Untitled Faction

by Anonymous

Title Page

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Front Matter
Publication Date, etc.

Notes:

1. A fact-fiction (or faction) format blends facts with fiction. Hollywood films often combine facts and fiction because storytelling often requires writers to create content. Examples include: *Apollo 13, Schindler's List, Constant Gardener, Titanic, Blind Side, The King's Speech* and *The Queen*.

2. In this story, the characters and timeline are fictional, but everything else is real (with footnotes) or drawn from other faction (e.g. Zecharia Sitchin's *The Lost Book of Enki* described as extraterrestrial fiction based on historical facts collected from Sumerian clay tablets). The following story elements in this book are real:
   - Tom's collection of photographs (to see the photos, go to http://articles.x10.mx/photos.html)
   - News stories
   - Natural system collapse that has been reported in the news (bees, soil depletion, a dying ocean and plastic accumulation in ocean gyres).
   - Research about Vitamin B12 metabolism

3. I compressed real events around the story's timeline which starts in late 2005.

4. When I started this book, I wanted to add pictures, but there are far too many. If you want to see photos of monuments, the Sea Cloud II, or the archaeological site at Akrotiri, you'll need to Google landmarks with the word photo to find visuals. For example, to see the bronze crabs that Romans installed at the base of Cleopatra's Needle near the Met in New York, type: “Cleopatra's Needle bronze crab photo” (before the pictures are removed from the Web).

5. This book will be part of a three-part series that blends information from sources that most people would not read.

6. Contact: TBD
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Part I

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http://articles.x10.mx/untitled_faction_part_2.pdf
Clipper Ship to the Amalfi Coast

November 1, 2005

“Will, can you meet me at the entrance to the N train at 23rd and Fifth? The project I’m working on just went to press, so I can meet for lunch.”

“Yes! I already know I want—a Reuben² on whiskey down³!”

To meet my friend Tom for lunch, I had some walking to do. I was working as a design assistant in a point-of-sale display company on Seventh Avenue and Tom had landed a junior design position at Pentagram³, one of the world’s most prestigious graphic design firms. Tom and I met in high school art class and

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¹ Eisenberg’s Sandwich Shop - Jewish Deli/Luncheonette on Fifth Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Street that opened in 1929.

² Reuben - Pastrami with melted Swiss cheese on toasted rye bread (Note: Whiskey down means rye bread in old-fashioned soda jerk speak. The name soda jerk is derived from the jerking action required to operate a soda fountain handle).

³ Pentagram - Design studio founded in the early 1970s in London that has a unique flat organization with partner designers (no CEO or other corporate officers). Pentagram has offices in New York, San Francisco, Austin and Berlin.
both went to Pratt\(^1\)—but on different paths. Tom studied graphic design, and I chose industrial design. Like Tom, I was a graphic design major for a while, and had a taste of life inside two of Manhattan’s best firms during summer internships. I switched to industrial design for a couple of reasons: the biggest was my love of three dimensional design, and second, my taste in clothes did not blend well with what my friend Tom calls “graphic design aesthetic.” At the companies where I interned, most, if not all, designers wear black, or taupe. No one really says anything about clothing colors, but there’s a vibe. When I was an intern, I once wore a red shirt to work, and the designer I worked for—looked like he was in pain when he saw what I was wearing. I’ll never forget the look on his face. I think the word that would best describe it is grimace.

Tom says Pentagram is more flexible about dress. If he’s correct, he’s lucky. I once asked a designer why people at design firms wear black and he said that black is “neutral and quiet.” I think I made up my mind to switch my major the very next day. I’m not neutral, or quiet.

The N train was crowded and the weather was cold, but sunny. Eisenberg’s is close to the 23rd Street subway station in New York’s Flatiron district\(^2\) and reasonably-priced. As I started up the stairs at the exit to the train, I could see Tom standing where he said he would wait. As we walked into Eisenberg’s, Tom said, “Did you talk to your boss about taking time off?”

“My boss said yes! I sold him on the idea with your suggestion that I photograph point-of-sale displays in Rome,” I replied.

\(^1\) Pratt Institute - a private co-ed college located in the Clinton Hill neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York, with a satellite campus located at 14th Street in Manhattan.

\(^2\) Flatiron district - Neighborhood in Manhattan named after the Flatiron building at 23rd Street, Broadway and Fifth Avenue.
Tom's parents were planning a trip aboard a clipper ship\(^1\) that toured Italy's Amalfi coast\(^2\), he was invited and they told him to bring a friend.

“Great! Rome is the first stop and I've already talked to my parents about a pre-cruise Roman holiday. We should learn some Italian. They're learning and they'd like us to meet them at Venieros\(^3\) for some practice,” said Tom.

“Your parents are a trip. They crack me up—especially your father!”

“How did you talk your boss into giving you time off?” I asked.

“He needs someone to carry Emily Oberman's drawings to Rome. I described the trip and the dates lined up. He also wants a detailed report about the accommodations aboard the clipper ship because he may want to surprise his wife for their 25th anniversary.”

“When are we meeting your parents?” I asked.

“My mother is making dinner on Saturday and we'll head down to Venieros for dessert.”

I was excited about taking a trip with Tom and his parents. Tom's parents are two of my favorite people in New York—smart,

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\(^1\) Clipper ship - A very fast sailing ship of the 19th century that has three or more masts.

\(^2\) Amalfi Coast - A coastal area in southern Italy that is south of the Sorrentine or Sorrento Peninsula. The peninsula separates the Gulf of Naples to the north and the Gulf of Salerno to the south.

\(^3\) Venieros - An Italian cafe and pastry shop at 342 East 11th Street (between 1st and 2nd Avenue) founded in 1894 by Antonio Veniero, an award-winning baker from Sorrento (a town in southern Italy).

\(^4\) Emily Oberman - A partner who joined Pentagram in 2012. Emily is a multi-disciplinary designer whose work encompasses brand identity, motion graphics, publications, packaging, advertising and websites.
warm and interesting to talk to. His mother is also an excellent cook. They live in the Ansonia, one of my favorite historic buildings. In fact, the Ansonia may be one of the reasons why I was invited on the Italian cruise.

In college, I studied architecture on my own due to my interest in three-dimensional design. You could say that I’m attached to New York’s historic buildings. Since the demolition of Penn Station led to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, courts have upheld protection of architectural treasures, and now, researching the history of old buildings is my favorite hobby.

Alice and Nick were tenants at the Ansonia in the 1970s when the building’s Residents Association fought to protect the property. Jake Starr, an elderly man who bought the Ansonia at a bankruptcy auction in 1945 for the incredibly low sum of $40,000, had resisted making repairs, and let the building deteriorate. When the situation became intolerable, the tenants banded together to form an association led by a voice teacher named Henry Garland who lived and worked in the building.

In 1970, Garland appealed to the Landmarks Preservation Commission to save the building. In late 1971, he presented Mayor

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1 Ansonia - A building on Manhattan's Upper West Side at 2109 Broadway between 73rd and 74th Street. Built from 1899 to 1904 by developer William Stokes as New York's first air-conditioned hotel, the building has many unusual features including a Parisian-style mansard roof, round corner-towers and a large interior open stairwell that extends up to a domed skylight. The hotel became apartments in the mid-20th century and then condominiums in 1990.

2 Penn Station - Pennsylvania Station is a railroad, commuter train and subway station hub located on the West Side of Manhattan just south of 34th Street named for Pennsylvania Railroad (PRR) railroad. The original structure was considered a Beaux-Arts jewel of New York built in 1910, and demolished in 1963.

3 National Historic Preservation Act - Legislation created to preserve historical and archaeological sites in the United States.
John Lindsay\(^1\) with 25,000 signatures calling to save the Ansonia. With help from Congresswoman Bella Abzug\(^2\), the building was landmarked on March 15, 1972. Tom's parents became intensely interested in architectural preservation in 1963 when Pennsylvania Station was demolished. People all over the world were outraged.

Tom and I were out of college in 1990, the year that his parents were offered an Ansonia condo plan. Existing tenants could either continue to rent, or buy their apartment at a 60% discount. One bedrooms were only $125,000. The Ansonia has such a complex history, there are almost endless stories to share.

Nick launched into a discussion about the Ansonia while we were seated in his parents’ “round room” where we had dinner. Their apartment faces Broadway and the building’s corner towers form a round outer wall in the apartments at either end of the building. Nick and Alice set up a small table in their round room that has a magnificent view up and down Broadway and everything to the east. We were talking about one of Pentagram's most famous designers and his move to New Paltz. Tom had mentioned that Woody Pirtle and his wife Leslie won a “Best Outdoor Living Space” award\(^3\), in 2014 and our conversation shifted to gardening when Nick brought up the Ansonia.

\(^{1}\) John Lindsay (1921-2000) - An American politician and lawyer who was a U.S. Congressman, Mayor of New York and a candidate for U.S. President.

\(^{2}\) Congresswoman Bella Abzug (1920-1998) - An American lawyer, social activist and the first Jewish woman to be elected to the House of Representatives (1970).

\(^{3}\) Gardenista Considered Design Award - An indoor and outdoor living space award created by Michelle Slatalla, who created the Gardenista site for Say Media in 2012.
“Speaking of gardens, did you know that William Earl Dodge Stokes\(^2\), the Ansonia’s developer, created a farm on the roof? He wanted the building to be self-sufficient,” said Nick.

When I heard him mention “Stokes,” I knew we were off and running on a new topic. Stokes was the multimillionaire who had developed the Ansonia and I knew that Nick loved Stokes stories.

To add some fuel, or to “stoke” the Stokes thread, I chimed in and said, “\textit{New York} Magazine ran a story about the development of the Upper West Side.\(^1\) I got the impression that Stokes really liked that farm. He owned chickens and had the bellhop deliver eggs to the residents.”

It was not hard to get Nick going about Stokes. He said, “Stokes’ farm only lasted three years before the health department shut him down. His son was interviewed years later and said they had over 100 chickens, 6 goats, geese and a pig named Nanki-Poo.”

“How did he get those animals up to the roof?” Alice asked.

“The building has a freight elevator big enough to carry a horse,” Nick replied.

“I’m glad he didn’t walk the animals up the spiral staircase in the lobby,” said Alice.

As we finished dinner, Nick said, “\textit{Noi che faremo}?”

Alice was the only one who knew that he said, “What shall we do?”

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\(^1\) William Earl Dodge Stokes - (1852-1926) - A multimillionaire responsible for developing much of New York’s Upper West Side (Source: \textit{Wikipedia}).

\(^2\) Flatiron district - Neighborhood in Manhattan named after the Flatiron building at 23rd Street, Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

It was still light out and I suggested a walk over to the Loeb boathouse in Central Park. Everyone liked the suggestion. We would walk to the boathouse and then continue East to catch an East side train to the East Village where Venieros is located.

“Cafe La Fortuna is close by, but we also like Venieros for a change,” said Nick.

“Your father and I love to go to Cafe La Fortuna for biscotti, cannoli and zeppole. In the 1970s, the cafe became famous as a John Lennon and Yoko Ono hangout. They lived nearby and had a favorite table in the front of the cafe and another favorite table in the garden” said Alice.

Nick said, “I have not been to the Loeb boathouse in years. Could someone refresh my memory. Where is it?”

“Dad...it’s at the eastern end of Central Park’s Lake—a little more than half way across the park heading toward Fifth.

At 74th Street and Central Park West, Alice turned to me and said, “I hear your boss may want to take his wife on a clipper ship cruise. We can help you with that. This is our second clipper ship cruise along the Amalfi coast. We can explain over dessert.

When we arrived at the boathouse, Alice and Tom went to find us a table in the snack bar while Nick and I stepped up to the counter to buy bottles of water. While we were in line, Nick and I resumed our conversation about Stokes.

“Nick, I have a theory about who made that call to the health department to complain about Stokes’ farm.”

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1 Loeb Boathouse - Boathouse on Central Park’s Lake, the park’s second largest body of water. (the Reservoir is the largest).

2 Cafe La Fortuna (1976-2008) - An Italian cafe and pastry shop at 69 West 71st Street (between Central Park West & Columbus Avenue) owned by Vincent and Alice Urwand. Note: Cafe La Fortuna closed in February 2008.
“I’d like to hear it, because I have a theory of my own. What’s your theory?” said Nick.

“The Plaza opened in 1907— the very same year that the health department investigated Stokes’ farm. The Plaza cost $12 million to build which was an unheard of sum for that time. It was also built as a residential hotel, just like the Ansonia.”

“Who were the developers?” Nick asked.

“A small group of self-made millionaires. Ben Beinecke, a financier and wholesale meat dealer, Harry Black of Fuller Construction and John W. Gates who made his money in barbed wire.”

“Are you saying that one of the Plaza developers made the call to the health department?”

“They were motivated. They needed to fill ninety percent of the hotel with permanent residents. Maybe they needed to fill the hotel in a hurry.”

“You see what you can find when you dig?” said Nick “Want to hear my theory?”

“You know I do.” I replied.

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1 Plaza - Hotel located on 5th Avenue at Central Park South (59th Street). The 18 story building is French Renaissance style designed by Henry J. Hardenburgh and constructed from 1905 to 1907.

2 Ben Beinecke - German immigrant and stockyard magnate who was part of a vast German emigration to America between 1883 and 1914.

3 Harry S. Black - Son-in-law of George A. Fuller who took over Fuller Construction when George A. Fuller died. Fuller revolutionized the building trade with methods that made skyscraper construction possible.

4 John W. Gates - Industrialist who created a monopoly in the U.S. wire industry in 1898.
“In 1907, Stokes was sued for child support by a woman named Lucy Randolf who said Stokes got her pregnant and then ignored her. The case against him was dismissed on a technicality. She may have been seeking revenge,” said Nick.

“That’s a barbaric story. What’s that saying about a woman who’s been scorned?”

“Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned / Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned,” Nick replied.

“Shakespeare?”

“No, William Congreve.¹ People think it was Shakespeare’s line, but it wasn’t,” said Nick.

“Misattributed…”

“The story about Stokes gets even more revealing,” said Nick.

“Stokes was mean. His first wife, who won two million from him in a divorce settlement in 1900, testified against him on behalf of his second wife twenty-two years later in 1922. She told the judge that he hit her and that he had kept chickens in their apartment.”

As we started our walk around the boathouse to look for Alice and Tom, I said, “That part was not in the New York Magazine article.”

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At Venieros, Nick found a table and said, “Prego, siedano qui?” as he pulled out a chair for Alice.

“Grazie?” said Alice with big smile.

¹ William Congreve (1670-1729) - English dramatist and poet.
² Prego, siedano qui - Please sit here
   Grazie - Thank you
“I warned you about their Italian lessons,” said Tom.

“Your mother is doing better than I am. She’s more disciplined. She studies like she’s in school.”

We sat down to hear about the trip to Italy and begin the first of what would probably be several conversations about what to expect aboard a clipper ship cruise along the Amalfi coast.

We learned that Alice’s friends in Italy had found a Swedish cruise company that claims to have three of the largest sailing ships in the world—large for sailing ships, but much smaller than large ocean liner cruise ships. They’re called “clippers” from the word “clip” meaning swift and their design is similar to 19th century sailing vessels. A Swedish entrepreneur named Mikael Krafft built the ships as re-creations in the early 1990s. Last year, Nick and Alice sailed on the Royal Clipper, the largest in the fleet. The tallest mast is 197 feet high and the passengers can climb up to the first yardarm on the masts which is a 60-foot lookout. Climbers are required to wear a safety vest while they climb up the ratlines. The ship has 105 crew members and it takes 20 crew members to handle the sails.

“Did you climb up to the first yardarm lookout?” asked Tom.

“Your father was one of the first passengers to climb,” said Alice. “…and he talked me into the climb the next day.”

“The cruise we've planned this year has an art history itinerary,” said Nick.

1 Royal Clipper - A steel-hulled, five-masted cruise ship designed by Polish naval architect Zygmunt Chorén. The ship’s design is based on the Preussen, a famous German five-mast windjammer built in 1902.
2 Yardarm - The crossbar on a mast that holds the sails.
3 Ratlines - Rope ladders used as climbing aids on sailing vessels.
“The cruise is arranged through the Met. We’re members and it’s called a Travel with the Met tour,”” said Alice.

“It’s called the Sea Cloud II², it’s about half the size of the Royal Clipper -- three masts, launched in ‘99. It’s a very luxurious ship -- run by a German company in Hamburg” said Nick.

“Are the ports of call similar?” asked Tom.

“Even though both ships cruise the Amalfi Coast, the cruises are very different. An art historian from Rome joins the tour. Tours start in the galleries of Rome and then the ship sails to Palermo, the Aeolian Islands, then Agropoli, Capri and Naples,” said Alice.

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1 Metropolitan Museum of Art - An art museum in New York City that is one of the world’s largest art galleries containing more than two million works in nineteen curatorial departments. The Met is located at 5th Avenue and 82nd Street. Trips are offered year-round to over two dozen destinations.

2 Sea Cloud II - A large barque built as a cruise ship, and operated by Sea Cloud Cruises of Hamburg, Germany that was launched in 1999. A barque is a sailing vessel with three or masts that dates back as far as ancient Egypt.

3 Palermo - The capital of Sicily located in the northwest near the Gulf of Palermo in the Tyrrhenian Sea. Palermo was founded by the Phoenicians, but given a name by the Ancient Greeks meaning ‘always fit for landing in.’

4 Aeolian Islands - A volcanic archipelago (cluster) of islands in the Tyrrhenian Sea, north of Sicily that include Lipari, Vulcano, Salina, Stromboli, Filicudi, Alicudi, Panarea and Basiluzzo. Two active volcanoes are on Stromboli and Vulcano.

5 Agropoli - Large tourist port on the Italian coast, connected by ferries to Capri, Ischia, Salerno and Naples.

6 Capri - An island in the Tyrrhenian Sea off the Sorrentine Peninsula, on the south side of the Gulf of Naples.

7 Naples - One of the largest European cities on the Mediterranean Sea that is the third-largest city in Italy, after Rome and Milan. Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world with Greek settlements established as early as the 9th century BC.
“We met the art historian on the Royal Clipper. He invited us on this cruise. He also asked us to join an excursion to an archaeological site in the Greek Islands called Akrotiri that scientists believe may be Atlantis,” said Nick.

“Are we all going on the excursion?” asked Tom.

“Definitely!” said Alice.

“Don't worry—it's an English-speaking tour!” said Nick, winking at Tom. “Your mother wants to learn Italian to speak to the locals.”

1 Akrotiri Archaeological Site - An archaeological site known as the Greek Pompeii located south of modern Akrotiri on the Greek island of Santorini (also called Thera) in the Aegean Sea.
May 20, 2006

“Why are we having a Heineken at the Met's rooftop bar?” I asked.

“We're here to learn everything we can about Travel with the Met Tours and look around,” explained Tom as he slid a stack of brochures into his messenger bag.

“Is this about making a good impression on the art historian who will be on your parents’ cruise?” I asked.

“That…plus a couple of other topics I'd like to talk to you about,” said Tom.

“Ok, shoot…” I said.

“Did you ever notice how many pentagrams are in corporate logos?” said Tom, pointing to a pentagram on the Heineken label.

“You work for a company called Pentagram,” I replied.

“I have both of Eric Baker's Trademarks books and I took a look at them. I also looked at my book from a logo design class and did some Web searches. Macy's, Starbucks, Walmart, Dallas

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1 Cantor Roof Garden- An outdoor garden and bar located on top of the Lila Acheson Wallace wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (open from May to October).
Cowboys, OnStar, Converse, Texaco, Chrysler, Lockheed, Paramount and Sirius XM Radio all have pentacles. There are also a lot of triangles. Quantas, BMG, Mercedes Benz, Delta, AOL, Caterpillar, Citgo, Bass, Guess, Reebock, Adidas, Alcoa, Mitsubishi, and Nabisco all have triangles. Fidelity Investments put the top of the truncated pyramid on their logo.” said Tom.

