

Future Technology From The Past

by [Jim Marrs](#)
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The accidental discovery of single atom elements by a Phoenix-area cotton farmer in the 1970s may have opened the door to limitless free energy, a cure for AIDS and cancer, longevity, faster-than-light speeds, anti-gravity and much more, perhaps even inter-dimensional and time travel. But this discovery may precipitated new policies and even war in a struggle to gain control over this new technology? And, while this discovery has been startling to modern science, it appears to be nothing new.

As stated in Ecclesiastes 1:9 (New International),

“What has been will be again, what has been done will be done again; there is nothing new under the sun.”

Today, several scholars have linked this amazing discovery to the mythology and legends of the far distant past, especially in ancient Mesopotamia today known as Iraq.

Interest in this new technology grew rapidly and by 2003, some researchers were even claiming that the invasion of Iraq made have had more to do with this new discovery than with oil, weapons of mass destruction or regime change. This story of amazing new discoveries, their connection with narratives from the ancient past and the possible role all this plays in current world events is gaining more and more interest within the public. It appears as though these elemental secrets were lost centuries ago, though vestiges of this knowledge may have been passed down through the years by a series of secret societies.

The current story began with David Hudson, a self-styled conservative Republican and cotton farmer from Phoenix, Arizona. By the mid-1970s, Hudson had found farming in the parched baked soil there a hard scrabble. He began to look for other means of making a living even as he began injecting sulphuric acid into the soil in an effort to break up the dry crust.

He found that by spraying his soil samples with a cyanide solution, he could obtain traces of metals from the ore, including gold.

“[W]e had been doing soils analysis [when we thought of] this concept of literally piling ore up on a piece of plastic and spraying it with a cyanide solution, which dissolves selectively the gold out of the ore,” Hudson told a Dallas audience in 1995. “It trickles down through the ore until it hits the plastic and then runs out of the plastic into the settling pond. It’s pumped up through activated charcoal where the gold adheres to the charcoal and then the solution is returned to the stack... The concept seemed pretty simple. I decided, you know a lot of farmers have airplanes, a lot of farmers have race horses, a lot of farmers have race cars... I decided I was going to have a gold mine.”

After checking out several locations, including abandoned gold mines, Hudson found the site near Phoenix he was seeking.

“I had a lot of earth movers and water trucks and road graders and backhoes and caterpillars and these kinds of things on the farm and I had equipment operators, so I decided I was going to set up one of these heap leach cyanide systems.”

Hudson got much more than he had bargained for.

"[W]e began recovering the gold and silver and we would take the charcoal down to our farm. We'd strip it with hot cyanide and sodium hydroxide. We'd run it through an 'electro-winning cell' to get the gold out. And then we would do what's called a 'fire assay,' where you run it through a crucible reduction to get this gold and silver bead.... This is the time honored procedure for recovering gold and silver and, basically, its been performed for 250-300 years. It's the accepted standard in the industry," he explained.

But, along with small amounts of gold and silver, Hudson also recovered small beads of a material which baffled attempts at analysis. "Something was recovering with the gold and silver [that] we couldn't explain," he said.

This "something" turned out to be elements heretofore unknown to modern science, elements composed of a single atom. This monatomic matter is found in virtually everything around us including the food we eat and the water we drink. Hudson found such elements could be retrieved from noble metals such as gold, silver, copper, cobalt and nickel along with platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and osmium.

He also found that the nuclei of such monatomic matter acted in an unusual manner. Under certain circumstances, they began spinning and creating oddly deformed shapes. Oddly, as these nuclei spun they began to come apart on their own.

It was found, for example, than in the element Rhodium 103, the nucleus became deformed in a ratio of two to one, twice as long as it is wide like a Coke bottle and entered a high spin state. "It's inherent in the stuff," noted Hudson. "It isn't anything you do from the outside."

After a two-year study of this material, an Arizona analytical chemist informed Hudson,

"I can, without equivalence, tell you that it is not any of the other elements on the Periodic Table."

