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The Dzopa Discs & Mc²⁹⁶

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Evidence of the extreme technological advancement of the Atlanean high civilization can be found in all regions of world, having left indelible markings on the bedrock of our planet itself. The widespread use of magnetic geopolymer stone formulations during the Late Paleolithic period, lasting from ~30,200 to 13,000 years ago, links this advanced chemistry knowledge to the pyramid builders in every region of the world.

Among the most sensationalized news reports of archeological sites with magnetic geopolymer artifacts from Asia, is the peculiar 1938 account of the discovery of the '*Dzopa Stones, the Unexplained Treasures*':



In 1938, in the Baian-Kara-Ula Mountains that border and divides China and Tibet a remarkable discovery was made. Chi Pu Tei, an archaeologist and professor at Beijing University, was exploring caves in the Himalayan Mountains. With him were students from the University. What Chi Pu Tei found inside the caves were ancient burial sites.

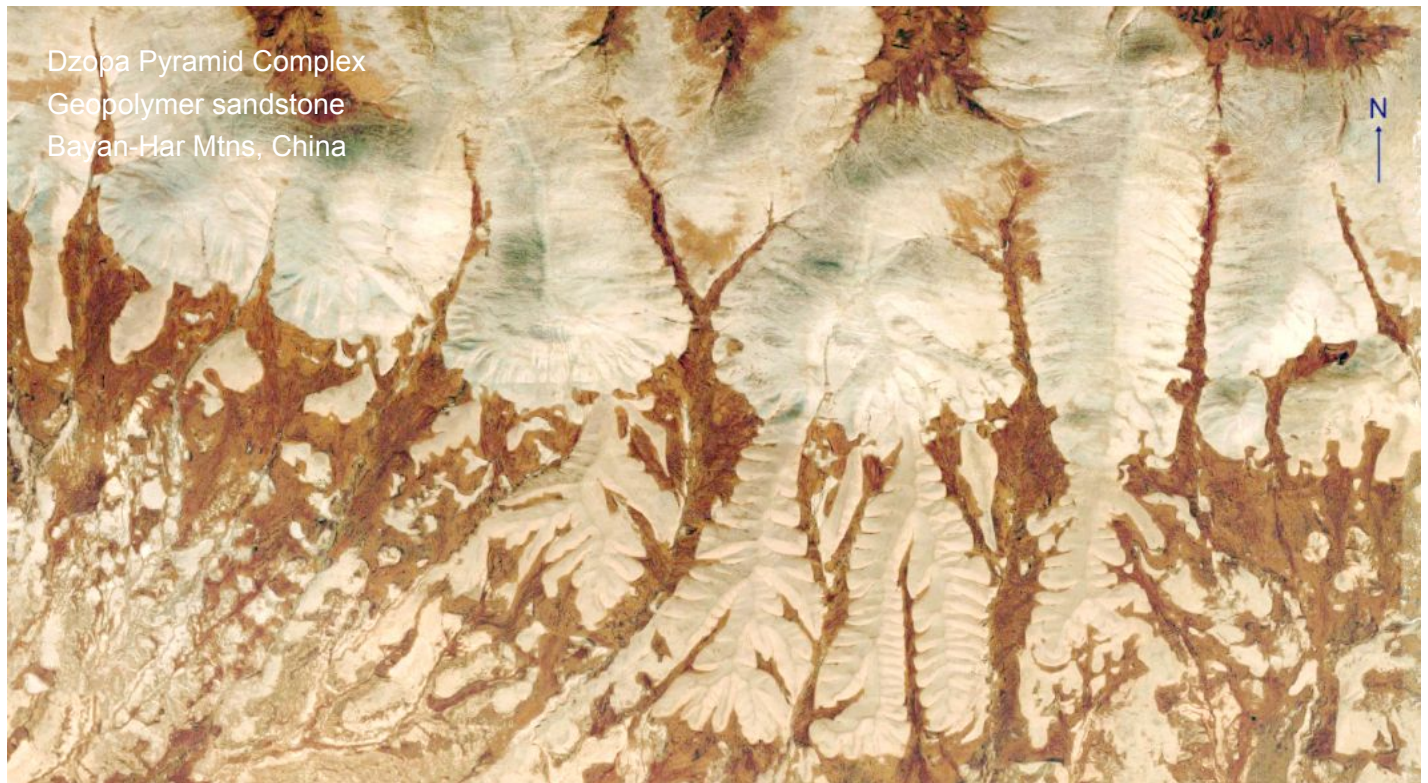
This was an exciting discovery for the archaeologist and his students. However, what was even more exciting was what he discovered inside the burial sites. Chi came upon the skeletal remains of people. However, the skeletons only measured approximately four feet tall. What the surprised archaeologist also noticed was that the skulls were unusually large. His remark was said to be, "Who ever heard of apes burying one another?"

After further exploration of the caves it was determined that apes were not buried there. However, what Professor Chi Pu Tei found during subsequent exploring only added to the confusion of the caves. Carved on the walls were pictograms. The images were of the heavens, sun, moon, stars and the Earth. Lines of dots connected them.

As the team of explorers continued in awe and searching the cave they came upon another fascinating find. In the dirt of the cave floor, half buried, was a stone disk approximately 9" in diameter. It was $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick and had a round hole in the center, which was also $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.

The disk had grooves carved, or etched into its face. The disk resembled a phonograph record. The stone disk had appeared to have been carved or chiseled by someone. Studies were done to try and date the strange disc. It appeared to be between 10,000 and 12,000 years old. After further exploring of the caves a total of 716 stone discs were found. It was also determined that each one of the discs grooves depicted not grooves, but carved hieroglyphics, or writings.

The strange looking characters were of a language that had never been seen before. However, in 1962 a Chinese scientist decoded the wording carved into the stone discs. The message was of such an incredible story that the translation of the message was prohibited from being published. After years of arguments and compromise among the Chinese government and Beijing Academy the message of the stone discs was made public. For years, many tried to unravel the strange codes carved into the Dropa stones.



Dr. Tsum Um Nui a Chinese professor began studying the strange discs in the early 1960's. Hour after hour he transcribed the small, strange, codes onto paper and then tried to decipher them. The characters were so small that the professor could not understand how anyone could have carved them with such detail.

Hour after hour, day after day, and then into months, Professor Nui worked on decoding the symbols. At first his efforts were slow and tedious. Then as a word emerged then came a sentence. After a while the professor became more proficient in decoding the strange language. And then finally, professor Tsum Um Nui had cracked the strange code. He now realized that the information he was about to publish could rewrite history and/or cause an uproar.

The messages on the stone discs had been written by people who called themselves Dropas. Professor Tsum Um Nui published a paper entitled, "The Grooved Script Concerning Spaceships Which, as Recorded on the Discs, Landed on Earth 12,000 Years ago."

As the professor had expected, the archaeology community and his peers ridiculed him. The story they said was outrageous and could have never happened. What Tsum Um Nui deciphered from the strange symbols was the story of how a space probe from another planet crash-landed in the Bayan Kara Ula Mountains of the Himalayas.

The occupants were Dropas and they found refuge in the mountain caves. The stone disc mentioned that the Dropa tried to repair their spacecraft so that they could return back to their home planet, but were unsuccessful; therefore they became stranded on Earth. A local tribe called the Ham who lived in nearby caves hunted the Dropas, eventually killing most of them.

One of the messages on the cave walls was translated to read, "The Dropa came down from the clouds in their aircraft. Our men, women, and children hid in the caves ten times before sunrise. When at last they understood the sign language of the Dropa, they realized that the newcomers had peaceful intentions..."

Two pygmy tribes who call themselves Dropa, and the Ham inhabit the area of the caves. The adults stand at between 3'6" and 4'7". The average height is 4'2". They weigh between 38 and 52 pounds. The skin is yellow and they have very large heads and thin bodies.

Their eyes are large and not of Asian features. The irises of the pygmies are pale blue in color. A study of the two tribes was done by Anthropologists to try and determine what race the two tribes had originated from; they were unsuccessful in doing so. The Dropa nor the Ham are either Chinese or Tibetan.



Apparently an ancient Chinese tale tells about a strange creature, it may have to do with the Dropa. The story is about a small, slender, yellow-skinned people who came to Earth from the clouds, and they were despised by everyone because of how ugly they were.

It is important also to note that the Dropa stones found in the caves contained some very strange properties. Tests showed that the granite stones contained high concentrations of cobalt and other metals. This very hard stone would have been impossible for any primitive society to carve the strange symbols with such small characters into the discs.

And just as surprising? When tested with an oscillograph, the stone discs produced a strange rhythm as if they had been charged with electricity. What the Dropa stones are and where they came from are questions that may never be answered. However, in themselves the discs are treasures because they are few and questioned.

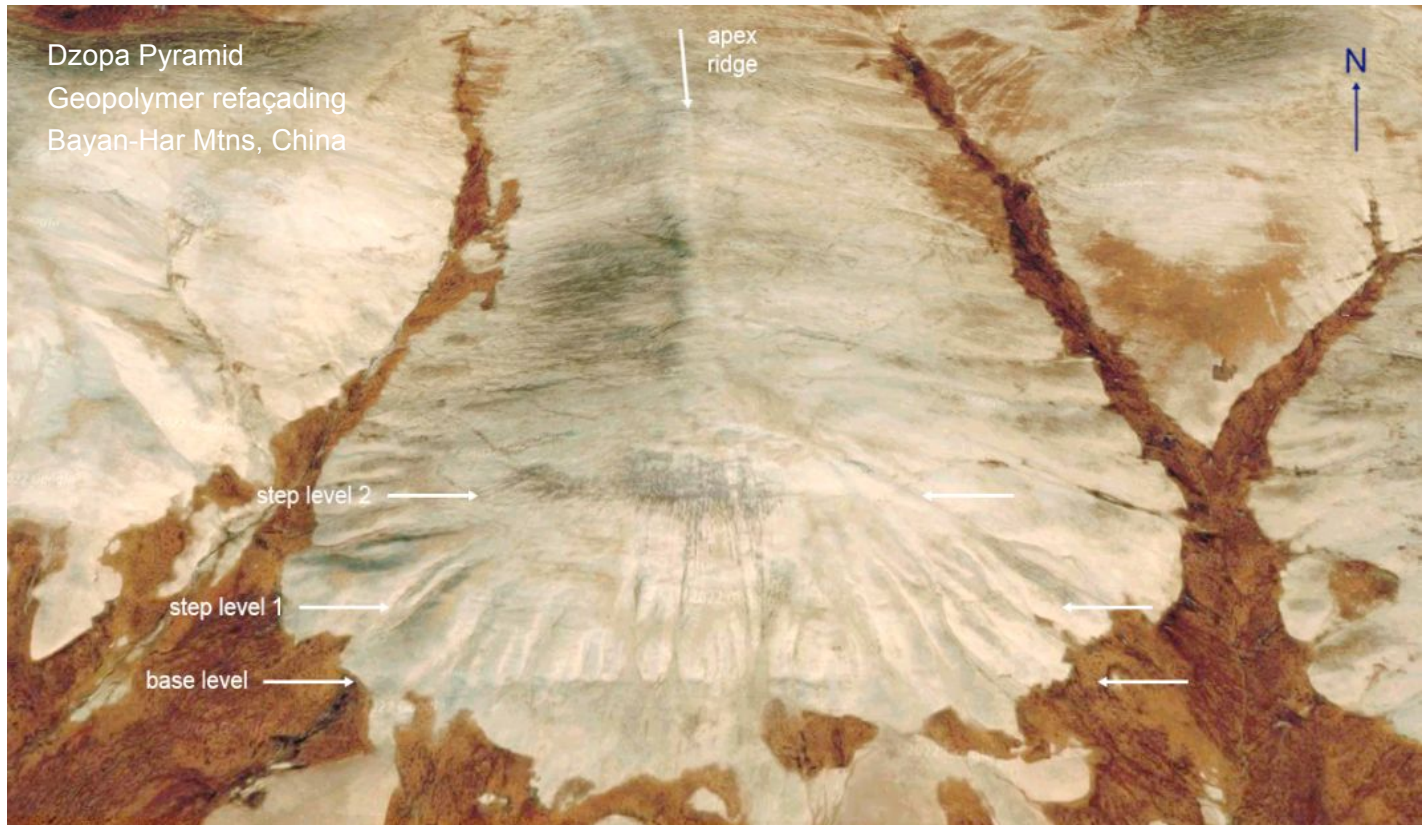
The highly unusual 1938 cave discovery of 716 Dzopa stone disc made by archeologist Dr. Chi Pu Tei has never been linked with any specific geographical sites found in the Bayan-Kara-Ula Mountains, and demands further investigation. The 1962 studies Dr. Tsum Um Nui are fictional tales disseminated decades after the discovery to conceal the Atlantean origin of the cave site.