“The truncated pyramid that's on the dollar bill?” I asked.

“Fidelity didn't use the eye, but the rest of it is the same. Aston Martin, Chrysler, Bentley, the Mini Cooper, Harley Davidson, Dockers and the Rosicrucians also use an Egyptian winged disk in logos,” said Tom.

“There's a Egyptian theme we should investigate before we leave for Rome,” said Tom, pointing to Central Park's Obelisk.

“I know it was designated a scenic landmark in 1974 by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. It’s almost 3,500 years old, commissioned around 1450 B.C. by Pharaoh Thutmosis III around in celebration of his 3rd jubilee, or the 30th year of his reign,” I said.

Look into those landmark stories of yours and dig deeper. Look for anything you think might be a connection to Egypt. Plato wrote about Atlantis in the Timaeaus and Critias in the 4th century B.C. and said he learned about the sunken city from an Egyptian. In his article, ‘The Volcanic Destruction of Minoan Crete’, the Greek archaeologist Spyridon Marinatos, who discovered Akrotiri, said

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1 The Obelisk - A 69-foot, 220-ton granite monument that was transferred from Egypt to New York in 1880. Nicknamed Cleopatra's Needle, The Obelisk is one of a pair of obelisks that were commissioned for Heliopolis on the banks of the Nile in 1450 BC by Pharaoh Thutmosis III.

2 Timaeaus and Critias - two of Plato's dialogues that contain references to Atlantis.

the story of a sunken Atlantis is engraved in a temple column in Sais, Egypt.” said Tom.

“So it's an Egyptian story…that reminds me, are we going to the Temple of Dendur exhibit while we're here?” I asked.

Yes, let's go there now. Do you know the history of the temple?” Tom asked.

“There’s are two histories -- Roman and American. The Romans are in the timeline because Egypt became a Roman province in 30 B.C. when Octavian defeated Mark Antony—parts played by Roddy McDowell and Richard Burton in the 1963 film *Cleopatra*. Octavian later became Rome’s Emperor Caesar Augustus and he commissioned the Temple of Dendur in 15 B.C.—fifteen years later.”

“Roddy McDowell’s character?”

“Yes, he commissioned the temple, and Petronius, the Roman Prefect, built it.”

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1 Temple of Dendur - A temple built by the Roman governor of Egypt in 15 B.C. that was installed in New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art's Sackler Wing in 1978. The temple, 60 feet long and 23 feet high, had to be moved from its original site in Egypt in 1963 during the construction of the Aswan Dam and presented as a gift to the United States in 1965.

2 Octavian (63 B.C. - 14 A.D.) - The first emperor of the Roman Empire that he ruled from 27 B.C. until he died being awarded the name Augustus by the Roman Senate (the revered one). In 43 B.C., Octavian joined forces with Mark Antony and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus in a military dictatorship called the Second Triumvirate with Octavian ruling Rome and several provinces. The Triumvirate was torn apart due to competing ambitions of its rulers: Lepidus was exiled and Antony committed suicide following his defeat at the Battle of Actium that was a confrontation between Octavian's fleet and the combined forces of Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII.

3 Mark Antony (83 B.C.- 30 B.C.) - A Roman politician and general who formed a political alliance with Octavian (future Augustus) and Lepidus, known as the Second Triumvirate. Antony was Cleopatra's lover. His career and defeat are significant in Rome's transformation from Republic to Empire.
“A Prefect?”
“A Roman administrator.”
“Tell me more,” said Tom.
“Dendur is located in a region in southern Egypt called Nubia—that overlaps Sudan. Dendur is the modern name. The ancient name is Tuzis. Even though the temple was built by Romans, it was dedicated to the famous Egyptian deities Isis, and Osiris, as well as two sons of a Nubian chief who were made deities after they drowned in the Nile.”
“What about the American part of the story?” asked Tom.
“The American part of the story spans many years.”
“Egypt decided to build a “High” Aswan Dam\(^5\) in 1954. There was

1 Nubia - A region along the Nile river in northern Sudan and southern Egypt. Ancient Egypt conquered Nubian territory in various eras, and incorporated parts of the area into its provinces.

2 Tuzis - The ancient name for Dendur, a site in southern Egypt that is 49 miles (80 kilometers) south of Aswan, that in ancient times, existed between the first and second cataracts of the Nile (shallow white water rapids).

3 Isis - An ancient Egyptian goddess whose major cult center was located in Egypt’s Philae (an island) and Abydos. Isis married her brother Osiris and conceived Horus by him. She was the first daughter of Geb, god of the Earth, and Nut, goddess of the Sky.

4 Osiris - An ancient Egyptian god often associated with the dead whose major cult center was located in Egypt’s Abydos. Osiris is depicted as a green-skinned man holding a symbolic crook (shepherd’s hook) and flail (stick with a short chain). Osiris is the oldest son of the Earth god Geb, and the sky goddess Nut as well as being brother and husband of Isis, with Horus being considered his son.

5 Aswan Dam - Most often, a reference to a “High Dam” across the Nile River, at Aswān, Egypt, completed in 1970 at a cost of about $1 billion. An earlier, “Low Dam” was built by the British from 1898 to 1902 four miles downstream (the Nile flows from south to north)
a ‘Low Aswan Dam’ that was completed in 1902 to control floods and produce hydroelectricity, but it wasn’t high enough, even after two renovations. The High Dam project involved the creation of a huge artificial lake that would submerge more than twenty ancient monuments.”

“Including the Temple of Dendur?” asked Tom.

“Yes, that’s right,” I replied.

“In 1959, Egypt asked UNESCO\(^1\) to help rescue the monuments. Over fifty countries helped. Jacqueline Kennedy\(^2\) was in the White House when funds were being raised and with her help, the United States donated 16 million. Egypt gave other small temples to Spain, Italy, and the Netherlands,” I added.

“That must be why there's a museum plaque that says she helped accept the temple when Egypt gave it to the United States as a gift in 1965,” said Tom.

“How did the temple end up in at the Met?” asked Tom.

“Several other museums wanted the temple including the Smithsonian Institution\(^3\),” I replied.

“What happened?” asked Tom, as we walked into the Met's Sackler Wing that contains the Temple of Dendur.

“A presidential commission was formed to make the decision. When

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1 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - An agency of the United Nations (UN) that promotes international collaboration by sponsoring science and cultural history project.


3 Smithsonian Institution - A research institute and museum complex with 19 museums, a zoo, and nine research centers in Washington, D.C. and several other locations across the United States and Panama. With 169 other museums as museum affiliates, the Smithsonian Institution is the largest museum complex in the world.
the Met’s director Thomas Hoving\textsuperscript{1} heard that the Smithsonian wanted to put it outdoors along the Potomac\textsuperscript{2}, he argued that wind and rain would destroy it. He offered to build a glass enclosure and won,” I replied.

“It must have cost quite a bit to move the temple to New York.” said Tom.

“It took almost 10 million to move the temple and build the display case. The 800-ton stone blocks were packed in 661 crates, loaded on a freighter. The display case is named after Dr. Arthur Sackler\textsuperscript{3}, who was the principal donor,” I said.

“Who built the display case?” asked Tom.

“Kevin Roch\textsuperscript{4}, an architect from New Haven, Connecticut. The Sackler Wing was finally built in 1978. Roche built a reflecting pool in front of it and a stone wall behind it which suggest the Nile and the cliffs in the original setting. Roch installed stippled glass on the ceiling and north wall in order to diffuse light and mimic the lighting in ancient Nubia,” I replied.

As we walked around the temple, Tom stopped at one of several lioness-headed statues arranged along one of the walls. “This is Sekhmet,\textsuperscript{5} Remember when you said the temple was dedicated to the Egyptian deities Isis and Osiris?” Tom asked.

\begin{itemize}
\item[2] Potomac River - A river running from West Virginia to the Atlantic Ocean where it empties into the Chesapeake Bay bordered by Maryland and Virginia.
\item[3] Dr. Arthur Sackler (1913-1987) - A New York psychiatrist, entrepreneur and philanthropist who was also a scholar of the arts.
\item[4] Kevin Roch ( b. 1922) - An Irish-born American prize-winning architect. In 1967, Roch created a master plan for the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1967 and has designed all of the new wings.
\item[5] Sekhmet - An ancient Egyptian blood-drinking female deity with the head of a lion who is an alternate Isis identity.
\end{itemize}
“Osiris, the Egyptian deity, who married his sister Isis.” I said.

“Sekhmet is one of Isis’ many names,” said Tom.

“That must be why the museum placed Sekhmet in this room,” I said.

“Are you familiar with their story?” asked Tom.

“I'm very familiar with the story. It's the Egyptian myth of creation. Geb, the Egyptian sky god, and Nut, the earth goddess, had four children: Osiris, Isis, Set and Nepthys. Osiris, the oldest, became king of Egypt and married his sister, Isis. Set became jealous of Osiris, killed him and cut up his body distributing them all over Egypt. Set became king and married his other sister, Nepthys. Isis, who had magical powers, decided to find her husband and bring him back to life. She accomplished the task, Isis became pregnant and gave birth to a son named Horus, the hawk-god,” I explained.

“What would you say if I told you I think the family's story is partially true?” Tom asked.

“Are you saying you believe there was a real family who married each other and had magical powers?” I asked.

“I've read several books that point to an extraterrestrial family that have advanced powers including genetic engineering. The information is hard to piece together because it's hidden. The information traces to Egypt, and I'm guessing that monuments and symbols of pyramids are some sort of a trail for anyone who's awake. I'd like to walk you through the story, but I need to warn you—it's complicated!” said Tom.

“Is that why we're moving around Manhattan before we leave for Rome?” I asked.

“Yes, next, I'd like to visit a museum on the Upper West side that has a connection to the pyramid on the dollar bill,” said Tom.

“Just across the park,” I said.
“The Nicholas Roerich Museum\textsuperscript{1} is at 319 West 107th Street. There's a Belgian restaurant at 96th and Broadway where we can get something to eat. If you're ok with walking across the Park, we can take the pedestrian path that parallels the 97th Street transverse and later take the train to 110th Street. I can explain some things at the restaurant. I think you'll like the place,” said Tom.

As we crossed Central Park, Tom provided me with background details about the Belgian restaurant. He said, “The bakery/cafe is called Le Pain Quotidien\textsuperscript{2}, meaning ‘daily bread,’ and it's rather new—founded in Brussels in 1990 by a Belgian chef named Alain Coumont. As a young boy, Alain learned to bake from his aunt Simone. As a young chef, Alain searched for loaves of bread, boules, and tarts similar to those his family made on Sundays. When he failed to find the rustic foods he remembered from his youth, he decided to open Le Pain Quotidien. Ten locations followed in Brussels, and today, there are 200 locations around the world. Communal tables are considered the centerpiece in each location because Alain's family believes that community is what nurtures, inspires and feeds the soul. His first communal table on Rue Dansaert in Brussels was built from wood salvaged from the floors of retired Belgian trains. Today, reclaimed wood “brings a rustic comfort” to the stores.

When we arrived at the restaurant, seating was tight and we took two seats at the communal table. As we sat down, I asked, “Are we still going to talk about extraterrestrials?”

“I really don't think it will be a problem in New York City,” replied Tom.

\textsuperscript{1} Nicholas Roerich Museum - A museum and cultural event center dedicated to the work of Russian artist Nicholas Roerich — located on W. 107th Street between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

\textsuperscript{2} Le Pain Quotidien - A bakery/restaurant chain that also offers baking classes at locations in Brussels, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington DC Area, Connecticut and Philadelphia.
“What were the books you read?” I asked.

“The first book is called *The Stargate Conspiracy*. Authors Lynne Picknett and Clive Prince set out to write a book about Isis, but were sidetracked as they began to examine ancient astronaut theories put forth by ‘alternative Egyptologists,’ whose books had been published in the mid-to-late 1990s: Robert Temple, author of *The Sirius Mystery*, Robert Bauval, co-author of *The Orion Mystery*; and Graham Hancock, author of *The Sign and the Seal,*” said Tom.

“I've heard of the ancient astronaut theory. I have not read any of the books you've mentioned, but I've watched the ancient astronaut shows on the History Channel,” I said.

“The plan for the Picknett/Prince book turned into an exposé when they uncovered the work of an American Army physician and parapsychologist named Andrija Puharich who also worked for the CIA. Puharich's experimented with hypnosis, and because he was obsessed with the possibility of psychic communication with non-human intelligences, he stumbled on a channeled message from a group of ETs who called themselves the ‘Nine.’ Originally calling themselves ‘Nine Principles,’ the ETs later explained that they were a ‘Council’ made up of the nine ancient gods of the Egyptian Ennead. Picknett and Prince report that communication with the Egyptian ET Council first occurred on New Year's Eve in 1952 through an Indian mystic named Dr. D.G. Vinod who Puharich hired,” said Tom.

“I'm taking in what you're saying, but you lost me when you used the word Ennead,” I said.

Tom took a large pad of paper out of his messenger bag, and said, Picknett and Prince mention the Ennead, but they never mention the names of the gods. I had to piece that together. It was hard because they use multiple names as you saw at the Met.” He wrote:
Atum (father, aka Ra or El)
Shu (son, air god, aka Enoch, great-grandfather of Noah)
Tefnut (daughter, water goddess)
Geb (grandson, aka Methuselah)
Nut (granddaughter)
Osiris (great grandson, aka Enki, Ea, Zeus & many other names)
Isis (great granddaughter, aka Sekhmet, Ninhursag & others)
Set (great grandson, aka Seth, Enlil, and the Biblical Cain)
Nephthys (great granddaughter)

“I can see why you make a list. There are a lot of names to process,” I said.

“Besides their material on the Ennead, Picknett and Prince also have a great section about Aleister Crowley,” said Tom.

“Aleister Crowley, the world-famous Satanist?” I asked.

“That's the one, the wickedest man in the world who began his occult career in the ‘Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn,’ that was founded in the late 19th century by members who were both Freemasons and Rosicrucian,” said Tom.

I'm sure you also remember that the Beatles put his image on the cover of their Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club album,” I said.

“Crowley founded a religion called Thelema that has survived. Led Zeppelin guitarist Jimmy Page is believed to be a Thelemite,” said Tom.

Crowley visited Egypt in 1904 and declared the century the ‘Aeon of Horus.’ He and his pregnant wife Rose, traveled to Egypt under assumed names. Then they arrives, they rented a flat and turned one room into a temple. In their temple, Aleister and Rose recited invocations to sylphs or elemental spirits that aid in
magic. Their invocations to the sylphs put Rose into a dream state in which she kept repeating ‘They are waiting for you.’ About a week later, Rose the ‘they’ became a ‘god’ whose image they found on stele A 9422 at the Egyptian Museum of Cairo—originally stele 666 at Egypt's Boulaq museum,” said Tom.

“What's a stele?” I asked.

“A stele is a slab of stone or wood painted or carved with images. I had to search for an image of the stele separately. It's on a Web site called Thelema 101. They call it ‘The Stele of Revealing.’ The image on the stele shows Nut or Nuit leaning over Re-Harakhty—an Egyptian deity that is a combination of two skygods -- Re and Horus—and a priest. Nuit's body is stretched out like an upside-down U with her feet on the left and her hands on the right,” said Tom.

“So the image of the god who Crowley found at the museum was Nut?” I asked.

“Yes, Nut was his contact for what happened next. After their trip to the Boulak museum, Crowley was contacted by an invisible entity known as Aiwass, who said he was a messenger from the forces who ruled the planet. Over a three-day period, Aiwass dictated *The Book of the Law* to Crowley, that describes principles of a belief system known as Thelema, based on the phrase, "Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the Law." Nuit, also Nu, Nut, or Nuith, is the speaker in Crowley's first chapter,” said Tom.

“Who was Aiwass?” I asked.

“He was an alien called a Lam who resembled a Grey. Crowley included the portrait of Lam in his Dead Souls exhibition held in Greenwich Village, New York, in 1919. Interestingly, Picknett and Prince say that Crowley had ‘an aversion to his contact with Aiwass and *The Book of the Law*’ but was ‘not allowed to forget it.’ Picknett and Prince explain that bizarre synchronicities and weird phenomena continually pushed *The Book of the Law* under
his nose, together with a series of unexplained setbacks in his career. Only when he returned to promoting the Book did the obstacles disappear, so he reluctantly came to accept that he had no option but to do the ‘secret chiefs’ bidding,’ ” said Tom.

“Secret chiefs?” I asked.

“They were a group of beings who directed the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn and Crowley assumed that Aiwass was one of them. One of the most interesting sections in the Picknett/Prince book relays how author Robert Temple, who wrote The Sirius Mystery, was targeted due to content that described advanced astronomical data known by Africa's Dogon tribe whose oral history says that a race of aquatic space beings landed on Earth thousands of years ago. The Dogon also described seven ‘secret chiefs’ ” said Tom.

“Jay Z must be a Thelemite. He's been photographed with a t-shirt that says, ‘Do what thou wilt,’ I said.

“Let's eat our food, and then I'll tell you about two other books,” said Tom.

As we finished our meal with some coffee, Tom said, “Ok… the second book is called The Lost Book of Enki: Memoirs and Prophecies of an Extraterrestrial God, by Zecharia Sitchin.”

“I've heard of Sitchin. He's the Russian linguist who translated the cuneiform tablets found in Iraq. I believe he lives in New York,” I said.

“In Sitchin's book is not an easy read, but it's clear that Enki's family members are genetic engineers who travel in space vehicles. The book also helped me with alternate family names. Enki is also known as EA, or Ptah and Set is also known as Enlil. Enki's son Horus is Ningishzidda and Enki's son by an Earthling is Ziusudra, or Noah,” said Tom.
“The third book is called *The Ancient Secret of the Flower of Life, Vol. 1*, by Drunvalo Melchizedek. Drunvalo says Thoth was his teacher and calls a race known as the Sirians, ‘our father.’ He also calls the Sirians the most advanced race,” said Tom.

“I've never heard or read anything about the Sirians,” I said.

“I think they keep a very low profile. There's a hint in the name of a magical order that Crowley founded called Argenteum Astrum, which means Order of the Silver Star,” said Tom.

“Have you ever seen any separate reference connecting Sirius to the name silver star,” I asked.

“There's a Pleiadian Library\(^1\) on the Web that says ‘silver star’ refers to Sirius,” said Tom.

“Pleiadian Library?” I asked.

“The Pleiadians are a race of extraterrestrials. They're mentioned in several New Age books. I believe they're a race created by the Sirians—possibly as slaves. It seems to be a Spanish site, but the articles are in English,” said Tom.

“This is a lot of information. Tell me, who introduced you to all of these New Age books?” I asked.

“My mother has a friend named Margaret who's deep into the New Age. Margaret has a huge library of books and my mother has started her own collection. I started reading, and I got hooked. It's a very large iceberg. Don't worry, you'll begin to see people and themes line up,” said Tom.

As we waited for the #2 train on the West Side platform, Tom took a stapled group of papers from his bag and said, “This is an important booklet about the Masonic Apron published in 1914.

\(^1\) Pleiadian Library - An online library at www.bibliotecapleyades.net.
and preserved by Brigham Young University. I found it on the Web and printed it out. Turn to page 17,” said Tom.

The booklet, titled, *The Apron, Its Traditions, History and Secret Significance*, has a hand-drawn image of Thoth and a pharaoh on page 17. “Most of the content of this booklet is about Egypt,” I said.