Referring to one sample, the chemist said,

"What we have here is something that I know is pure rhodium and yet none of these spectroscopic analyzes are saying it's rhodium... This makes absolutely no sense at all. This is defying everything I have been taught in college, everything I have been taught in graduate school. I'm going to send this back to my graduate professors at Iowa State."

However, the learned men at the university could not identify the material within the sample. A sample was passed to Harwell Laboratories in Oxfordshire, England, for neutron activation analysis but they too failed to identify the element. Hudson finally found a source of information in the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Russia. Through specialized equipment, scientists there determined that his mysterious white substance was composed entirely of platinum group metals in a form previously unknown to modern science.

Something quite new and unusual was revealing itself.

Working with United Technologies, Hudson's new material was placed in newly-developed fuel cells. Although analysis showed the material contained no rhodium, when mounted on carbon and placed in a fuel cell, it performed as only rhodium could.

Hudson was told that if he could explain how to obtain his strange white powder from commercially available material, he could patent the process. In 1988, he did just that, filing both U.S. and worldwide patents on 11 monatomic elements. He coined the term "Orbitally Rearranged Monatomic Elements" or ORMEs to describe this new found matter. Such material in a pure monatomic state forms a snow white powdery substance, in appearance not unlike ordinary cooking flour.

Then the study of this odd material took an even stranger turn.

“The amazing thing about it,” explained Hudson, “is the weight of the material. It was very difficult to weigh.... They want things very precise at the patent office [but] we couldn’t get consistent results with the material. It kept gaining weight and gaining weight.”

Using thermo-gravimetric analysis, it was found that when samples of the material were reduced to the white powder state, it lost 44 percent of its original weight. By either heating or cooling the material, it would gain weight or lose weight.

“By repeated annealing we could make the material weigh less than the pan weighed it was sitting in,” said Hudson. “...or we could make it weigh 300-400 times what its beginning weight was depending on whether we were heating or cooling it. ...if you take this white powder and put it on a quartz boat and heat it up to the point where it fuses with the quartz, it becomes black and it regains all its weight again. This makes no sense, it’s impossible, it can’t happen. But there it is.”

By the early 1990s, scientific papers were being published by the Niels Bohr Institute and Argonne National and Oak Ridge National Laboratories substantiating the existence of these high-spin, monatomic elements and their power as superconductors.

Hudson also met with [Dr. Hal Puthoff](#), director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Austin, Texas. Puthoff performs cutting-edge research into zero-point energy and gravity as a zero-point fluctuation force. He and other scientists have theorized that enough energy exists in the space found in the atoms inside an empty coffee cup to boil all the oceans of the Earth if fully utilized.

Puthoff had also theorized that matter reacting in two dimensions should lose about 44 percent of its gravitational weight, exactly the weight loss found by Hudson.

When it was found that Hudson’s elements, when heated, could achieve a gravitational attraction of less than zero, Puthoff concluded the powder was “exotic matter” capable of bending time and space. The material’s anti-gravitational properties were confirmed when it was shown that a weighing pan weighed less when the power was placed in it than it did empty. The matter had passed its anti-gravitational properties to the pan.

Adding to their amazement, it was found that when the white powder was heated to a certain degree, not only did its weight disappear but the powder itself vanished from sight. When a spatula was used to stir around in the pan, there apparently was nothing there. Yet, as the material cooled, it reappeared in the same configuration as when originally placed in the pan. The material had not simply disappeared, it had moved into another dimensional plane.

As if all this were not magical enough, a relative directed **Hudson** to a [book on alchemy](#). Being a practical man, a farmer and metallurgist, Hudson disdained any reference to the occult. But he quickly became intrigued by the similarities between his newly-discovered monatomic elements and accounts from the past.

Alchemy is the centuries-old attempt to discover the relationship between a human and the universe and to benefit from an understanding of the basics of life. Alchemical theory determined that some substance must exist that could bring about the transmutation of certain metals. Foremost among these metals was gold. This mysterious catalyst was sometimes referred to as “the tincture,” but more often as “the powder.” This term, as it passed from the Arabic language into Latin, became known as the “elixir of life” and more commonly as the “Philosopher’s Stone.”

