

ANCIENT SKIES

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CONTROLLED MANIPULATION OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN ANCIENT MEXICO

BY GERARDO LEVET*

In 1964 I was installing some electro-mechanical equipment in the remote mountain village of Sn. Pedro Soteapan, in the State of Veracruz, Mexico, a zone rich in coffee, sulphur and oil. The approximately 800 inhabitants, a relatively pure race of people called the Popoluca, had little contact with the outside world because of the isolation of the village, which was accessible then only by a narrow, rocky trail, over which only a four wheel drive vehicle could maneuver. A very few of the inhabitants spoke Spanish, one of which was the village chief, who controlled the coffee commerce and most other functions of the small town.

In order for me to carry on my installation work without too much interference, I had frequent contact with the chief, who also served as the village "witch doctor." One of the treatments the chief used for some mentally retarded children was rather puzzling to me. It consisted of inserting a plug of beeswax, which had been impregnated with some herbs concocted by the chief, into the left ear of the child, and covering the left eye with a piece of red cloth. The chief explained to me that he was using an ancient technique handed down orally from the elders from generation to generation. He said that the treatment produced a reasonable degree of recovery.

After completing my work at Soteapan, I gave the matter very little thought until several years later when I encountered a man who told me that his son had been successfully treated of a low mental response by a Dr. Aviles in Mexico City, using an ancient technique of the Aztecs which was symbolically described in some of the ancient Codices. This renewed by interest in the subject and I began searching for more information and inquiring of people throughout Mexico. I found that knowledge of the ancient traditions had been carefully handed down in many areas and in other Central and South American countries. I then began a study of the few prin-

cipal Codices which survived the Spanish conquest of Mexico. It is known that the Catholic Bishop Diego de Landa, who was one of the first Spaniards to arrive on the scene, ordered the destruction of hundreds of the Codices as being "things that belong to the demon."(1). Thus, religious fanaticism deprived us of the accumulated knowledge of the Toltecs, Mayans, Aztecs and other groups in Mexico.



Fig.1. Borgia Codex. Right eye, right ear puncturing to create warrior (Tiger Man).

Before proceeding further, I must explain that a Codex is a pictorial manuscript that preserves the acquired knowledge of the ancient cultures, including scientific achievements, religious beliefs, rites and ceremonies, genealogy of rulers, calendar system, history, mathematical knowledge, geographical and topographical knowledge and all other aspects of the accomplishments of a particular culture. A Codex is a series of drawings, not unlike a comic strip, painted on a very long strip of paper, cloth or leather, which is folded accordion-fashion into a "book." When opened, the pictures can be "read" from left to right. Unfortunately, because the Codex uses pictorial representations rather than a script or language, the decipherment of the Codex is subject to different interpretations, depending upon the interpreter. (Continued on next page)

*This article is based upon the author's presentation at the Ancient Astronaut Society's World Conference which was held in Zurich, Switzerland in September, 1985. Mr. Levet is a Mechanical Engineer with several patents in the field of machine design. He is co-Director of the Mental Engineering Institute in Satellite City, Mexico and an investigator in the fields of astro-archaeology, bio-energy, meta science and other advanced endeavors. He was honored by the Polyclinic of the University of Guadalajara for his investigation in the electro-medical field. His address is Apartado Postal No. 636, Naucalpan, Edo. de Mex., MEXICO 53000.

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Most of the surviving Codices have been removed from Mexico over the centuries and they take the name of the place where they are now located, or of the person who has interpreted them - such as the Borgia Codex, the Dresden Codex, the Nuttall Codex, the Borbonic Codex, the Bodley Codex, etc. Clear copies of these Codices are available in publications, so I did not have to travel to various parts of the world to examine them. I will confine my examination of the Codices to the narrow subject of this discussion, namely, that the Codices depict a symbolized technique indicating that the ancient civilizations had a thorough knowledge of the functions of the human brain.

Figures 1 and 2, from the Borgia Codex, show the creation of a warrior, or Tiger man, by puncturing the right eye and right ear (Fig. 1) and the creation of a genius, or Eagle Man, by piercing the left eye and left ear (Fig. 2). Figure 3 from the Nuttall Codex, shows a priest puncturing himself in the left ear to increase his intellectual capacity and Figure 4 from the Fejervary-Mayer Codex depicts a puncturing of the left ear for the same purpose. Many other scenes from various Codices depict autopuncturing of the left eye and left ear by the priests to enhance intellectual capability.