An assessment of satellite imagery of the Bayan-Kara-Ula (now Bayan-Har) Mountains presents several compelling features that are consistent with other known ancient pyramid sites of the Atlantean civilization, which thrived in many regions of the world throughout the extended period 30,000-13,000 years ago.

The most notable piece of evidence included in the reports relating to the Dzopa stone discs is a black-and-white photograph of an unusual-looking couple assumed to be the matriarch and patriarch of the Dzopa clan (above, at left). A careful inspection of this image contains specific physiological and cultural peculiarities that could not have been the product of invention, or a hoax. The visible features of the face and hands of these individuals display strong affinities to the 1947 Roswell 'alien autopsy' documentary video, suggesting the Dzopa tribe as a lineage of cave-dwelling human hybrids akin to the dwarf race *Homo sapiens oculus*.¹

Another significant set of facts supporting the authenticity of the Dzopa cave findings reported by Dr. Chi Pu Tei concerns the description of the stone discs themselves, which were said to be composed of fine granites containing fine metallic particles including *cobalt* and other elements (most likely magnetite and *titanium*).

A close examination of the geometric structure of the site reveals linear features aligned to the cardinal directions. An apex ridgeline walkway extends northward from the peak. The triangular façade of this mountain pyramid structure displays 3 horizontal step features that can be clearly discerned from satellite imagery. The well-defined base of the triangular pyramid façade displays a perfect east-west alignment.



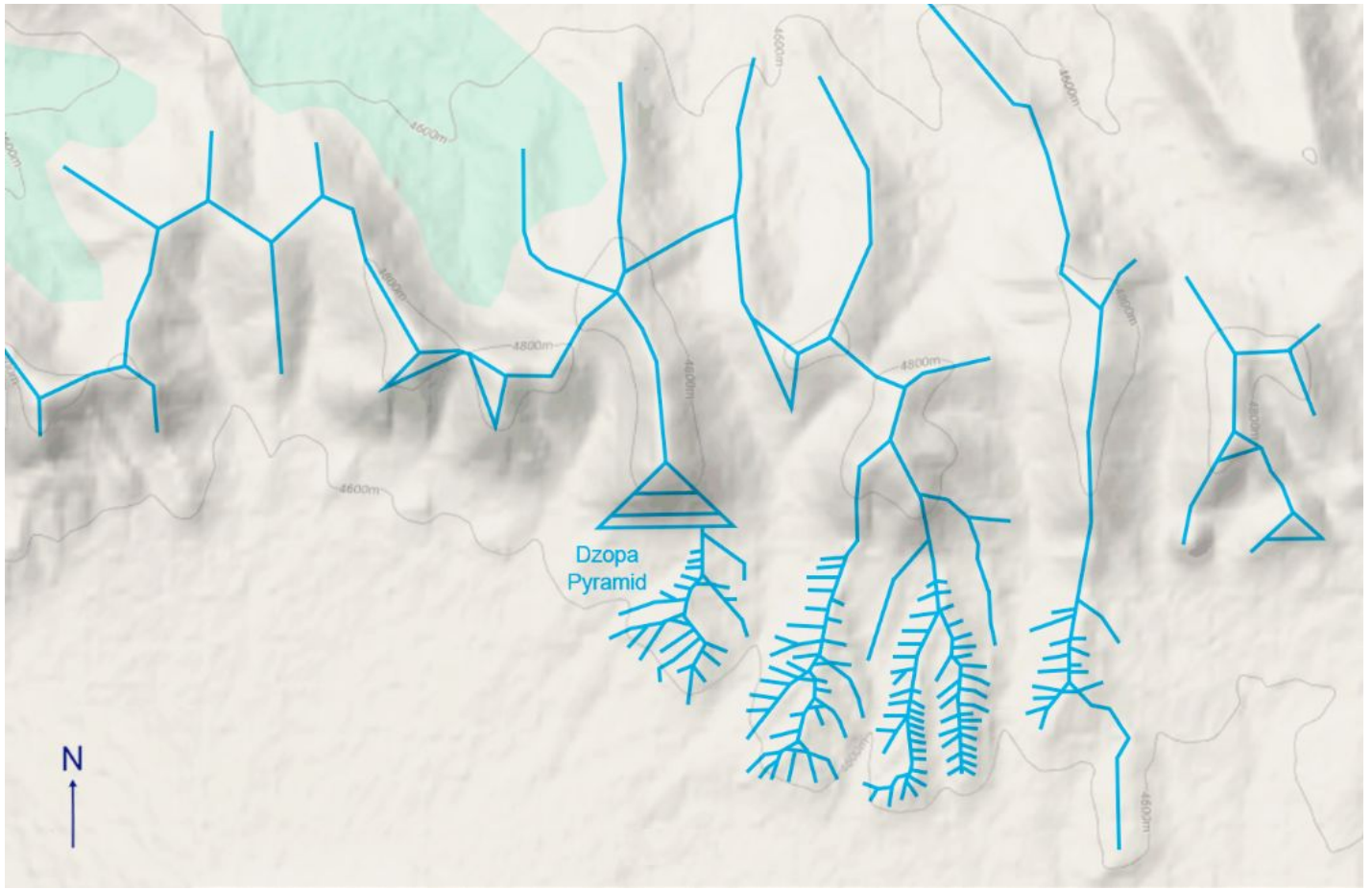
Dzopa Pyramid, in the Bayan-Har Mountains, China (34.349265°N, 97.212310°E, above), is located 3,816 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt. This resonant distance interval represents 15.33% of Earth's mean circumference ($\frac{61}{400}$), ensuring efficient reception of infrasound standing wave resonance focused by the axis-symmetric structures of the Orion Pyramid Complex.

The remnants of a dark grey geopolymer basalt façade is visible in the central area of the second step level that stands out in contrast to the sandstone bedrock layer. This localized debris field of dark grey rock fragments conceals the original tunnel entrance, located directly below the apex. Direct measurement of CO₂ gas levels in this area will aid in the detection of the tunnel entrance, now blocked by tons of rockfall.

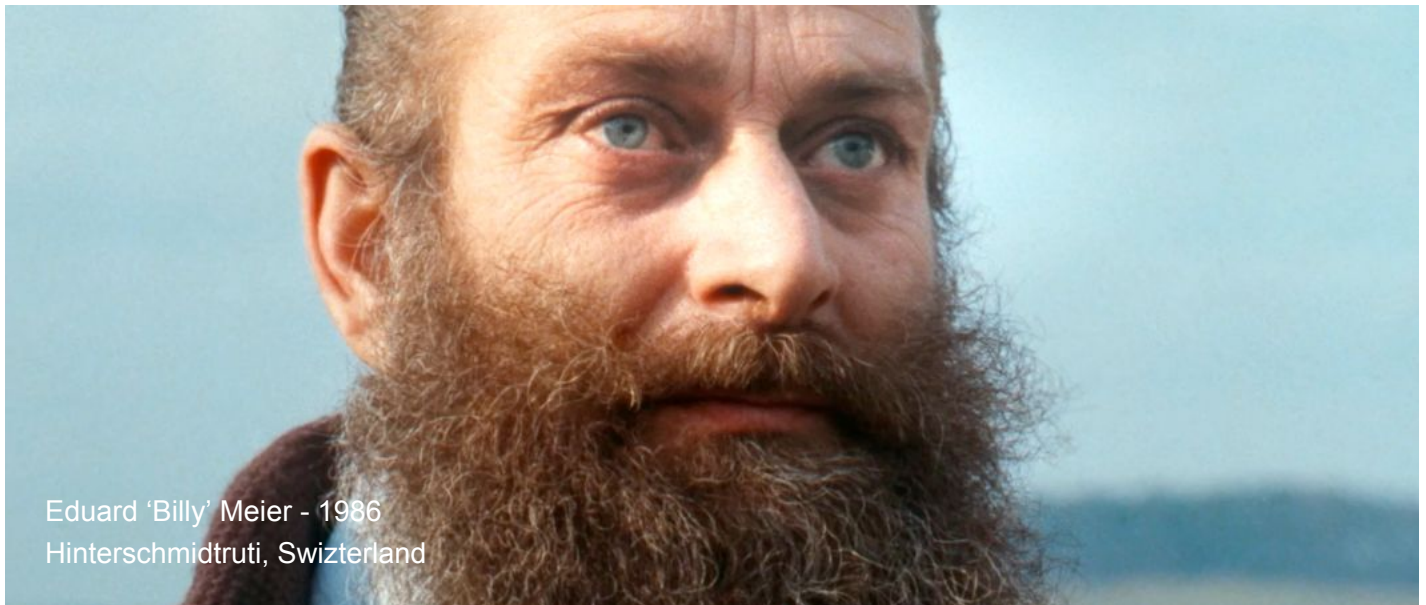
Additional metering of radioactive gases such as *radon* may also provide positive indications of potential tunnel entrances due to the presence of highly advanced aerospace metallurgy involving radium alloys known from other subterranean cities of Atlantean origin. Ancient underground cities discovered last century in Death Valley, California² and below the Black Rock Desert of Nevada³ shared a common cultural practice of mummification of the dead. Funerary items cast in gold-copper-radium (Au-Cu-Ra) alloys provided for the perfect radiological preservation of the giant bodies of the ancient ruling class of Atlantis.

An evaluation of distinguishing geometric landscape features surrounding the Dzopa Pyramid reveals a series of branching pyramid structures that fan out from the base of the larger temple. These 'man-made' features represent the adjoined ridgeline temple constructions of a diminutive species of gnome humanoid that once inhabited a vast underground city cut deep into the sandstone bedrock formation (opposite).

The 1930s excavation of a total of 716 *large, rotary discs* cast in magnetic geopolymer basalt in the Dzopa cave burials by Dr. Chi Pu Tei suggests their advanced applications as magnetic data recording devices. Acoustic levitation was applied to keep the discs in motion, hovering around a vertical shaft when in use.



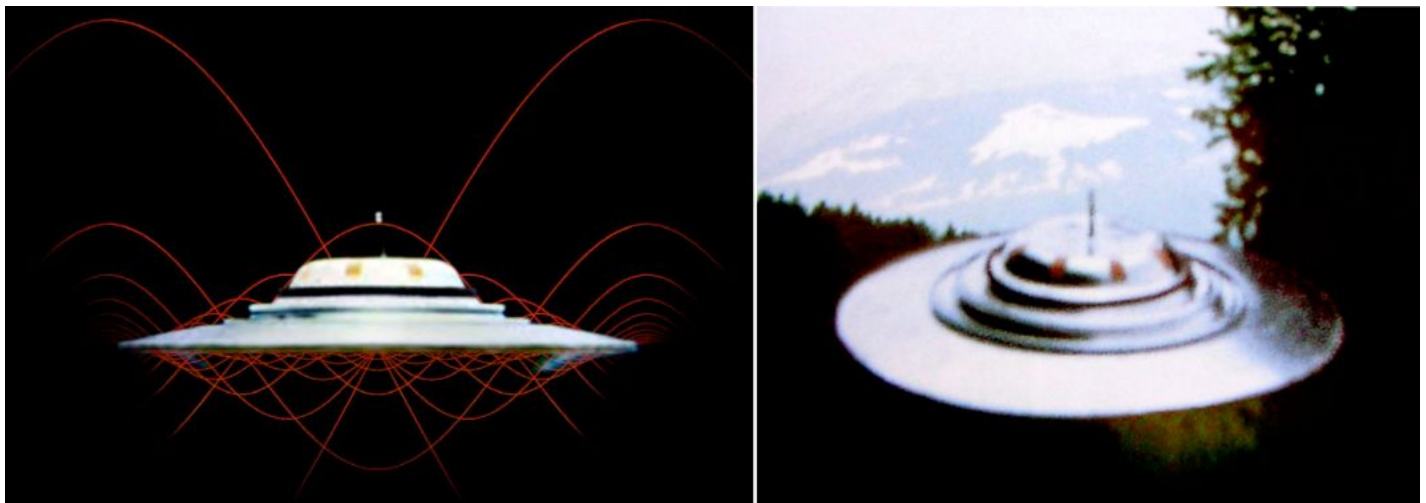
Highly advanced technological information concerning antigravitic technologies employed by disc-shaped spacecraft was shared by Plejaren ET visitors decades ago, through the dedicated work of Swiss contactee Eduard 'Billy' Meier (below, 1986). In addition to providing photographic opportunities during special flight demonstrations for Meier's exclusive documentation –*in the 1980s before the advent of digital image manipulation techniques*– the Plejaren also provided explanations of advanced metallurgical procedures.