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, this stone “which is not a stone” was sometimes called “a medicine for the rectification of 'base' or 'sick' metals, and from this it was a short step to view it as a drug for the rectification of human maladies.”

This view was confirmed by **Eirenaeus Philalethes**, a 17th-century alchemist, who wrote,

“Our Stone is nothing but gold digested to the highest degree of purity and subtle fixation...”

Everyone knows of the alchemists' search for the formula of changing base metals into gold but few have wonder why exactly they wanted gold. It has been assumed the alchemists wanted riches. But a close study of alchemy and occultism reveals that these men and women of the past were attempting to recover ancient knowledge long since lost in the mists of time.

Had **David Hudson** found the fabled *Philosopher's Stone*? The Phoenix farmer was further astonished when he asked a local rabbi,

“Have you ever heard of the white powder of gold?”

“Oh, yes,” came the unexpected reply, “but to our knowledge no one has known how to make it since the destruction of the first temple [Solomon's Temple]. The white powder is the magic, which can be used for white magic or black magic.”

By 2004, David Hudson had dropped from sight after promising audiences that he intended to manufacture his monatomic white powder for the benefit of all humanity. His disappearance from the public scene engendered much speculation. Had he just been a hoaxer who slinked back into the shadows before he was exposed? Or had the people who had so much to lose due to his discovery found a way to neutralize him? Or had he taken some of the amazing gold powder himself and shifted to another dimension?

Meanwhile, the connection between his gold powder and ancient legends caught the attention of a growing number of scholars and researchers.

British author **Laurence Gardner**, in a recent book entitled *Lost Secrets of the Sacred Ark*, noted that the oldest complete book in the world -- the Egyptian Book of the Dead -- tells of the pharaohs ingesting “the bread of presence,” also called “schefa food,” while making the ritualistic journey to the afterlife. At each stage, the pharaoh would ask, “What is it?”

This has been compared to the Biblical account of Moses and the Israelites in the desert following the exodus from Egypt. To sustain themselves in the wilderness, Moses and his people ate a white, powdery substance they called “manna”. This manna was ground into small cakes or boiled. In Hebrew, manna literally means “What is it?”

Gardner noted that it is of particular significance that, irrespective of all today's costly and extensive research in the area of these monatomic elements, the secrets of this mysterious powder were known many thousands of years ago.

“They knew there were superconductors inherent in the human body,” Gardner wrote. “They knew that both the physical body and the light body [the spirit or soul] had to be fed to increase hormonal production and the ultimate food for the latter was called shem-an-na by the Babylonians, mfkzt by the Egyptians and manna by the Israelites.”

The story of the Exodus tells how Moses became angered upon his return from the mountain where he was given tablets by his God. It seems in his absence the Israelites had taken most of the gold in their possession and had melted it down to make a calf which they then worshipped.

Exodus 32:20 [New International] states,

“And he [Moses] took the calf they had made and burned it in the fire; then he ground it to powder, scattered it on the water and made the Israelites drink it.”

Since swallowing molten metal would be lethal, obviously Moses, who had been well educated in Egyptian esoteric knowledge, knew the secret of making the high-spin monatomic gold powder.

Confirmation that such was the case came in 1904 when British archeologist Sir William Flinders Petrie discovered a large smelting facility on Mount Horeb, located in the southern end of the Sinai Peninsula. Some scholars believe that Horeb is the actual location of the mountain of Moses mentioned in the Bible.

It was on Horeb that Petrie discovered an enclosed temple composed of adjoining halls, shrines and chambers, all filled with carvings, pillars and stelae depicting Egyptian nobility and mentioning the mysterious mfkzt. Most surprisingly was the discovery of a metallurgist's crucible along with a considerable amount of pure white powder cleverly concealed under some flagstone. Unconcerned with the powder, Petrie allowed it to blow away in the Sinai winds.

Several engravings in this ancient temple depict various Egyptian rulers, among these Tuthmosis IV and Amenhotep III along with the god Hathor. In these carvings various persons are offering the king a conical loaf. Was this the legendary white powder known as mfkzt?

The answer appears to be yes, as the figure offering the powder can be identified as an Egyptian treasurer named **Sobekhotep**, elsewhere described as the man who "brought the noble Precious Stone to his majesty."

