Alice, just back from 12 years exploring the Yucatan. During the 1870s, James had traveled to Ponape, New Zealand and the South Seas with his cousin, William Churchward (British Consul to Samoa), and had joined an expedition to Llakoff Island and Eastern Asia (discussed in the second Cosmic Forces book). Now he was impressed with tales of Central America and Mexico having been peopled by emigres from a sinking Atlantis, as Le Plongeon insisted. James argued that there was more evidence for an exodus from Mu west to the Americas. Evidence shows they were both right: Cayce Readings (derived from accessing Akashic Records) cover both civilizations. In one, Cayce says "there was an attempt to correlate the teachings of Ra in Egypt, Saneid in India, with that of the Gobi or Mongolia, the Persian, of Og and Atlantis, Carpathian, the Pyrennees with that of La, Mu, or Lemuria....about 10,700 B.C., in Gobi land after most had left Lemuria" and "Sacred books, then, were the writings from the Temple of the Sun as well as from Mu" (Readings #1848-1, #870-1, #2067-4). This Temple was in what is now the Gobi Desert (then fertile and temperate), the buried ruins of Kara Khota, legendary "City of Gold," (excavated partially by Russian archaeologist Peter Kozlov in 1896) due west of Ulan Bator, capital of Mongolia. So Naacal tablets tell an identical tale to that imparted by countless far-flung records, codices and texts. Churchward references some two or three hundred sources, an amazing achievement back in

pre-Internet times!

"Churchey," as P.T. dubbed him, took work as a civil engineer, inventing some railway spikes, lock-nuts and tie-plates for the Bangor & Aroostock Railroad, as their sales rep. The 1890s saw him in Central America and Mexico on a protracted trip to check out Le Plongeon's findings, and further investigate William Niven's archaeological digs 30 miles from Mexico City, where three layers of civilizations had been unearthed, buried under volcanic debris and dating from 40,000 BC. Finances were not good for Churchey during this period, and P.T.—now a successful patent attorney in downtown Manhattan with a clientele ranging from Edison to Troubetzkoy to Hammerstein to Gillette—loaned him grubstakes occasionally.

By the turn of the century, James Churchward started dabbling in metal alloys, spurred on by brother Albert, a metallurgist and author of *Origin & Evolution of Freemasonry*. What was in demand seemed impossible: a recipe for a fine steel to make armor plate for warships. Various combinations had been tried by experts: steel, nickel, chromium, vanadium, carbon and manganese. Nickel hardened steel, but it wouldn't cut. Chrome steel was fair; vanadium was disappointing and expensive. The Colonel found that only by using small proportions of each of the elements in such relations that if you increased or diminished the nickel-content you must correspondingly adjust all the others, could you produce the steel. The mathematical combinations were infinitesimal. Then, he processed the alloy at a higher temperature than ever before tried in the trade, with certain ingredients added last.

Churchward was ridiculed, then cheated out of his government contract while another steel company (or more) infringed his patent and sold his steel, highly diluted, to the War and Navy departments for double! Then, he was dragged through court procedures and made to prove he was expert enough to have invented NCV Steel, and describe the steps (mandatory in establishing grounds for a patent). Could he reveal his primary source for his knowledge? The Rishi had shown him ancient Hindu holy writings describing early metallurgy, where extreme heat temperatures were used in metal alloy melts! The contained secret formulas now lost to the ages, like that of the sacred pillar in New Delhi, composed of an iron that never rusted! Could he explain his psychic intuition that led him to the ultimate recipe? He could have told them, "An amateur built the Ark; experts built the Titanic."

"What determines the soundness of a hypothesis is not the way it is arrived at...but the way it stands up when confronted with relevant observational data," concludes Karl Hempel in *Aspects of Scientific Explanation*. Modern traditional scientists have long abandoned this paradigm (if they ever followed it), insisting on step-by-step progress and duplicatable results. Psychic hunches are not welcome in the lab. Yet Fritjof Capra, a theoretical physics researcher, states in *The Tao of Physics*, "the rational part of research would be useless if it were not complemented by the intuition that gives scientists new insights and makes them creative."

Despite years of struggle by P.T. and the Colonel to market NCV following WWI, steel bigwigs had successfully blacklisted the alloy, and finally a dispirited James sold the Churchward International Steel rights to a small company. The brouhaha had brought names like U.S. Steel's Judge Eugene Gary, J. P. Morgan, and a Krupp Munitions rep to the courtroom, and P.T. was flummoxed when contacting close connections from Miami Beach to Washington. The word was out: NCV was taboo, as politics, finance and the "Steel Juggernaut" closed ranks.

But the Colonel had over a quarter million (equivalent to about



Joan Griffith, Churchward's God Daughter, at a Florida modeling session, 1965.

28 million millennium bucks), and by 1922 had re-embarked on his original pursuit, Mu. Both the Le Plongeon had died, and the issue of Mu versus Atlantis hadn't been settled! Every record, inscription, legend or artifact that the French explorer saw as proof of an Atlantean colonization of Yucatan, Mexico and South America, Churchward could translate into a sign of influx from the west. The "cradle of civilization," Le Plongeon believed, was in Atlantis, and Mu-ans came after, or maybe were transplanted Atlanteans. Not so! countered the Colonel; Hindu records proved Mu to be the motherland. In the last analysis, Lemuria doubtless preceded its eastern counterpart as the primal spot where man first appeared which, according to Cayce, was 10-1/2 million years ago, in a material body considerably less dense than now. Philostratus, in "Life of Tyana," says "the first Egyptians were a colony from India" and historian Valmiki, in the Ramayana, writes: "The Naacals first established themselves in the Deccan, India, and from there carried their religion and learning to the colonies of Babylonia and Egypt. Their Nubian settlement was called Maioo on the present site of Suakin." Supposedly, this preceded the colony started at Sais, the "mouth of the Nile" by Thoth, son of an Atlantean priest, in 14,000 BC, with a temple for teaching the Osirian religion. According to Cayce, by 10,090 BC the Atlanteans had arrived from their sinking continent, adding to the conflict between the Egyptians and attackers from Carpathia (Ibex Rebellion). During this time the Great Pyramid was built, with Hermes (Thoth) principal architect; the Sphinx was "already there." With this suggestion of black (Africa), red (Atlantis) and white (Carpathia) races within pre-dynastic Egypt, it is not surprising to find wall paintings still extant in Egyptian temples and pyramids depicting all three. Original Lemurians (brown race still existing in Pacific regions) and those from the Gobi (yellow) or their descendants found their way as well to Egypt, the melting pot 15 millennia ago. The white and yellow races sojourned southward, according to Cayce, with the "turning of the axis,



climactic changes, and uprisings on Atlantis, they came more into that portion of Egypt, India, Persia and Arabia." (#364-13, Nov. 1932)