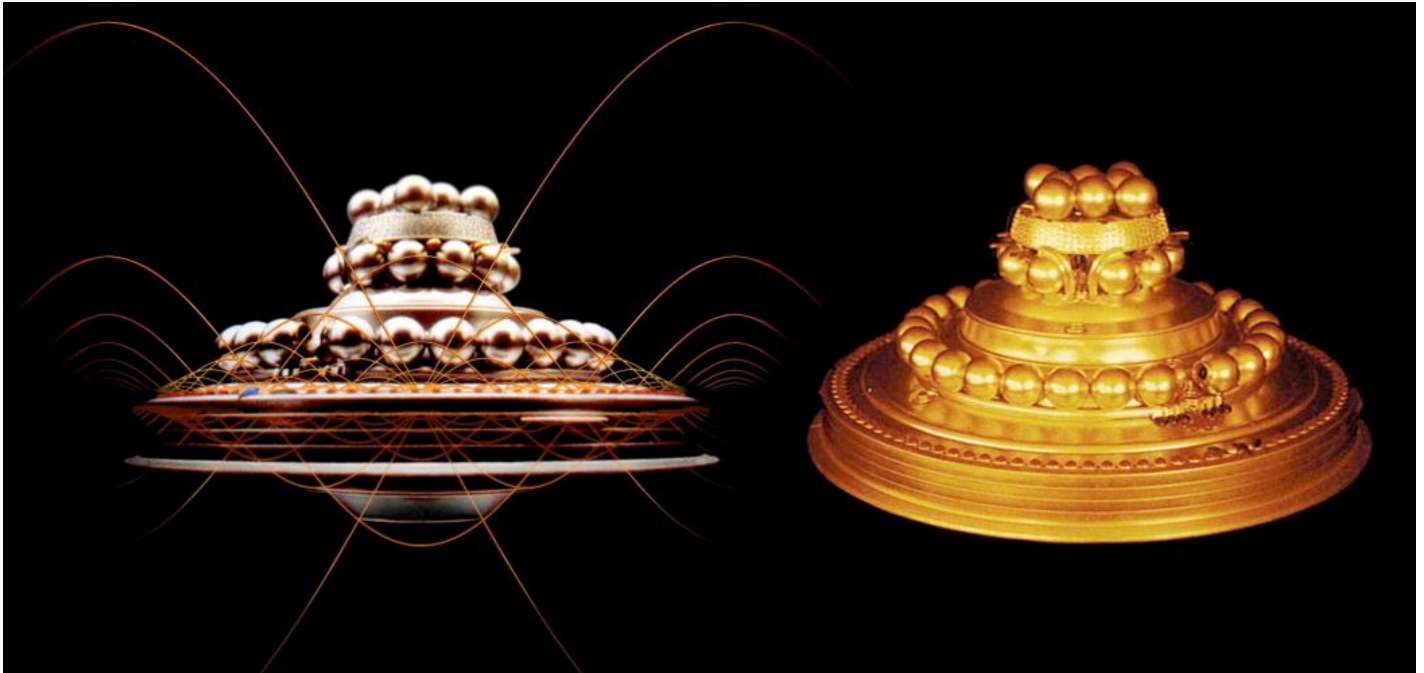
Eduard 'Billy' Meier - 1986
Hinterschmidtruti, Switzerland

Numerous expert scientists including Dr. Marcel Vogel of IBM have authenticated many fine examples of advanced scientific materials that are certainly not natural and could not have been produced on Earth, representing the sophisticated engineering achievements of the space-faring Plejaren high civilization.

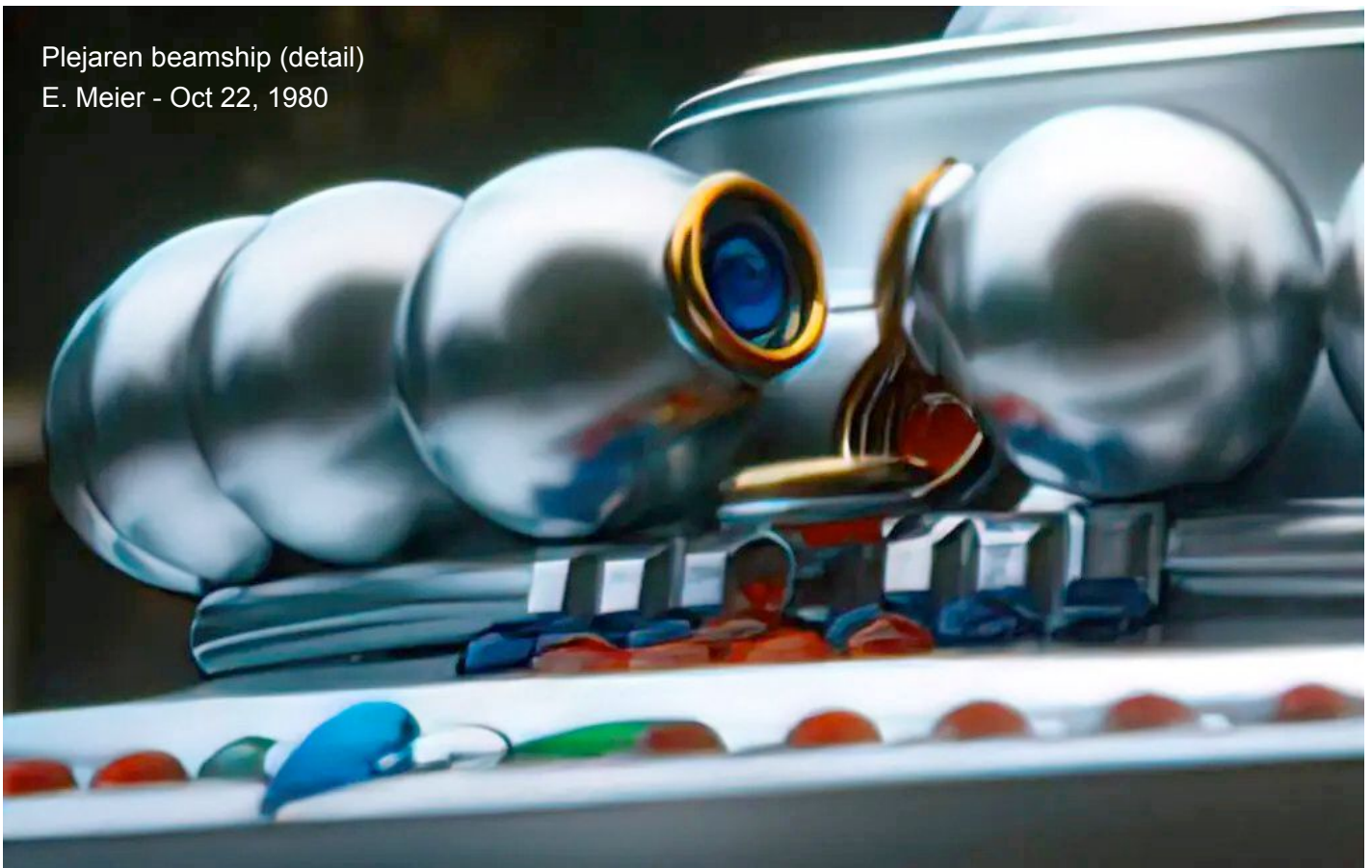
Meier's limited knowledge of metallurgy has prevented his replication of the production methods of any of these advanced metamaterials, despite major physics advances involving phonon resonance alchemy. Through doping with phonon transfer agents, the requisite atomic vibrations for specific atomic conversions is applied to bulk metals, targeting the nuclear fission or fusion of atoms at resonant temperature thresholds.



Semjase described the unique stepped profile of the 7m Plejaren beamship design as reflecting a 'wave principle', which corresponds to the Fibonacci structure of standing wave resonance (above). Spectacular photographs of a single-occupant Plejaren beamship with scores of spherical motors were taken by Billy Meier on October 22, 1980 (overleaf). Emission of red and infrared light, clearly visible on film as a golden coloration during nighttime photographs, confirms their use of electroluminescent metals for gravity control.



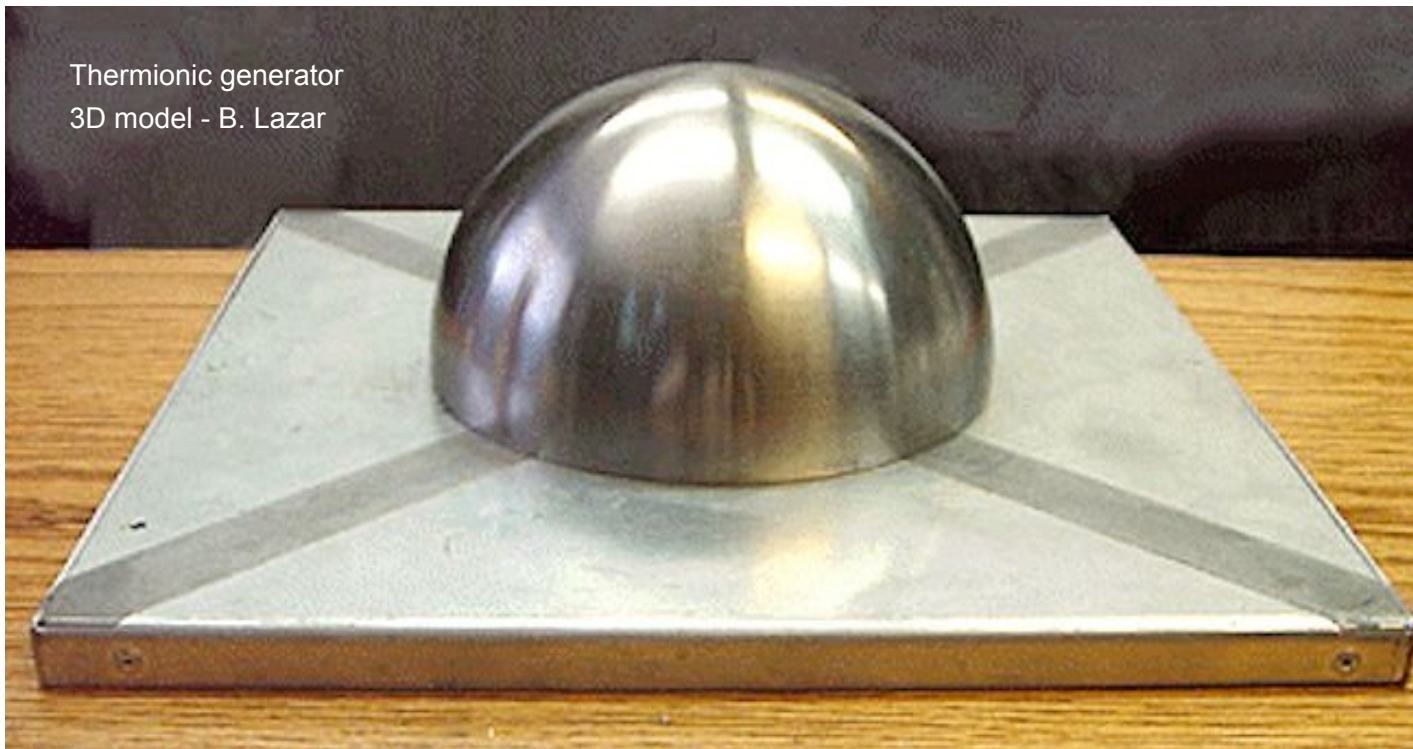
Spectacular properties of the Atlantean superalloy aurichalcum, first identified by this author in 2018 as $\beta\text{-Ti}_3\text{Au}$, include superhardness and superconductivity in a strong EM field. This superalloy is applied in Plejaren spacecraft for igniting HHO plasma, within an EM torus generated by the rings of gravity motors. A detailed image of spherical gravity motors encircling the upper hull of the single-occupant Plejaren beamship, reveals 4 circular fixtures inset with colored metallic glass lenses for igniting the spark gap between gravity motor elements. *The special red-gold coloration of these ring fixtures matches that of aurichalcum ($\beta\text{-Ti}_3\text{Au}$).*



Plejaren beamship (detail)
E. Meier - Oct 22, 1980

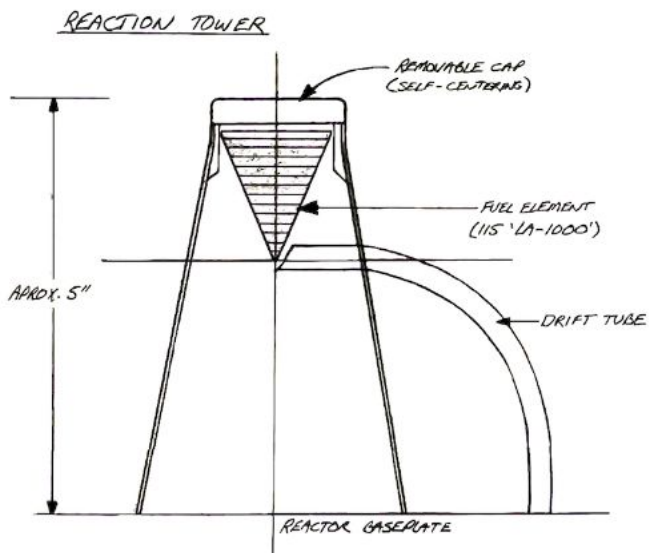
Semjase's concise explanation of the 7-step process by which pure lead (Pb) is converted by resonant atomic transmutation techniques, revealed over a decade ago by this author as *phonon transfer alchemy*. However, Meier was not permitted to share any knowledge relating to the exact fuel source that powers their majestic beamships. This special information would emerge from an unusual informant named Bob Lazar.⁴

Power generation is achieved in Plejaren spacecraft by the same essential means described by Bob Lazar decades ago, involving the use of a thermionic generator for converting the radiological heat of the reactor core material possessing a proton number of 115. Limited information was provided by the US government through Lazar at that time, yet decades of advanced nuclear physics research conducted by laboratories around the world provides an understanding of further details confirming some of the claims made by Lazar.