This leads to the connection with **Iraq**. It is clear to many researchers and scholars today that the Egyptian civilization, far from being the world's first great culture as once popularly believed, was in fact a mere remnant of a much older and fascinating culture --- [the Sumerians](#).

The world's deepest secrets all can be traced back to Sumer in Mesopotamia, the first known great civilization which was located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers at the headwaters of the Persian Gulf. In biblical times, it was called Chaldea or Shinar. Today, it is known as Iraq.

The Sumerian culture seemed to appear from nowhere more than 6,000 years ago and before it strangely vanished, it had greatly influenced life as far east as the Indus River, which flows from the Himalayas through Pakistan to the Arabian Sea, and the Nile of the later Egyptian kingdoms.

Virtually nothing was known about the Sumerians until about 150 years ago when archeologists, spurred on by the writings of Italian traveler Pietro della Valle in the early 1600s, began to dig into the strange mounds which dotted the countryside in southern Iraq. Beginning with the discovery of Sargon II's palace near modern-day Khorsabad by the Frenchman Paul Emile Botta in 1843, archeologists found buried cities, broken palaces, artifacts and thousands of clay tablets detailing every facet of Sumerian life. By the late 1800s, Sumerian had been recognized as an original language and was being translated. Despite today's knowledge, the general public still has been taught little about this first great human civilization which suddenly materialized in Mesopotamia.

It is fascinating to realize that it may be possible to know more about this 6,000-year-old civilization than we may ever know about the more recent Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. The explanation lies in the Sumerian cuneiform writing. Whereas the papyrus of other elder empires disintegrated over time or was destroyed by the fires of war, cuneiform was etched onto wet clay tablets with a stylus creating a wedge-shaped script. These tablets were then dried, baked and kept in large libraries. About 500,000 of these clay tablets have now been found and have provided modern researchers with invaluable knowledge of the Sumerians.

The knowledge of Sumeria was brought to Egypt by the Biblical Patriarch Abraham by means of cleverly coded knowledge found within the Torah and other old Hebraic texts such as the Sefer Yezirah (Book of Creation) and the Sefer HaZohar (Book of Light). These books predate the Talmud, a compilation of older Jewish laws and traditions first written in the 5th century A. D. and were produced centuries before the time of Jesus.

According to the Book of Light, "mysteries of wisdom" were given to Adam by God while still in the fabled Garden of Eden. These elder secrets were then passed on through Adam's sons to Noah on to Abraham long before the Hebrews existed as a distinct people. According to the Bible, Abraham was a Sumerian originating from Ur of Chaldea, the ancient term for Iraq.

Other Sumerians traveled frequently and widely and are thought to have brought their advanced technology of ship building and mapping to the early Phoenicians who settled along the eastern Mediterranean coast in what is now Lebanon.

Their knowledge of the heavens was both amazing and puzzling.

“(T)he whole concept of spherical astronomy, including the 360-degree circle, the zenith, the horizon, the celestial axis, the poles, the ecliptic, the equinoxes, etc., all arose suddenly in Sumer,” noted author **Alan Alford**.

Sumerian knowledge of the movements of the sun and moon resulted in the world’s first calendar, used for centuries afterward by the Semites, Egyptians and Greeks.

Few people realize that we owe not only our geometry but also our modern time-keeping systems to the Sumerian base 60 mathematical system.

“The origin of 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute is not arbitrary, but designed around a sexagesimal (based on the number 60) system,” Alford reported, adding that the modern zodiac was a Sumerian creation based on their 12 “gods”.

They used it to chart a great precessional cycle --- the division of the 360-degree view from the Earth’s North Pole during its 12-month orbit around the sun into 12 equal parts --- or houses --- of 30 degrees each. Taking into account the slight wobble in Earth’s orbit, movement through this complete cycle takes 25,920 years, an event known as the Platonian Year, named for the Greek scholar Plato who inspired future secret societies such as the Knights Templars, the Illuminati and Cecil Rhodes’ Round Tables.