While Churchward toured India for the last time—presumably between writing his first and second books—it isn't known whether he visited the same temples and monasteries where he had spent years in his early manhood, in discourse with the Rishi and studying tablets and scrolls in Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chaldean, and Uighur. In one of the western Tibetan monasteries he viewed a map which showed South America as it was 20,000 years ago, with an Amazonian Sea occupying the jungle area. Canals connected it with the Pacific coast, a water route between Mu and Atlantis, south of Tiahuanaco. The "Lost City of Gold," Manoa, is pictured due south of the Amazon, on his illustration in *The Children of Mu*. Churchward's contention that Tiahuanaco was built at sea level 16,000 years ago, and attained its present 13,500 ft. height when the Andes were raised during the last cataclysm (10,090 BC), makes sense as marine shells are found in the vicinity. South American geologist E.B. Enock concurs with this explanation in his book on Peru. Maya writing and symbols on one of its monoliths are said to date its construction.

The Mu books, having been the result of 65 years of the Colonel's research and travels, contained over 200 sources to sustain his redux of world prehistory. These included Lhasa Records, Book of Dzyan, Popul Vuh, Niven's Mexican tablets, Chilam Balam, Rig Veda, Mahabarata, Valmiki in Ramayana, Plutarch's "Life Of Solon," Manava Dharma Sastra, Nahuatl writings, the Book of the Dead, the Codices: Cortesianus, Dresden, Borgia, Boturini, Vindebonesis (a couple Codices are astrological records), the works of a hundred authors, folk tales and legends, and temple inscriptions. Most of all, at a time when few could travel great distances, he provided descriptions and illustrations of innumerable megalithic ruins throughout the Pacific region, proof that an advanced civilization occupied a large continent in times past. A civilization capable of constructing immense stone structures, walls, roads and temples of 30- to 50-ton blocks, by unknown means, unduplicatable by today's engineers. Such ruins can be found on small islands at landlevel or leading into the sea; some stonework is not native to the island it's on, originating as much as 300 miles away on another islet.

Easter Island is almost a cliché, as is Nan Madol, but sites just as unique exist at the Maldives, Tonga, Tahiti, Vinapu, the Marquesas, Carolines, New Hebrides, Mariana group, Yap, Truk, Rarotonga, Lele, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Palau, Ponape, Isle of Pines, as well as New Zealand and Australia. Hawaii is a hot spot, boasting petroglyphs on stone, walls and platforms at Kaua, Oahu, Lanai, Puuloa, and Molokai. More descriptions and newer illustrations of these sites can be found in David Hatcher Childress' *Lost Cities Of Ancient Lemuria & the Pacific*, *Ancient Tonga*, and *Ancient Micronesia*. What an oasis of discovery for geologists, archeologists, anthropologists, or university groups! A bigger mystery than Lemuria is why more light isn't being thrown on the origins and dating of such wonders. And time is winding down; already, due to the polar ice melting and rising ocean levels, a few Pacific islands have experienced flooding and erosion; larger lands have noted salt water seepage into their fresh water.

But recently, many geologists and explorers have been quietly examining the evidence and have published their logical conclusions. Dr. J. Johnstone of Liverpool University, in *Introduction to Oceanography*, says, "The 2,500 fathom submarine contour of Pacific and Atlantic Oceans affords a suggestion of representing outline of submerged areas." Says Dr. F.R.C. Reed in *Geography of the British Empire*: "Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Guinea and perhaps New Zealand are of continental origin...in the SW part of Vitu Levu the old basement of Plutonis and ancient sedimentary rocks is exposed, indicating continental origin of islands." According to Sir Archibald Geikie, "Bathymetric soundings of the Pacific indicate a series of ridges between Japan and Chile." Flat-topped guyots (sea-mounts) are formed above water, and these are numerous throughout the



Percy Tate Griffith, Churchward's best friend.

Pacific, now submerged. One such guyot, termed "the largest sea-mount in history" by its peak 11,000 feet undersea, was located 700 miles east of Hawaii by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography scientists in 1951. Coral too, gives silent testimony, as it can grow only under the surface of water to a depth of 150 feet; rings of coral have been found in the South Seas 1,800 feet deep, meaning that those areas went down slowly over an extended period of time. Though Churchward implies an "overnight destruction of Mu" (from Troano records), this might refer to any of three separate cataclysms from 50,000 BC to 10,900 BC, the dates given by Cayce and other sources to the first and third destructions, with a second event at about 28,000 BC. Magnetic pole reversals, or even axis shifts, may have accompanied or helped cause submergence.

As far back as 1933, soundings of the Pacific by Capt. Claude Banks Mayo of the U.S. Navy, show that there is "a submerged continent, with mountains, river courses and plateaux at an average depth of one mile stretching from the Hawaiian to the Barin Islands, east of the coast of Japan. East of Hawaii the ocean floor drops to an even level of three miles all the way to the California coast," as told in James Bramwell's *Lost Atlantis*.

The usually staid Smithsonian Institution, in its November 1955 annual report, announced that Dr. Albert C. Smith, one of its botanists, had collected evidence indicating the existence of a large continent in the Southwest Pacific some 20 million years ago. Smith's study of plant life similarities in Pacific Islands supports the continent's existence, embracing New Guinea and Australia. He found that Fiji plants showed affinity with plants of Papua, Solomon Islands and New Hebrides. The diffusion of flora and fauna in these far-flung islands is one of the undeniable arguments for the existence of a Mu. He was supported by J. Manson Valentine of the Miami Museum of Science (noted for his explorations of megalithic stone "J" formation off Bimini, in the 1960s and '70s) who was convinced, as a biologist, that a continent did exist in the mid-Pacific, based on this evidence.