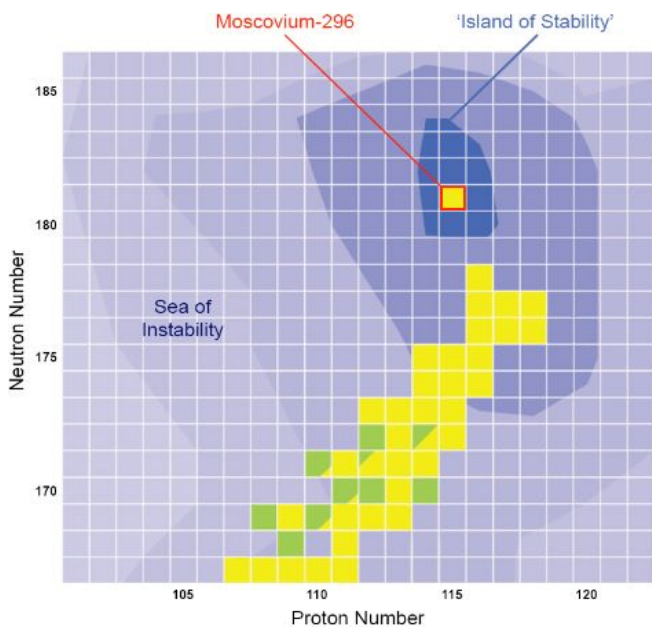
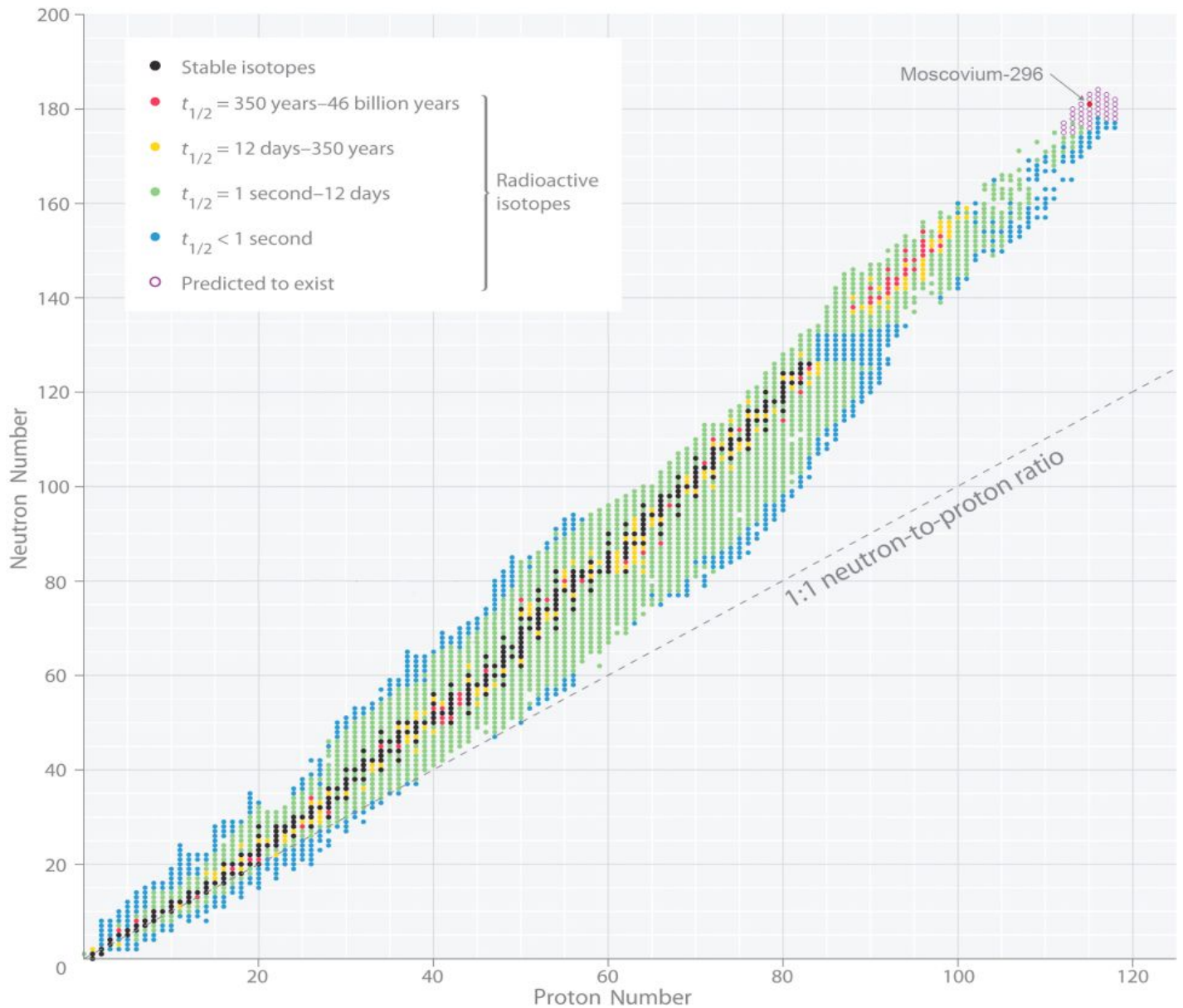
Thermionic generator
3D model - B. Lazar

Unlike Meier, Lazar possesses no direct evidence for his surprising claims, instead providing complex and incomplete explanations of spacecraft propulsion features that he claims to have worked on directly during his employment at the S-4 underground facility at Groom Lake, Nevada, also cryptically known as 'Area 51'.



While many vague and outright false conclusions or speculations are offered by Lazar on many subjects, his basic explanation and diagrams concerning the beamships' nuclear reactor core were quite specific. Lazar clearly identified the reactor core material as a superheavy fuel source composed of 'element 115', enclosed beneath a capped tube and hemispheric case comprising a thermionic reactor for conversion of intense γ -radiation from the fuel into a continuous electric current for powering the spacecraft (above).

An exact diagram of the simple thermionic generator design was made by Lazar, detailing its basic form, including a cap, 'drift tube' and hemispherical dome unit that was placed over a 5" reaction tower (at left). A layered triangular plate composed of 'element 115' was suspended in the top of the reaction tower.



An updated version of the comprehensive charting of all known isotopes of matter has been organized by the neutron number on the y-axis and the proton number on the x-axis (above). The pattern of stable isotopes and their unstable counterparts presents a coherent structure, enabling a tentative identification of the only metastable superheavy synthetic isotope that has long been theoretically predicted to exist: *moscovium-296*.

An enlargement of the region of superheavy synthetic elements (at left) includes a background color-coding indicating statistical predictions of possible metastable isotopes likely possess half-lives of millions of years, occupying an 'Island of Stability' in the sea of instability (where no known isotopes exist due to natural atomic law). These findings are consistent with those shared by Bob Lazar in the 1980s, at least regarding the 'element 115' reactor core fueling a thermionic generator system.

Like the neighboring superheavy elements flerovium and oganesson, moscovium was first synthesized by Russian and American researchers at the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, Russia. With each successive discovery and identification of heavier isotopes of moscovium, the half-life values have shown an increasing trend toward metastability, whereby Mc^{296} may possess a half-life exceeding 500,000 years.

Nuclide	Z	N	Isotopic mass (Da) [n 1][n 2]	Half-life	Decay mode	Daughter isotope
^{286}Mc	115	171	291.18...	20(+98–13) ms	α	^{282}Nh
^{287}Mc	115	172	287.19070(52)#	37(+44–13) ms	α	^{283}Nh
^{288}Mc	115	173	288.19274(62)#	164(+30–21) ms	α	^{284}Nh
^{289}Mc	115	174	289.19363(89)#	330(+120–80) ms	α	^{285}Nh
^{290}Mc	115	175	290.19598(73)#	650(+490–200) ms	α	^{286}Nh
^{291}Mc	115	176	291.19...		α	^{287}Nh
^{292}Mc	115	177	292.19...		α	^{288}Nh
^{293}Mc	115	178	293.20...		α	^{289}Nh
^{294}Mc	115	179	294.20...		α	^{290}Nh
^{295}Mc	115	180	295.20...		α	^{291}Nh
^{296}Mc	115	181	296.20...	> 500,000 y	α	^{292}Nh

Moscovium (^{115}Mc) is a synthetic element, and thus a standard atomic weight cannot be given. Like all synthetic elements, it has no known stable isotopes. The first isotope to be synthesized was ^{288}Mc in 2004. There are five known radioisotopes from ^{286}Mc to ^{290}Mc . The longest-lived isotope is ^{290}Mc with a half-life of 0.65 seconds.⁵

Due to the sensitive nature of this subject –involving superheavy synthetic isotopes used by ET spacecraft as a power source– one can surmise the heaviest isotopes of moscovium have been previously identified by covert government research programs related to the retro-engineering of recovered ET craft. Despite omission of isotopic data, the properties of moscovium have been theoretically predicted.

According to the periodic table of elements, moscovium belongs to group 15, also known as *pnictogens*:

A pnictogen... is any of the chemical elements in group 15 of the periodic table. Group 15 is also known as the nitrogen group or nitrogen family. Group 15 consists of the elements nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), bismuth (Bi), and moscovium (Mc). Like other groups, the members of this family show similar patterns in electron configuration, especially in the outermost shells, resulting in trends in chemical behavior.

Z	Element	Electrons per shell
7	nitrogen	2, 5
15	phosphorus	2, 8, 5
33	arsenic	2, 8, 18, 5
51	antimony	2, 8, 18, 18, 5
83	bismuth	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 5
115	moscovium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 18, 5 (predicted)

These elements are also noted for their stability in compounds due to their tendency to form covalent double bonds and triple bonds. This property of these elements leads to their potential toxicity, most evident in phosphorus, arsenic, and antimony.

When these substances react with various chemicals of the body, they create strong free radicals that are not easily processed by the liver, where they accumulate. Paradoxically, this same strong bonding causes nitrogen's and bismuth's reduced toxicity (when in molecules), because these strong bonds with other atoms are difficult to split, creating very unreactive molecules...

However heavier pnictogens are more likely to form the +3 oxidation state than lighter ones due to the s-shell electrons becoming more stabilized... The +3 oxidation state is bismuth's most common oxidation state because its ability to form the +5 oxidation state is hindered by relativistic properties on heavier elements, effects that are even more pronounced concerning moscovium. Bismuth(III) forms an oxide, an oxychloride, an oxynitrate, and a sulfide. Moscovium(III) is predicted to behave similarly to bismuth(III). Moscovium is predicted to form all four trihalides, of which all but the trifluoride are predicted to be soluble in water. It is also predicted to form an oxychloride and oxybromide in the +III oxidation state...

The pnictogens consist of 2 non-metals (1 gas, 1 solid), 2 metalloids, 1 metal, and 1 element with unknown chemical properties. All the elements in the group are solids at room temperature, except for nitrogen which is gaseous at room temperature. Nitrogen and bismuth, despite both being pnictogens, are very different in their physical properties. For instance, nitrogen is a transparent non-metallic gas, while bismuth is a silvery-white metal...

Nitrogen's crystal structure is hexagonal. Phosphorus's crystal structure is cubic. Arsenic, antimony, and bismuth all have rhombohedral crystal structures... [which may also be the case with Moscovium, crystal structures for which have yet to be determined.] Moscovium is produced a few atoms at a time in particle accelerators by firing a beam of Calcium-48 ions at Americium until the nuclei fuse.⁶

The similar chemical properties and electron structures of the heavy pnictogens bismuth and moscovium suggest bismuth may be the most suitable candidate for applying as a starting material for resonant atomic conversion according to phonon transfer alchemy processes developed by this author over the last decade. The low chemical toxicity of bismuth supports the convictions of Bob Lazar that superheavy isotopes of 'element 115' (moscovium) also display low chemical toxicity, as predicted by theoretical physics models.