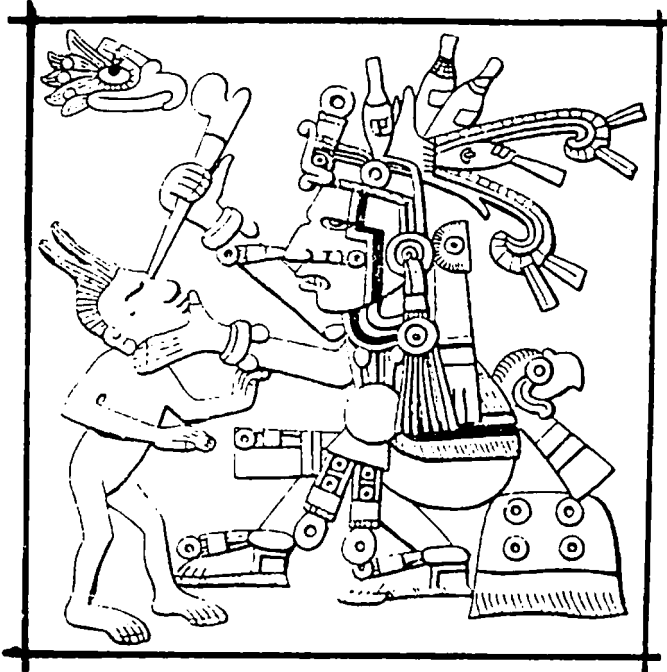


Fig. 2. Borgia Codex. Left eye, left ear puncturing to create genius (Eagle Man)

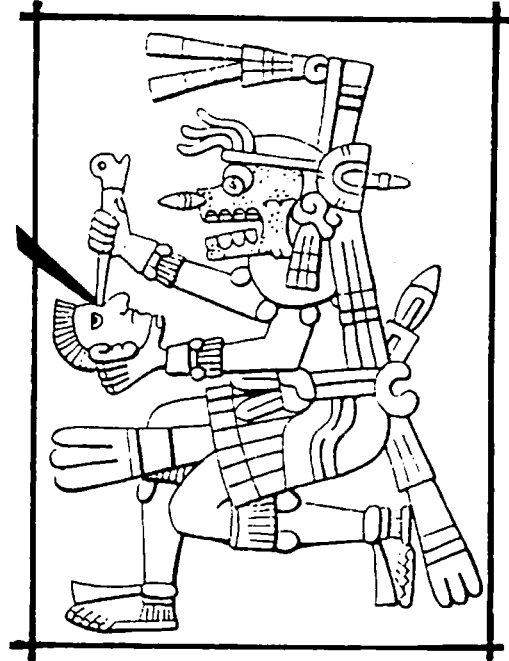


Fig. 4. Fejervary-Mayer Codex. Puncturing left ear.

While the scenes have been interpreted as representing brutal torture of victims, I think they are more properly interpreted as symbolic representations of the knowledge possessed by the ancient civilizations to alter human behavior through the controlled manipulation of the brain hemispheres - and not by destruction of the eye and ear, but rather by blockage of these organs. Thus, blocking the sensory functions of the left eye and left ear enhances the intellectual capability of the person, while blocking the right eye and right ear creates a more aggressive nature.

I also found the techniques represented in many other objects and figures, such as ceramics and statuary from the various cultures of Mexico and in the Chavin Culture of Northern Peru.

Now for the scientific support of the foregoing theories. If we compare the working of the human brain with a typical computer, we see a great similarity. The computer receives input information from the software, or peripherals. The brain, or biological computer, receives input information from the main peripherals, or software, namely the eyes and ears. (See Fig. 5). Light, or photons, and pressure energies equate to bioelectrochemical energy inside the brain.

Figure 6 depicts that the visual scene detected by the receptive cells of the retina of the right eye is registered in the left visual cortex of the brain, and from the left eye to the right visual cortex. With the advent of "PET" Scan (Positron Emission Tomography), which is used to "map" the brain, cerebral metabolism can be measured and the findings of hemisphere specialization along different responses in different people have been confirmed. Split brain research gives us a satisfact-

(Continued on next page)



Fig. 3. Nuttall Codex. Autopuncturing left ear.

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ory explanation of our behavior. There is the existence of two separate personalities in each of us: one belonging to the left hemisphere of the brain and the other to the right hemisphere. The right hemisphere seems to contribute to the verve, the "fire power", and the intellect of the person; thus blocking the left eye and the left ear enhances the intellectual capability. Damage to the right hemisphere also affects our emotional response.

Stimulation from the right side of the body registers on the left side of the brain and viceversa. Sensory data cross the body's midline at several sites, depending upon the origin of the stimulus. The left visual field projects to the right hemisphere and viceversa. But the cerebral hemispheres do not exist in a perfect isolation, but are linked with areas within the subcortex and brainstem.

To probe deeper inside the brain, we find the hippocampus which is linked directly with fibers conveying multisensory inputs, mainly vision and sound. The hippocampus has two parts, one on each side of the brain, with an intricate pattern of excitatory and inhibitory nerves and is important in the intellectual process and memory. Another important component of the brain is the amygdala, also a paired organ, one on each side of the brain and very important in the process of imagination and emotional response. The hypothalamus is a regulator of the pathways subservient to aggression as they extend down the brainstem.