In his "Development of Median Elevations in Ocean Basins" (1958, *Geological Society American Bulletin*, Vol. 69, pp. 1179-1186) H. W. Menard finds that: "The southern part of the east Pacific Rise is 2000 km. wide and 2 km. high, one of the largest oceanic rises in the world....[O]bservations do not rule out the

possibility that broad rises may be temporary features which are elevated and then subside." The exciting discovery of a vast layer of "clean white ash" on the Pacific Ocean floor a few hundred miles from C. and S. America, extending 750 miles to the west and 825 miles to the south of the equator, was reported in the New York Times of April 12, 1959. Its origin was suggested as being from probable widespread volcanic action, or even falling debris from the breakup of asteroids. But E. Anders and D.N. Limber ("Origin of the Worzel Deepsea Ash" in Nature, Vol. 184, 1959) believe the ash to be terrestrial, and that the layer must have "recorded a notable event in the earth's history." Some corroboration is provided in the discovery of large amounts of volcanic dust completely mixed in the Alaskan, Asian and Siberian "muck," indicating vulcanism occurred at or just before the phenomenon which instantly flash-froze entire herds of imperial mammoths 10,000 years ago. Obviously, no "gradual climactic change" at work here!

Catastrophism, an explanation conservative scientists have found unsavory, still is implied by such examples as the Berezovka mammoth, discovered in 1901 quick-frozen in Siberia, its stomach contents revealing partly digested buttercups and other temperate zone plants no longer native to that area. The extinction of Siberian mammoths was an insoluble problem to Charles Darwin, who from early on preferred the idea of gradual climactic change, but later wrote in his classic "Journal of Researches into the Natural History & Geology of the Countries Visited During the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle Round the World": "What then has exterminated so many species and whole genera? The mind at first is irresistibly hurried into the belief of some great catastrophe; but thus to destroy animals both large and small, in S. Patagonia, in Brazil, on the Cordillera of Peru, in N. America up to Bering's Straits, we must shake the entire framework of the globe. No lesser physical event could have brought about this wholesale destruction not only in the Americas but in the entire world." An amusing anecdote was related by Charles Berlitz: frozen mammoth was served to scientists at a Moscow banquet; and members of the Explorer's Club in NYC had 40,000-year-old frozen horse dished up to them, straight from Alaska, at a 1972 banquet, with good reviews. Diners doubtless found the entree more palatable than its implications.

An area of "enormous numbers of sunken islands," suggesting a lost continent, was discovered in the west portion of the Indian Ocean close to the shores of Africa by the vessel Vityaz (Knight Errant) which explored for seven months in the Indian Ocean between Asia, Africa and Australia during 1961, as a continuation of the International Geophysical Year. Many areas, which appeared on maps as deep blue spots, contained extensive elevations and individual mountains, as well as great accumulations of ancient animal remains, and prehistoric sharks' teeth. A few years later Dr. Robert J. Menzies, director of Duke University's Oceanographic Program, and his colleagues spotted and photographed carved rock columns resting on a muddy plain 6,000 ft. underwater, in the

600-mile-long Milne-Edward Deep, a trench off the coast of Peru. Strange writing was carved on the columns and nearby, sonar detected strange lumps on the otherwise level bottom, indicative of possible building ruins. Menzies, from the research ship Anton Bruun, stated that the find suggested evidence of a sunken city, as reported in the New York Times, April 17, 1966.

Back in 1947, J.H. Umbgrove, in Pulse of the Earth, had already ascertained that the deep trench off part of the Andean coast of S. America (presumably Milne-Edward) and at least one other deep submarine trench, show evidence of once being part of a continent. And by 1977, Amos Nur, a Stanford geophysicist, averred that a "Pacifica" was a probability, as crust centers originate under continental masses, except in the Pacific, and that "currently submerged plateaus in the ocean near Australia, including the Minihiki plateau and the Ong Java area, are remnants of this past land mass."

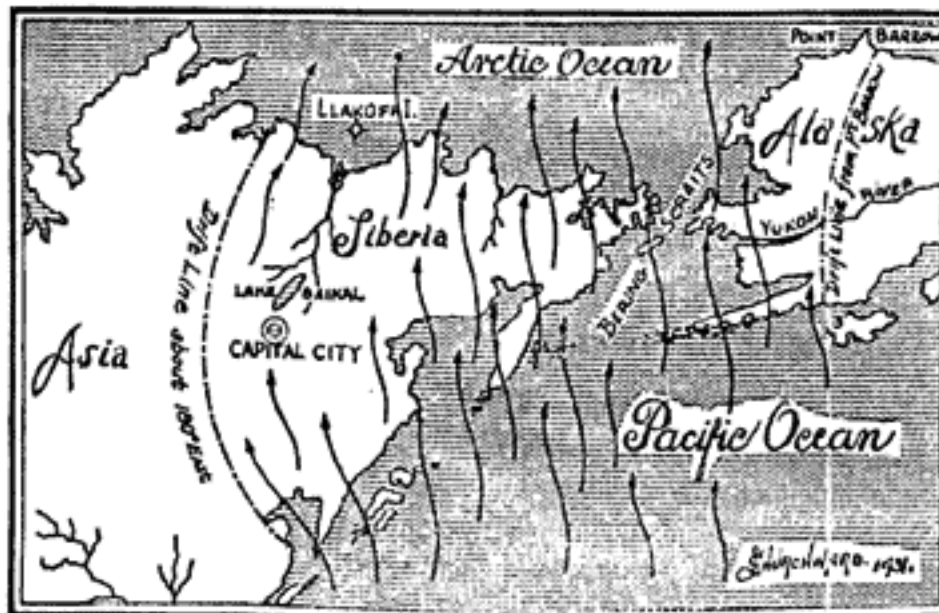
One could surmise that if the Pacific ocean basins had for eons been "bathtubs" into which detritus from the continents was sluiced, then the sea floors would be found covered with great thicknesses of sediment. And conversely, if there had been continents in those areas recently, hardly any thickness of deep-sea sediment would be found, merely a thin layer draped over a very rough topography which had once been above water, subjected to weatherizing and stress action ("subaerial topography"). And which condition was found by a sub-bottom depth profiler? According to Science magazine, Dec. 1963, Vol. 142: "From the few transoceanic profiles obtained, results suggest that the total accumulation of sediment is remarkably small, portions of the ridges are virtually bare of it, and the basement surface is almost uniformly rough."

Theorizing proves unnecessary, when one has physical proof at the ready. In the town library at Nance, France there is a globe, six inches in diameter, with a recorded history dating back to 1531; its continents of N. and S. America are accurately drawn but the peninsula of California is shown as an island with a group of smaller islands at its southern tip; water covers the area of the Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. An illustration of this globe can be seen in Walter Cerve's Lemuria—The Lost Continent of the Pacific. Cerve sees this west strip of California as a remnant of the E. coast of Lemuria following avulsion, citing as evidence the richness of valley soils, and seashells imbedded in Santa Clara's deep soil. Cayce, too, stated that "this land...near the present Santa Barbara... that must in the near future fade again into those joinings with the land of Mu...where the entity

[individual for whom the Reading was given] established a temple of worship when Lemuria or lands of Mu and Zu were in turmoils for destruction, with the shifting of the earth at that period..." (Reading #509-1). In old Indian legends, Santa Catalina's original name was "Pimu" ("land of sunken mountains") including two volcanoes; and San Miguel Island was called "Limu."