“Thoth is Enki’s son. He has several other names. Thoth and Horus are his Egyptian names. Enki also used the name Horus of Behdet, so it's a good idea to say, ‘Horus, son of Isis.’ In Rome, Thoth is known as Mercury, in Greece, he's Hermes, in Sitchin's book he's Ningishzidda and in Middle America he's Quetzalcoatl. I've seen articles on the Web that say he's also Jesus,” said Tom.

“Do you think Thoth and Jesus are the same?” I asked.

“It's a mind blower because a conspiracy that large seems almost inconceivable. However, as more and more pieces get added to this hidden puzzle, I'm not so sure…,” said Tom.

“So for now, you're saying, ‘it's possible…?’” I asked.

“That's exactly what I'm saying,” said Tom.

As we climbed the subway stairs to the street at 110th and Broadway, Tom said, “The museum where we're headed is free, but they accept donations. Roerich was a Russian painted, but he also founded a religion and the museum is also a cultural center.”

“What religion?” I asked.

“Roerich and his wife Helena founded Agni Yoga in 1920. Roerich taught that certain superior beings are commissioned to guide the affairs of humanity,” said Tom.

“Secret chiefs?” I asked.

“Enlightened masters, hidden masters, and the Great White Brotherhood are also used to describe the chiefs. An author named William Bramley, who wrote *The Gods of Eden*, calls them custodians,” said Tom.
“Roerich is not around is he?” I asked.


“Twelve days apart—weird” I said.

As we walked along 107th Street looking for 319, Tom said, “L. Ron Hubbard claimed that he founded Scientology on December 1, 1947. According to Bent Corydon, who wrote Hubbard's biography, Hubbard felt he was Crowley's successor. After being discharged from the Navy in December of 1945, Hubbard did not join his family in Bremerton, Washington. Instead, he became Jack Parsons' roommate in Pasadena, California. Parsons, who helped form NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, also led Crowley's Ordo Templis Orientis temple—called OTO—in Los Angeles,” said Tom.

“Crowley was busy! Did he create OTO?” I asked.

“No, OTO was a Masonic organization that was formed in Germany in 1902. Crowley took over in the 1920s,” said Tom.

“Did Roerich live on 107th Street?” I asked.

“He most likely visited New York, but lived in India. He had wealthy friends here. Louis and Nettie Horch were probably the most prominent. They commissioned an apartment skyscraper hotel for a Roerich Museum at 310 Riverside Drive. The building was named the Master Apartments in Roerich's honor. A New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Report on the Master Apartments, written in 1989, says Roerich is perhaps best remembered today as the set designer for Igor Stravinsky's ballet, The Right of Spring in 1920. The ballet, that premiered in Paris on May 29, 1913, is about a young girl who dances herself to death during a pagan ritual. According to Wikipedia, the premiere involved one of the most famous classical music riots in history. The score and scenes depicting fertility rites drew catcalls and whistles, then loud boos, and then shouts and fistfights in the aisles. The Paris police
arrived were only able to restore limited order and chaos reigned for the remainder of the performance,” said Tom.

“Stravinsky must have been mortified,” I said.

“The story is still with us. London's Daily Mail published a piece titled, ‘If that's a bassoon, I'm a baboon': How Stravinsky and Nijinsky choreographed the worst opening night ever.’ Roerich is mentioned in the article.” said Tom.

“So, what's Roerich's connection to the dollar bill?” I asked.

“The symbol of the pyramid with the eye originated with Roosevelt's Cabinet Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace who was a very close friend of Roerich's. Wallace wrote what came to be called ‘dear guru’ letters to Roerich on Department of Agriculture stationery. The letters are mentioned on the Conservapedia Web site. In 1940, just prior to the election, the letters mysteriously made their way to Republican leaders who considered making them public. Harry Hopkins, who was managing the Roosevelt/Wallace campaign, went to Wendell Wilkie, the GOP candidate and said if the correspondence became public, then so would embarrassing information about Wilkie's adulterous private life,” said Tom.

“Do you think they meant they would invent an adulterous private life?” I asked.

“I suspect they meant invent,” said Tom.

“Have the letters disappeared?” I asked.

“The content is still floating around on the Web. I found one, dated March 12, 1933, that says, Dear Guru, I have been thinking about you holding the casket -- the sacred and most precious casket. And I have thought of the New Country going forward to meet the seven stars under the sign of the three stars,” said Tom.

“Do you have any idea what he means by seven stars under the sign of the three stars?” I asked.
“I believe seven refers to the seven secret chiefs and three refers to Sirius. The stars Sirius, Betelgeux, and Procyon, form an equilateral triangle,” said Tom. “*The Big Bang Theory's* Sheldon Cooper names Sirius and Procyon in a song he sings titled ‘The Stars Nearest to Me.’”

“I remember that song. He makes a mistake and repeats the song,” I said. “That's the most popular sitcom on TV and they're teaching viewers about real science. No wonder Sheldon repeats the song.”

“The story about the song is in the show's Wikia. It says the lyrics are now outdated because four new stars have been discovered that are closer than Procyon. Several people also uploaded a clip. Go to YouTube and type Stars Nearest to Me Sheldon Cooper,” said Tom.

“I'll definitely check it out. Are we meeting again next week?” I asked.

“Let's meet at the Au Bon Pain Cafe Bakery¹ at 599 Lexington Avenue—near 51st. Let's meet at 11:30. That location is a hot spot and we'll need a table. Remember to dig deep when you research the Obelisk,” said Tom.

¹ Au Bon Pain Cafe Bakery - A café/bakery, founded by Ron Shaich in 1980 that began as a 400-square-foot store called the Cookie Jar. Over the course of three decades, the business merged with Au Bon Pain, acquired St. Louis Bread Co., and eventually morphed into Panera Bread
May 27, 2006

As we paid for our food, Au Bon Pain was starting to get busy. As we sat down, Tom asked, “So, are you hooked?”

“I am sooo hooked…,” I said.

Tom smiled and asked, “Did you find anything juicy about The Obelisk?”

“So juicy…,” I said.

“Ok!!!” said Tom.

“Remember when I said it was Pharaoh Thutmosis III who commissioned The Obelisk for Heliopolis in 1450 B.C.?” I said.

“I remember…” said Tom.

“Thutmosis III founded the Rosicrucian Order. The Rosicrucian Web site uses the acronym AMORC for Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis. There’s a winged disc containing a downward pointing equilateral triangle inside the disc. In 1694, Rosicrucian settlers crossed the Atlantic Ocean following a plan created in Francis Bacon’s novel called *The New Atlantis.*” I said.

“There's quite a bit about Francis Bacon in William Henry's *Oracle of The Illuminati: Coincidence, Cocreation, Contact.* Bacon was a
Knight Templar, a Freemason and a Rosicrucian.” said Tom.

“The Grand Master Mason of New York, ‘the Most Worshipful Jesse B. Anthony,’ presided over the installation of The Obelisk. A parade of 9,000 Freemasons marched up Fifth Avenue for the solemn laying of the cornerstone,” I said.

“Good work! Did you learn anything about the crabs?” asked Tom.

“The crabs at its base… When the Romans transported the obelisk to Alexandria, the base was damaged and four bronze crabs were added for support. Metal crabs were also used as wedges beneath the obelisk that's in middle of St Peter's Square at the Vatican in Rome. When Pope Sixtus V moved the obelisk to St. Peter's Square in 1586, the crabs were replaced by lions,” I said.

“I'm thinking the crab has a connection to space. The word ‘needle’ is a clue. Seattle has a ‘Space Needle,’ asked Tom.

“That occurred to me also. The crab is a symbol for the zodiac sign of Cancer and I looked for a connection to Sirius,” I said.

“Obelisks must be ancient space needles,’ Tom said.

“Most of what I learned came from a 4th grade Web site on astronomy… a constellation is a group of stars that, when seen from Earth, form a pattern. The stars in the sky are divided into 88 constellations. Twelve are the constellations of the zodiac that form a band along the ecliptic or, the plane in which most of our Solar System lies—the famous ones—Capricorn, Gemini, Leo…,” I said.

“Cancer is the crab,’ Tom said.

“There's more. Each sign of the zodiac is divided into 3 decans or divisions of 10 degrees each. Sirius is in a constellation called Canis Major, but it's also part of the zodiac's Cancer constellation's second decan. It's zodiac position is 14°05′ Cancer.

“Did you find anything else about Thutmosis III?” asked Tom.

“Thutmosis took the throne after his father's death, but was not
considered old enough to rule on his own. Queen Hatshepsut, his father's wife, was acting regent and spent two decades ruling Egypt until her death. Once Hatshepsut died, Thutmosis III was able to rule on his own. Thutmosis and Hatshepsut both exist as statues that are half cat and half human,” I said.

“In The Gods of Eden, William Bramley introduces a secret Brotherhood when he introduces Enki. In Chapter 5, titled, "Brotherhood of the Snake," Bramley describes the group’s founder. He says, ‘When we look to discover who founded the Brotherhood, Mesopotamian texts point to god Prince Ea,’” said Tom.

“You said Ea is one of Enki's many names. Does Bramley say the Brotherhood group are Freemasons?” I asked.

“He says Freemasons are a major offshoot. He also says the Brotherhood network is behind secret societies, religions, plagues, wars, and events that keep humans disunited. Monarchs, religious leaders and politicians are manipulated to accomplish Brotherhood goals,” said Tom.

“What does William Henry say about Francis Bacon?” I asked.

“Bacon edited the King James Bible. He had it for a year. Bacon embedded two As on the title pages of books he wrote, or published. I found the frontispiece¹ for the first edition online and the As are embedded in an elaborate illustration with two large columns that are considered Masonic symbols.

“So, do you think the As are related to Aleister Crowley's As?” I asked.

“Yes, and I think the downward pointing triangle is the Winter Triangle also known as the Great Southern Triangle formed by Sirius, Procyon, and Betelgeuse. The triangle may also

¹ Frontispiece - A decorative or informative illustration facing a book's title page.
symbolize a trinity—Enki, Ninhursag and Thoth. I showed you the Apron booklet with Thoth's image. Queen Hatshepsu and her son may represent Ninhursag, or Isis—and her son. The two locations I want to visit today, Grand Central and Rockefeller Center, have Thoth and Enki imagery,” said Tom.

“You referring to the statue of Mercury over Grand Central. Let's walk over there!” I said.

On 42nd Street, Tom asked, “What do you know about the statue?”

“It was designed by French sculptor Jules-Felix Coutan who never visited the United States. He created a quarter-size plaster model. The carving was performed by William Bradley & Son of Long Island City. It's 48 feet high and 60 feet wide and the largest in the world when it was unveiled in 1914. Mercury is at the top – the mythical god of transportation and commerce. Hercules is at his right and Minerva is at his left. The Tiffany clock in the middle, is 14 feet wide,” I said.

“Minerva and Hercules are daughter and son of Roman Jupiter, who is equivalent to Greek Zeus,” said Tom.

“Three seems to be an ever-present theme,” I said.

“A trinity,” said Tom.

“Rockefeller Center is not that far—want to walk?” I asked.


As we walked across midtown, Tom said, “Henry starts his book with a subject that he's excited about—an American military project at the Pentagon that ‘marries nanotechnology and DNA.’”

“Nanotechnology? DNA? You mentioned that you think there are artificial humans,” I said.

Henry says the Pentagon has partnered with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) to create an ‘Institute for Soldier Nanotechnologies.’ Henry feels we are headed toward a
nanotechnology future that will make ‘gods out of humans.’ Here's the strange part—right before he takes the reader on a roller-coaster exploration of advanced technology in ancient civilizations, he mentions a U.S. National Science Foundation and Commerce Department report written in 2003 titled ‘Converging Technologies for Improving Human Performance’ and says one of the enhancements promoted in the report is a ‘hive mind.’ I searched the Web and found the report!” said Tom.

“You Googled it?” I asked.

“I found a PDF on a site called World Technologies and Service, published in 2002, 482 pages.” It covers not only ‘hive mind,’ but also ‘Downloading Yourself into New Hardware.’ The report asks, ‘Is having the traditional body necessary to being human?’” said Tom.

“That sounds like Ray Kurzweil's singularity,” I said.

“The dodecahedron is mentioned in Henry's book. He calls it a ‘blue pearl,’ but an image of a dodecahedron is on the cover. I think it's a building block for artificial life. A cross section of a dodecahedron looks like a pentagram, That's why I asked you about the pentagram,” said Tom.

“The dodecahedron is one of the Platonic solids,” I said. “There are five shapes used in 3D modeling— tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, icosahedron, and the dodecahedron. They're described as ancient, but with a fuzzy history.”

“Have you ever seen an image of a nanoparticle? Tom asked. They're sometimes called buckyballs for Buckminster Fuller.” “It's a dodecahedron.”

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1 Ray Kurzweil - An author, inventor and futurist who has become well known for his predictions about artificial intelligence and the human race.

2 Singularity - an era in which our intelligence will become increasingly nonbiological related to the advent of artificial general intelligence also known as “strong AI.” Strong AI's goal is to develop artificial intelligence to the point where the machine's intellectual capability is functionally equal to a human's.
“I'm very familiar with nanoparticles and the threat to human and biological life. I follow a watchdog group in Canada called the ETC Group and nanotechnology threats is one of their campaigns. In 2004, the ETC Group published a report written by a toxicologist named Dr. Eva Oberdörster who says nanoparticles cause brain damage in fish. When she exposed bass to a 500 parts per billion concentration of nanoparticles, they died in 48 hours,” I said.

“If I'm right about dodecahedrons as building blocks for artificial life, Earth's ecosystems will continue to be stressed, and natural life will die. I think there's an extermination agenda and it's the reason I'm excited about going to Akrotiri. The Great Deluge may be real and it may have been deliberate,” said Tom

“There's another archaeological site in Turkey called Gobekli Tepe that is 7,000 years older than Stonehenge. Charles Mann, who wrote 1491, described the site in an article for National Geographic. The site is so advanced it topples archaeological theories. He said, ‘Discovering that hunter-gatherers had constructed Göbekli Tepe was like finding that someone had built a 747 in a basement with an X-Acto knife,’” I said.

“Does Mann make a connection to the Deluge?” asked Tom.

“No, but it's on a mountaintop setting 1,000 feet above sea level and it's been filled in with dirt and sand from somewhere else,” I said.


“There may be a plan to kill off humans and replace them with artificial life. Scientists have been cloning animals. National Geographic also published a story about scientists who think they can use Wooly Mammoth DNA found in Siberia and use it to create an artificial animal,” I said.

“I think there's more to those stories. I suspect they already know how to make artificial life forms and there's another clue in William Henry's
book. He refers to a figure from Gnostic myths named Yaldabaoth. He says Yaldabaoth may be a composite of both Enki and Enlil,” said Tom.


“My parents are both hooked,” said Tom.

“Besides your family—do you know anyone else interested in the Gnostic myths?” I asked.

“I agree, it's a little out there…,” said Tom.

“Isn't Enlil—Enki's brother?” I asked.

“Yes, Enlil is also Set, or Seth. I think Enki and his brother Enlil are Abel and Cain of the Bible. When I searched for information about Yaldabaoth, I found that he's described as a lion-faced deity who is the ‘maker of man.’” said Tom.

“An ancient involved in genetic engineering?” I asked.

“Yes, and my Yaldabaoth search turned up the word Demiurge that means ‘craftsman’ or ‘artisan.’ The Art Deco frieze over the GE Building at Rockefeller Center is called Demiurge. It's a bearded man holding a huge compass,” said Tom.

“Isn't that NBC's Headquarters or 30 Rock?” I asked.

“That's it,” said Tom.

“Once named the RCA Building, and later the GE Building,” I said.

“Yes…,” said Tom.

“Let me buy you a coffee at the cafe on the lower plaza,” I said.

“Sure, we can see Prometheus from there—the god who gave humans and was then punished by Zeus,” said Tom.

As we sat down, I said, “So Yaldabaoth had a lion face. There seem to be a lot of lions.”

“I think it's more branding. There are also a lot of Xs. I believe the Sirians are lions and those with an X symbol are the artificial's they
There's a clue in an image from an Egyptian temple in Albert Pike's *Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry*. It's an image of a lion and he's leaning over a man with a very large X on his clothing—probably Osiris. There's also an image of Ptah—who is Osiris or Enki—in burial chamber of the Tomb of Ramesses I, Valley of the Kings, Luxor, Thebes. Ptah has a very large X on his clothing,” said Tom.

“There are a lot of lions in royal coat of arms,” I said.

“Especially in the United Kingdom. A lot of universities have lions in their coat of arms. Columbia University's mascot is a lion,” said Tom.

“Sirians are called lion people. Rayelan Allan, who hosts a Web radio show called Rumorville New recorded an interesting interview with Alfred Lambremont Webré in December 2010. She refers to Sirians who settled Earth and uses the expression "Sirian Lion Beings" in the title of the interview. If you listen to the interview, you'll hear them talk about Pleiadian intervention to help humans with an over-polluted ecosystem. That's an example of Masonic ‘problem, reaction, solution.’ In Latin it's Ordo ab Chao and it's on the cover of Albert Pike's book,” said Tom.

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1 Albert Pike (1809-1891) - Southern regional leader of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.

2 Rayelan Allan - Publisher of rumormillnews.com that was originally created as a print publication. Rayelan is also the host of a Rumormillnews.com Web radio show.

3 Alfred Lambremont Webré - founding father of Exopolitics, a political science of outer space, the science of relations between human society and other intelligent civilizations. Webré has worked as a Futurist at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) and is the author of *Exopolitics: Politics, Government, and Law in the Universe*. His interview with Rayelan Allan can be found at http://radio.rumormillnews.com/podcast/2010/12/21/alfredwebre
“So, you're saying Masons invent problems that they then solve — like wars,” I said.

“Wars are a good example of problem, reaction, solution,” said Tom.

“If M.I.T. has a new soldier technology division, there may be no end to war,” I said.

“There are expos that are organized to showcase war equipment and wars are very profitable,” said Tom.

“Sekhmet is Ptah's wife and her statue near the Temple of Dendur is half lioness and half human—so she's part Sirian?” I asked.

“Yes, I believe that was originally the case. All of Enki's family members were, at one time, half Sirian. An X may refer to a download after their physical death. They may still be around—but by this time, after so much downloading, they would most likely be 100% artificial,” said Tom.
Alitalia

June 3, 2006

Alitalia's non-stop flight from New York to Rome is 8 hours and 15 minutes. Each seat has an entertainment center with movies, TV shows, news, games and language lessons. Just as I was about to watch *Mission Impossible*, Tom said he had a notebook in his duffle bag he wanted to show me. As I watched him pull a large 3-ring binder out of his bag, he said, “There is such a weird story attached to these photos!”

“That is such a huge notebook,” I said.

Tom opened the binder on my tray table and flipped it open to a plastic sleeve he had marked with a Post-it and said, “The photos are in alphabetical order, we're in the ‘I’ section. You probably don't recognize this man. It's Bob Iger, the CEO of The Walt Disney Company. They're a Pentagram client and they gave us this photo to use in a recent project. Based on what we learned in photography class at Pratt, how would you rate this photo?”

“He has his arms crossed which is considered negative body language,” I said.

“That's exactly right! You would not believe the discussions that this photo caused! Then, all of a sudden, the photo was approved and the subject was closed. The photo *really* irritated my boss. He asked me to search for other famous people who posed with their arms crossed in photos in case we were ever asked to explain why
the photo was approved,” said Tom.

“What did you find?” I asked.

“I found all these photos. Take a look—flip to the beginning, and start there,” said Tom.

“How many are there?” I asked.

“I have a folder on my hard drive with over 900 photos. I didn't bring all of them,” said Tom.

“Ok…” I said.