Thus, it is known scientifically today that blocking the left eye and left ear for a certain amount of time results in more capacity for planning, learning and organizing. Blocking the right eye and right ear increases decision making and aggressive behavior.

With the advancement of knowledge of the inner working of the human brain, we can conclude that the Codices actually describe advanced techniques for affecting human behavior. It seems that the ancients varied the input through eyes and ears without destroying those organs, but rather by blocking them the right length of time to provoke the change of attitude desired. This does not exclude the probability that in the last stages of some of the cultures, cruel and brutal practices were used - they followed the procedures depicted in the Codices without interpreting their meaning.

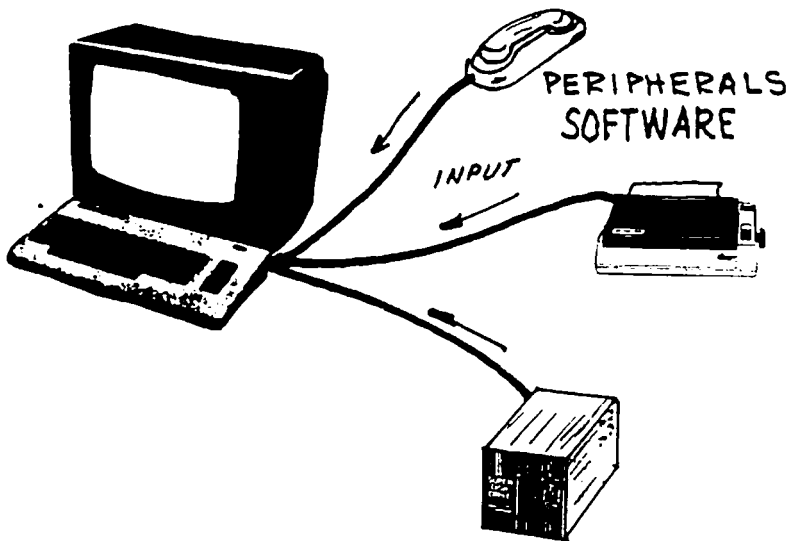
If we look into history and the lives of important personages with lateral atrophy of an eye or an ear, such as soldiers, politicians, composers, world leaders and even pirates, and observe which side had atrophied, we have a correlation with the behavior of the person. Sagacity and intelligence on the one hand and aggression and cruelty on the other.

Here we have an example of techniques of the future which were widely utilized in the past. Was the knowledge developed on Earth over thousands of years of experimentation, or was the knowledge brought to us by ancient astronauts?

Notes:

- (1) See Yucatan Before and After the Conquest, by Landa. Dover Books, Mineola, NY 11501.
- (2) See Codex Nuttall, by Nuttall, Dover Books, Mineola, NY 11501.

COMPUTER



HUMAN BIO-COMPUTER (BRAIN)

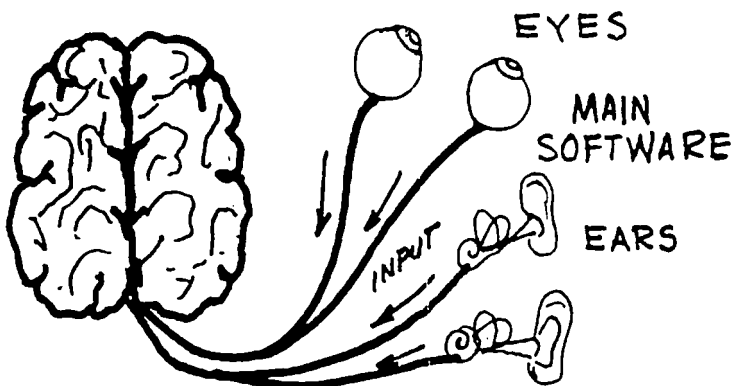


Fig. 5. Comparison of Computer with the human brain.