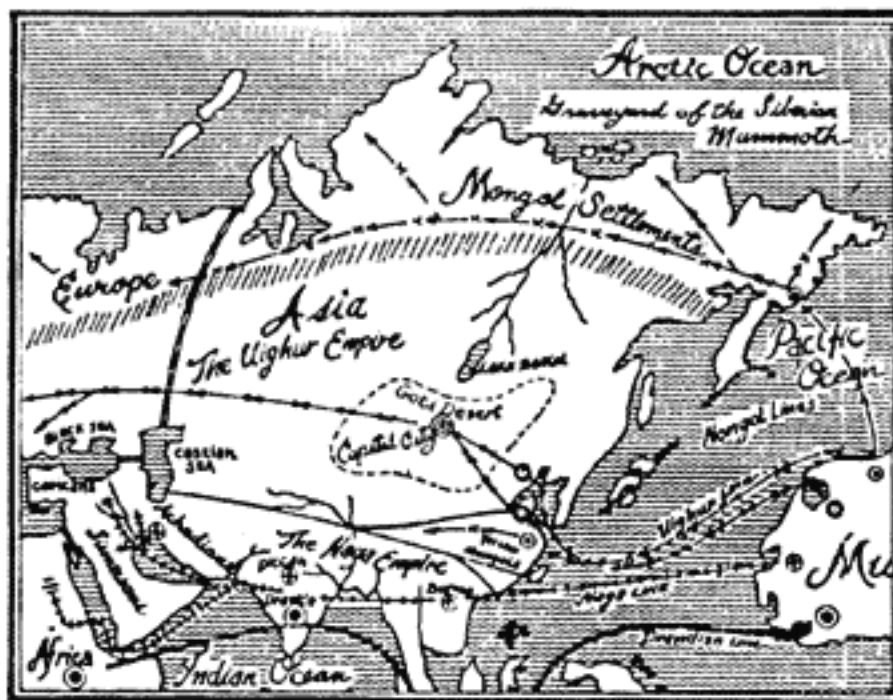
At the time of Colonel Churchward's death, he had

**Strangely, James Churchward's main claim to fame was not publication of the Mu books, but his inspired invention of NCV Steel...**



Colonel Churchward's map of the Gobi cataclysm.





Colonel Churchward's map of the Gobi cataclysm.

been collecting research notes for a sixth book, *Traces of Mu in America*. Would he have mentioned the more than 10,000 earth mounds in Ohio alone? Did he know of the remnants of the Great Mound of Cahokia in East St. Louis, originally 97 ft. high with sides of 700 ft. x 500 ft.? Was he privy to secrets of tunnel systems rumored near Mt. Shasta and throughout the western states? Could he have told us more about certain Egyptian traces in Grand Canyon caves? Skeletons of six-fingered giants, excavated on the California coast? And just recently, the discovery of human hair dating back 10,000 to 12,000 years ago at an archaeological dig in Woodburn, Oregon, during 1999? This site is filled with elephant bones, and those of condors, sloths and a 14-ft. winged bird. Professor William Orr from U. of Oregon, after having the hair lab-tested, found that its DNA did not match that of Asian, African or European; there is a plan to compare it with Japanese. Why not compare it with certain Pacific islanders' hair DNA? You might be in for a shock.

"About that time period there was a huge disappearance of larger animals, in a wave, around 11,000 or 12,000 years ago," says Orr. "We are finding butterflies and insects in this old stream bed, 10 to 12 feet deep. When they are exposed to the air, they oxidize before your eyes. It's as if they were quick frozen." Or quick-flooded, buried in layers of silt and muck? This is the date given by Cayce, Churchward and others for the last destruction of Atlantis and Mu: 10,090 BC. And traditional science recognizes the fact of huge flooding at the end of the Pleistocene Era, 11 or 12 thousand years ago. Bruce Heezen, oceanographer of Lamont Geological Observatory, showed that the sea level underwent a rise of 100 to 150 meters world-wide at about 11,600 BP (before present) due to melting glaciers. A flood of icy water poured down the Valley of Mississippi to raise the Gulf waters 130 feet. With this in mind, in summer of 2000 Mike Arbuthnot, a "submersed prehistoric archaeologist" with Florida State University, unearthed flints, arrowheads, stone tools and three complete spear points four miles off NW Florida's Apalachee Bay region, in the Gulf at a depth of 15 feet and dated at 11,500 years. Fragmented skeletal remains of mastodons, ancient horses and tapirs were found here too. This shows not only that this "Panhandle" area was dry land at that time (its coast was 90 miles farther out also), but is the earliest proof to date of early man's arrival in N. America by another entry port than the over-used Bering Strait, which was obviously not chosen by humans as a means to get from Asia (or Japan or Pacific Islands or Mu) into N. America and southeast to the Alabama Gulf—a distance of 8,000 to 15,000 miles or more by boat and on foot! Hello? P.S.—No "Clovis" spear points have ever been found in Siberia or NE Asia where migration was supposed to have originated over the Bering Strait. So where did

these "first N.Americans" originate? Conventional science guesses: from Europe by boat, via S. America (all of a sudden, scientists are willing to concede that these "primitives" just out of a cave, could construct and maneuver a large seacraft across the Atlantic). Close, but no cigar—Atlantis was vastly nearer, and probably just beginning its countdown to exodus.

Prophecy figures in flood legends, as well: an ancient Coptic Papyrus indicates "The Flood will take place when the 'Heart of the Lion' (Aldebaran) enters the start of the head of Cancer." The vernal point coincided with the center of Leo (occurring 11,600 years ago) from the famous Zodiac of Dendera, copied from far older versions. From tales of a deluge to legends of cataclysm and sunken lands, is a mere step. References to an Atlantean land submergence come from Celtic, Frisian, Roman, Greek, Egyptian, Spanish — and as many concerning Mu. Hindu traditions affirm that the first Sangham (poetic academy) lasted for 4,400 years; the second one for 3,700 years; the third one (up to the Christian era) lasted 1,850 years. Total, 11,900 years BP for the start of Sanghams, which began "shortly after the flood."