“The uncomfortable question which the scientists have avoided is this: how could the Sumerians, whose civilization only lasted 2,000 years, possibly have observed and recorded a celestial cycle that took 25,920 years to complete? And why did their civilization begin in the middle of a zodiac period? Is this a clue that their astronomy was a legacy from the gods?” asked author Alford.

His question could be enlarged to ask how did the early primitive humans of almost 6,000 years ago suddenly transform from small packs of hunter-gatherers into a full-blown --- advanced even by today’s standards --- civilization? Even the writers of The New Encyclopedia Britannica acknowledged that serious questions remain concerning the Sumerian histories and cautiously explained that such queries,

“are posed from the standpoint of 20th century civilization and are in part colored by ethical overtones, so that answers can only be relative.”

Since we now have thousands of translated Sumerian tablets along with their inscribed cylinder seals, perhaps we should allow **the Sumerians** themselves to explain. The answer is that they claimed everything they achieved came from their “gods”.

“All the ancient peoples believed in gods who had descended to Earth from the heavens and who could at will soar heavenwards,” explained Middle Eastern scholar Zecharia Sitchin in the prologue to the first book of a series detailing his translations and interpretations of Sumerian accounts of their origin and history.

“But these tales were never given credibility, having been branded by scholars from the very beginning as myths.”

Recognizing that even the most learned researcher before the turn of the 20th century could not possibly have begun to think in terms of concepts we accept as commonplace today, Sitchin reasoned,

“Now that astronauts have landed on the Moon, and unmanned spacecraft explore other planets, it is no longer impossible to believe that a civilization on another planet more advanced than ours was capable of landing its astronauts on the planet Earth some time in

the past.”

It is most significant that the Sumerians never referred to the beings who brought them knowledge as “gods”. This was a later interpretation by the Romans and Greeks, who fashioned their own “gods” after the earlier oral traditions. The Sumerians called them [the Anunnaki](#) or Those Who Came to Earth from the Heavens. It was the Anunnaki who presented the early humans with the knowledge of writing, farming, astrology and even politics. They too were most probably the source of knowledge concerning the miraculous white powdered gold.

Since some authorities believe that white powder gold [can regenerate the human DNA](#), it is theorized that it might also provide a cure for diseases and even old age itself. If this is true, the Biblical stories of Methuselah living nearly 1,000 years may not be so far fetched as some believe.

Anti-gravity, longevity, cures for AIDS and cancer, limitless free energy, faster-than-light space travel --- no wonder certain persons would go to any lengths to obtain, or conceal, such knowledge. As detailed in Jim Marrs’ “underground bestseller” [Rule by Secrecy](#), the United States has long been governed by men connected to secret societies such as the [Council on Foreign Relations](#), [The Trilateral Commission](#), the [Bilderbergers](#), [the Illuminati](#) and the Freemasons. All of these groups can be traced back to even earlier societies, all with a particular interest in alchemy and the occult.

It may well have been this interest and knowledge that prompted certain U.S. leaders with secret society connections to desire [sending troops into Iraq in 2003](#).

This desire may have been intensified after ABC News reported nearly 400 ancient Sumerian artifacts were discovered in Iraq in 1999 in the [southern Iraqi town of Basmyiah](#), about 100 miles south of Baghdad. The Iraqi New Agency said the objects ranged from animal and human-shaped “toys” to cuneiform tablets and even “ancient weapons”.

At least one cylinder seal depicted a tall person thought to represent the ancient King Gilgamesh. The antiquities were dated to about 2500 B.C., said excavation team leader Riyadh al-Douri. Further discoveries in Iraq were made in 2002 and early 2003 by archeologists from the Bavarian [department of Historical Monuments in Munich](#), Germany using digital mapping technology.

According to spokesman Jorg Fassbinder, a magnetometer was utilized to locate buried walls, gardens, palaces and a surprising network of canals that would have made Uruk a “Venice in the desert.” This equipment also located a [structure in the middle of the Euphrates River](#) which Fassbinder’s team believed to be the [tomb of Gilgamesh](#), the ancient king who claimed to be two-thirds god and only one-third human.