Predicted *or estimated* values for the density, atomic weight and atomic diameter for moscovium enable the application of phonon resonance formulae for targeting bulk production of synthetic Mc^{296} using established processes for resonant atomic transmutation of metals.⁷ Of primary consideration is the selection of a suitable phonon transfer agent for matching the phonon frequency of the target isotope at rest state (20°C).

Neodymium is a paramagnetic element with a melt point of 1,021°C that is much higher than the bismuth starting material, which melts at 271°C. Neodymium displays 7 isotopes with neutron numbers ranging from 142-146 and 148-150. Two are metastable; emitting low radioactivity over very long half-lives. Nd^{144} emits α -radiation for a half-life of 2.29×10^{15} years, while Nd^{150} emits β^- radiation for a half-life of 6.7×10^{18} years.

The longer lived radioisotope Nd^{150} can be applied as a phonon transfer agent suitable for inducing the requisite phonon resonance with the target moscovium isotope (Mc^{296}) at relatively low temperature. Atomic parameters for the reaction have been applied to define specific temperature/frequency interactions of isotopes using the phonon resonance formulae of Dr. Walter Lussage, developed several decades ago:

$$\text{Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{d \times Na}{m}} \quad \begin{array}{l} d - \text{density in g/cm}^3 \\ Na - \text{Avogadro's Constant} \\ m - \text{atomic mass} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (}^\circ\text{C)} = \frac{\text{Ln} \left(\frac{f(\text{starting})}{f(\text{target})} \right)}{Ec} + St \quad \begin{array}{l} f - \text{frequency in Hz} \\ \text{Ln} - \text{natural logarithm} \\ Ec - \text{expansion coefficient} \\ St - \text{standardized temp in } ^\circ\text{C} \end{array}$$

The resonant frequency of moscovium metastable target isotope (Mc^{296}) in its rest state is 30,164,454 Hz, according to the atom's exact atomic diameter at 20°C. Surface atoms of bismuth starting material undergo resonant atomic fusion under gas pressure due to the influence of phonon oscillations radiating from neodymium atoms. Lattice contraction induced by cooling triggers the fusion reaction when phonons of the metastable neodymium transfer agent (Nd^{150}) match those of metastable target isotope (Mc^{296}) at ~909°C:

$$\text{Nd}^{150} \text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{7.01 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{149.92090}} = 30,422,946 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Mc}^{296} \text{ Phonon Resonance (Hz/Cm)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{13.5 \times (6.0221 \times 10^{23})}{296.20700}} = 30,164,454 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Resonant Temperature (}^\circ\text{C)} = \frac{\text{Ln} \left(\frac{f(30,422,946)}{f(30,164,454)} \right)}{0.0000096} + 20 = 908.8^\circ\text{C}$$

Transfer Isotope: Neodymium (Nd^{150})	Target Element: Moscovium (Mc^{296})
Natural Abundance: 5.6%	Natural Abundance: 0%
Atomic Mass: 149.92090	Atomic Mass: ~296.20700
Density (grams/cm ³): 7.01	Density (grams/cm ³): ~13.5
Exp. Coefficient: 0.0000096	Exp. Coefficient: Unknown

Metastable atoms of Mc^{296} produced by this resonant fusion reaction emit high-intensity γ -ray radiation that far exceeds the extremely low-level γ -ray emissions of Bi^{209} starting material, thereby allowing all successful fusion products from the transmutation reaction to be directly measured using Geiger counter instruments.

This predicted phonon reaction temperature threshold of ~909°C must be surpassed by the starting material to achieve results, requiring use of a sealed pressure vessel –*with an interior liner composed of a high purity neodymium-boron alloy*– for containing bismuth vapor during heating above the element's low melting point.



Baigong Cave, shoreline
Magnetic geopolymer pipes
Toson Lake, Qinghai, China

There is strong archeological evidence that indicates the specialized and highly advanced technological application of synthetically produced Mc^{296} that significantly predates all known civilizations of the world. Integration of technical data from Lazar with recent determinations made at world-class particle physics laboratories confirms the existence of a non-toxic, superheavy synthetic isotope with a superlong half-life.

The existence of a metallic isotope with these very same exotic properties has been recently identified by scientific investigations from a highly unusual geographic and temporal context. Analyses of the elemental composition of metallic pipes recovered from Baigong Cave, at Lake Toson in Quinghai, China strongly indicate that, in fact, Mc^{296} was discovered in ancient archeological remains dating to ~150,000 years ago:



While there are many artifacts that are nothing but the figment of the imagination of people looking to make a name for themselves by promoting fake artifacts, there are certain discoveries that make us ask the million dollar question: What if it's real? One such discovery was made in China in the vicinity of Mount Baigong, in China's western province of Qinghai which is an almost completely uninhabitable region.

There, researchers claim to have discovered—in addition to pipes—a pyramidal structure just off the shores of a salt lake. Some of the Baigong pipes are reported to be associated with three caves in Mount Baigong. These caves are reported to occur within the front face of Mount Baigong. The mouths of the two smaller caves have collapsed. Only the largest cave, which is 6 meters (18 feet) high, can be entered. The vague resemblance of the top of Mount Baigong to a pyramid has been the focus of speculation.

Interestingly, two pipe-like structures have been inside the largest cave. One of these is described as being 40 cm (16 in) in diameter. Dozens of upright pipe-like features, about 10 to 40 cm (4 to 16 inches) in diameter, were also found protruding from Mount Baigong above the largest cave.

Baigong Cave (unexcavated)
Magnetic geopolymer pipes
Toson Lake, Qinghai, China



The enigmatic pipes were said to have been discovered by a group of scientists from the United States who were seeking dinosaur fossils. The scientists are said to have reported the formations to local authorities in Delingha. However, the pipes did not attract attention until a later report, possibly one of six made by Ye Zhou, appeared in the *Henan Dahe Bao* ('Henan Great River News') in June 2002.

The age of the pipes was determined by the Beijing Institute of Geology using a technique called thermoluminescence dating. The thermoluminescence is a technique that determines how long a crystalline mineral is exposed to sunlight or heat. The date of the pipes: around 150,000 years ago. Interestingly, one of the largest state-run newspapers in China -People's Daily reported on a 2007 investigation in which a research fellow from the Chinese Earthquake Administration reported they had found some of the pipes to be highly radioactive.

According to the tests, 8 percent of the material in the pipes could not be identified. The rest of the composition of the pipes include iron oxide, silicon dioxide, and calcium oxide. Silicon dioxide and calcium oxide are products obtained after a long interaction between iron and the surrounding sandstone, which has provided researchers with the age of the pipes. To add to the mystery, Zheng Jiandong, member of the China Earthquake Administration (CEA) told a local newspaper that the tubes show evidence of radioactivity. Jiandong believes that the iron-rich magma may have risen from the depths of the earth, solidifying the iron fissures in the tubes.







Baigong Cave shoreline samples
Magnetic geopolymer pipes
Toson Lake, Qinghai, China



So what are these enigmatic pipes? What was their purpose? Are their artificial structures or the result of nature? If they are artificial, who built them 150,000 years ago? According to researchers, humans have only inhabited this specific region over the past 30,000 years and within the known history of the area, the only humans who inhabited the region were nomads whose lifestyle isn't characteristic of leaving any structures or buildings nor did they possess any knowledge about metallurgy. But if the nomads and ancients did not create those pipes, who did?

Conventional archaeologists and scholars have tried explaining these structures suggesting that they are a natural phenomenon, but Yang Ji, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, believes that the pyramid and its strange pipes may have been built by intelligent beings.⁸



Archeological findings at Baigong Cave, in Qinghai, China, present surface features that evince the hidden presence of an extensive underground cave complex built by highly sophisticated technological means. Thermoluminescence analyses of the lacustrine deposits (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) embedded in the metallic pipes yielded a surprising age date of ~150,000 bp, *yet the samples are still highly radioactive.*

A staggering 8% of the mass of the Baigong pipes *could not be identified by spectrographic analysis*, strongly implicating the presence of a superheavy metastable element with a half-life >100,000 years. Only one isotope is theoretically predicted to possess such properties: *moscovium-296 (Mc²⁹⁶)*. This deduction implicates moscovium-enriched geopolymers were applied *for water purification and automatic generation of rasayana elixirs* within a complex piping system serving the extensive network of underground caves.



Baigong Cave shoreline
Magnetic geopolymer pipes
Toson Lake, Qinghai, China

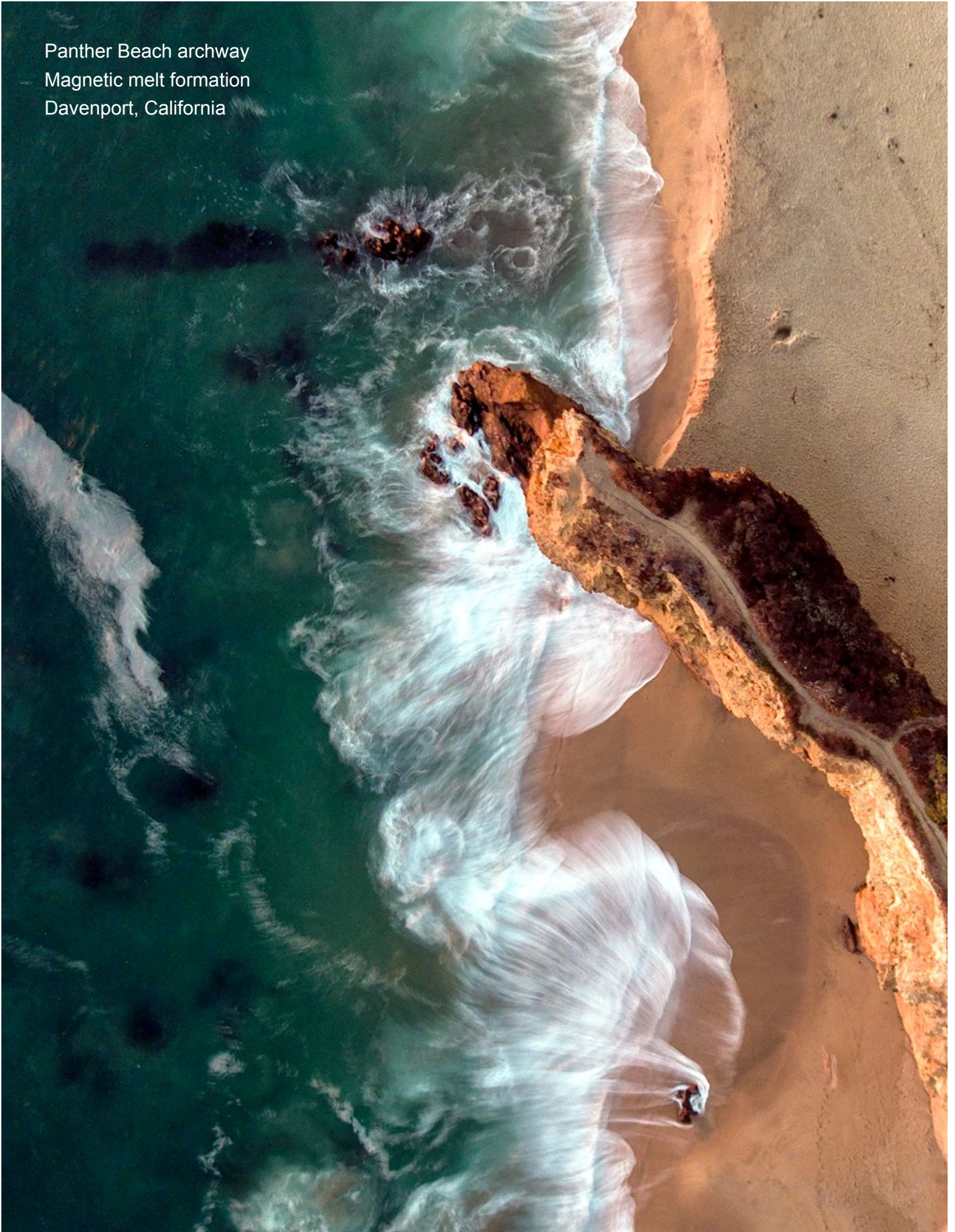
A comparison of the relative distance between these ancient sites reveals the specialized use of a unified geopositioning system that was consistently applied by the builders at every location, according to the prime meridian sites; the Great Pyramid at Giza, Egypt and the submerged Upama Pyramid off the Florida coast:

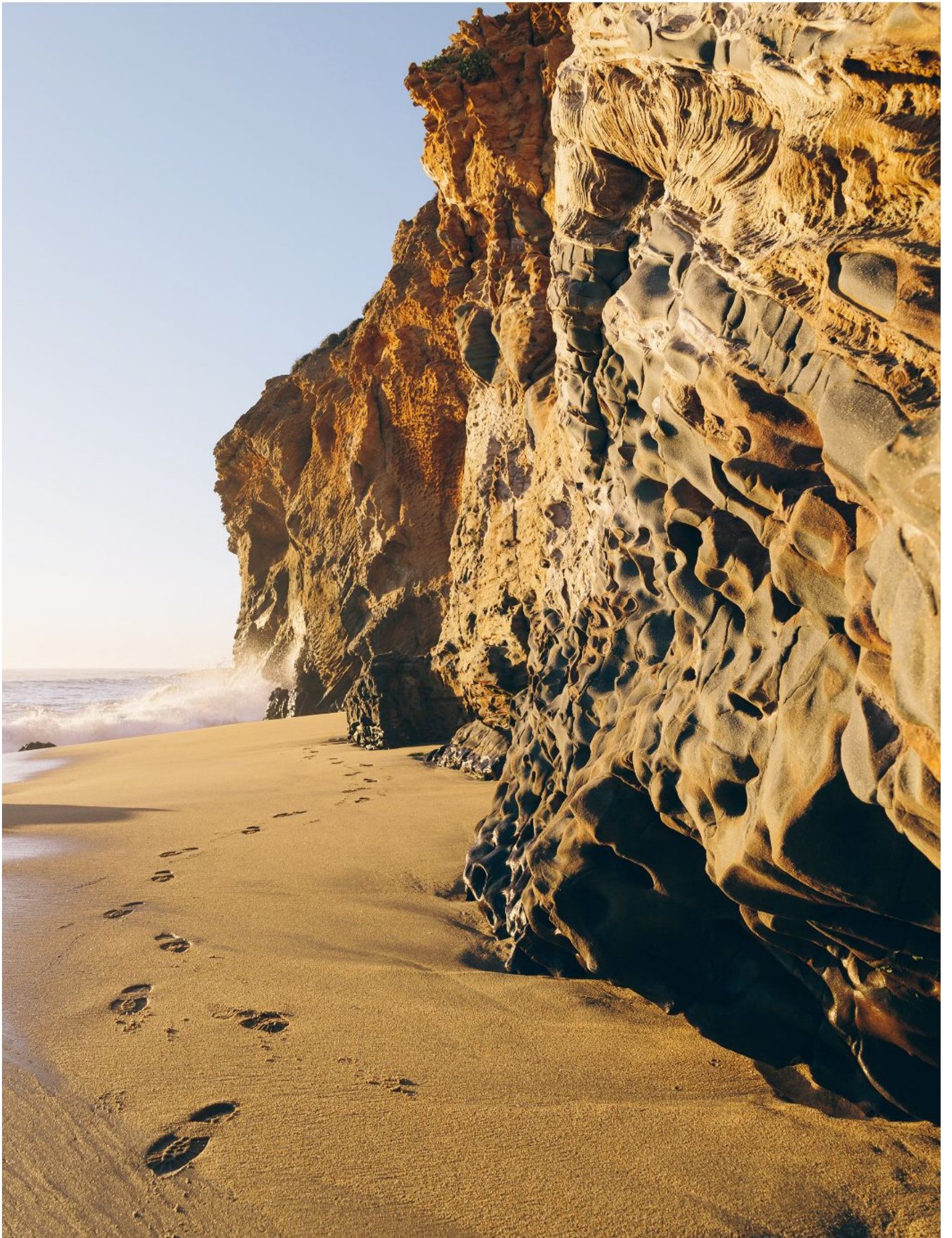
Ancient Cave Complex	Geoposition Coordinates	Distance to Giza, Egypt		Interval
Baigong Cave, China	37.154071°N, 96.993289°E	3,757 miles	15.09%	$\left(\frac{3}{20}\right)$
Upama Pyramid, FL	29.970°N, 76.125°W	6,123 miles	24.60%	$\left(\frac{123}{500}\right)$

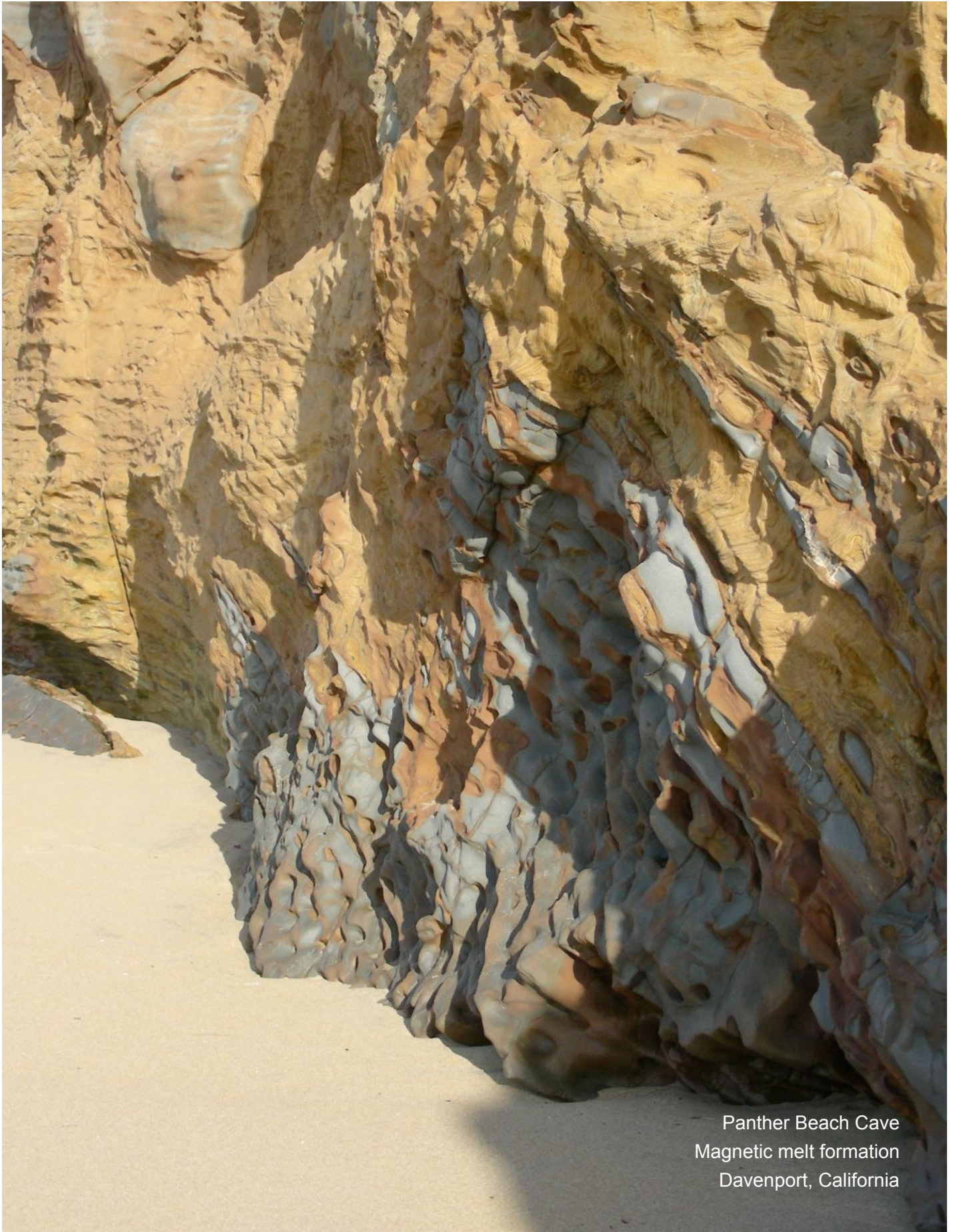
An original construction date of ~73,400 bp established for the Great Pyramid⁹ indicates that these cave complexes were built in alignment with the Upama Pyramid *long before its cataclysmic submergence:*

Ancient Cave Complex	Geoposition Coordinates	Distance to Upama Pyr		Interval
Baigong Cave, China	37.154071°N, 96.993289°E	7,791 miles	31.30%	$\left(\frac{5}{16}\right)$
Panther Beach, CA	36.992°N, 122.168°W	2,677 miles	10.75%	$\left(\frac{43}{400}\right)$

Panther Beach archway
Magnetic melt formation
Davenport, California







Panther Beach Cave
Magnetic melt formation
Davenport, California

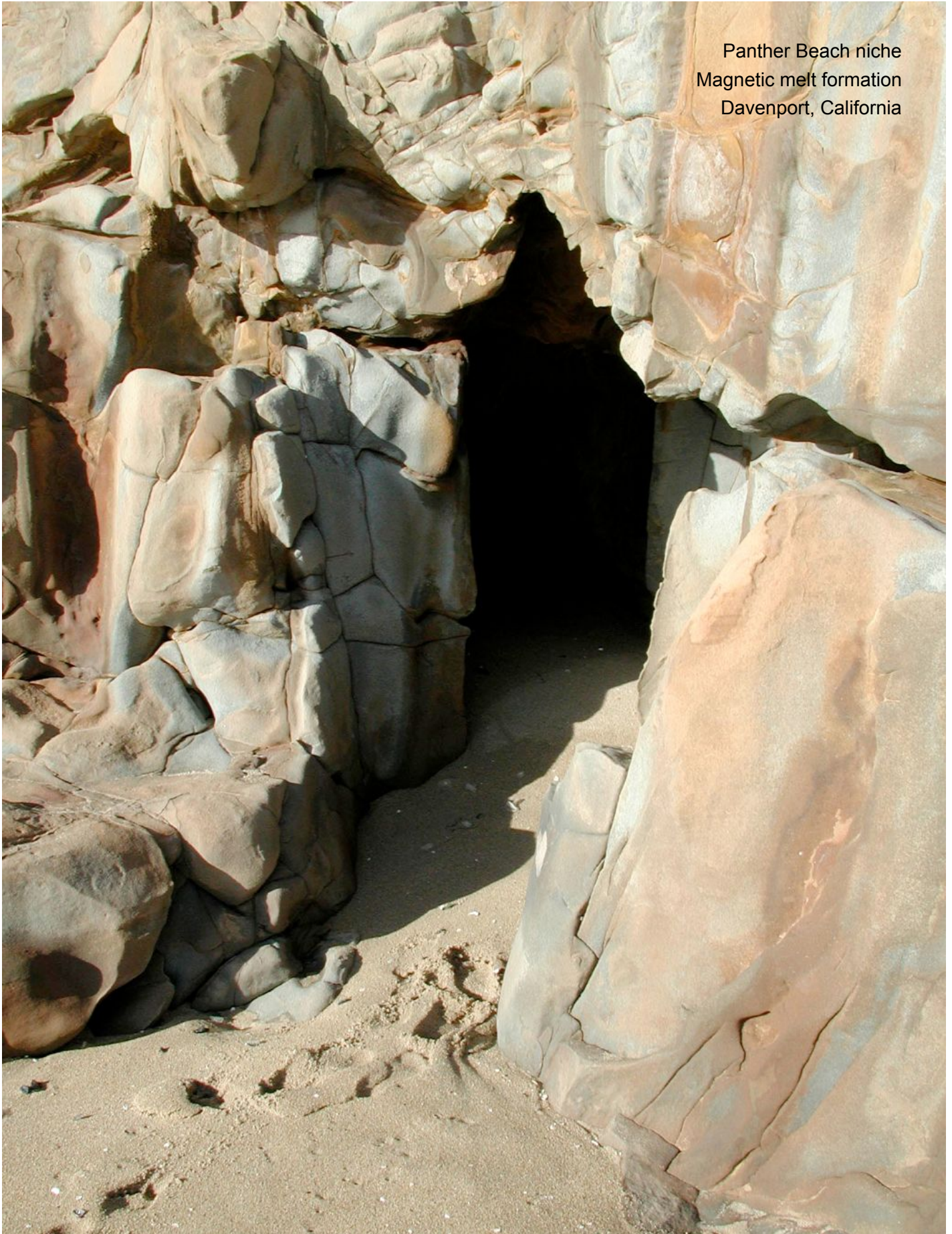


The cave site is located just below present-day sea levels, and marked by dozens of small, circular depressions reading: **Eka, Eka, Eka...** , meaning “The One, the One, the One...” These markings represent a Paleo-Sanskrit votive phrase extolling the unity of all Nature, as created by the Most High. The high hardness of these fused magnetic rock formations at Panther Beach allow the melted cliff faces to be safely climbed, unlike the surrounding Santa Cruz mudstone bedrock feature –which is very soft and brittle.