It is logical that most records and traditions refer to the most recent flood or destruction; inscribed histories of extreme antiquity were doubtless destroyed with the next set of earth changes, down the line. Civilization has a way of starting new calendars, new histories, at the dawn of each era following destructions, with welcome forgetfulness. In almost all cultures, incoming rulers have efficiently erased all traces of the former oligarchy. Fanatics have eliminated the best resources, such as the Library at Alexandria, the Mayan Codices, many Buddhist temple records, so that proof of antiquities must be collated bit by bit from fragmented sources, esoteric writings, heavily guarded sacred texts, and from those who have a proven ability to access Akashic Records. But countless ruins remain, the construction of which cannot be copied today with our advanced engineering techniques. And science will ultimately clear many a mystery, as tiny advances are made slowly in the field.

The Ice Age, or Glacier Period, in which we believe unquestionably, could be re-examined to a different conclusion if we ask the question that Churchward did in 1927: How did enormous sheets of ice travel over mountain ranges? What propelled them? And more, what sudden climactic event caused such a mass freezing? A more reasonable explanation of what occurred during the Glacial Period, which indeed included a cataclysm, is explained by James P. Dana in *The Geological Tale*. Boulders and stones, gravel and sand were transported in huge drifts, over the N. latitudes of America and Asia. Over hills it is unstratified drift; in river valleys it is stratified drift. Although geology asserts that the "ice cap" extended around the N. hemisphere, it doesn't mention E. Asia and Siberia! That, explains Churchward, is because there had not been ice accompanying the Asiatic wave of water which did flood over the NE parts of Asia, gathering up the animal life roaming the plains, including mammoths, carrying them up to the Arctic Ocean, and depositing them in bulk at the mouth of the Lena River, with the bones forming Llakoff's Island. Had there been ice accompanying the water wave, the bodies and bones of the animals would have been ground to a pulp, as they were in Europe and N. America, and there would have been no Llakoff's. Moreover, the climate was mild and temperate in the NE parts of Asia, shown by the animal life sustained by abundant vegetation. It is virtually impossible for one half of the northern hemisphere to have an ice cap thousands of feet thick while the adjoining half on the same latitude was enjoying a temperate climate! Remember the buttercups in the mammoth's stomach? It wasn't ice that killed these beasts, but a reversal of the poles, so that temperate zones became frigid, cold became torrid. Floods occurred, and land subsidence. It was the time of the last destructions of Mu and Atlantis, both mostly in a series of islands by that time, instead of their former continental size. Instead of enduring an Ice Age, the present Gobi Desert was then a fertile land holding great

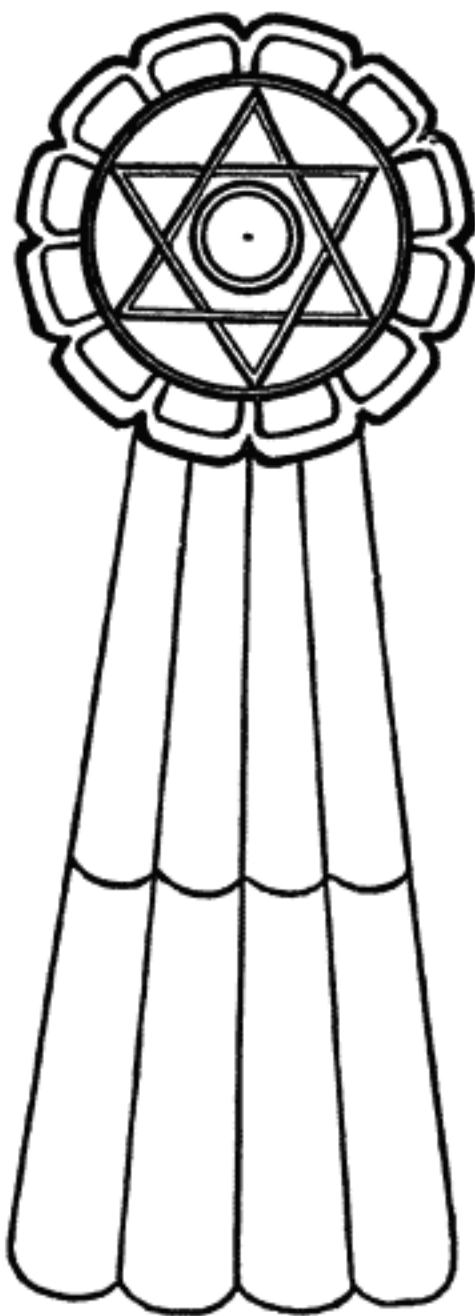
cities, including the Uighur capital Kara Khota, now buried beneath 40 to 50 feet of sand and gravel.

At the time of this great flood, says Churchward, the gas-belts had not been formed nor the mountains raised. Why there are scratches left by boulders on the tops of Appalachian mountains is explained by the fact that they were carried along by water, with a little ice, across the plains before the mountains were raised. It is absurd, says Churchward, to imagine a glacier with a 20,000-foot thickness (the amount it would take to form an ice cap around the northern part of the N. Hemisphere down to the 40th Parallel!), for it would require more water than now exists in all the oceans! It couldn't cross the (nonexistent) Labrador Mountains (which would have had to be 60,000 ft. high), the 7,000 ft. high Adirondack, sink into the valleys, and surmount the Catskills after losing 17,000 ft. in the Mohawk valleys...and so on! A glacier can't slide, unless it's putty, so what propelled it? The Ice Age is a handy ploy used by dogmatists in order to avoid explaining a cataclysm and submerged continents. That the mountains were raised in recent times is further proven by sites like Tiahuanaco in Peru, built in 14,000 BC at sea level, now at an elevation of 13,500 ft. in the Andes, from the raising of the mountain range.

At another site, the Peruvian temple of El Fuerte (dated by archaeologist Albert Meijer as Pre-Incan), sandstone forming the mountain (temple) contains many fossilized remains of marine life, indicating it was once below sea level. Oriental records describe the "raising of the mountains," and there are Biblical references (Psalms) to the time "before there were mountains." Zulu legend tells of the tribes fleeing N. Africa, ruined by mountain-raising, settling in the south. Churchward's explanation is that the upward thrust is caused by inner workings of the earth, as the gas-belt system was formed and subsequently underwent the first blowing out of its Archaean chambers during the Tertiary Era.

