

Comparison of the Mitchell-Hedges skull with its near-twin at the British Museum in London depicts one of the stylized stages of the artifact undoubtedly passed through before completion. To date, no gemnologist has been found who will attempt to duplicate it.

## POSITRONIC BRAIN

by George Gray

Crystals, gems, and jewels, those precious stones of empires throughout the history of man which have crowned the heads of kings to symbolize the wisdom of Solomon and the tyranny of Peter the Great, have in our technological age given birth to everything from *holographs* to space clocks, radios, and computers. These minerals dug out of the earth, cut and polished and passed on from generation to generation for thousands of years, have often seemed to possess mysterious and powerful qualities of magic and psychic force.

Crystal for prophecies have come down through the ages under many names — such as the Urim and the Thummin. These terms appear in the Bible and in the more recent Book of Mormon where they are described as "two stones (crystals) which were fastened in silver bows" (possibly somewhat like a crystal radio) and "whosoever has these things is called a 'seer' after the manner of ancient times." In another source they are described as jewels which ancient wizards tossed or cast in the manner of bones or dice, and from the position of these fallen stones they made prophecies.

Are the crystal skulls such stones, which have come down through the ages silently bearing the message of a civilization long perished, an Atlantis, waiting patiently to be discovered and revealed? Are the crystal skulls our eye into the past as the jewels of the Buddha's mystic forehead eye are the window to the soul? There are three of these crystal skulls, two in Europe and one in the Americas.

Their origins are unexplained, their age unknown, and their purpose still a mystery. One of the skulls has been the subject of study and examination by Bay Area resident and art authenticator, Frank Dorland.

The Mitchell-Hedges crystal skull, a solid quartz replica of the human brain box, may be more important historically than the Rosetta Stone or the Dead Sea Scrolls. Stanford University is just one of dozens of institutions that has refused to have any formal connection with the skull. However, on one occasion, several scientists from Stanford (asking that their names not be associated with the skull in any way) probed the skull with a laser.

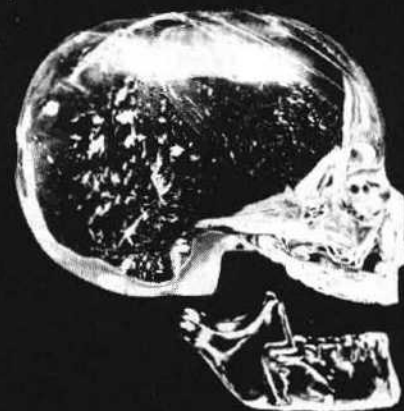
Modern technology has only recently created a process which uses crystal like that of the skull to store vast amounts of information in tiny areas. The entire *Encyclopedia Britannica* can be placed in a tiny flake that will sit in the palm of your hand.

Could the skull be the storage crystal for the radical software of an ancient Atlantian civilization? Could the patterns of the skull be the code of an ancient language? It may be years before we know. Frank Dorland the custodian of the skull for several years explains:

Crystal is very hard but it fractures easily. To bring the skull close to an electrical transformer, similar to those on telephone poles could shatter it. A laser is a concentrated beam of light energy. If it hits an imperfection in the wrong way, setting up resonant vibrations, the same disastrous result might occur.

On the other hand, this resonating vibration might be the key which opens the crystal's long held information about the unknown history of the earth. The frequency of the vibration might be the same as the frequency proposed by Dr. Phillip Morrison for the interstellar frequency most likely to be used by civilizations attempting to communicate with one another inside our galaxy.

The skull was uncovered in 1927 on the site of an archeological dig in British Honduras by the daughter of explorer-lecturer F. A. Mitchell-Hedges. The origin of the other two similar skulls is very hazy. One is in the British Museum in London and the other in the Musée de l'Homme in Paris. Though the skull was found in British Honduras, it is generally agreed that it was planted there for Ms. Mitchell-Hedges to find. But that is where agreement on this artifact ends. The skull stands unique among thousands of artifacts found in South America. Dorland believes that the skull did not originate from South America and contends instead that it is much older than the 3400 year old period of the ruins where it was found.



## THE MYSTERY OF THE CRYSTAL SKULL