Tom's pages contained photos of:

- Eddie Albert
- Casey Affleck
- Jason Alexander
- Karen Allen
- Tim Allen
- Robert Altman
- Kofi Annan
- David Attenborough
- Rene Auberjonois
- John Paul Austin
- Lauren Bacall
- Dusty Baker
- Billy Baldwin
- Lucille Ball
- Robert Ballard
- Anne Bancroft
- Christine Baranski
- James Matthew Barrie
- Drew Barrymore
- Lance Bass
- Justine Bateman
- Frank L. Baum
- Meredith Baxter
- David Beckham
Romeo Beckham
Kate Beckinsale
Ed Begley, Jr.
Bill Belichick
John Belushi
Robert Belushi
David Benioff
Jeff Bezos
Jessica Biel
Barbara Billingsley
Jack Black
Tony Blair
Rachel Blanchard
Ernest Borgnine
Bruce Boxleitner
Lara Flynn Boyle
Ben Bradlee
Kenneth Branagh
Sir Richard Branson
Matthew Broderick
Max Brooks
Dan Brown
Sandra Bullock
Warren Buffet
Stephen B. Burke
Edward Burns
LeVar Burton
George H.W. Bush
Jeb Bush
James Cameron
Lizzy Caplan
Robert Carradine
Diahann Carroll
Jimmy Carter
Shawn Carter (Jay Z)
Beyonce Knowles Carter
Jaycee Chan
Prince Charles
Liz Cheney
Morris Chestnut
Bill Clinton
Hillary Clinton
George Clooney
Harry Cohn
Claudette Colbert
Stephen Colbert
Nat King Cole
Gary Coleman
Stephen Collins
Tim Conway
Jackie Cooper
Braxton Crosby
Kevin Costner
Simon Cowell
Daniel Craig
Bob Crane
Michael Crichton
Catherine Crier
Denise Crosby
Mary Crosby
Billy Crystal
Tom Cruise
Kaley Cuoco
Kelly Curtis
Tony Curtis
John Cusack
Ethan Cutkosky
Hugh Dancy
Lee Daniels
Ted Danson
Frank Darabont
Larry David
Geena Davis
Roxann Dawson
Daniel Day Lewis
Brian De Palma
James Dean
John Dean
Ellen DeGeneres
Guillermo Del Toro
Patrick Dempsey
Tallulah Dempsey
Leonardo DiCaprio
Vin Diesel
Frank Dillane
David Dinkins
Walt Disney
Charles Dodgson (better known as Lewis Carroll)
Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz
Michael Dorn
Michael Douglas
David Duchovny
Sir James Dyson
George Eastman
Edward VII
Idris Elba
Chris Elliott
Nora Ephron
Chris Evans
Dakota Fanning
Colin Farrell
Mia Farrow
Ronan Farrow
Michael Fassbender
Craig Ferguson
Tina Fey
Colin Firth
Jane Fonda
Joely Fisher
Betty Ford
Gerald Ford
Harrison Ford
Henry Ford
James V. Forrestal
Jodie Foster
James Franco
Johnny Galecki
James Gandolfini
Chris Gardner
James Garner
Bill Gates
Jean Paul Gaultier
Christopher Gavigan
Sarah Michelle Gellar
Richard Gere
Melissa Gilbert
Peri Gilpin
Rudy Giuliani
Summer Glau
Herman Goering
Roger Goodell
Jeff Goldblum
Whoopi Goldberg
Jane Goodall
Mikhail Gorbachev
Al Gore
Billy Graham
Katherine Graham
Melanie Griffith
Bear Grylls
Mamie Gummer
Tim Gunn
Jake Gyllenhaal
Maggie Gyllenhaal
Larry Hagman
Armie Hammer
Max Handelman
Mariska Hargitay
Valerie Harper
Edith Head
William Randolph Hearst
Patricia Heaton
Florence Henderson
Marilu Henner
Jill Hennessy
Rudolf Hess
Jennifer Love Hewitt
Susan Heyworth
Angie Hicks
Barron Hilton
Maurice Hines
Kazuo Hirai
Philip Seymour Hoffman
Laurie Holden
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
Nicholas Hoult
Traylor Howard
Kate Hudson
Charlie Hannam
Sam Huntington
Sarah Hyland
Bob Iger
Jeffrey Immelt
Hugh Jackman
Jermaine Jackson
Jesse Jackson, Jr.
Kate Jackson
Georgia May Jagger
Kris Jenner
Ken Jeong
Olivia Newton John
Brooks Johnson
Dakota Johnson
Magic Johnson
James Earl Jones
Tommy Lee Jones
Ashley Judd
Kardashian Children
Jeffrey Katzenberg
Brian Keith
Grace Kelly
Carolyn Bassette Kennedy
John F. Kennedy
John F. Kennedy with Jackie
Joseph P. Kennedy
Robert Kennedy
John Kerry
Jack Kilmer
Chance and Connor King
Regina King
Greg Kinnear
Michael Kors
Hoda Kotb
Lee Krasner
Shia Labeouf
Matt Lattanzi
Ashleigh LaThrop
Yves Saint Laurent
Timothy Leary
John Lennon
Spike Lee
Stan Lee
Tea Leoni
Peter Brabeck Letmath
Judith Light
Andrew Lincoln
Robert Todd Lincoln
Hal Linden
Ray Liotta
John Lithgow
Billie Lourd
Jim Lovell
John Lowe
Bela Lagosi
Diandra Luker
Jane Lynch
Michael Lynton
Andie MacDowell
Seth MacFarlane
Gavin MacLeod
Elle Macpherson
Zosia Mamet
Jesse L. Martin
Rachel McAdams
James McAvoy
Marshall McLuhan
Mary McDonnell
Reba McEntire
Ed McMahon
Kristy McNichol
S. Epatha Merkerson
Laurie Metcalfe
Bette Midler
Isaac Mizrahi
Julianne Moore
Tia and Tamera Mowry
Bridget Moynahan
Carey Mulligan
Rupert Murdoch
Wendy Deng Murdoch
Bill Murray
Rafael Nadal
Conde Montrose Nast
Caleb Nicholson
Kim Novak
Dirk Nowitzki
Malia Obama
Michelle Obama
Conan O'Brien
Carroll O'Connor
Rosie O'Donnell
Denis O'Hare
Mary Kay and Ashley Olsen
Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis
Suze Orman
Ozzy Osbourne
Sharon Osbourne
Donny Osmond
William S. Paley
Sarah Palin
Sally and Chuck Palin
Richard D. Parsons
Bill Paxton
Amanda Peet
Sean Penn
Rhea Perlman
Ron Perlman
Katy Perry
Matthew Perry
Michelle Pfeiffer
Prince Philip
Peg Phillips
Billie Piper
Brad Pitt
Jeremy Piven
Martha Plimpton
Sidney Portier
Morgane Polanski
Roman Polanski
Sydney Pollack
Ellen Pompeo
Stephanie Powers
Laura Prepon
Jeff Probst
Dan Quayle
Daniel Radcliffe
Sascha Radetsky
Phylicia Rashad
Ronald Prescott Reagan
Denise Richards
Ashley Rickards
Guy Ritchie
Rocco Ritchie
John Ritter
Chris Rock
David Rockefeller
Nelson Rockefeller
Gene Roddenberry
Elizabeth Rodriguez
Ray Romano
Craig Romney
Mitt Romney
Mackenzie Rosman
Isabella Rossellini
Jason Rothenberg
Eric de Rothschild
Joanne Kathleen (J.K.) Rowling
Geoffrey Rush
Keri Russell
Katey Sagal
Susan Sarandon
David Sarnoff
Fred Savage
Tatiana Schlossberg
Liev Schreiber
Martin Scorsese
Rick Scott
Ridley Scott
Teddy Sears
Jerry Seinfeld
Tom Selleck
Bee Shaffer
Ronald M. Shaich
Cybill Shepherd
Lily Mo Sheen
Cindy Sherman
Nick Simmons
Arnell Simpson
Bryan Singer
John Slattery
Jada Pinkett Smith
Jaden Smith
Matt Smith
Suzanne Somers
Kevin Spacey
James Spader
Steven Spielberg
Eliot Spitzer
Mark Steines
George Stephanopoulos
Jenn Sterger
Kristen Stewart
Patrick Stewart
Jerry Stiller
John Strangfeld
Meryl Streep
Barbra Streisand
Jason Sudeikis
Kiefer Sutherland
Cecil Suwal
Steven R. Swartz
Loretta Swit
Wanda Sykes
George Takei
Amanda Tapping
Quentin Tarantino
David Tennant
Mother Theresa
Emma Thompson
Emma Thompson with her adopted son Tindyebwa
Eric Trump
Eric Trump with his family
James Van Der Beek
Dick Van Dyke
Arthur Van Hoff
Craig Venter
Gore Vidal
Jon Voight
Wernher Von Braun
Martin Von Haselberg
Sophie Von Haselberg
Joachin Von Ribbentrop
Donnie Wahlberg
Marty Walsh
Andy Warhol
Rick Warren
Denzel Washington
Emma Watson
James D. Watson
Thomas J. Watson
Rachel Weisz
Walt Whitman
Kelli Williams
Bruce Willis
Anna Wintour
Reese Witherspoon
Bob Woodward
Robin Wright
Chuck Yeager
Jack Butler Yeats
Robert Zemeckis

“I can see everyone has the same exact pose—with left fingers showing and their other hand tucked in. Now I'm at your tab section.” I said.

“Keep going,” said Tom.

Behind the tab, Tom's pages contained photos of:

Amy Adams
Danny Aiello
Alan Alda
Woody Allen
John Amos
Gillian Anderson
Giogio Armani
Patricia Arquette
Ed Asner
Dan Aykroyd
F. Lee Bailey
Antonio Banderas
Jennifer Beals
Warren Beatty
Kristen Bell
Annette Bening
Jack Benny
Candice Bergen
Orlando Bloom
Michael Bloomberg
Martin Borman
Peter Boyle
Tom Brady
Russell Brand
Bill Bratton
Mel Brooks
Pierce Brosnan
Jerry Brown
Kobe Bryant
Dana Carvey
Fidel Castro
Deepak Chopra
John Cleese
Glenn Close
Jeff Conaway
Anderson Cooper
Russell Crowe
Pierre Curie
Jane Curtain
George Custer
Matt Damon
Robert DeNiro
Portia de Rossi
Matt Dillon
Josh Duhamel
Dwight Eisenhower
Charles Elachi
Terry Farrell
Brett Favre
Michael J. Fox
Brandon Fraser
Clark Gable
Gandhi
John Glenn
Joseph Goebbels
Ryan Gosling
Cary Grant
Hugh Grant
Bryant Gumbel
Gene Hackman
Linda Hamilton
Angie Harmon
Katherine Heigl
Heinrich Himmler
Adolf Hitler
Dustin Hoffman
Ernie Hudson
David Icke
Randy Jackson
Steve Jobs
Beverly Johnson
Shirley Jones
Jane Kaczmarek
Deforest Kelley
Nicole Kidman
Kevin Kline
Harvey Korman
Martin Landau
Nathan Lane
Jessica Lange
Hugh Laurie
Jude Law
Matt LeBlanc
Jane Leeves
Blake Lively
Lindsay Lohan
George Lucas
Lee Majors
Howie Mandel
Nelson Mandela
Eric McCormack
Kelly McGillis
Ian McKellen
Joseph Mengele
Walter Mondale
Mary Tyler Moore
Kate Mulgrew
Eddie Murphy
Benito Mussolini
Bob Newhart
Leslie Nielsen
Richard Nixon
Edward Norton
Barack Obama
Gwyneth Paltrow
Jim Parsons
David Hyde Pierce
Oliver Platt
Christopher Plummer
Ferdinand Porsche
Ferry Porsche
Natalie Portman
Annie Potts
Aiden Quinn
Zachary Quinto
Harold Ramis
Keanu Reeves
Ivan Reitman
Condoleezza Rice
Julia Roberts
Paul Rodriguez
Kurt Russell
Wyatt Russell
Ryan Seacrest
Tony Shalhoub
William Shatner
Martin Sheen
Fulton Sheen
Alexander Siddig
Christian Slater
Parker Stevenson
Whitley Strieber  
Patrick Swayze  
Liv Tyler  
Sam Waterson  
Sigourney Weaver  
Wil Wheaton  
Betty White  
Meg Whitman  
Robin Williams  
Serena Williams  
Luke Wilson  
Debra Winger  
Elijah Wood  
Tiger Woods  
Catherine Zeta-Jones  

“This last group also has the same exact pose—with right fingers showing and their other hand tucked in. Now I'm at your 2nd tab section.” I said.

“Keep going,” said Tom.

Behind the 2nd tab, Tom's pages contained photos of:

Gates McFadden  
Mel Brooks  
Cheech Marin  

“These three have their arms crossed like pharaohs. Do you think that's what they intended?” I asked.

“On the Pleiadian Library Web site¹ there's a excerpt—or, possibly a whole chapter—from Texe Marrs’ book *Codex Magica: Secret Signs, Mysterious Symbols, and Hidden Codes of the Illuminati*. The chapter is titled ‘Cross My Heart and Hope to Die—The

¹ Pleiadian Library - An online library at www.bibliotecapleyades.net.
Mysterious X factor’ with photos of famous people crossing their arms like pharaohs. Texe says it's a Freemason symbol that represents Osiris, and says it's a sign of death,” said Tom.

“Are there any photos with the cross arm gestures you found?” I asked.

“There's one. Texe says it's from a December 1999 edition of Fortune Magazine. It's a photo of two CompUSA e-commerce executives Michael Laskoff and Stephen Polly. Laskoff is making what I now believe is a Sirian gesture with the left fingers exposed and Polly is making an opposite gesture that I believe belongs to the races that the Sirians created—Pleiadian, Vulcan—there are several, but I'm not sure how many,” said Tom.

“You think there's really a Vulcan race—like Mr. Spock on Star Trek?” I asked.

“At first, I just called the two groups, Group A and Group B,” said Tom.

“Are the As the first group I looked at?” I asked.

“Yes, they seem to the richest and most powerful people in the world. You may need to flip through again, but they include people like Bill Gates, William Randolph Hearst, Prince Charles and Sir Richard Branson. I now believe this group is Sirian,” said Tom.

“How did you arrive at your conclusion about Group B?” I asked.

“One night, while I was watching an original Star Trek episode called ‘The Trouble With Tribbles,’ I noticed Leonard Nimoy made a Group B pose several times during the show. I looked in my file and noticed that Nimoy and Deforest Kelley both make a slight ‘V’ with their exposed right fingers. Later, I noticed several other famous people making a similar ‘V,’ said Tom.

“I've read that Leonard Nimoy invented the ‘Vulcan Salute.’ Maybe it's real,” I said.
I also found a Web radio interview on a show hosted by Graham Dewyea. Graham's guest does not give his name, but says there really are Vulcans. He also says Pleiadians often use the letter ‘Z’ in their name. I thought of Zecharia Sitchin, Zachary Quinto, Zac Efron, Zach Braff, Zooey Deschanel and Zoe Saldana,” said Tom.

“If there are two bloodlines, it looks like Group A has more work than Group B. There are several examples—Harrison Ford, Tom Selleck, Conan O'Brien,” I said.

“I thought about that—particularly when I noticed two examples of Group A celebrities taking work from Group B celebrities,” said Tom.

“Which ones?,” I asked.

“Remember Bull Durham, the baseball film? The part of Crash Davis went to Kevin Costner, even though Kurt Russell was up for the part. Russell played for a minor league team called the Mavericks, helped Director/Writer Ron Shelton with the script, but the part went to the "A-lister,” said Tom.

“Kurt Russell and his son Wyatt Russell are in Group B, Goldie Hawn is Wyatt's mother, yet Kate Hudson is Group A,” I said.

“Can you see the math?,” Tom asked. “Kate Hudson and her brother Oliver Hudson are children of Bill Hudson, who must be an A-lister. I can't find a still shot of his A-list pose, but he makes the Sirian cross-arm gesture on Rules of Engagement,” said Tom.

“Are they all making their cross-arm gestures on TV?,” I asked.

“Watch and pay close attention. I need to warn you—there may be some posers,” said Tom.

“Posers?,” I asked.

1 Graham Dewyea - Founder of InLight Web Radio. Graham’s interview with an anonymous “Hugh-Man” can be found at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDGiOC9PLSc
“Group As posing as Group Bs. There's quite a few. More and more, it looks like Sirians are grabbing all the Hollywood work. If they have a vast fortune, and a lot of work—they're not from Group B. Steven Spielberg has posed with a right-handed gesture several times, but I finally found his Sirian photo. Celebritynetworth.com says he's worth 3.5 billion. It took me a while, but I found several other posers—Ted Danson, Leonardo DeCaprio, Bing Crosby and Rosemary Clooney,” said Tom.

“You think Sirians are taking work away from Group Bs?,” I asked.

“Go through the Bs again when you get a chance and think about the last time you saw them. They seem to just disappear. They couldn't all be retired,” said Tom.

“Bing Crosby and Rosemary Clooney made appearances together. Why do you think they were posers?” I asked.

“Their descendants are all A-listers—Denise Crosby, Mary Crosby and George Clooney,” said Tom.

“Why pose?,” I asked.

“If you listen to the Graham Dewyea Web Radio interview, his guest says large numbers have arrived here recently. I think Earth was an outpost and we're now experiencing a Sirian invasion. At first, I found Sirian poses in photos of mostly celebrities, or corporate elite, now, there are Sirian poses among real estate agents and personal trainers,” said Tom.

“If the Sirians continue to have families and they take all the jobs, what happens to everyone else?,” I asked.

“I think we'll begin to see fewer and fewer Group Bs in films. That same trend may be invisibly happening in all other industries,” said Tom.

“Do you think Group Bs are feeling displaced?,” I asked.

“They must be seeing parts in films going to Sirians. The CEOs of the entertainment companies are all Sirian—Bob Iger, Rupert
Murdoch, Kazuo Hirai, Michael Lynton and Stephen Burke,” said Tom.

“Are you talking about possible collusion?,” I asked.

“I think it's more technological than that. Remember Craig Venter, the scientist who led a team to create an artificial cell? That work was computer-assisted. Even though the actual process is beyond the scope of my imagination, I do know this—anything that's created with a computer can be controlled by a computer,” said Tom.

“I remember seeing a news story about Venter and the artificial cell. What happened to him?” I asked.

“The Los Angeles Times reported that he's been searching for DNA in the Mojave Desert to synthesize an extraterrestrial” said Tom.

“As I'm reading about efforts to synthesize Wolly Mammoths and extraterrestrials, I noticed something else that I don't think is a coincidence—Group Bs die of cancer and Group As survive. Steve Jobs and Patrick Swayze are both gone—yet Michael Douglas, Rudy Giuliani, Hoda Kotb, Sharon Osbourne, Robin Roberts, Valerie Harper, Wanda Sykes, and Cybill Shepherd are still with us,” said Tom.

“Are you saying you think Group Bs are being ‘phased out’?” I asked.

“Group B and everyone else…,” said Tom.

“Who have your shown these photos to?” I asked.

“So far, you and my parents,” said Tom.

“What did they say?” I asked.

“They're wondering whether I should show them to my boss,” said Tom.
As we collected our luggage at Rome's Fiumicino Airport (FCO) airport, Tom said, “We have three days at a boutique hotel near the Piazza Navona before we join the tour at the St. Regis.”

“How much of that time can I spend looking at Italian point-of-sale displays?” I asked.

“Two days,” said Tom.

“…and the third day?” I asked.

“The statues of Enki all over the Piazza Navona that need to be checked out,” said Tom.