A classic example of land upheaval is the Valley of Mexico, now at 7,000 above sea level, but estimated by Churchward to have existed at sea level until about 12,000 years ago, with its mountain ranges pushed up by exploding subterranean gases. Cayce warned an oilman (in a 1940s Reading) not to drill in the Mexico City area, as its foundations were honeycombed and would collapse if oil were extracted—a scenario reminiscent of the Colonel's description of how the continent of Mu collapsed, as supporting chambers blown out, with subsidence and submergence. Certainly there is evidence of tidal waves sweeping across the Valley, carrying sand, gravel, and rocks on more than one occasion in the last 40,000 years. In the 1910s explorer and mineralogist William Niven stumbled upon a series of pits which reached 30 feet in depth, in an area of 10 x 20 miles in the NW Valley between Texcoco and Haluepantla. Between strata of sand/pebbles, there were layers of ancient ruins, prehistoric cities at 9 to 14-ft. intervals, with the lowest buried city (and third pavement down) beneath a layer of volcanic ash. Artifacts with Phoenician, Semite, and Chinese features were dug from the bottom layer. By dating these layers, one would presumably arrive at time-frames corresponding with each of the dates of Lemuria/Atlantis destruction (10,900 BC, 28,000 BC, 50,200 BC), and an influx of different cultures in between the layers of flood debris.

The second of Niven's unusual finds (1921-23) was a vast number of carved stone tablets with pictographs at a 12-foot depth



Churchward's emblem of Mu.

in pits near Amantla, five miles NW of Mexico City. In all, he amassed over 2,600 tablets, which he placed in a private museum in Mexico City before his death in 1937. When these were seen by Churchward, he joyously exclaimed they were similar, though smaller, with like inscriptions, to the Naacal tablets in Tibet, copied from records of Mu. The priestly brotherhood, he said, had been sent out from Mu to teach the sacred writings of religion and science to colonists in southeast Asia, then India. Though Churchward was unaware, a man named Edgar Cayce was soon to access information which would support these claims (independently of the Colonel's research as the two men had no contact). Said Cayce: "The meetings termed as regular conclaves for the understanding and correlating of teaching of those of other lands; as Saneid in India, Zar, RaTa the High Priest of Egypt, and the teacher in the [now] Gobi" (#1021-3, Oct. 1935). And, "There had been upheavals also from the land of Mu, or Lemuria, and these had their part in changing of the [Yucatan] land contours [10,600 BC], or there was the injection of their tenets in the varied portions of the land; temples then erected by Iltar and his followers from Atlantis, in this land...a combination of those peoples from Mu, Oz [pre-Incan] and Atlantis...we may find in these ruins that which partakes of the Egyptian, Lemurian and Oz civilizations, and later activities even of the Mosaic activities." (#5750-1, Nov. 1933)

To support both Churchward and Cayce, there are traces of far-flung civilizations in the Negroid and Semite-featured statues of Olmecs in Oaxaca and Monte Alban; the likeness of a bearded Tlaloc at Tula; Chinese jade found in Niven's lowest city; evidence of Phoenician voyages in Azores and near Cape Cod. Edward H. Thompson reported a race of light-skinned, blue-eyed "Ulnwcas" landed near Tampico, often called Chanés or Canob. According to Cayce, the white race originated in the Carpathians, now Turkey; apparently few stayed put, with colonies established in Egypt, in Gobi, in Mu, all over the present Europe, Atlantis, and ultimately Mexico and C. America (doesn't the name "car-path" suggest it?!). According to the Mayan books of Chilam Balam and the Popol Vuh, the first inhabitants of Yucatan came "from the East landing on Cozumel." Other records mention "from lands to the West" referring to Mu rather than Atlantis. There is no "right" answer; they came from everywhere! Logically, fleeing Atlanteans could not bring their sophisticated technology with them, only the memory of it. Those who survived the last sinking of Mu were left to island-hop in search of food; remnants of this "back to the primitive" communities is what archaeologists are finding: flints, hand-made tools, pottery — and snickering, "Where are the power stations, lethal crystals, lasers, anti-gravity machines of Poseidia? Why don't we find these, eh?" It's simple: it all submerged along with the land. Only the formula for constructing mega-ton temples, pyramids and complexes could be duplicated. And those anomalous artifacts that are discovered? Usually tossed aside or ignored by conservative scientists as "improbable."

Records there are, with more coming to light every day. And we are finding new ones that corroborate old ones, so that there are phalanxes of proofs, linked up like little soldiers, ready to trounce any would-be detractors. Up until 1940 or so, critics of some of the Codex translations including the Troano manuscript, and their translators, were listened to with authority, for it seemed implausible that advanced civilizations had preceded ours! Weren't we the first, the crux? With access to more esoteric literature, and eyewitness accounts from more travelers to these places of ruins,



the average person has a better picture of the probable past. And cuneiform tablets of the Babylonians, containing religious concepts identical to those reported in the Naacal tablets by Churchward, were discovered in the mid 1970s. Carbon-dating, a system for determining the age of organic material, although painfully inexact, was found by experts to be highly inaccurate (by as much as thousands of years) due to the ratio of stable and radioactive carbon in the atmosphere changing over the last 50,000 years, due to activity in the Earth's magnetic field, or a jump in cosmic ray flux. So, does traditional science leap at the chance to correct arbitrary age-fixing of antiquities now proved wrong? Nah. But suddenly, there's a "new kid on the block": uranium dating! There are now labs in Nottingham and Germany where uranium lead and samarium neodymium techniques can date rocks more than 1,000 million years old — with a margin of error of just 1%. And just think, it only took 1,000 million years for us to discover the technique!

Language similarities, as well as symbols and glyphs duplicated at far-flung points of the ancient world, abound. According to Cayce and Churchward both, as well as Max Muller, there was a time that a single language was used throughout the world (though whether this was spoken or written, or pictographic, is not clear). Many factors led to the diversification of tongues, one of which may have been earth changes, in which continents were broken up into island chains. Many etymologists have noticed common threads between languages, like Le Plongeon, who saw similarity between Mayan and Greek. He did not refer to today's Greek, but to the ancient language of three changes ago. This, explains Churchward, was permeated with Cara-Maya (before alterations were made during the archonship of Euclides), at the time of ancient Athens (prior to today's city) and its war with the Atlanteans before the last deluge. From Homer's Iliad 10: "The Carians were among the earliest inhabitants of Asia Minor and the Greek Archipeligo." Quotes from Herodotus, Max Muller, Thucydides and Strabo each put the Carians in Ionia and the Aegean "until driven out." So even today, there is a tendency left over from the 1930s to doubt the Colonel's conclusions, even when they are more than adequately backed up with references. Several more of Churchward's observations on linguistics: that ancient Egyptian is related to Sanskrit; Rongo-Rongo and Easter Island scripts compare to that of Indus Valley (which linguist Charles Berlitz affirms); one of the two types of Maori writing is similar to that found in Tunis and Libya. These seem reasonable, given the routes of early travel touched on, when the Naacals took their teachings (origin: Mu) to Burma, Babylonia and Egypt, founding Chaldean colleges where ancient language/hieroglyphs were taught (ref. Valmiki). Chaldean is a great percentage Naga, noted Clement of Alexander. And it is generally accepted that Polynesian language contains Sanskrit words.

