

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.

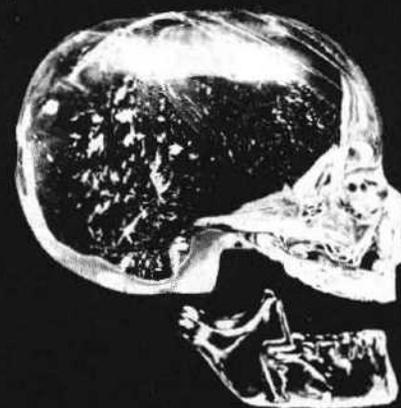
Modern technology has only recently created a process which uses crystal like that of the skull to store vast amounts of information in tiny areas. The entire *Encyclopedia Britannica* can be placed in a tiny flake that will sit in the palm of your hand.

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



Art Conservator Frank Dorland, who has studied the Mitchell-Hedges crystal skull since 1950, points to an optical effect at the base which can project light up to the sockets causing them to glow.

Dorland's theory is:

In all probability, the skull was first carved and put to religious use either by the people of Atlantis or by the ancient Egyptians or Chinese. At that time it resembled the example in the British Museum and was, in a sense, unfinished. Later, it was used by the Babylonian priests in religious temples on the hill of skulls, perhaps around 1000 B.C. The Phoenicians then brought the skull from Babylon to Central America where it was used first by the Mayans and then by the Aztecs. Perhaps the skull spent sometime at Atlantis before being transported to Central America. It was probably the Mayas or Aztecs who completed the sculpting, detached the lower jaw, and carved in other "trickery." The skull was then "lost" for hundreds of years until "found" again by the Mitchell-Hedges expedition

I have examined the entire surface of the skull in microscopic detail. I found no trace of machine tools. The skull was created by some other method. The top surface was so finely polished that I had a hard time seeing it, but when I did, the scratches went in a million directions. I've never seen any polished crystal like it.

The Mitchell-Hedges skull is anatomically correct in every respect, except that it lacks suture cracks along the top. It is assumed that this was so nothing would interfere with its use as a crystal ball. Dorland believes that at least three cultures worked on the skull. The detachable jaw, prisms, and pivots (which would allow it to be manipulated for dramatic effect) show two distinct levels of craftsman-

ship, both inferior to that of the top surface and the face. The skull of the British Museum does not have a detachable jaw or these other features.

Crystal is not just unusual because of its mystical and religious history. It vibrates, and cutting it in different directions produces different vibrations. The clocks taken aboard spacecraft use tiny flakes of quartz to maintain their accuracy. Primitive radios called crystal sets used an ordinary quartz crystal to detect radio waves. Crystals of silicon (the main ingredient of quartz) are the backbone of modern electronics. Without these crystals there would be no transistor television or computer electronics as we now know it.

Phenomena associated with the skull, reported by individuals and groups on literally hundreds of occasions while meditating on the skull include images appearing in the eye sockets and cranial mass. Often seen are other skulls, skeletons, temples, and buildings which are sometimes involved in episodes or scenes, people, and places.

Dorland has traveled across the country trying to find a scientific institution that would take charge of the research that needs to be done. The only institution that would even look at the skull was Hewlett Packard. Being in the business of industrial and electronic uses of crystal, they were able to determine that the jaw was originally part of the whole crystal, but beyond that they could come up with nothing.

The Mitchell-Hedges skull has been given to the Museum of American Indians in New York City and has been on display there in a show entitled, *Images of Mortality*, but Frank Dorland believes this skull is really an image of immortality and should be recognized as such.

Whatever the actual history of the skull, Dorland seriously believes that the secret of its past is locked in the skull itself and that the key will only be found through modern scientific methods. Further research on these windows into the past will only come when interest in the skull is demonstrated by people who wish to see the skull in the Museum of American Indians. A good place to start would be a video tape of the skull made by a New York video group. Meanwhile, on the West Coast, plans to tape remarks by Frank Dorland and to record his slide lecture on the skull are in progress. Whatever the meaning of the crystal skulls, the possibility of their presence before the Pyramids or Stonehenge must be thoroughly investigated.