“Did Tom tell you about our plan to stay at the Gigli d'Oro Suite1 before the Met tour group arrives?” Nick asked.

“It's a restored 15th century medieval residence very close to the Piazza Navona,” said Alice.

“The delivery I need to make will take about an hour and then I can go with you to search for displays,” said Tom.

1 Gigli d'Oro Suite - Via de Gigli d'Oro, 12, Navona, 00186, Rome, Rome, Lazio, Italy
“We'll wait to check out Piazza Navona until you two are available,” said Alice.

“I want to hear anything you know about Enki…” said Nick.

“In the Piazza Navona, he's Zeus and Neptune,” said Tom.

As it turned out, the most famous shopping district in Rome is the area surrounding Piazza di Spagna, at the base of the Spanish Steps—not far from our boutique hotel. The flagship stores of designer lines like Prada, Gucci, Etro, Dolce & Gabbana, Miu Miu, Bottega Veneta, Missoni, and Versace were perfect locations to study retail displays. Tom's mother's friends also gave her a list of restaurants that have English-speaking staff just in case she felt wobbly with her Italian.

The research that Tom and I did to prepare for our visit to Piazza Navona was so extensive, we decided to prep with postcard images and a YouTube video in the hotel snack bar the night before.

When we sat down, Nick said, “What do we know about Piazza Navona?”

“Tom and I split the research and he'll start with some background information,” I said.

Tom pulled postcards out of his bag and gave everyone a set as he said, “A piazza is a large public open space surrounded by building. It's a large oval built as a stadium for sporting events by emperor Domitian in 86 A.D.”

“Postcard photos as reference—great idea!” said Nick.

I pointed to an aerial view and said, “There are three large fountains and the center fountain has an Egyptian obelisk. Rome has more obelisks than any other city in the world. Eight of the city's obelisks are from ancient Egypt and five are Roman.

“Many of the details in the fountains are impossible to see in
postcard images. Fortunately, Tom found a video that we'll look at first,” I said.

Tom set up his notebook computer and said, “We're going to take a look at a highly detailed tourist video1 by a YouTube member named Scrovegni1305. He shot it early in the morning when it was quiet,” said Tom.

“After the video, we have more information to share,” I said.

“The central fountain, called Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi meaning ‘fountain of the four rivers,’ is the most complicated because of the four separate statues,” said Tom.

“As you saw in the video's text overlay, the fountain of the four rivers was designed by Gianlorenzo Bernini in 1651,” I said.

The Nile represents Africa, the Danube represents Europe, the Ganges represents Asia, and the Río de la Plata represents the Americas,” said Tom.

“Can anyone help me remember where the rivers are?” asked Nick.

“Good question,” said Alice.

“The Nile is the probably the most famous in the group and I found out I knew very little about it. It's over 4,000 miles long—the longest in the world and about 22% of it flows through Egypt. It originates in Burundi, south of the equator, and flows northward through northeastern Africa draining into the Mediterranean Sea,” I said.

“The Danube flows for 1,785 miles from the Black Forest in Germany to the Black Sea which lies between Southeastern

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1 Piazza Navona YouTube Video (by Scrovegni1305) - “Piazza Navona & Fountains: Rome's Finest City Square” can be found at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5VRN2zetuY
Europe and Western Asia. Most of the river flows through Hungary,” said Tom.

“The Ganges flows from a glacier area in the Himalayas and runs for approximately 2,400 miles through north India ending at the Bay of Bengal in eastern India,” I said.

“The Rio de la Plata separates Uruguay and Argentina on the southeastern coast of South America and it has the widest estuary in the world that is approximately 120 miles wide,” said Tom.

“Did you find out why the god of the Nile has a cloth over his head?” asked Nick.

“I found details about that in a Rome travel guide,” I said, and explained, “The cloth means no one at that time knew exactly where the Nile's source was. There are other symbols as well. The Ganges god carries a long oar, representing the river's navigability, the Danube god touches the Papal coat of arms, since it is the largest river closest to Rome, and the Río de la Plata is sitting on a pile of coins, a symbol of the riches America might offer to Europe—the word plata means silver in Spanish.

“How does Enki fit in?” asked Alice.

“Zeus, which is one of Enki's names, is the Ganges god and the Nile god is either Hapi or Osiris. Hapi was a very ancient, very early name for the Nile, and later became the name of the God of the Nile—which was later, also associated with Osiris” said Tom.

The Egyptian obelisk was quarried for emperor Domitian in Egypt in 81 A.D., and was moved around—first to a location between the temples of Isis and Serapis, then to Circus de Massenzio, and then the middle of the Piazza Navona,” I said.

“I know Isis is one of the names used by Enki's sister/wife. Who is Serapis?” asked Alice.

“There's an interesting story attached to Serapis,” I said.
“If the Romans placed the obelisk between an Isis and Serapis temple, he had to be equivalent to Osiris” said Nick.

“Serapis was introduced by Ptolemy Soter, a general under Alexander the Great, who later became ruler of Egypt—he was an invented god,” I said.

“Why did Ptolemy Soter invent a god?” asked Alice.

“Ptolemy introduced Serapis as official god of Egypt and Greece because he hoped a common religion would unify the two countries. He started by building a temple for Serapis in Alexandria, where he placed a statue for the god—a man with curly hair, benign expression, and a long beard. Isis became his companion,” I said.

“A manufactured deity,” said Nick.

“Like Osiris, Serapis became master of the underworld and baptism became required for initiation into the Serapis cult,” I said.

“It's interesting that Serapis was associated with the underworld. In The Gods of Eden, Bramley says Enki—or, Ea's title was changed from ‘Prince of Earth’ to ‘Prince of Darkness.’ He became the mortal enemy of a Supreme Being and became the keeper of Hell.” said Tom.

“There is so much information! I hope we can go early in the morning so we can take our time and look around,” said Alice.

“We haven't even told you about the other two fountains,” said Tom.

“We're ready…,” said Nick.

“The fountain at the southern end of Piazza Navona is called La Fontana del Moro with a figure that is called a "Moor" or African that is meant to be Neptune,” said Tom.

“The Moor is standing in a conch shell wrestling a dolphin and surrounded by Tritons.” I said.

“I don't remember seeing a dolphin in the video,” said Alice.
“I couldn't see it either. It's between his legs,” said Tom.

“Tritons are sea gods and goddesses who are the children of Poseidon and his wife Amphitrite. Poseidon, Amphitrite and the Tritons are all fish-tailed with an upper body resembling a human. Neptune and Poseidon are both Enki identities,” I said.

“Fontana del Nettuno, at the north end of the piazza, has a statue of Neptune fighting with an octopus and surrounded by Nereids, cupids and walruses,” said Tom.

“Nereids?” asked Alice.

“Nereids are sea nymphs—daughters of Nereus and Doris. Nereus and Doris are two more Enki and Isis identities,” said Tom.

Alice had been writing notes on the back of her postcards. When Tom completed details about Fontana del Nettuno, she said, “I think we need to all go to bed and get up very early.”

As we started our walk around the oval that Scrovegni1305 calls the ‘chariot racetrack,’ Nick asked, “Did you come across any information about the church across from the fountain of the four rivers?”

“If you recall, Scrovegni1305’s text overlay said it was built by Bernini's rival Francesco Borromini. I found an interesting New York Times article titled, ‘Borromini's Rome, by Olivier Bernier. Borromini was an architect who was known for his churches. He says Borromini never came near the success of Bernini. Bernier calls Bernini a ‘polymath,’ said Tom.

“What is a polymath?” asked Alice.

“It originates from the Greek word polymathes which means ‘having learned much.’ Dictionary.com cites a 17th Century Jesuit priest named Athanasius Kircher as an example of a polymath. It turns out, Kircher was a friend of Bernini's. In the 17th
century, Kircher was Europe's leading Egyptologist,” said Tom.

“Dan Brown wrote Bernini into Angels and Demons claiming he was an Illuminati,” said Nick.

“Isn't Dan Brown a Group A in your stack of photographs?” I asked.

“Yes…Tom Hanks will have work for some time, Hollywood will keep his franchise going,” said Tom.

“Tom, did you tell your parents about the bronze crabs at the base of Cleopatra's Needle?” I asked.

“Yes, he did,” said Nick. “And I have something for both of you.”

“It's a very strange story,” said Alice.

“I came across a news story about a new director who was appointed as director of the Vatican's Observatory. Brother Guy Consolmagno will be upgrading the Vatican's telescope, Vatican Advanced Technology Telescope or VATT, in Arizona. He's the author of a book called Turn Left at Orion. I Googled the question ‘What is left of Orion’ and several links to pages about Sirius were returned!” said Nick.


“The word left in the book title would definitely have caught my eye,” said Tom.

“Tom has quite a collection of photos,” said Nick.

“I was surprised to see John Kennedy's photos in the stack,” I said.

“One of those pictures is the official White House portrait painted posthumously by Aaron Shikler who Jacqueline Kennedy hired in 1970,” said Nick.
“Apparently, Shikler knew about the cross-arm gesture,” I said.

“I think that we can conclude that Sirians hurt their own,” said Tom.

“Clinton is an example,” said Nick.

“Nixon was a Group B. He didn't have a chance. Katherine Graham, Ben Bradlee and Bob Woodward were, or are, Sirian,” said Tom.

“In _The Gods of Eden_, Bramley describes extreme cruelty inflicted on humans by Jehovah, who he proves is not God,” said Nick.

“Nick, do you read all of your wife's books?” I asked.

“I love this stuff. It's a huge, and very real puzzle,” said Nick.

“I was also a little startled to see Billy Graham's photos in the stack,” I said.

“There's a family spreading embedded clues,” said Nick.

“Billy Graham's daughter, Anne Graham Lotz, has received seven honorary doctorate degrees from colleges with humanities programs. According to Wikipedia, ‘scholars in the humanities are ‘humanity scholars or humanists’’” said Tom.

“Humanists?” I asked.

“A Persian philosopher named Zarathustra, or Zoroaster, is considered to be the first humanist. Zoroaster was a prophet of Enki's. Zoroaster called Enki Ahura Mazda—which is one of his many names,” said Tom.

“The American Humanist Association's tag line is ‘Good Without a God,’ Harvard also gives out a humanist award each year,” said Alice.

“A lot of famous scientists were/are humanists: Albert Einstein, Isaac Asimov, Niels Bohr, Paul Dirac, said Nick.

“Atheists?” I asked.
“Definitely,” said Tom.

“Modern Enki followers oppose Abrahamism—you know, the Abraham traditions—Judaism, Islam and Christianity,” said Nick.

“Once, when I was searching for information about Lilith, I found a site called Enkiea.org that says that they take a firm stance against all forms of Abrahamism,” said Tom.

“Why were you searching for information about Lilith?” I asked.

“I thought I spotted an Enki theme in the show *Frasier*—two competing brothers, the space needle. It may be why the show really took off…,” said Tom.

“Is there a Lilith connection?” I asked.

“Several sites say Enlil had a granddaughter named Lilith,” said Tom.

“Tell Will about Ruth Graham's lapis ring,” said Alice.

“Anne Graham Lotz is following in her father's footsteps as an evangelical minister,” said Tom.

“What does evangelical minister mean?” I asked.

“It means they're not connected to a physical parish. They both write books and give talks,” said Tom.

“Ruth Graham is Billy's wife and Anne's mother,” said Alice.

“Anne Graham Lotz is following in her father's footsteps as an evangelical minister and I noticed her books are published by a company called Zondervan,” said Tom.

“Z…,” I said.

“I read that she tells a story about a Lapis lazuli ring her parents gave her from a friend at the British Museum. She says the ring's stone is from an ancient Iranian Susa palace,” said Tom.

“What is Lapis lazuli and what is Susa?” I asked.
“Lapis is a dark blue stone,” said Alice.

“Lapis lazuli mining began in Afghanistan more than 6,000 years ago. A Lapis trade route developed with ancient Egypt around 4,000 B.C. Ancient Egyptians used Lapis lazuli stones for amulets and ornaments such as scarabs. It was also used in ancient Mesopotamia by the Sumerians, Akkadians, Assyrians, and Babylonians for seals and jewelry,” said Tom.

“And Susa?” I asked.

“Susa is one of the oldest cities in the world built by the Persian king Darius the Great. The Wikipedia page for Susa has a photo of a relief image of Enki's wife Ninhursag—another one of her names,” said Tom.

“We think Anne embeds the story about the ring and the palace for those who are awake,” said Nick.

“Anne's book that contains the story about the ring is called I Saw the Lord. They don't use the name God,” said Alice.

“Bramley says Enki literally means ‘lord or prince’ of Earth. He says the custodians inserted ‘Lord’ into the Bible,” said Nick.

“What about Billy Graham?” I asked.

“He likes to talk about the Bible's Book of Esther. The Wikipedia page for Esther —the simple English version—says the Book of Esther ‘never directly talks about God.’ The Grahams also like to talk about Lazarus. The name Lazarus is Latinized from the Hebrew name El,” said Tom.

“El?” I asked.

“El is an ancient Semetic abbreviation for Elohim. Semetic: languages include Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic and certain ancient languages such as Phoenician,” said Nick.

“Wiktionary says Elohim are the extraterrestrial creators of humans,” said Tom.
“The Latin you mentioned sounds like El is a person, Is El a person or a group?” I asked.

“Mark S. Smith, author of The Early History of God: Yahweh and the Other Deities in Ancient Israel, helped me understand. In a chapter called ‘Yahweh and El,’ he explains that Yahweh is one of El's sons.” said Tom.

“Remember Tom's list of family members in the Ennead?” asked Nick.

“Yes, I remember there were four generations,” I said.

“Yahweh is another one of Enki's names and El is his great grandfather. He was Atum on that list,” said Nick.

“I've also seen work that equates El with Ra,” said Tom.

“This is a lot to absorb,” I said.

“That's for sure,” said Nick.

“It seems like we've been walking around this chariot racetrack for quite a while. I think we need to talk about joining the tour group. Let's pick a cafe here in the piazza and have some lunch,” said Alice.

When we sat down, Tom said, “Tell us about the tour.”

“Tomorrow, we'll move over to the St. Regis, and start by having dinner with the other tour members and the art historian who's leading the tour,” said Alice.

“Will and I picked up brochures at the Met. We know the tour starts in the galleries of Rome and then we sail to Palermo, the Aeolian Islands, then Agropoli, Capri and Naples,” said Tom.

“Four days from now, we'll be taking a bus to Civitavecchia\(^1\), the port where we’ll board the cruise ship.”

\(^1\) Civitavecchia - Sea port fifty miles north of Rome. The name Civitavecchia means “ancient town.”
“Tell us about the art historian who invited us to Akrotiri,” said Tom.

“His name is Alberto,” said Alice.

“You met him aboard the Royal Clipper?” I asked.

“That's correct. He's very nice. He was born in Italy and moved to New York ten years ago when he was 27,” said Nick.

“Does he know about the books you both read?” asked Tom.

“That's why he invited us to Akrotiri,” said Alice with a big smile.

“Alberto has not only read *The Gods of Eden*, he's also read Drunvalo's *Flower of Life* books, Picknett/Prince and he's familiar with Sitchin's work,” said Nick.

“I can see why you hit it off,” said Tom.

“Is everyone on the Met tour a New Yorker?” I asked.

“One tour member is from California, one is from the Midwest, two are from Canada and three are Italian,” said Nick.

“The Sea Cloud II can handle 96 passengers. The Met tour group members will have cabins on the Promenade deck,” said Alice.

“Those are nice cabins. They all have windows,” said Tom.

“Are there art museums in the towns along the Amalfi coast?” I asked.

“The museums will mostly be in Rome—the trip aboard the Sea Cloud II is a really a sailing adventure,” said Alice.

“Will anyone be climbing up to a yardarm?” asked Tom.

“This is a much smaller ship than the Royal Clipper. There won't be any climbing, but we'll be able to watch the crew sail by hand,” said Nick.

“How are we traveling to Akrotiri?” asked Tom.

“We take a flight to Athens and then there's a connecting flight to
Santorini,” said Nick.

“How long will we be in Akrotiri?” I asked.

“Two days and two nights including travel. We'll have one day to explore the ancient site. We know you both need to return to work,” said Alice.

We met Alberto and the Met tour group members at a St. Regis cocktail reception before our first meal together at the hotel dining room. After exchanging introductions, Alberto showed us a Powerpoint presentation about the Rome museums we would visit and the cruise. His map of the coast helped us to understand that we would reach Civitavecchia by train and then sail to Palermo, Sicily, dock there for one night and begin a trip up Italy's eastern coastline sailing closer to land visiting the Aeolian Islands, then Agropoli, Capri and Naples. He explained that clipper ships are small enough to negotiate older ports that can't accommodate large ocean vessels. We looked at maps of the Sea Cloud II's decks and learned our cabin locations. Including Alberto, we were a group of twelve that would live near each other—and share meals together. Alberto would be our guide at the Roman museums and he would organize our excursions in each of the ports.

The Americans from California and the Midwest were both women—about Alice's age. Lucy, from Los Angeles, is a biologist and Carol is a soil scientist from Minnesota. Alex and Bev live in Toronto and all three Italian members; Susana, Tito and Pietro live in Rome.

We soon discovered that Alberto's knowledge of Italian art history is exceptional. We traveled around Rome in small bus and Alberto kept everyone entertained with his stories. He had put this tour group together by inviting people he had met on other cruises. He also invited everyone to Akrotiri. Although the Akrotiri excursion was not officially part of the Met tour, everyone was planning to go. By the end of the first day, it was clear that Alberto
had also given everyone a list of books that Alice and Nick had in their library. The two American women seemed to have an intense interest in the books. They also shared an interest in the planet's declining natural resources and had information to share about Italy's status.

At a lunch break during our tour of the Vatican and Sistine Chapel, Carol overheard Alice telling Alberto about our tour of Piazza Navona and said, “Sitchin says dolphins have genetics that are similar to Earth's original indigenous population.”

“That would explain why the Moor, or Neptune, in La Fontana del Moro—is wrestling a dolphin,” I said.

“If it's Neptune—that's Enki,” said Carol.

“We read all the books, in case you're wondering,” said Lucy. “There's a lot of e-mail.”

“Thanks to Alberto, there's a group of us who have similar interests,” said Carol.

“We have lots to tell you about recent research we did in New York,” said Tom.

“Are you brothers?,” asked Lucy.

“Tom is our son and he went to school with Will,” said Nick.

“I think we will be having lively conversations,” said Alberto.

“Can we meet at the bar, or your meeting room before dinner?,” asked Tom. “I have photographs I'd like to show you.”

“I can reserve the conference room,” said Alberto.

Later, as Tom and I were getting ready for dinner, I asked, “What made you decide to show the group your photographs?”

“I like them, and I'm interested in their reaction,” said Tom.

“I think you rattled your mother,” I said.

“She'll be fine,” said Tom.
In the conference room, Tom shared the story he told me on the plane. He held the binder and flipped pages. As he talked, I saw puzzled facial expressions—as though he was showing them a complicated architectural blueprint. No one spoke. Nick, looking around at the group, said, “What do you all think?”

Bev was the first to speak. She said, “There are too many to be a coincidence.”

Alex said, “I wonder who knows about this.”

Tito asked, “Are they only in America?”

“I have photos from Israel, China and other countries. I have about 900 photos, and I could probably find more. I concentrated my search in United States because I live there,” said Tom.

“I'm wondering if my boss in LA is a Sirian,” said Lucy.

“I'm wondering if my ex-husband is Sirian” said Carol.

“Let's move our conversation to the dining room, we can continue our discussion there,” said Alberto.

“I'll join you in a few minutes,” said Tom. “I'd like to take my photographs to my room.”

I followed Tom to the elevator because I was anxious to ask him his impression of what happened. As the door closed, I said, “What do you all think?”