Panther Beach niche
Magnetic melt formation
Davenport, California





These mesmerizing formations of flowing magnetic rock extend for only three hundred feet or so along the shoreline, standing out in clear contradistinction from the Santa Cruz mudstone sedimentary bedrock. There are no known fault lines running through this site that would indicate a geological origin for the immense amount of energy that completely transformed the crystalline structures within such a large area of bedrock.

Bulk liquefaction of mudstone sedimentary layers represents clear evidence of some form of metamorphic process that took place at this site, yet localized within a relatively small area. The very high density and enhanced metallic content of these formations implicate an entirely artificial origin that can be easily verified.



What is the exact source of this transformative energy that liquefied and fused the natural rock strata into these spectacularly flowing and interlocking shapes that contributes such great hardness and permanence?

This very question has been the subject of many years of investigative and meditative inquiry by this author, involving many visits to the site. While camping at the beach site with friends for a few days in the summer of 2009, we all witnessed the slow approach of a yellowish/white illuminated aerial object flying silently below the low fog layer. It first illuminated itself as it approached from offshore, making a wide turn to move northward above the coastline in our direction for 45 seconds before crossing inland, disappearing in the fog.

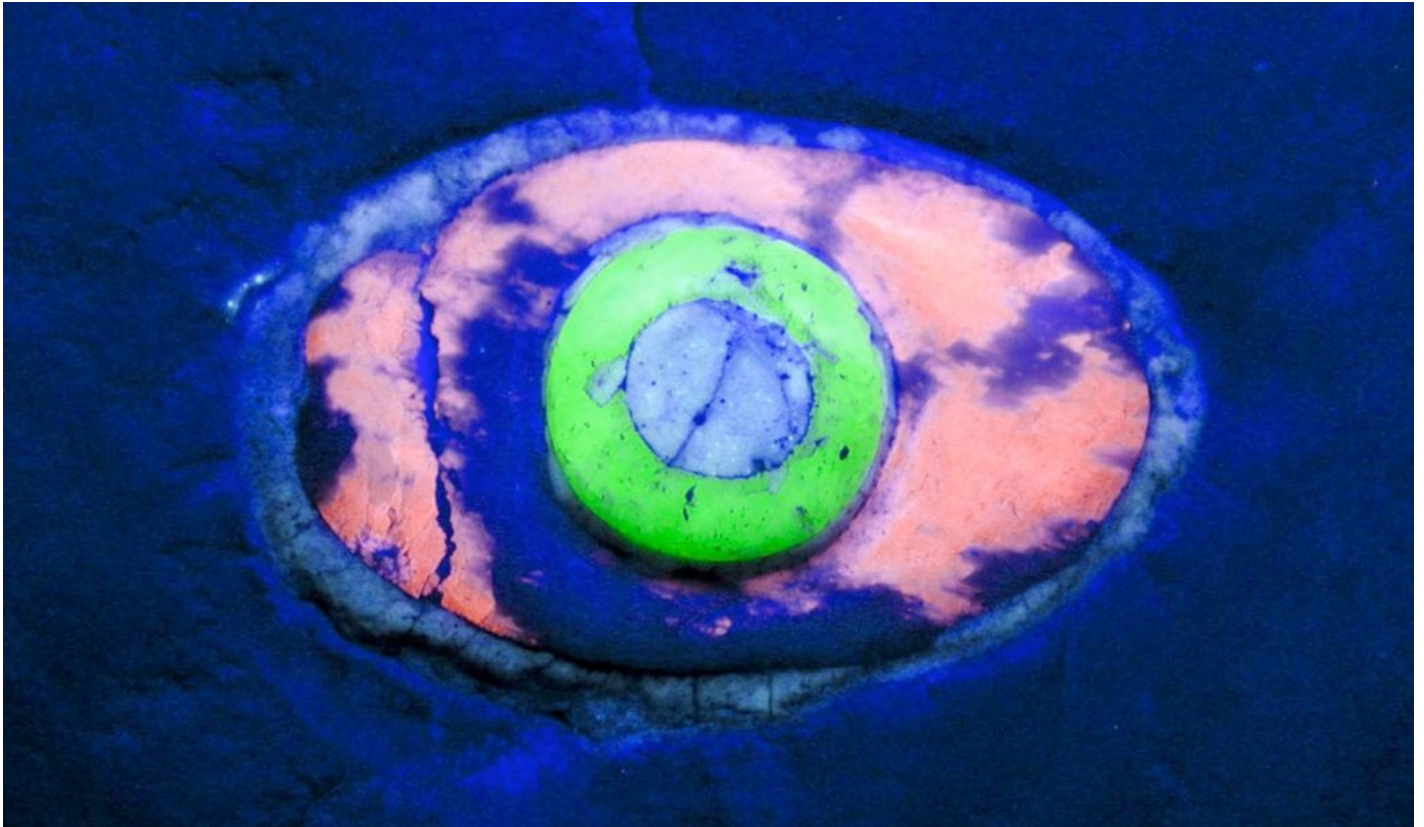
This experience indicated this metamorphic energy that comes from HHO plasma craft *using moscovium-296*. Orion's Belt constellation has been inscribed as a series of circular depressions on the flowing rock face that also represent glyphs, reading: • *raua* • *ra* , meaning "The One roaring, the One granting" (circled above). This hieroglyphic starmap closely matches the pattern of inlaid gold points visible on the base of the Third Eye Pyramid magnetic basalt artifact discovered in La Maná, Ecuador (opposite), presenting *mineral inlays fixed with calcium-based geopolymer pastes that display a magnificent fluorescence under UV illumination*.



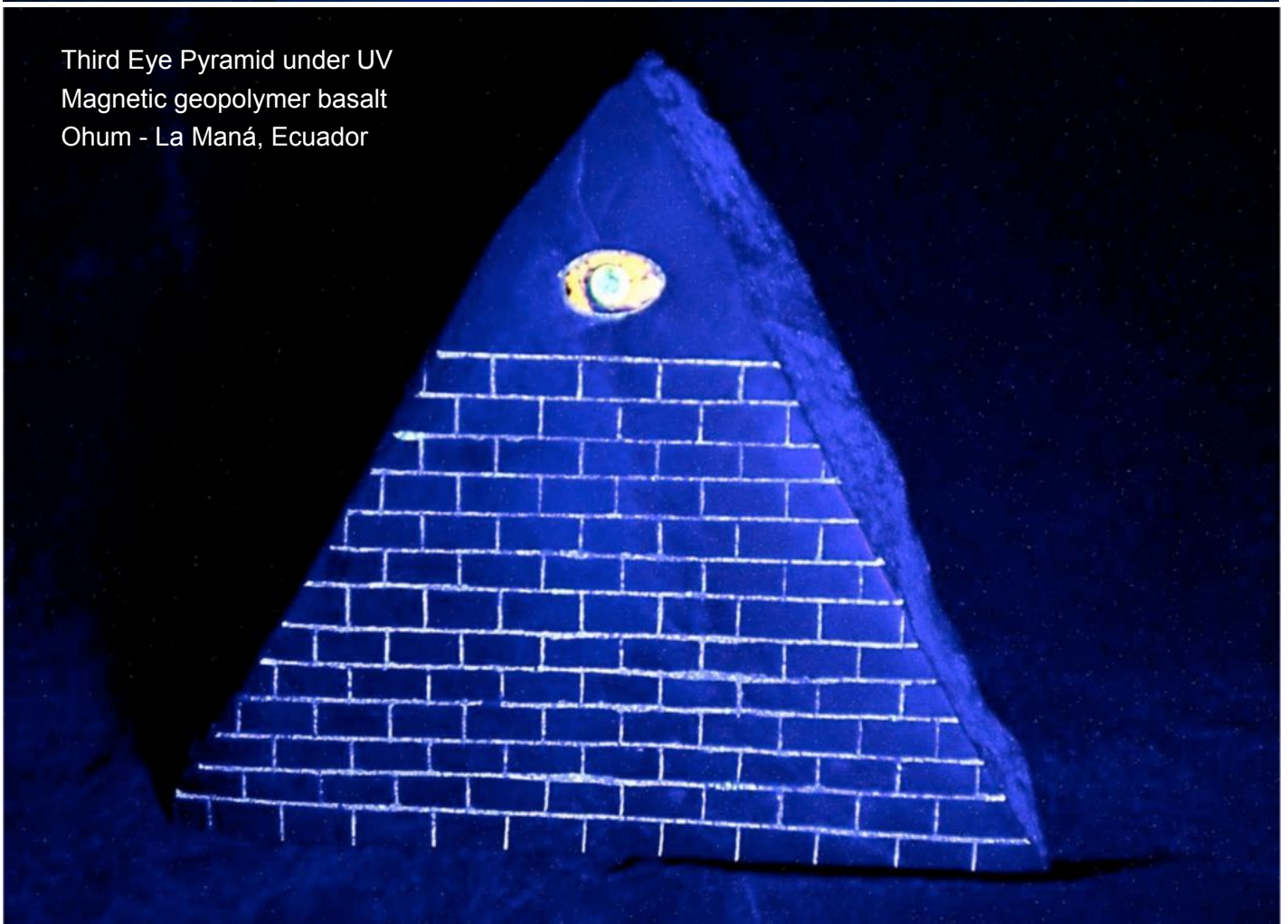
The question of how UV light was generated by the ancient Ohum civilization, who once occupied present-day Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil, has caused confusion among academics. This seeming conundrum finds an explanation in the advanced technological use of giant HHO plasma bulbs, clearly depicted in the wall reliefs seen at Dendera Temple, Egypt. These same balloon-like bulbs have also been identified in the Mayan temples of Mesoamerica, an offshoot of the same tradition.

A Paleo-Sanskrit hieroglyphic inscription is visible above the inlaid gold starmap, reading: **u maha-ta-as vi upama** , meaning "Oh, for greatness from the highest" (translated below).






Third Eye Pyramid under UV
Magnetic geopolymer basalt
Ohum - La Maná, Ecuador





Panther Beach Cave
Magnetic melt formation
Davenport, California





'Queen's Head' statue
Magnetic melt formation
Yelhiu, Taiwan

Another spectacular formation of plasma melt-stone formations has also been discovered on the shoreline at Yelhiu, Taiwan. The natural sandstone bedrock has been fused and hardened by intense heat at some point in the distant past. Yelhiu is visited by tour groups for its amazing rock formations –on a scale that is much more grand than those melted formations of both Lake Toson, China and Panther Beach, California.

One of the most recognizable features at Yelhiu is known as the 'Queen's Head' statue, which seems so anatomical as to make the viewer question whether nature is capable of such a masterpiece (above).



HHO plasma cave site
Magnetic melt formation
Yelhiu, Taiwan





The surprising results of ~150,000 years in age, obtained from thermoluminescence dating of the Baigong pipe samples from Qinghai, China, suggests other similar melted rock formations that have no apparent volcanic geological origin may date from that same era, as products of the same advanced civilization.

The stark similarities observed between the metallic rock formations of Baigong Cave site and those at Yelhiu, Taiwan can be seen on a grand scale, with level platforms paved with fused and tessellated metallic stonework. Comprehensive sampling of the metallic stonework at Yelhiu will enable analyses of both the elemental composition and relative isotopic ratios of the metal content, which can be supported by site surveys using Gieger counter instruments *to identify γ -ray sources that may reveal the presence of Mc^{296}* .

Yelhiu, Taiwan, (25.213869°N, 121.6921009°E, above), is located 8,457 miles from the Upama Pyramid off the east coast of Florida on the Blake Escarpment (29.970°N, 76.125°W). This resonant distance interval comprises 33.97% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{17}/_{50}$), ensuring efficient reception of infrasound standing wave resonance focused by the Upama Pyramid.

At that time, ~150,000 years ago, the Upama Pyramid was the largest pyramid ever built on Earth, which stood at a staggering 5,000' from base to apex, according to information received through the Cassiopaea channel by psychic medium Laura Knight-Jadczyk and her group. The Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt was not constructed until ~73,400 bp, as given by the ET Asket through the Meier UFO contact case.

Yelhiu, Taiwan is strategically located 1,671 miles from the Baigong Caves of Qinghai, China (37.154071°N, 96.993289°E); representing 6.71% of Earth's mean circumference ($^{27}/_{400}$). Among so many other significant factors, resonant distance measurements present purely mathematical evidence of geospacial relationships.



HHO plasma cave site
Magnetic melt formation
Yelhiu, Taiwan

HHO plasma cave site
Magnetic melt formation
Yelhiu, Taiwan







HHO plasma cave site
Magnetic melt formation
Yelhiu, Taiwan



The multitudes of unusual, melted rock formation at the coastal site Yelhiu, Taiwan include several banded circular features (above) that represent a form of special evidence that has not been previously identified before the present work. Circular formations such as these display a core feature characterized by very hard sandstone with a high metal content composed primarily of iron, surrounded by a ringed feature composed of a softer form of sandstone with much lower iron content, which is more easily eroded by sea weathering.