Although Abbe Brasseur de Bourbourg, arriving in Mexico in 1845, was the first to undertake translation of the Troano Mss. and its other half, the Codex Tro-Cortesianus, he was no amateur. A French scholar, he studied Mayan from the few natives who still knew it, pored over official records, and learned Nahuatl. The translations of Bishop Landa were not his whole basis. While his comparison of Egyptian and Maya alphabets was (according to E.E. Cayce, Richards & Schwartz in *Mysteries of Atlantis Revisited*) "proven wrong by scientists in 1925," one need only compare the two almost identical sets pictured side by side in Peter Tompkins' *Mysteries of the Mexican Pyramids* to see his point vindicated! Since the Troano gave the date of 10,600 BC as last destruction, it is reasonable to assume it was correctly translated, and that those who termed it an astrological chart were misled and misleading. Le Plongeon devoted 12 years in Yucatan deciphering the glyphs, and was helped by inscriptions on a temple of Uxmal, which described the sinking of Mu. Back in New York

in 1885, he compared notes with his new friend Churchward (whom he met at P.T.'s mother's Sunday salon), who had much to contribute from his years with the Rishi and studying Naga-Maya, Sanskrit, and Pali. He taught P.T. 50 Mayan words, and in later years he authenticated these translations. Churchward, in *Children of Mu*, describes the Cortesianus (now in the National Museum of Madrid) as "an old Mayan book, written 5,000 years ago from temple records, which are now in an underground cave in Yucatan." This cryptic statement comes mighty close to one of the biggest mysteries mentioned in the Cayce readings. Cayce's "Hall of Records" is said to be buried in three places: the Giza Plateau, sunken Atlantean land, and Yucatan (these generally thought to be in the partially submerged Loltun Caves near Oxkutzcab where walls of 28 chambers bear petroglyphs from the Pleistocene, identical to those in the Canary Islands). It was said by Cayce that there was "a temple overlooking same; the area will rise with earth changes" (presumably an axis shift). The cenote of Dzithup, in the underworld of Balankanche Caves, was considered a holy place of the ancients. Labna, with its unusual Mayan arch, could hold secrets. But is there a clue in Plato's "Timeus," which states that the Xochicalo Pyramid (60 miles SW of Mexico City) is an exact model of the Sacred Hill of Atlantis on which was built the Temple of Poseidon? Could X mark the spot? And in Chichen Itza, the Akad-Dzib (sound like Sumerian "Akkad" to you?) building, a door lintel at the south end bears an inscription of "the awful, tenebrous record," of either Atlantis or Mu, maybe both. Are there further records within? Churchward had two important locations he divulged to P.T.: Chichen Itza and "Chinynez" (the latter as near to what I can remember phonetically). The latter has never been located, and may be on ancient maps, but he never elaborated on it.

**Where are the  
power stations,  
lethal crystals,  
lasers, anti-gravity  
machines of  
Poseidia?**

According to the Mahikari teachings of Japan, "The Old Testament is a Hebrew translation by Moses of Zoroaster's Zend-Avesta; the Zoroastrian scriptures originally being brought to the ancient Near East from Mu via India and Burma." This nearly echoes Churchward's, "Moses wrote early books of O.T. from Egyptian temple records in hieroglyphs and symbols." He also gives this same route for the Naacal tablets, from which both Zoroastrian and Osirian religions sprang, so both statements about Moses mesh. In Churchward's *Books of the Golden Age*, published posthumously from his notes, there is an illustration of a tablet supposed to have been written by Moses (later duplicated). The adopted son of an Egyptian princess who afterwards became Queen Hatshepsut, Moses became the high priest of an Osirian temple. According to the Bible (Acts 7:22) Moses was instructed in the wisdom of the Egyptians. The Book of the Dead was a possible source for Moses' spiritual teachings, as Cayce says this is its purpose (not a guide for mummified dignitaries), and dates from 5,000 BC or older (#706-1). It is, says Churchward, Ezra's translations into Hebrew which are (a small percent) inaccurate, made 800 years after Moses' death, for Ezra upon returning from captivity in Babylonia was on hostile terms with the Egyptian priesthood, and had no grounding in Osirian religion or in the compound symbols used.

Evidence is now empirical, from many sources, that Jesus' "lost years" between the ages of 12 and 30 were spent in travels to spiritual centers. A translation from Churchward (from records in Hemis Monastery at Leh, Kashmir, written in Pali, copies of the original): "When Jesus left his home country, he first went to Egypt and there for two years studied the ancient Osirian religion. From Egypt he went to India and in many cities, including Benares and Lahore, he studied the teachings of Gautama Buddha. After this he entered a Himalayan monastery where for 12 years he studied the Sacred Inspired Writings of Mu. At the end of 12 years he became a master." From Cayce: "Jesus (at age 12) went briefly to Egypt....from there to India and studied with religious

leaders Kshjjar and Kahanja [#1158-9, #5749-2 & 7], then to Persia and studied Zoroastrian religion and the 'union of forces' taught by Junner, returning abruptly to Judea at age 16 due to the death of his father, Joseph; then went once again to Egypt studying under Zar, joining his cousin John, already there. They both became initiates in the temple."

Further corroboration of these travels was offered by Russian explorer Nicolas Notovich, who in the 1880s found accounts of "St. Issa" (the Buddhist name for Jesus) visiting India during the same time frame; he translated this from a Pali manuscript at the great monastery on Mt. Marbour, near Lhasa (written 200 years after Christ, brought from India to Tibet). His Legend of St. Issa chronicles the tale, and a confirmation was provided by Swami Abhedananda in 1922, after viewing the mss. at Hemis, and writing Kashmiri O Tibbetti. By the 1920s explorer Nicholas Roerich also reported viewing such records while touring Tibet.