“I'm glad I showed the group the pictures. I think we'll learn about who these people are from the content of their conversation,” said Tom.

When we joined the others, we heard Nick using the expression, ‘extermination agenda.’

As we sat down, Carol said, “The planet's natural systems are collapsing. The photos tell me it could be deliberate. For years, I've thought it was ignorance. Jacques Cousteau announced the Mediterranean was dying in 1975. His son has said it's dead ten miles out. The bees are dying and the soil is empty.”
Susana started to cry and said, “I know the bees are dying.”

“She cries a lot. She loves bees and butterflies,” said Tito.

“There's good news. Italy is hosting the 3rd World Symposium of Organic Beekeeping. It's called ‘ApiOrganica’ to be held in Bologna,” said Tom.

“Yes, Api is for apiary, a place where bees are kept!” said Susana.

“In spite of this good news, Italy is in a terrible decline. Italian women stopped having babies. The death rate is now higher than the birth rate,” said Alberto.

“That means Italians will eventually be extinct,” said Nick.

“Yes, I know. It is very sad,” said Alberto.

“What's happened to Italy?” asked Bev.

“Some say it happened when Italy accepted a high exchange rate with the lira when they joined the European Union, prices when sky high while wages stayed the same, youth unemployment is also very high—it's 43%. Italy's debt is 2.2 trillion Euros, or 135% of the GDP—third highest in the world after Japan and Greece. Private sector company taxes are 68 percent. Italian companies also get state money to pay workers to do nothing and not sack them. In Sicily, for example, there are 28,000 forestry police — more than Canada — and has 950 Sicilian ambulance drivers who have no ambulances to drive. The situation seems dire. It's why I invited you here,” said Alberto.

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3 “Italian birth rate continues to sink and drag down Italian ‘life satisfaction’” - Hilary White, Wed Oct 23, 2013

4 “Italy’s in terminal decline, and no one has the guts to stop it” - Nicholas Farrell, October 25, 2014
“I believe the problem is the European Union,” said Nick. “You mentioned GDP, or Gross Domestic Product. *The Atlantic Monthly* published an article titled ‘Forget GDP: Here are the Most Advanced Countries in the World’—Norway was number one on the list—and you know what? Norway has always refused to join the European Union. The list represents a Human Development Index developed by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations. Italy is number 23 on the list.”

“Ecowatch says Sweden and Norway are the two greenest countries in the world,” said Alex.

“Mashable.com published a list of the 20 Most Socially Progressive Countries of the World,” said Tom. Norway was in the top five. New Zealand is number one in terms of personal rights and freedom, Internet access and school enrollment. It was followed by Switzerland, Iceland, the Netherlands and Norway. The U.S. is number 16 due to problems in personal safety, ecosystem sustainability, and tolerance and inclusion.”

When Nick and Tom were done talking about Italy, the GDP and school enrollment, everyone in the group seemed to have a surprised look.

Alice noticed their faces and said, “Like father, like son…! Conversations at meals can be a little intense. I think you'll all get used to it.”

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1 “Forget GDP: Here are the Most Advanced Countries in the World,” Derek Thompson, *The Atlantic Monthly*, November 11, 2010


3 “The 20 Most Socially Progressive Countries in the World,” Mashable.com, Matt Petronzio, April 7, 2014
June 12, 2006

The Civitavecchia Port has more than twenty piers with three used for cruise ships. Alberto arranged for a bus to take us to the Sea Cloud II and told us the ship would leave at 1600.

When Tom and I were settled in our cabin, I said, “I didn't know nautical time is military time.”

“I expect we'll hear the crew using the word knot instead of nautical mile,” said Tom.

“Did you read all those Sea Cloud brochures that we found at the Met?” I asked.

“I read them and also several articles online. The original Sea Cloud, which is still in use, was built for cereal heiress Marjorie Merriweather Post and her second husband, Edward Francis Hutton who co-founded E.F. Hutton with his brother Franklyn Laws Hutton, and Gerald M. Loeb. Marjorie had a lot more money than Edward, they had one daughter, Nedenia, who is actress Dina Merrill. Marjorie and Edward divorced in 1935, but the yacht was built in 1931 while they were still married. When Dina was a little girl, about age 9, they spent three months of the year aboard the yacht. At that time it was the largest private yacht ever constructed. It was named the Hussar. To design the interior,
she had a full-scale mock-up made at a Brooklyn warehouse. The Coast Guard used it during World War II and it became a passenger ship in 1979,” said Tom.

“What does Hussar mean?” I asked.

“It's the name for Polish cavalry who were known to be fierce,” said Tom.

“Did you find any photos of the Post family?” I asked.

“The German company Hansa Treuhand, that owns the cruise ships, is having problems, so they're probably not Sirian. The search turned up a Sirian photo of Peter Hinchliffe, secretary-general of the International Chamber of Shipping, or ICS,” said Tom.

“What is ICS?” I asked.

“It's the UK-based international trade association for merchant shipowners and operators,” said Tom.

“When and where are we meeting the others for dinner?” I asked.

“Dinner is in the dining room. The other meals are self-serve buffets. They ring bells.” said Tom.

We heard the bell that summoned us to dinner and found our group in the dining room. When we sat down, Tom asked, “How long does it take to sail from Civitavecchia to Palermo?”

“The ferry takes 14 hours. We'll probably get there faster,” said Tito.

“I can't stop thinking about Sicily's 950 ambulance drivers who have nothing to do,” said Nick.

“I hope it was alright to tell you that story,” said Alberto.

“I think everyone should know the truth,” said Pietro.
“I'm anxious to see what our German hosts are going to feed us. I've been studying nutrition for many years and most of what we've been taught is incorrect. Germans are pretty smart and I'm wondering if they've figured it out,” said Carol.

“In our cabin, Tom and I were talking about the original Sea Cloud that was built for cereal heiress Marjorie Merriweather Post and her second husband, Edward Francis Hutton who co-founded E.F. Hutton with his brother Franklyn Laws Hutton, and Gerald M. Loeb.,” I said.

“Isn't there a Woolworth connection?” asked Alice.

“Woolworth?” asked Tito.

“A large chain of discount stores—before Walmart. They called them five and dime stores—referring to American nickel and dime coins. In the early to mid-twentieth century, they had restaurants called luncheonettes with a soda fountain,” said Nick.

“What is a soda fountain?” asked Susanna.

“They were usually long counters with soda making equipment on one side and a row of seats on the other—almost like a bar that served ice cream drinks,” said Alice. “Instead of a bartender—they had soda jerks who originally wore white jackets, a black bow-tie and a soda jerk hat.”

“Why were they called jerks?” Alex asked.

“The old soda water machines had an arm similar to the arm on a draft beer dispenser. They had to pump with a jerking action,” said Nick demonstrating with his arm in the air “The name stuck.”

“What is the connection between Marjorie Merriweather Post and Woolworth?” I asked.

“Franklyn Laws Hutton married Edna Woolworth who was the only child of Frank Winfield Woolworth who founded the retail chain. There were 400 Woolworth stores for 117 years. They closed in 1997,” said Alice.
“The Hutton brothers both married rich women,” said Alex.

“Cereal heiress Marjorie Merriweather Post was an unusual woman. She inherited the large cereal company from her father, but she built it into General Foods. She worked on the development of General Foods during her 15-year marriage to E.F. Hutton. It became one of the world's largest food businesses. Hutton's niece, Barbara Hutton, the only child of Franklyn Laws Hutton, inherited the Woolworth fortune. Edna Woolworth was her mother. Barbara had seven husbands. Actor Cary Grant was her third. She had so much money, the press nicknamed them ‘cash and cary,’” said Nick.

“Cary Grant's photo is in Group B,” said Alex.

“That's why I mentioned him,” said Nick.

“Barbara Hutton and Cary Grant were only married for three years,” said Alice. “She filed for divorce while he was having a difficult time shooting the Cole Porter story called Night and Day. At court, Hutton claimed Cary caused her great mental anguish when he refused to come downstairs when she gave a dinner party. The hearing lasted 4 minutes. He didn't say anything and did not accept any money. They remained friends until she died in 1979 and he was also nice to Lance Reventlow, her son from her second marriage.”

“How many wives did Cary Grant have?” asked Tito.

“Five,” said Lucy.

“Which one was he married to when he had an affair with Sophia Loren?” asked Susana.

“Betsy Drake—she came after Barbara Hutton,” said Lucy.

“Sophia tells the story about her affair in her memoirs,” said Susana. “Their affair started when they worked on the 1957 film The Pride and the Passion. Grant asked her to marry him. She was 23 and he was 53. She was living with Carlo Ponti, but they were not married. There was a lot of tension because they worked together in another film called Houseboat set in
Washington, D.C. Sophia said Grant's attention moved her to force Carlo to marry her.”

“Her decision to marry Carlo and the very complicated circumstances are described in a *Vanity Fair* article called ‘Sophia's Choices’,” said Alice.

“I suppose the whole world wondered why Sophia chose producer Carlo Ponti, 22 years older, four inches shorter, and married to another woman,” said Susana.

“Sophia said she chose Carlo because he belonged to her world,” said Alice. “I think it's because Carlo was Sirian and Grant was not.”

“I found Grant's photo while I was researching one of his earlier films—*Arsenic and Old Lace,*” said Tom. “I also found a picture of the play, published Random House. It has an Osiris skull and crossbones on the cover. The aunts are witches. It's not obvious except in the film's opening title sequence that has images of witches on broomsticks.”

“Why are there so many witches?” asked Bev. “Elizabeth Montgomery in *Bewitched,* Nicole Kidman in the film, Sandra Bullock in *Practical Magic.*”

“Alyssa Milano in *Charmed,* Neve Campbell in *The Craft,*” said Alice.

“I read that *Wicked,* the Broadway musical, has been launched in North America and in England. The West End production and the North American tour have been seen by over two million patrons each,” said Nick.

“Witches represent Isis,” said Tom. “There's also a number 3

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2 *Arsenic And Old Lace* 1944 -- Opening Title Sequence - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eSxG2b4Bees
theme that's still unclear. For example, there are three witches in Macbeth. Isis has been called the triple goddess.”

“Maybe it's because Hermes is Trismegistus,” said Tito.

“Why witches?” asked Bev.

“Isis has had several gruesome identities. She is also the Hindu goddess Kali is shown with a bloody sword and a severed head. She also drinks blood. Her Sekhmet identity also drinks blood,” said Tom.

“The ISIS militant group lops off a lot of heads,” said Alex.

“There's probably a connection,” said Tito.

“Have you noticed how dark television and films have become?” I asked.

“There's a lot of violence and blood, and the sets are even dark,” said Alex.

“There's also of sexual content—even in ads,” said Lucy.

“Most of what's on TV is inappropriate for children. I noticed a Cialis ad on Saturday morning when children watch a lot of TV” said Alice.

“I thought Americans are strict,” said Pietro.

“Not anymore,” said Alex.

When our food arrived, Nick quipped, “Do you think they'll serve Post Grape Nuts or Raisin Bran at breakfast?”

“I hope not,” said Carol.

“You don't like Grape Nuts or Raisin Bran?,” I asked.

“We've been talking into eating cereal that has a tiny amount of plant protein. We have daily minimum protein requirements that
“can never be reached eating plant protein,” said Carol.

“Marjorie and Edward had cereal to sell,” said Alice.

“How can I figure out my minimum daily protein requirement?” asked Tom.

“I like the UMMS protein calculator on the Web,” said Carol.

“What does UMMS stand for?” I asked.

“University of Maryland Medical System. Generally speaking, men need about 60 grams a day, women need about 50, teens slightly less and infants need about 10 grams each day,” said Carol.

“What do you eat for breakfast?” asked Tom.

Eggs and dairy have the highest amount of usable protein—meaning more essential amino acids,” said Carol.

“Italians love cheeses,” said Susana.

“We also eat eggs,” said Tito. “Frittata, stracciatella, poached eggs in marinara sauce.”

“Do you remember the egg-in-a-basket that Olympia Dukakis made in Moonstruck?” asked Nick. “I've tried it—it's very good.”

“I am familiar with that film, and I remember the eggs,” said Pietro. “She added the colorful roasted peppers.”

“On of the reasons I wanted to come to Italy is because I think Italians know a lot about food. Have you seen Sophia Loren lately? She was born in 1934,” said Carol.

“I think they call that age defying” said Nick.

“I Googled the question, ‘what does Sophia Loren eat for breakfast?’,’” said Carol.

“What did you find?” asked Susana.

“She's cautious with bread, and she likes cheese, so she's eating protein,” said Carol.
“I think she must be eating very good food,” said Tito.

“If you do eat bread, it should be made with fermented dough, called sourdough. There was an American dentist who lived in the 1930s named Weston Price. He went around the world to visit societies who had excellent teeth—to study their diet,” said Carol. “One of the most interesting groups he visited were the dairy farmers of Switzerland’s Loetschental Valley,” said Carol.

“What did they eat?” asked Susana

“Milk, butter, cheese, cream, and sourdough rye bread,” said Carol. “Today, we know the biochemical reason sourdough is a good idea—that we think the Aztecs understood.”

“Please explain,” I said.

“All grains, nuts and seeds have a phytate layer that protects the kernel,” said Carol. “Phytates, or phytic acid, needs to be neutralized because it binds with nutrients in food that we need to absorb.”

“Does the ferment break down the phytates?” asked Tom.

“That's right,” said Carol. “The phytate layer can also be broken down with a soak in salt water. The Aztecs would soak pumpkin or squash seeds in brine and then dry them in the sun. Sprouting also eliminates phytates. As a result, sprouted grain bread is also a good option.”

“Where in America do they have good eggs and good bread?” asked Pietro.

“Estimates are that only 5% of the food in United States has good nutrition. I have an instrument with me that I can show. It's called a brix meter. It was invented in Germany in the 19th century and it measures nutrient density in food,” said Carol. “A small number of farmers have figured out how to mineralize their soil and their eggs have beautiful yolks that are a dark color—almost orange. Sourdough bread is a little easier to find.”
In Palermo, we went to the Museo Geologico e Paleontologico G.G. Gemmellaro named after Gaetano Giorgio Gemmellaro. The museum's collection of more than 600,000 fossils are divided into numerous collections with fossils embracing a time period of more than 270 million years of geological and paleontological history of Sicily. The space is divided into three floors and the museum provides an English guided tour. Afterwards, we had lunch at the Villa San Giovanni degli Eremiti where we had an interesting talk.

“What do we know about Gaetano Giorgio Gemmellaro?” asked Nick. “The guide did not provide very much information.”

“He was born in Catania in 1832,” said Tom.

“Where is Catania?” I asked.

“It's on the other side of the island about 220 kilometers to the East, I think that's about 136 miles,” said Tito.

“At the age of 20, he produced his first paper on certain volcanic minerals from Patagonia, and from then onward, published papers almost continuously for fifty years,” said Tom.

“Patagonia is at the southern tip of South America,” said Nick.

“Age 20?” asked Susana

“That's very young,” said Bev.

“He was professor of geology at Palermo, and a member of the Accademia die Lincei, and a Senator,” said Tom.

“Accademia die Lincei?” I asked.

1 Museo Geologico e Paleontologico “G.G. Gemmellaro” - Corso Tukory 131, 90134, Palermo, Sicily, Italy

2 Villa San Giovanni degli Eremiti - Vicolo S. Mercurio, 26/32, Palermo, Italy
“It means Lyncean Academy, an academic academy founded in 1603 by a Roman aristocrat named Federico Cesi who was 18 at the time,” said Tom.

“…and Lyncean?” I asked.

“Encyclopedia Mythica says Lynceus was the son of Aphantus and Arene, and the grandson of Perseus. Wikipedia says Perseus was the son of Zeus which is Thoth's generation,” said Tom. “That would make Lynceus a Thoth nephew.”

“Did you find anything else?” I asked.

“I found a pharaoh Thutmosis III connection to the stunted, or dwarf elephant skeletons we saw at the museum,” said Tom.

“Another Thutmosis thread?” I asked.

“Who is Thutmosis?” asked Alex.

“Let me describe the connection, and then Will and I can add details. In a book called Griffin Quest¹, author Lee Kerr says …a wall painting in the tomb of Thutmosis III, at Thebes, in Egypt, made around 1,500 B.C., contains a small elephant being delivered as a gift to the Egyptian pharaoh by Minoans that are identified by their dress. Lee Kerr describes real-life elephant remains that have been found in the eastern Mediterranean. He says the biggest problem is the fact that dwarf elephants were supposed to go extinct around 10,000 B.C.”

“Before we left New York, Tom and I investigated Cleopatra's Needle, the nickname for an Egyptian Obelisk that was transferred from Egypt to New York in 1880,” I said.

“I'm familiar with the obelisk. It's next to the Metropolitan Museum of Art” said Bev.

¹ Griffin Quest - Investigating Atlantis: A travel adventure to islands of Volcanoes, Winged Lions, Blue Monkeys, and Dwarf Elephants - discover the real Atlantis, Lee R. Kerr, January 2012.
“Pharaoh Thutmosis III commissioned The Obelisk for Heliopolis in 1450 B.C.,” said Tom.

“A parade of 9,000 Freemasons marched up Fifth Avenue for the laying of the cornerstone,” I said. “We also discovered Thutmosis founded the Rosicrucian Order.”

“Pharaoh Thutmosis III commissioned The Obelisk for Heliopolis in 1450 B.C.,” said Tom.

“The are also bronze crabs at its base,” I said. “The Romans used them to stabilize the obelisk. There are also crabs in the obelisks in Rome.”

“Crabs?,” asked Carol.

“Each sign of the zodiac is divided into 3 decans or divisions of 10 degrees each. Sirius is in a constellation called Canis Major, but it's also part of the zodiac's Cancer constellation's second decan. It's zodiac position is 14°05' Cancer,” said Tom.

“Sneaky…” said Alberto.

“What do you think the dwarf elephant means?,” asked Lucy.

“Before I make a comment, I want to say that you start to see subtle connections in all this and it takes a while to see them—but they're there,” said Tom. “In an article¹ about the remains of a giant swan that could not fly found on in the eastern Mediterranean, the author mentioned that the extinct species remains were found with the remains of 51 species listing birds such as Ibis, Heron, Stork, and Bittern.”

“Thoth is shown with an Ibis head,” said Pietro.

“That's right,” said Tom. “Last year, when I did some research about the Pelican, I discovered that the Pelican is traced to fossils

¹ “Fossil remains of extinct Maltese bird found in Sicily,” Natalino Fenech, November 10, 2004
that are almost 40 million years old. The Ibis… is thought to be 13,000 years old.”

“About as old as Atlantis,” said Alberto.

“There's not much information available about Herons, Storks and Bitterns other than the fact that they resemble the Ibis. I think the remains of all the odd-sized animals may have been Thoth's biological experiments,” said Tom.

“Do you think Gemmellaro knew?” asked Alice.

“I think Gemmellaro knew and I think there are contemporary scientists who know,” said Tom. “I found an article titled ‘Of Manatees and Dwarf Elephants: The Psychology and Physiology of Sirens and Cyclops’ by Kim Pia, an intern at a San Francisco organization called BAASICS spelled with an extra ‘a.’ The Web site says the letters stand for Bay Area Arts and Science Interdisciplinary Collaborative Sessions.”

“AA is Crowley's acronym for Argenteum Astrum, which means Order of the Silver Star—or, Sirius,” I said.

“National Geographic has published a story about scientists who think they can use Wooly Mammoth DNA found in Siberia and use it to create an artificial animal,” said Tom. “I think they're pretending it's something new.”