An epic poem describing Gilgamesh’s search for the secret of immortality was inscribed on clay tablets more than 2,000 years ago and is thought to be one of the oldest books in history. Reportedly, other astonishing finds were being made during this time by both German and French archaeological teams given permission to excavate by [Saddam Hussein](#). It may be worth noting that Germany and France were the two nations most opposed to the U.S. invasion in 2003.

The new discoveries were added those stored in the Iraqi National Museum in Baghdad, which had been closed to the public since the first Gulf War in 1991. Scholars around the world lamented the loss of priceless antiquities in that nation. had previously lamented the loss of ancient artifacts and writings because of the 1991 Gulf War and subsequent embargo of Iraq.

McGuire Gibson, with The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, bemoaned,

“The aftermath of the war witnessed the looting and sometimes the burning of nine regional museums and the loss of more than 3,000 artifacts, only a few of which have been recovered.”

“The loss of the objects, although grave, was not as destructive as the change that the

attacks on the museums will have on the future relationship of museums to the people of Iraq. It is unlikely that there will ever again be an effort at public education about archeology on the scale that was represented by those regional museums.”

He added that almost all archeological research in Iraq came to a halt because of the war and embargo.

In addition to the destruction of historical artifacts, such as the American bombs that struck the giant ziggurat at Ur and the losses due to construction by U.S. troops at Tell al-Lahm, economic conditions caused by the American embargo has caused an increase in the illegal trading of Iraqi artifacts.

It is most intriguing to some researchers to realize that Iraq, most probably the cradle of human civilization if not the starting point for all humanity, is today just about the only place on the planet that the free people of America cannot visit.

By mid-2002, President George W. Bush was clearly intent on invading Iraq despite assurances from United Nations chief weapons inspector Hans Blix, the International Atomic Energy Agency and even Scott Ritter, who had resigned as the U.S. weapons inspector, that Iraq had no weapons of mass destruction.

Protest marches were reported in almost every major American city and a poll conducted for the New York Times and CNN in early 2003 showed half of those queried were uneasy at the prospect of war with Iraq. None of this seemed to sway President Bush who pronounced,

“If the UN won’t act, if Saddam won’t disarm, we will lead a coalition to disarm him.”

On March 20, 2003, Bush made good on these words by launching U.S. forces across Iraqi’s borders. Unlike previous military campaigns where armies captured key cities, then consolidated their forces before moving on to the next objective, US forces made a bee line for Baghdad, bypassing most of the country.

Once the capital was in American hands by late April 2003, at least 50,000 priceless artifacts and tablets were taken from the Iraqi National Museum in Baghdad by looters. Evidence indicated that some of these looters were highly organized with an agenda of their own.

Despite prior attempts to alert American military officers of the danger of losing artifacts dating back 7,000 years, American authorities failed to prevent the wholesale looting of humankind’s most ancient treasures.

“It was my impression that the Department of Defense had made provisions for the safeguarding of monuments and museums,” lamented Maxwell Anderson, president of the Association of Art Museum Directors.

Anderson was among a group that in January 2003 alerted Pentagon and State Department officials to the importance of these antiquities. Furthermore, according to an Associated Press report, the thieves had keys to the museum and its vaults. Gibson said what appeared to be random looting actually was a carefully planned theft.

“It looks as if part of the theft was a very, very deliberate, planned action,” he said.

“They were able to obtain keys from somewhere for the vaults and were able to take out the very important, the very best material. I have a suspicion it was organized outside the country. In fact, I’m pretty sure it was.”

“I believe they were people who knew what they wanted,” noted Dr. Dony George, head of the Baghdad National Museum.

“They had passed by the gypsum copy of the Black Obelisk. This means that they must have

been specialists. They did not touch the copies.”

“Glass cutters not available in Iraq were found in the museum and a huge bronze bust weighing hundreds of pounds... would have required a fork lift to remove it indicate that well organized professional cultural thieves were mixed in with the mob,” noted Christopher Bollyn of the American Free Press.

The fact that some display cases were empty without being broken indicated that some of the precious materials may have been taken out prior to the arrival of the looters.