Both Churchward and a Maya scholar named Jaurequi (in History of Central America) translate the last words of Jesus, "Eli, Eli, lama sabac tha ni," which is not Hebrew or any recognizable language, as actually "Hele, hele, lamat zabac ta ni" ("I faint, I faint, darkness is coming over my face"). And it is Maya—Naga-Maya of East Asia or modern Maya of Central America. This is too enlightening to be coincidence, for one of the apostles had claimed Jesus' last words spoke of darkness. It makes better sense than "My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" which scholars have long doubted an Ascended Master would utter.

At Dunhuang in the Gobi Desert, ancient texts were unearthed in 1911, some written in unknown languages. When will some group of linguists undertake to decipher these? John Macmillan Brown wondered the same thing when he was shown them back in the 1920s. The key to decoding all the world's enigmatic scripts doubtless lies in proper translation of Maya, and its injection into other languages. Establishing a computer base for all glyphs and symbols collected from ancient sites world-wide could be a first step in eventually finding a "Rosetta Stone" through technology. According to Churchward, the Japanese descended from Quiche Mayas of the sunken Mu, and are not related to Mongols; the Japanese language embodies 40% of Quiche Maya words. According to Japanese legends, "Kamiyo moji" or "shindai moji" (letters of the divine age) were the 2,400 different kinds of letters used by people of Mu, only inverted. Their flag is the emblem of Mu, Empire of the Sun, and many traditions have been passed down. According to Mahikari teachings in Japan (also called "Mioshie") which are based on Shintoism, Japan was once part of the continent of Mu, which stretched across the Pacific five or six thousand miles from east to west, and 3,000 miles north to south. Cayce puts its eastern boundary up near California, and adjoining the coast of Peru. The ancient name for Japan, "Yamato," means "nation at the top of the pyramid."

Nothing could be more apt, for in the last five years important discoveries have been made at the bottom of the seafloor off Okinawa, near Yonaguni Island: a series of megalithic sites including stone terraces, pyramids, a town complex, castle, and temple structures, some 25 x 100 meters, and as much as 200 x 140 meters, in 100 ft. of water—including a fossil dated at 6,000 years by Nagoya U. Eight sites were spotted, with coral encrusted stone walls and buildings, one topped by carved turtles. The area hasn't been above sea level in 8,000 years. They are definitely artificial, says Professor Masaaki Kimura of U. of Ryukyus, who has studied Mu for 20 years with two books on the subject, noting that the architecture is similar to Machu Picchu and the Temple of the Sun near Trujillo, Peru. However, geologist Dr. Robert Schoch (who dived there in 1997) termed it a probable "terraformation," that is, naturally formed rock which had been worked by human hands. He visited only one of the eight sites, and not too thoroughly due to murky sea conditions. Other important ruins in the group that look more promising, Chatan and Kerama need investigation.

Timely issues facing the world today are prefaced in the Churchward book series: his Cosmic Forces refers to the lurch of the pole, which caused the magnetic cataclysms as in 10,900 BC,

with resultant diastrophism (crust movement), earthquakes and floods. The pole's normal oscillation becomes a hazard if it swings 23 1/2 degrees from its mean. This has happened many times in the past. Cayce warned of "upheavals in the interior of the earth, and the shifting of same by the differentiation in the axis as respecting the positions from the Polaris center" as of 1936 (#5748-6, July 1932), backed up by the scientific evidence of anomalies in the earth's "Chandler's Wobble" that year, up to the present. Geologist William Hutton believes even a 9 degree sway from the axis norm would be enough to cause crustal displacement and geological events. Cayce added, "When there is a shifting of the poles, in 2000 - 2001..." (#826-8, August 1936). Hutton has recently (Nov. 2001) stated that there is a good chance the auguries have started: higher incidence of quakes in the South Seas, activity in the Arctic and Antarctic (polar ice melting), increased vulcanism in the torrid areas—all signs given by Cayce (#311-8, April, 1932 & #3976-15, January 1934).

The idea that atomic power is exclusive to the past 100 years, is blasted away by the well-known accounts of it in the 1,200-year-old Maha Bharata and the Ramayana, referring to a war some time before in which: "A single projectile, with all the power of the Universe, bright as the thousand suns, an unknown weapon, which reduced to ashes the entire race of the Vrishnis and the Andhakas. Corpses burned as to be unrecognizable, the hair and nails fell out, the birds turned white, foodstuffs infected." And evidence exists, in the fused-glass (vitrified) streets in the ancient ruined cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, where radioactivity takes geiger counters to max readings. This area is the present Pakistan, and excavations 100 years ago uncovered scattered skeletons stuck down unawares; clay vessels melted into black stones. Identical tales are told in the Drona Parva and the Bhagavad Gita, in Dravidian and Sanskrit, from which Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer quoted, on watching his first atomic test in the 1940s. Churchward describes the Maha Bharata version of the war as being between the Kavachas and the Pandavas. And Cayce refers to a war between Uralts (Ural-Altai?) from the hills, and those of the plains, in which "explosives were used," in 1,097 BC (#2717-1 and #487-4). Pakistan is again an area of conflict, from without her borders, and the Khyber Pass to Afghanistan has always been a major escape route in battles. Perhaps it will be again.

In addition to the pursuit of the lost continent, Colonel Churchward opened the door to many topics that are only now being addressed. More than a few of these are vital. Some should be re-investigated, like the Niven records—if possible, a repeat excavation in the area of his "thrice-buried cities," if urban development hasn't covered it. The matter of South Pacific ruins, above and below ocean level, built with megalithic blocks from six islands away should be given the same deference as evidence in a court of law. Explanations that include a sunken continent should be acceptable if they are the only ones that work! The Colonel was a remarkable man, and gained much entre into high places through his connections as a Freemason. His time with the Rishi, even if but a few years, taught him many secrets of hypnotism, some of which he taught P.T., who demonstrated them often for my friends—not the usual parlor tricks. And, one fact he did not mention to our family, was that he was in British Intelligence in India, which would explain the absence of certain records of James' early background, especially military. This was revealed by Peter Tompkins (who had the information from unimpeachable sources) in his Mysteries of the Mexican Pyramids.

Of all the stone tablets Colonel Churchward came across, there is but one that is erroneous. It is his tombstone at Kensico Cemetery, Valhalla, New York, which says he was born February 1852. His birth certificate is dated 1851.Δ