June 15, 2006

From Palermo, we sailed to the Aeolian cluster, a chain of seven volcanic islands in the Tyrrhenian Sea north of Sicily that covers 600 square miles. We had a day and a half free to visit two of the volcanic islands called Stromboli and Panarea.

Stromboli is one of the world’s most visited and accessible volcanoes. We weren't going ashore—very few do. Instead, we would view the volcano's active craters from aboard ship.

Tom and I found a table in the lounge in the Lido deck to discuss what we had each discovered online. She ship's library had a laptop with WiFi.

“What exactly is a Lido?” I asked.

“It means ‘beach’ in Italian. It's a public area aboard ship,” said Tom.

“Did you know that the volcano at Stromboli has caused the island to be evacuated several times?” I asked.

“Geologists monitor the volcano continuously. It's really something that we'll be able to see orange and red fireworks tonight,” said Tom. “It's called ‘Slope of Fire’ or Sciara del Fuoco.”

In Palermo, Tom had found a very useful Web site with a calculator
function that calculated distances between Sicily's harbors. 

“How long do you think it will take to reach Stromboli?” I asked.

“The calculator says it's 98 nautical miles. I don't know how fast we're sailing. Estimates that came up on the calculator ranged from 6 and a half to 16 hours,” said Tom.

“We usually embark at 4:00 p.m. A six hour trip would bring us to the Slope of Fire around 10:00 p.m.,” I said.

“That would be 15 knots,” said Tom.

“What did you learn about the Aeolian islands?” I asked.

“Five of the islands were formed from submarine volcanoes that emerged from the sea around 700,000 years ago. In order of oldest first, they include Panarea, Filicudi, Alicudi, Salina, and Lipari. The two active volcanoes are younger. Stromboli emerged about 40,000 years ago and Vulcano emerged in 183 B.C.,” said Tom.

“I learned that Stromboli is 8,860 feet high with 3,034 feet above sea level, leaving most of the volcano under water. A major eruption occurred in 2002 that was accompanied by two tsunamis,” I said.

“How big were the waves?” said Tom.

“They were several meters high. Six people were evacuated to hospitals in Sicily,” I said.

“Lava flows along a collapsed depression on the side of the cone. Weak to mild explosions of incandescent eject at a rate of 3 to 20 per hour,” said Tom.

“Director Roberto Rossellini directed Ingrid Bergman in a film called Stromboli in 1950,” I said. “A behind-the-scenes relationship developed, Bergman became pregnant and left her husband and daughter Pia. She later gave birth to a son.”

“I wondered if you were going to say Isabella Rossellini,” said Tom. “We have Isabella's Sirian photo which means one of two possibilities—her parents are either both Sirian, or one parent is Sirian and the other is a Group B with a large percentage of Sirian genetics.”

“Howard Hughes owned RKO Studios that produced the film. Howard Hughes played up the parallels between the character she played and the indiscreet behavior of lead actress Ingrid Bergman. He re-cut the film behind Rosselini's back and refused to screen it for the press. There was so much stir, the film earned almost $1 million on the first day. Bergman's Hollywood career was hurt. She didn't work for many years,” I said.

“That part of the story makes me think that Ingrid Bergman was a Group B,” said Tom.

“Aren't we supposed to meet everyone to take a look at Carol's brix meter?” I asked.

“She's going to show us how it works and we need light on the Sun deck,” said Tom.

Carol, Lucy, Tito, Susana, and Pietro were already on the Sun deck when we arrived. Carol had a rectangular plastic case in her lap and a napkin with a few grapes. When Tom's parents arrived with Alberto, Bev and Alex. Carol began to talk about brix.

“A nineteenth century German mathematician and engineer named Adolf Ferdinand Wenceslaus Brix invented the brix meter, also called a refractometer, for the winemakers of Europe who wanted to predict which grape juices would make the best wine” said Carol.

“Where did you buy the meter and how much does it cost?” I asked.

“eBay sells them for about $20. The search function won't recognize
brix. You need to type in refractometer and look for meters that have a 0 to 32% scale,” said Carol.

“Are you going to brix the grapes?” asked Tom.

“I brought the slices from the selection of fruit the crew puts in our cabins. A brix meter measures the extent to which light is bent refracted through a liquid sample. To measure the brix value of a food, you will need to spread juice squeezed from a fruit or vegetable—or white of an egg—on a brix meter's glass prism,” said Carol as she squeezed a few drops of grape juice on the brix meter glass prism.

“Does it run on batteries?” I asked.

“It doesn't need a power source. Once the cover is closed, the prism needs to be pointed to a light source and a look through the eye piece will reveal a shaded numerical scale showing the concentration of a solute in solution.” said Carol. “I'll pass the meter around. Lucy has a page of brix values that I asked her to pass around.”

“Are these Adolf Brix's numbers?” asked Tom.

“Brix was a grape expert. Numbers for other foods were developed by an agronomist named Dr. Carey Reams who lived in Orlando in the 1930s,” said Carol. “There's a company in Minnesota called International Ag Labs that has preserved his work. They have a free brix chart on their High Brix Gardens Web site.”

“The grape juice measures 12,” said Nick.

“The Reams chart says, 8 is poor, 12 is average, 16 is good and 20 is excellent,” said Tito.

“High brix numbers are rare. high brix foods taste better than low brix food,” said Carol. “After a while, your taste buds will tell you if the food is low, medium or high. If the numbers are low brix, it's really the soil that's the problem.”

“You said a small group of farmers in the American Midwest have
figured out how to remineralize soil,” said Pietro.

“They do it with seaweed. It takes about 3 years,” said Carol. “It's a good idea to eat seaweed until the soil improves.”

“Do you take vitamins?” I asked.

“The metabolic pathways in our body require co-factors, or other nutrients to assist. Very few vitamins are made from whole foods. I try to eat foods with the highest concentration of nutrients. There are a few others besides seaweed,” said Carol.

“Which foods?” asked Alice

“Peanut butter has 26 minerals and oat bran has 12,” said Carol.

“Any others?” asked Bev.

“We have a serious nutrition crisis,” said Carol. “I've brixed over 50 sources of food near where I live in the Midwest and I found most had numbers that were below Reams' value for poor—mostly 1s and 2s.”

“Does organic food have higher brix numbers?” I asked.

“Most organic food is empty—it's chemical-free, but empty,” said Carol.

“Didn't you say that Jacques Cousteau said the Mediterranean was dying 10 miles out—in 1975?” asked Nick.

“Yes, Cousteau died in 1997. A woman named Sylvia Earle who's a National Geographic explorer, recently announced that the ocean is dying. She produced a Netflix documentary called Mission Blue,” said Carol.

“Charles Moore has been trying to educate the public about the Great Pacific Garbage patch. I don't think many listen.” said Tom.

“Who is Charles Moore?” asked Alex.

“He discovered a large floating mass of plastic floating in the Pacific in 1997. It's pollution that accumulates in the gyres —or
rotating currents that are the result of the planets easterly and westerly winds,” said Carol. “Moore discovered the Great Pacific Garbage Patch by accident. He sailed into it after a yacht race. He formed the Agalita Marine Research and Education foundation. He gets press, but the planet is stagnating. There are four other similar patches in other parts of the world that have formed.”

“After dinner, I'd like to tell you all about another very serious problem the whole world is facing,” said Lucy. “My story can wait until after we see the volcano. At dinner, let's all try to think of positive stories, people and projects that we know about. I think it will help.”

In the dining room, Lucy said, “Who wants to start?”

“Italy is fiercely against GMOs,” said Alberto.

“Please tell us about it,” said Alex.

“Regional governments have been given the authority under Italian law to overturn decisions taken at EU level,” said Alberto. “Four regions, 25 provinces and several cities have banned GE food including Rome, Milan, Turin, Brescia and Genoa.”

“I wish Canada would ban GMOs,” said Bev.

“Most attempts to ban GMOs in the U.S. have failed,” said Alice.

“Italy has a Zero Waste Movement. A national meeting was held in Capannori, in the Lucca province,” said Tito.

“Are you talking about municipal composting?” asked Lucy.


“Yes, that's it,” said Tito.

“Can you please explain?” asked Susana.

“Compost is organic matter that is decomposed and recycled as a fertilizer and soil amendment,” said Tito.

“You're talking about food waste. Is that right?” asked Pietro.

“It's turning leftover food into soil. It's accomplished with bacteria. Earthworms can speed it up. That's called vermiculture. Organic food that's composted makes organic soil,” said Tito.

“San Francisco has the best municipal composting system in the United States. Cities measure success in composting as a percentage of food waste kept out of landfills,” said Carol.

“Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, and Germany send less than 3 percent of their waste to landfills,” said Tito.

“San Francisco diverts about 78% of their food waste. In 2009, they passed a law making it mandatory for everyone to separate organic waste for collection. They want to go to zero organic waste to landfills by 2020,” said Carol.

“Are there other cities in the U.S. that compost?” I asked.

“Google ‘National Survey of Food Scraps Composting Facilities’ for a list,” said Carol. “The list needs to be a LOT larger.”

“We desperately need bioplastic made from plant resins—preferably organic,” said Lucy.

“It's called PLA for polylactic acid,” said Tito.

“Ninety percent of the garbage floating in the world’s oceans is plastic. Less than 5% of plastic is recycled,” said Lucy.

“Boyan Slat raised $2 million in crowdfunding for his ocean cleanup project,” I said.

“Who is Boyan Slat?,” asked Bev.
“He's Dutch and he started the ocean cleanup project when he was 19. He's designed V-shaped floating barriers that are placed in the path of ocean currents. Thirty-mile stretches will catch buoyant garbage floating 9 or 10 feet below the surface while allowing sea life to pass underneath. A trial system is installed in Japan, which will be the longest floating structure in the world when completed,” I said.

“Canada's ETC Group is dedicated to ecological diversity and human rights by monitoring power and tracking technology,” said Bev. “The name stands for Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration and it's pronounced ‘et cetera.’”

“Does concentration refer to corporate concentration?,” asked Tom.

“Yes…Pat Mooney is the Executive Director, and he writes a lot of papers. My favorite is a paper he wrote about oligopolies2.’ He says there are cross-sectoral mergers in the Life industry that governments do not understand. He says the Life industry includes food and health as well as other bio-based products including genomics, human pharmaceuticals, veterinary medicine, crop chemicals, seeds, cosmetics and household cleaning products — that are linked by biotechnology,” said Bev.

“Canada legalized industrial hemp sixteen years ahead of the U.S.;” said Tom.

“The League for Pastoral Peoples watches mergers in the Life industry. The league was founded by a German veterinarian who published a paper corporate concentration in livestock genetics companies,” said Carol.

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“Livestock genetics?,” asked Alice.

“Corporations want to patent entire animal herds. An example is Monsanto, who has filed 12 patents at the European Patent Office to patent the ‘pig’ on the entire planet,” said Carol.

“I remember reading about the pig patents. Christoph Then, a Greenpeace researcher who monitors patent applications, said he saw the patent applications at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva. He said he couldn't believe it and had to read it three times,” said Tom.

“There's a company larger than Monsanto in the UK that's seeking animal patents. It's Genus. They have a subsidiary in Wisconsin called ABS Global that clones cows. The company was founded by John Rockefeller Prentice in 1941. I noticed two Rockefellers in your stack of photos,” said Carol.

“Did you check him out?,” asked Tom.

“His mother, Alta Rockefeller, was John D. Rockefeller's daughter. She married a Chicago lawyer Ezra Parmalee Prentice. A Wikipedia page about John Rockefeller Prentice says he became a member of Skull and Bones while he was at Yale University,” said Carol.

“Chad Heeter's documentary about Indian farmer suicides after Monsanto's Bt cotton disaster is on YouTube,” I said. “I know we're telling positive stories—but it's positive that Frontline aired the story.”

“What happened?,” asked Pietro.

“Monsanto sold Indian farmers on genetically engineered Bt cotton

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1 “Monsanto files patent for new invention: the pig,” Brian Fitzgerald, August 2, 2015, Greenpeace.org.

2 “A video on Andhra Pradesh Farmers Suicide,” Frontline Rough Cut, Seeds of Suicide, India's desperate farmers, July 26, 2005.
promising them high yields. Even though Bt cotton was promoted as resistant to the bollworm, it developed new pests and needed much more irrigation than India's indigenous cotton. The farmers had to use 13 times more pesticides and went into debt. Yields were one-third of what was promised and they did not have enough money to feed their families. Many killed themselves by drinking the pesticides,” I said.

“How many committed suicide?,” asked Tito.

“An investigative news site called *Truthout* says 300,000,” I said.

“That's a huge number that has not been reported in mainstream news,” said Nick.

*Truthout* has won recognition for publishing stories that have been ignored or inadequately covered by the mainstream corporate press,” I said.

“There's a wonderful documentary on DVD called *One Man, One Cow, One Planet* about an elderly farmer from New Zealand who relocated to India to educate and help the farmers there save their livelihoods, in turn benefiting the planet as a whole,” said Carol.

“My favorite environmental magazine is British. It's called *The Ecologist*. I used to buy it as a print magazine at Barnes and Noble, but now it's online. It was founded in 1970 and most of the stories are not reported in the American press.” said Lucy.

“Every once-in-a-while mainstream publications publish articles about the environment,” said Nick. “For example, Forbes published about beautiful natural swimming pools that are chemical-free¹,². Landscape architects have figured out how to use plants and sand

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¹ “Monsanto, Rural Debt and the Suicide Epidemic in India,” Truthout.org, book excerpt, Belén Fernandez, October 10, 2013.

² *One Man, One Cow, One Planet*, Barbara and Thomas Burstyn, 2008.

to keep the water clean. The pools were developed in Austria and Germany in the 1980s and they're now becoming popular worldwide.”

“No one should swim in chlorine. The chemical is so toxic. Ozone was found superior to chlorine in 1918. The U.S. Navy switched to ozone for swimming pool water treatment in 1940,” said Lucy.

“Americans are talked into using chemicals because the dangers are hidden,” said Carol. “Lawn chemicals are a big problem in the U.S. Watchdog groups think there are more chemicals applied to lawns than agricultural crops. There's a great organization in Boston called the Toxics Action Group that published a report called ‘Refuse to Use Chemlawn.’”

“What is Chemlawn?” asked Alex.

“It's the largest lawn care company in the United States serving more than 3.4 million households and generating more than $1.3 billion,” said Carol.

“That's why the bees are dying,” said Susana.

“The Toxics Action Group report is 96 pages detailing all kinds of dangers to human health and wildlife,” said Carol.

“We have a lawn and a garden in Canada. Are there any alternative pesticides to kill pests?” asked Bev.

“Neem trees produce an important natural phytochemical that can


2 “Herzog & de Meuron creates naturally filtered swimming pool in Switzerland,” Leonardo Finotti, de zeen magazine, July 17, 2014.


be used to kill pests. There's also an interesting story attached that involves a large corporation called W.R. Grace,” said Lucy.

“W. R. Grace owned John Rockefeller Prentice's company for a while before it was sold to Genus,” said Tom.

“They're a Columbia, Maryland-based chemical conglomerate,” said Lucy.

“Aren't chemical companies threatened by natural phytochemicals?” I asked.

“Very threatened. They tried to patent Neem. There's a large worm parasite called a nematode that causes billions in losses each year. For years, Union Carbide produced a nematicide called Aldicarb that caused problems in California 1985 when it poisoned about 2,000 people who ate contaminated watermelon. The story was on the Aldicarb Wikipedia page, but I noticed it's been deleted. You can still find details if you Google keywords,” said Lucy.

“Did anyone die?” asked Alex.

“There were six deaths and two stillbirths. It's the largest case of pesticide food poisoning documented in North America. However, for growers there was no other pesticide that could kill nematodes. That's when W.R. Grace tried to patent Neem. In 1995, they partnered with the U.S. Department of Ag and submitted patent applications to the European patent office,” said Lucy.

“Christoph Then explained that patents put through the European patent office can include the United States,” said Tom.

“The European patent office gave them the patent,” said Lucy.

“Does W.R. Grace own Neem?” asked Alex.

“No, and here's the story…. Neem is a tree that is native to India and Pakistan where millions use it. The phytochemical is in the leaves and seeds. India sued, the case lasted 10 years, but they
won. The story is on the BBC Web site\textsuperscript{1},” said Lucy.

“How can I find more information about Neem?” asked Carol.


“Is it available in North America?” asked Alex.

“Walmart and Home Depot sell a 70\% Neem solution from a company called Monterey,” said Lucy. “It would be great if someone made a 100\% solution.”

“Is Neem safe?” asked Bev.

“I don't know about the 30\% solution in the Monterey product, but pure Neem is so safe it won't kill bees, butterflies and Earthworms,” said Lucy.

“Chemicals must kill all life in the soil,” said Bev.

“Older farmers in the Midwest say that when they were young and plowed fields, birds used to fill the sky in search of Earthworms that were turned up in the soil. Today, no birds show up when the soil is plowed,” said Carol.

“If the Earthworms are dead, the soil bacteria is certainly dead,” said Alex.

“I'm a \textit{Star Trek} fan and there's an award-winning episode called \textquoteleft The Inner Light\textquoteright that aired in 1992,” said Tom.

“…the soil bacteria episode,” I said.

“Patrick Stewart, as Captain Jean-Luc Picard gets hit with an energy beam from an alien probe and falls unconscious on the bridge. When he wakes up, he's Kamin on a planet called Kataan. On

\footnotesize{1} “India wins landmark patent battle,” BBC News, March 9, 2005.

\footnotesize{2} “Star Trek’s Finest Hour: The Inner Light,” Ekostories, Isaac Yuen, July 8, 2012.
Kataan, Kamin is a metal worker and his wife's name is Eline. In Ressik, where they live, there is a struggle with what everyone thinks is a drought, but Kamin discovers that the soil is completely dead and that the planet is dying.” said Tom.

“Soil bacteria and Earthworms perform important functions,” said Carol. Bacteria break down nutrients into forms that can be absorbed by plants and trees. Earthworms, with their digging, improve soil's texture.

“Have any of you heard of an author named Charles C. Mann who specializes in scientific subjects?” asked Tom.

“I read his 1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus,” said Alice.

“Do you remember his section on Terra Preta?” asked Tom.

“That's Portuguese for ‘Black Earth’” said Tito

“It's a very dark, fertile, man made soil found in the Amazon Basin,” said Tom. “Scientists know it's at least 7,000 years old and they have absolutely no idea how it was made.”

“How do they know it's man made?” asked Bev.

“There are terra cotta pottery shards scattered in soil layers” said Tom. “Google the words terra preta and the word photo and you'll see how dark it is.”

“Dark soil is an indication of high organic matter which is very beneficial to plants,” said Carol.

“It was engineered! Scientists at Cornell University have been trying to figure out how it was made—and they can't,” said Tom.

“The soil on these islands must be rich because of the volcanoes,” said Carol.

“We have a light show that will be starting soon, should we go out on deck?” asked Nick.
When we stepped out on deck we were all captivated by the bright explosions of liquid lava and rocks propelled into the air, against the backdrop of the night sky. The deck chairs were our theater seats and Lucy began her story in between Nature's fireworks displays.

“There's a huge story attached to the nematode infection I described in the watermelon crop and I think I've found evidence of an extermination agenda,” said Lucy.

“What is a nematode?” asked Bev.

“It's a worm. There are three types. Nematodes are roundworms, trematodes are flatworms and cestodes are tapeworms,” said Lucy.

“They've been with us a long time and I think they're unnatural. The coiled, snake-like creatures around Mercury's Caduceus are nematodes” said Lucy.

“I always thought their coiled appearance looked like DNA strands,” said Alex.

“Our trip to the museum in Palermo helps us to understand that Thoth may have been making live creatures,” said Tom.