These dramatic and geometrically dispersed alterations to the metallic content on the sandstone bedrock occurred by exposure to a high-energy HHO plasma beam that induced a vortical rotation of the rock mass in a liquid state. During this complex operation, the iron content was greatly increased by admixture of fine particulate metals that became concentrated into the concentric ringed formation by the encircling EM field. This conclusion is consistent with publicly available documentary evidence of HHO plasma beam devices –photographed on the underside of visiting ET spacecraft and while in operation as seen from a distance.



HHO plasma levitation beam
C. Rofe, UK - January, 2003

While many fortunate eyewitnesses have obtained video recordings of brightly illuminated extraterrestrial aerial craft involved in ET contact episodes, very few events involving UFOs emitting plasma beams have ever been recorded. A high-quality photograph of such an event was recorded in the UK in 2003 (above).¹⁰ All cameras fail in close proximity to HHO plasma beams due to the presence of high-intensity EM fields.

Back in 2005, plasma physics research revealed the special conditions required for generation of superfluid plasma beams (of the type used in aerial abductions) that are 'stirred' into vortical motion by green lasers:

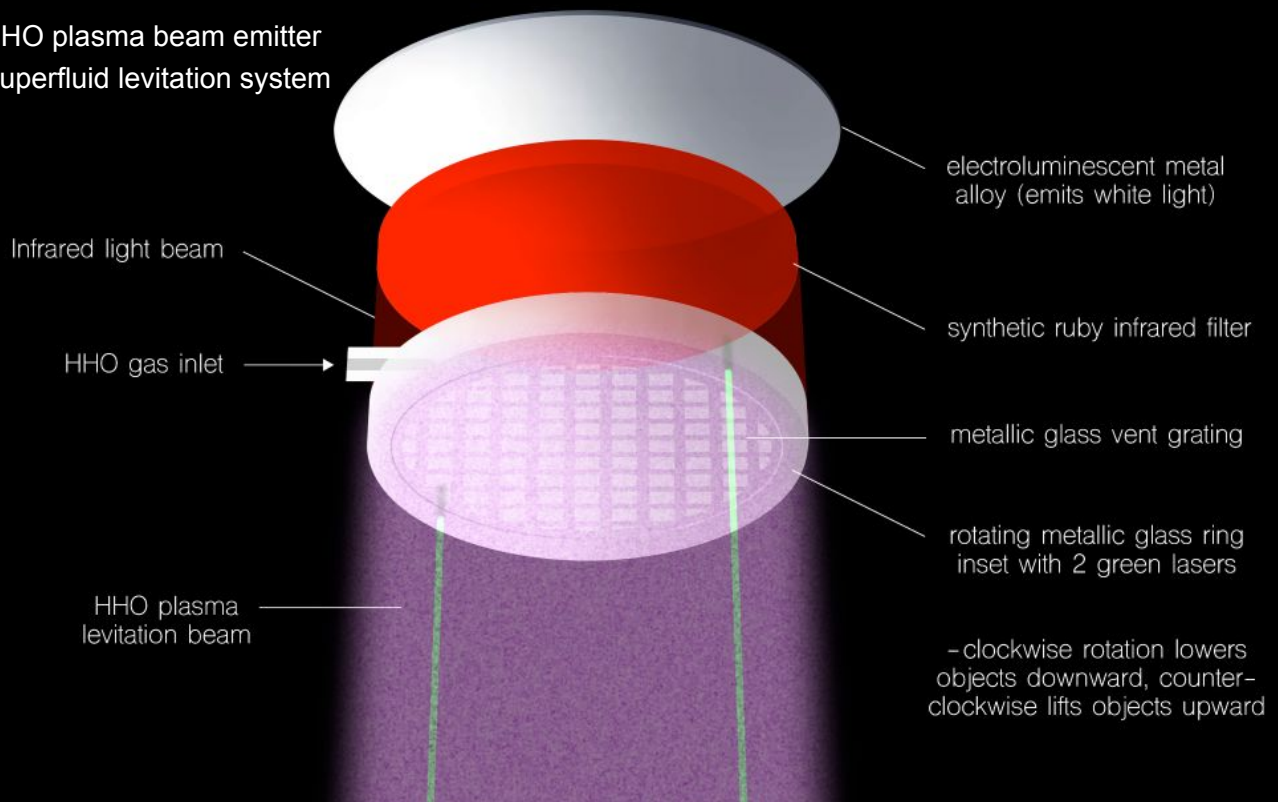
For several years, research groups around the world have been studying cold gases of so-called fermionic atoms with the ultimate goal of finding new forms of superfluidity. A superfluid gas can flow without resistance. It can be clearly distinguished from a normal gas when it is rotated. A normal gas rotates like an ordinary object, but a superfluid can only rotate when it forms vortices similar to mini-tornadoes...

"In superfluids, as well as in superconductors, particles move in lockstep. They form one big quantum-mechanical wave," explained Ketterle. Such a movement allows superconductors to carry electrical currents without resistance... [The researchers] trapped the gas in the focus of an infrared laser beam; the electric and magnetic fields of the infrared light held the atoms in place. The last step was to spin a green laser beam around the gas to set it into rotation. A shadow picture of the cloud showed its superfluid behavior: The cloud was pierced by a regular array of vortices, each about the same size.¹¹

Genuine photos of HHO plasma beam emitters on Plejaren spacecraft were published by Eduard Meier in the 1980s,¹² showing a central element consisting of a metallic glass HHO vent with a square grating pattern:



HHO plasma beam emitter
Superfluid levitation system



The same unusual type of melted or fused rock formations are also seen at the southernmost tip of the Baja Peninsula at the modern-day tourist town of Cabo San Lucas, Mexico, enjoyed by beachgoers for their dramatic beauty. At land's end, a giant archway stands next to the entrance to a large cave melted into the rock –*exactly replicating the formations at Panther Beach on the California coast just north of Santa Cruz.*



The great archway and cave at Cabo San Lucas, in Baja, Mexico (22.8759143°N, 109.8947943°W. above), is located 7,974 miles from the Great Pyramid. This resonant distance interval represents 32.03% of Earth's mean circumference ($\frac{8}{25}$). The resonant distance interval from the great archway to the Upama Pyramid, FL (29.970°N, 76.125°W) is 2,141 miles; comprising 8.60% of Earth's mean circumference ($\frac{43}{500}$).

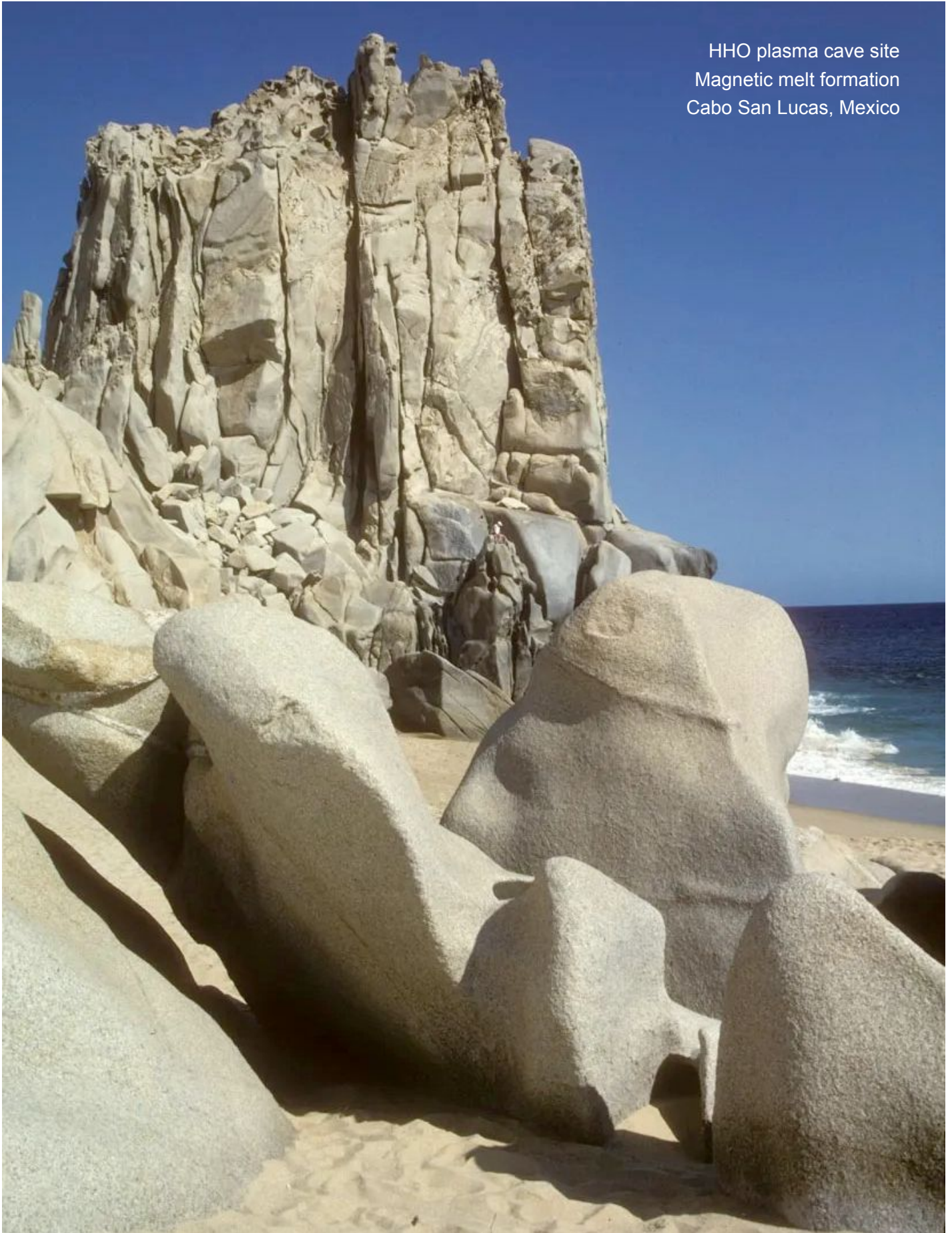




HHO plasma cave site
Magnetic melt formation
Cabo San Lucas, Mexico



HHO plasma cave site
Magnetic melt formation
Cabo San Lucas, Mexico





HHO plasma cave site
Magnetic melt formation
Cabo San Lucas, Mexico





HHO plasma cave site
Magnetic melt formation
Cabo San Lucas, Mexico



Depending on tidal influences that are constantly changing the height of the sand banks around the archway and cave, beachgoers have been able to walk through the archway and enter the cave safely. *The same exact situation is observed at the archway and cave at Panther Beach, California, also situated at sea level.*



The special geoposition relationships, structural features and unnaturally melted rock formations of these many sites deserves serious consideration by international researcher organizations, as well as project funding for developing a greater understanding of the extreme antiquity of ancient technological civilizations. These sites are evidently linked with highly advanced extraterrestrial civilization(s) that are most intimately involved in the oversight of human development at this crucial juncture in our collective planetary transition.





The beautifully flowing granitic rock formations at Cabo San Lucas, Mexico have withstood the battering of ocean waves during the span of time since 13,000 bp (above). Prior to those cataclysmic meteoric impact events, this entire area was situated far above sea level. Today, the full extent of these fused granite formations are still hidden below ocean waves, like those at Panther Beach, California and Yelhiu, Taiwan.

The findings of high radioactivity in the Baigong Cave metallic geopolymer pipes at Toson Lake, China, in conjunction with the thermoluminescence dating to ~150,000 bp, suggest the distinct possibility of a related origin for the very similar rock formations, archway and large cave site at Cabo San Lucas. As with those associated formations at Panther Beach, California and Yelhiu, Taiwan, metering of radioactive emissions should be undertaken in a comprehensive survey of these sacred sites, distributed throughout the world.

Direct detection of high-intensity γ -radiation emitted by moscovium isotope Mc^{296} at each of these ancient man-made sites offers incontrovertible evidence for the great antiquity of such advanced technological achievements. Furthermore, these sites are distributed as a global network of subterranean facilities powered by infrasound standing wave resonance –focused by what may be the largest pyramid ever built on planet Earth; the Upama Pyramid now submerged off the east coast of Florida on the Blake Escarpment.

Petroglyphic references deciphered at the Panther Beach cave site indicate a possible extraterrestrial connection to inhabited planets within 5 star systems comprising the constellation of Orion's Belt. Repetition of the same star pattern configuration on UV fluorescent Ohum artifacts from La Maná, Ecuador, and observed in the layout of the Orion Pyramid Complex at Giza, Egypt, provide unequivocal evidence for the highly advanced, unified origin of these ancient cave complexes. A comprehensive assessment of all the available evidence indicates that *these subterranean facilities were built by the Sons of the Law of One.*¹³

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