“It was almost as if the perpetrators were waiting for Baghdad to fall to make their move,” commented a writer for BusinessWeek.

All this was confirmed by Col. **Matthew Bogdanos** in early 2004. Col. Bogdanos headed an investigation of the looting as deputy director for the Joint Interagency Coordination Group originally assigned to seek out weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. After gaining permission from General Tommy Franks, the group probed the museum looting.

In an interview published in the January/February issue of Archeology, Col. Bogdanos was asked what is still missing from the Iraqi National Museum. He replied,

“You have the public gallery from which originally 40 exhibits were taken. We’ve recovered 11. Turning to the storage rooms, there were about 3,150 pieces taken from those, and that’s almost certainly by random and indiscriminant looters. Of those, we’ve recovered 2,700. So there’s about 400 of these pieces, excavated pieces, missing.

“The final group is from the basement. The basement is what we’ve been calling the inside job. And I will say it forever like a mantra: it is inconceivable to me that the basement was breached and the items stolen without an intimate insider’s knowledge of the museum. From there about 10,000 pieces were taken. We’ve only recovered 650, approximately.”

When the looting began on April 17, 2003, one Iraqi archaeologist summoned U.S. troops to protect the national museum. Five Marines accompanied the man to the museum and chased out some looters by firing shots over their heads. However, after about 30 minutes, the soldiers were ordered to withdraw and the looters soon returned. Apparently the only building in Baghdad to receive full American protection was the Ministry of Oil.

“Not since the Taliban embarked on their orgy of destruction against the Buddhas of Bamiyan and the statues in the museum of Kabul - perhaps not since World War II - have so many archaeological treasures been wantonly and systematically smashed to pieces,” reported British newsman Robert Fisk, who toured the museum shortly after the incident.

The preventable looting prompted three members of the White House Cultural Property Advisory Committee to resign, disgusted that the alerted American military had failed to protect the Mesopotamian treasures.

“This tragedy was not prevented, due to our nation’s inaction,” wrote committee chairman Martin E. Sullivan in his resignation letter.

It has been widely reported that [Saddam Hussein](#) believes himself to be the reincarnation of the King Nebuchadnezzar, who performed wondrous achievements in construction such as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, in an attempt to communicate with ancient Mesopotamian gods from the heavens. To further this attempt, the Book of Daniel states that Nebuchadnezzar built a tall narrow structure of gold 27 meters high and 2.7 meters wide near Babylon but it was ineffective. When three Hebrew scholar/priests who had been appointed by the prophet Daniel to administrate over Babylon, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, refused to serve his gods, they were thrown into a nearby crucible. But after clothing themselves in hats, coats and “other garments,” the trio survived the fire.

Oddly enough, when Nebuchanezzar checked to see if the three were dead, he said,

“Lo, I see four men loose, walking in the midst of the fire, and they have no hurt; and the form of the fourth is like the Son of God.
[King James Bible]”

Although no further mention is made of this fourth god-like person, the three Israelites were honored by the king and prospered under his kingship. Obviously, there is something much more to gold than ornamental jewelry and wealth.

Could the millennia-long veneration of gold have more to do with ancient knowledge of its intrinsic power than with its monetary worth? Could Saddam Hussein have been working on unlocking the secrets of the white power gold? Could the possibility that he might succeed have contributed to the rush to war with Iraq? And did that still-unfinished war have something to do with gaining control over recently-discovered knowledge, and perhaps even technology that might undo the modern monopolies in religion and technology?

[Dr. Michael E. Salla](#), who has taught at American University in Washington, D.C., the Australian National University in Canberra and George Washington University, believes this is indeed the case.

“[C]ompeting clandestine government organizations are struggling through proxy means to take control of ancient extraterrestrial (ET) technology that exists in Iraq,” he wrote in a [2003 research study](#).

The recent discovery of exotic monatomic elements, the ages-long quest for both gold and its alchemical secrets, ancient texts that speak of life-giving powder and the proximity of Iraq to the source of knowledge concerning this certainly provides one possible motive for the invasion and looting of Iraq.

The intense search for anti-gravity may also play a part in all this. This may all have begun in modern times during the waning days of World War II.

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