“In 1974, a geneticist named Sydney Brenner established the practice of using a nematode named C. elegans in genetics research. Geneticists like it because its genome overlaps the human genome and it lays eggs every 2 weeks,” said Lucy.

“The museum trip must have confirmed your theory that there are Thoth-made creatures on the planet,” said Tom.

“The worms and their eggs cause disease. I've collected 481 scientific papers from peer-reviews journals linking diseases such as cancer, heart disease, epilepsy, dementia, and stroke to what scientists call ‘helminth infections,’” said Lucy.

“Don't doctors have access to the same scientific papers?” asked Nick.
“They're fairly easy to find and half are free—they turn up in Google searches. Scientists read research papers, but I don't know if doctors spend much time reading the same literature. In the United States medical school training does not include parasites. Medical students are not trained to look for them. Doctors are finding parasites in patients in Japan using serum antibody tests. I don't think the tests are done in the United States,” said Lucy.


“Are there drugs that kill the parasites?” asked Nick.

“The favored drug in the scientific studies seems to be Albendazole, and there's a story attached,” said Lucy. “If you go to the Wikipedia page for Albendazole, you'll notice there's a paragraph titled ‘Controversy’ that says the price of Albendazole has gone up 4000% in the few years to over $100 per 200 mg. tablet. In the studies, patients who are treated are always given 600 mg. per day for 14 days. If you do the math, that's $4,200. The same paragraph says the wholesale price of the same 200 mg. tablet is less than $.05 internationally.

“Did you check whether Wikipedia is correct?” asked Tom.

“I went to my local Walgreens and asked the druggist the price of Albendazole. He would not answer me and I had to ask three times. Finally, he put his eyes down and said, ‘I know this is wrong. It's $127.99 per 200 mg. tablet.’” said Lucy.

“That sounds like a conspiracy to get rid of Americans,” said Nick. “It's most likely not covered by insurance, and if doctors are not trained to look for parasites, they won't experiment with a drug that costs more than $4,000.”

“Fortunately, there are herbs that work—Neem and Thyme are
both very effective. I've been using both preventatively for more than three years,” said Lucy.

“You take the herbs preventively because there are so many parasites?” asked Nick.

“That's right. Even though doctors around the world are using serology tests, there are so many parasites, I think it's pointless to try to identify a particular species,” said Lucy. “Nematoda is the name of a genus and it's estimated that there are over a million species.”

“Would you be willing to share a list of the citations you've collected?” asked Tom.

“I've been talking to the ship's doctor and he's offered to help me print my list. I'll give you a copy. I'll also give you instructions for using Neem and Thyme.” said Lucy.

The next day, we explored Panarea's interesting natural attractions in rigid inflatable boats the crew call “zodiacs.” Each boat has an outboard motor and seats 10 people. With our zodiacs, we explored uninhabited stretches of coastline that are inaccessible by land that included a sunken crater of Panarea's extinct volcano that is visible from above when the water and fumaroles that release steam. By 4:00, we were ready to pull up anchor and sail to Agropoli. Tom's nautical calculator had lookups for either Sicily or Italy, but not both. Based on his other research, he told us the trip would be approximately 9 or 10 hours.

Capri and Naples

June 18, 2006

Capri's Blue Grotto, or Grotta Azzurra, turned out to be one of the highlights of our trip. Visits to the grotto are accomplished in small row boats manned by experts who can negotiate the small entrance. Inside, the cavern is 80 feet wide and 196 feet long, with a tiny entrance that is less than a meter high. To enter, visitors lay back in their small wooden rowboats and glide through the low cave mouth. Once inside, the boats bob in darkness on water that is an intense deep blue color.

Agropoli - Large tourist port, connected by ferries to Capri, Ischia, Salerno and Naples.

Capri - An island in the Tyrrhenian Sea off the Sorrentine Peninsula, on the south side of the Gulf of Naples.

Naples - One of the largest European cities on the Mediterranean Sea that is the third-largest city in Italy, after Rome and Milan. Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world with Greek settlements established as early as the 9th century BC.
At dinner, aboard ship after our tour of Naples, we had another intense conversation. Alberto had arranged for a tour of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale or National Archaeological Museum and Tito was the first to speak.

“Tell me, was this afternoon a dream?” he asked.

“I'd say we're awake now,” said Bev.

“I wouldn't use the word ‘dream,’ I'd use the word ‘nightmare.’ We've all had a Thothian nightmare—he and his family are everywhere,” said Susana.

“Are you talking about the statues at the Naples museum who are both Thoth? Of Hercules, and then Pan having sex with a nanny goat?” asked Alex.

“I think we were partially awake and now we're more awake—thanks to Alberto,” said Tom.

“Was it a little nudge, or a big nudge?” said Alberto smiling.

“Mine felt like a slap on the back of the head,” said Tito with a grin.

“All kidding aside, our conversations in this group of ours really helped me. I hope those who are asleep everywhere can have talks like ours,” said Tom.

“Tonight, we can review what we know, because tomorrow morning we're heading to Akrotiri,” said Bev.

“We know that the history we've learned is distorted,” said Alice.

“The group who Bramley calls the custodians are in control—so they have been able to tell us what they want us to believe,” said Nick.

1 Museo Archeologico Nazionale) - Piazza Museo, 19, 80135 Napoli, Italy.
“They replaced ‘God’ with ‘gods’ pretending they are mythological, never revealing there are extraterrestrials on Earth from Sirius,” said Tom.

“UFOs and aliens in films are fake because they want us to believe that aliens are monsters,” said Alex.

“Enki, his family and his followers created secret societies and magical orders to control the world’s positions of power through elite memberships” said Alberto.

“Truth has been a closely held secret among top level initiates, heavy concentration in the United States, with orders and societies tracing to Egypt,” said Carol.

“Chapters and branches around the globe, introduce top initiates to “theurgy,” or rituals to summon gods who are aliens,” said Alberto.

“Top Freemasons include government officials—including Presidents, CEOs, and occult leaders such as Aleister Crowley, Anton LaVey, and Charles Manson,” said Nick.


“Magical powers are introduced through TV and films with witches, sorcerers, vampires and superheroes that have named used by Enki and his family such as Odin and Thor” said Tom.

“J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series that was published for ten years and that sold over 400 million copies, contains numerous references and images related to Thoth Hermes,” said Alberto.

“Let's see if we can name them…”

“Hermoine for Hermes,” said Tom.

“There's also the story about the marble bust of Hermes in J.K. Rowling's room in Scotland,” said Alberto.

“I never heard that story,” said Susana.
“When Rowling completed the last book in the *Harry Potter* series, she was staying at the Balmoral Hotel in Edinburgh, the location of the Thoth-Hermes Temple of the Golden Dawn, She wrote a message on the bust that said, ‘J.K. Rowling finished writing *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* in this room, 652, on 11 January 2007,’” said Alberto.

“I thought she's British,” said Alice.

“She moved to Scotland,” said Tom.

“A winged horse named Pegasus—Greek and sired by Poseidon who is Enki,” said Tito.

“Odin also rides a winged horse named Sleipnir,” said Bev.

“Although they are never shown, there is a reference to vampires in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. J.K. Rowling has been quoted as saying, ‘A vampire is a magical hominid, that is known for biting people on the neck and sucking their blood.’ Sekhmet and Kali, who are Enki's wife's identities, are both blood drinkers,” said Alex.

“There is a Sphinx in *Harry Potter*,” said Pietro.

“A mermaid that is half human female and half fish,” I said.

In Indian Hindu mythology, Matsya Avatar, who is Enki, is the first of ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu, who has lower part of the body like a fish, and upper part like that of a man,” said Alberto.

“A griffon with the body, tail, and back legs of a lion; the head and wings of an eagle; and an eagle's talons as its front feet,” said Tito.

“Author William Henry says a Griffon is Yaldabaoth, who is Enki,” said Nick.

“A dragon” said Susana.

In Hindu and Buddhist mythology, dragons are a ‘semi-divine.’
They're half human and half serpent and called Nagas,” said Pietro.

“Cerberus, or a three-headed dog,” said Susana.

“In Greek and Roman mythology, Cerberus guards the gates of the Underworld also called Hades. Anubis is associated with Sirius in the heavens, and Cerberus in Hades. Anubis is the son of Osiris, who is Enki. In other words, Anubis is equivalent to Thoth,” said Alberto.

“Are there any others?” asked Susana.

“There are, but we don't need to name all the pixies, fairies and elves,” said Bev.

“Think about how many copies of *Harry Potter* were sold,” said Alex. I found a transcript of Ufologist William Cooper's radio broadcast called "The Lion King" from his show called *The Hour of the Time* and I think there's a connection.”

“Cooper is famous in UFO circles. He was shot by law enforcement officials outside his home in Arizona in 2001,” said Tom.

“Why was he shot?” asked Pietro.

“The details are fuzzy,” said Tom.

“What is the *Harry Potter* connection to the *Lion King*?” I asked.

“Cooper says the lion cub is handed over to a baboon or a monkey that represents the eastern influence in religion,” said Alex.

“He's talking about the *The Lion King* character named Ra-fiki, who's a witch doctor,” said Nick.

“Who's Ra again?” asked Alice.

“Ra is Enki's great grandfather,” said Tom.

“Does anyone remember the Shatner Cuoco Priceline commercial where drops her off at a monastery as a child and then picks her up a decade or two later?” asked Alex.
“I remember that commercial!” I said.

“The monk at the monastery, who's Asian, exchanges a nod with Shatner. When Cuoco gets in the car two decades later, he says, ‘you mastered monkey style Kung Fu,’” said Alex.

“She's Simba!” said Alice.

“It's an inside joke,” said Nick.

“The Priceline commercial1, 2 is on YouTube,” said Alex.

“Cooper's book, Behold a Pale Horse, has an image of Pegasus on the cover,” said Alex.

“At the same time they're telling us about our bad economy, the Priceline ads show us rich cars and luxury hotels,” said Alice.

“We're economic slaves and they're pushing us toward a one world government as a solution. This is an example of their order out of chaos or problem, reaction, solution strategy,” said Tom.

“Synthetic life and the dodecahedron have also been introduced—first through Craig Venter's work and then authors such as Drunvalo and William Henry,” said Lucy.

“A dodecahedron around the Earth was introduced in Drunvalo’s 2010 The Birth of a New Humanity Film,” said Alice.

“The dodecahedron around Earth on the cover of William Henry’s Oracle of the Illuminati is similar to the Earth dodecahedron in Drunvalo’s 2010 film,” Nick.

“In his book, William Henry refers to a dodecahedron as a blue pearl explaining that the technology is available for converting

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humanity into a ‘new race.’ The word ‘transmutation’ is being used to describe the conversion,” said Nick.

“A two-dimensional stellated dodecahedron looks like a pentagram,” said Tom.

“The first chapter of William Henry’s *Oracle of the Illuminati* contains a detailed description of dodecahedrons as small as a human cell. He says they have been used since ancient times by Thoth,” said Nick.

“I believe William Henry description of illuminated beings are aliens who want to ‘transmute’ humans—his expression for conversion into an artificial form that can move through stargates,” said Tom.

“It appears that aliens are destroying God-created life that cannot be transmuted—humans, animals and plants,” said Nick.

“Earth will be destroyed if natural systems continue to collapse,” said Carol.

“This is not an easy story to explain,” said Tom.
In Civitavecchia, we said our good-byes to the crew and started our journey to Santorini with a flight to Athens and then a connecting flight to Santorini's tiny airport. Alberto had reserved rooms at a very modern hotel called Vedema\(^1\) in a Santorini village called Megalochori located 15 minutes from Akrotiri. Alberto, our leader for this excursion, asked us to meet him in the hotel's restaurant called Alati at 7:00 p.m.. When we sat down, he said,

“Our group is large enough to fill a small bus that belongs to a local travel agent licensed to give tours at Akrotiri. Tonight, we should talk about what we know.”

“Akrotiri has been tied to the Minoans who are described as very advanced,” I said.

“Who were the Minoans?” asked Tito.

“The term ‘Minoan’ was invented by a British archaeologist named Sir Arthur Evans who died in 1941 at the age of 90,” said Alberto.

\(^1\) Vedema - Megalochori, Santorini Santorini Island 84700 Greece.
“What is the connection to the Minoans?” asked Alex.

“Evans did not discover Akrotiri, but he's responsible for naming the Minoans. He's known for finding a ruin called Knossos on Crete. The two ruins are similar. Knossos occupies 5 acres. Evans said the property's maze-like quality reminded him a labyrinth in a ‘myth’ that describes King Minos.” said Tom.

“Is Minos Enki or Thoth?” asked Carol.

“Minos is a ‘son of Zeus,’ so he's Thoth, I said.

“Akrotiri was buried in a volcanic eruption, yet no bodies or precious items have been found, unlike Pompeii” said Alberto.

“When was Pompeii destroyed?” asked Susana.

“Mount Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii in 79 A.D. Akrotiri is much, much older,” said Alberto.

“What do archaeologists think happened at Akrotiri?” asked Alice.

“They know people chose to leave the town before the big eruption happened,” said Alberto.

“The lava and ash helped preserve the buildings, streets, furniture and pottery. It's considered one of the best preserved sites on earth, said Tom.

“Where is Crete in relation to Santorini?” asked Lucy.

“Crete is 125 miles directly south of Santorini,” I said.

“I found it confusing that there's an Akrotiri on Santorini and an Akrotiri on Crete,” said Tom. “I discovered the word means ‘promotory,’ or ‘a point of high land that juts out into a large body of water.’”

“Do both locations jut?” asked Susana.

“They are both on land that is peninsula-like,” said Tom.
“Who discovered Akrotiri?” asked Pietro.

“Workers quarrying volcanic ask for use in the Suez Canal discovered Akrotiri in 1860. Excavations were started in 1967,” said Alberto.

“Why are the Minoans considered advanced?” asked Alex.

“Knossos and Akrotiri had advanced plumbing. Akrotiri had an advanced sewerage system throughout the entire town even connecting bathrooms on second floors,” said Alberto.

“I'd say that was advanced considering modern indoor plumbing did not exist until the early to mid-nineteenth century,” said Nick.

“When did the Minoan civilization exist?” asked Bev.

“I think all of the ancient ruins and monuments are older than we've been told.” said Tom. “Archeology's estimates are 2,200 B.C. I suspect it's closer to 8,000 B.C., or 10,000 years ago.”

“Gobekli Tepe in Turkey, that has similar characteristics, is 7,000 years older than Stonehenge.” I said.

“The Greek archaeologist Spyridon Marinatos¹, who directed the excavations at Akrotiri, said the story of a sunken Atlantis is engraved in a temple column in Sais, Egypt,” said Tom.

“Minoan pottery has been found at several archaeological sites in the Aegean and along coastal Syria and Egypt,” said Alberto.

“How big is the site?” asked Tito.

“So far, about 40 buildings have been uncovered that represent 1/30 of the site.,” said Tom.

“The building that have been excavated are protected in a new bioclimatic shelter,” said Alberto.

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Our Akrotiri tour guide was a woman named Madhavi who picked us up in a comfortable, air-conditioned mini bus. Our tour of the bioclimatic shelter took about three hours. The site has a walkway around the perimeter of the excavated buildings with views into rooms and passages. There's also a walkway through the center, into an ancient main square area:

Madhavi explained that Akrotiri was a wealthy port city that regularly traded with Crete, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, and the Greek mainland. Weaving tools and pottery studios suggest items were “mass produced” and then exported.

Later, at dinner, Alberto said he had trouble keeping a straight face through parts of our tour because of our group's interest in plumbing.

“I think it was the cgi clip¹ that Tom watched from A & E TV,” I said.

“It's a really good clip,” said Tom.

“I could not look at Madhavi's face when Tom talked about the plumbing's cesspit and siphon effect,” said Alberto smiling.

“I think the indoor plumbing gives away the secret,” said Nick.

“Please explain what you mean,” said Bev.

“A technologically advanced group who had some method of knowing the volcano was going to erupt—and left in a flash,” said Nick.

“There are no bodies, no valuables and Sitchin's book, *The Lost Book of Enki*, says they had space ships,” said Alex.

“How did they have time to get everyone out with their valuable?” asked Susana.

“I've read that alien races have technology that can bend space-time. Maybe they were able to see a part of their future ahead of time,” said Alex.

“The tsunami created from the blast must have been enormous. The Gobekli Tepe site in southeast Turkey is 2,500 feet above sea level. Charles Mann's article in *National Geographic* says it's filled in with sand from somewhere else,” said Tom.

“Sitchin's book says the flood was real and that Noah's real name was Ziusudra. He was a son of Enki's,” said Nick.

“So everyone was killed except for Noah's family and those who air-lifted out,” said Susana.

“Maybe that's one of the reasons the story is a big secret,” said Pietro.

“When the waters subsided, they came back to form the dynasties of Egypt,” said Alice.

“The cross-arm photos prove they're still here. What does it all mean?” asked Carol.

“They don't care about the planet. They'll let the natural systems collapse. Boyan Slat had to raise money through crowdfunding,” I said.

“Is Boyan Slat an alien?” asked Lucy.

“I found a Getty Images photo of Boyan. He's Group A.” said Tom.

“In Hollywood, all recent work also appears to be going to Sirians,” said Tom.

“Transmuting and conversion into a new race…who are they converting?” asked Carol.

“This is just a guess, but I think transmutation is intended for Earth humans who have almost no original genetics,” said Tom.

“Do you think transmutation means they can leave through a stargate if the natural systems collapse?” asked Carol.

“A transmuted human could probably more through a stargate, but it's most likely not what the Sirians intend. A group that would let natural systems collapse would not be helper types,” said Tom.

“Sirians seem to be creating a Sirian-only future. Everyone else is probably as useful as a Minoan piece of potter,” said Nick.

“I've been thinking about the dodecahedron cells that have been used to create life since ancient times and I have what I think is an interesting story to tell,” said Lucy.

“Aren't dodecahedrons similar to nanoparticles?” asked Bev.

“William Henry says they're as small as human cells,” said Nick.

“My story involves a friend who researched Vitamin B12 for a book project. The project required a look at Vitamin B12 deficiency because too little Vitamin B12 causes mental problems,” said Lucy.

“What type of mental problems?” asked Susana.

“Problems such as dementia, hallucinations, psychosis, paranoia, depression, violent behavior, and personality changes,” said Lucy.

“Our diet is so important,” said Carol.

“At the start of my friend's project, she learned that Dorothy Hodgkin is the British scientist who modeled the Vitamin B12 in 1956. As she continued to read scientific papers from peer-re-
viewed scientific journals, there were papers that said the Vitamin B12 metabolism is so complex that scientists are still discovering what are called Vitamin B12 carrier proteins. As time went on, she also found paragraphs in papers that said ‘biochemical pathway unknown,’” said Lucy.

“What do you think it means?” asked Susana.

“In scientific circles, getting published in a peer-reviewed publication is considered prestigious. The scientists who get published are probably Sirian. I don't see how they could have a Vitamin B12 metabolism if there are pathways unknown,” said Lucy.

“National Geographic has also published details about brother-sister marriages among the ancient Egyptians,” said Tom.

“I know brother-sister marriages are taboo in modern society. What are the problems that can arise?” asked Nick

“The article explains that overlapping genes can backfire. Matings between close relatives can raise the danger that harmful recessive genes,” said Tom.

“If they knew what they were doing with genetics, wouldn't Jeff Bezos have hair?” asked Alberto.

“You'd think so—since he has $43 billion dollars,” said Nick

“We're leaving tomorrow. I'm going to miss all of you!” said Bev.

“There may be dozens, if not hundreds of stories to share if we get together next years,” said Tom.

“I think we need to go to Gobekli Tepe and check out the plumbing!” said Alberto.