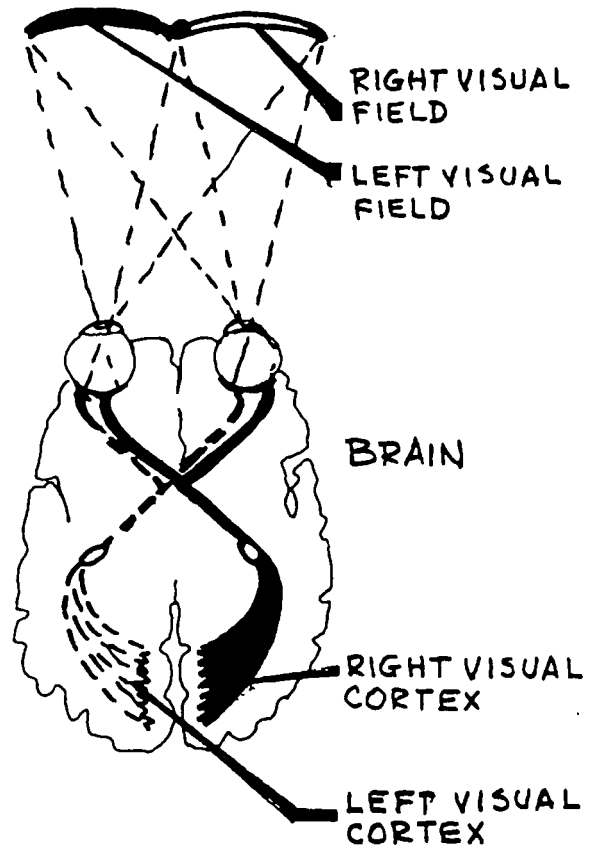


Fig. 6. Showing that the right visual field is registered on the left visual cortex and the left visual field on the right visual cortex.

MORE ON THE MUSEUM AT GLOZEL

Following my article in Ancient Skies 12:4 on the subject of Emile Fradin's museum at Glozel, France, I received a number of letters requesting further information, so here it is.

Glozel is a hamlet of a few houses, just off the D995 road which runs from Cusset, an eastern suburb of the spa town of Vichy, to Ferrieres-sur-Sichon and St. Just-en-Chevalet. It is about 20 km south-east of Vichy and is signposted: "Musee de Glozel" from the D995. (See Michelin Map No. 239, Auvergne/Limousin.)

Down a short stretch of narrow road is the farm, still owned and run by Emile Fradin, the original discoverer of the Glozel site, and his family. The museum is housed in a barn adjacent to the farmhouse. Mr. Fradin is now 78 years old, but still very fit mentally and physically. However, he does not speak much English so one should write to him in French.

The site of the discoveries, known as the "Champ des Morts" (Field of the Dead) is about a quarter of a mile from the farm buildings across a field and down a steep slope to a stream. There is little to be seen there now apart from some overgrown holes. It is possible that there may be more excavations in the future, but now there is a law in France whereby all archaeological digging requires government permission, which makes it very difficult to do anything at all.

In addition to the exhibits showing the clay tablets discovered by Mr. Fradin (more than 3,000 of them) with writing on them, the museum offers various materials for sale, such as books, slides, postcards, etc.

The antiquity of the tablets has been proven by Carbon 14 dating and by thermoluminescence. The script on the tablets resembles contemporary writings found both in the middle East and in Portugal.

The postcards and 35mm slides on sale depict many of the tablets with writing on them and are clear enough for research purposes. If anyone wants to order slides or books they should write to Mr. Fradin in French and make payment in French francs. If you want slides showing the writing on the tablets, you should ask for "diapositives des tablettes a inscriptions." Mr. Fradin's address is: Musee de Glozel, 03250 Ferrieres-sur-Sichon, Allier, France.

I bought two books at the museum:

L'Affaire de Glozel, by Torchet, Ferryn and Gossart, published by Copernic, 1978.

Glozel et ma vie, by Emile Fradin, published by Robert Laffont, Paris, 1979.

The first book is a history of the Glozel affair, written by the editors of Kadath magazine, which is dedicated to mysteries of archaeology and published by Prim'Edit, 6 Boulevard St. Michel, Boite 9, 1150 Bruxelles, Belgium. The second book is Fradin's personal account and is very amusing reading.

English language publications on Glozel given in the bibliography of "L'Affaire de Glozel" include: Charroux, Robert, English translations of his books Histoire inconnue des hommes depuis cent mille ans and Le Livre des Secrets Trahis.

Peacock, D.P.S., The Petrography of Certain Glozelian Ceramics, J. Arch. Science, No. 3, 1976.

McKerrell, H. and others, Thermoluminescence and Glozel, Antiquity, No. 192, Dec. 1974.

Renfrew, Colin, Glozel and the Two Cultures, Antiquity, 1976.

Barbetti, Mike, Archaeomagnetic Analyses of Six Glozelian Ceramic Artifacts, J. Arch. Science, No. 2, June, 1976.

Zimmerman, D.W., Thermoluminescent dating using fine grains from pottery, Archaeometry, No. 13, 1971.

Aitken, Martin and Huxtable, Jean, Thermoluminescence: A Plea for Caution, Antiquity.

McKERRELL H. and others, Thermoluminescence: A Plea for Patience, Antiquity, Vol. XLIX, No. 196, Dec., 1975.

There is also an association for the friends of Glozel under the name of the "Centre Archeologique de la Montagne Bourbonnaise." Its president is Antonin Besson, la Mairie, Vichy, France.

The principal English-speaking expert on Glozel appears to be Hugh McKerrell, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh. His articles on Glozel were co-authored by Vagn Mejdhal, Danish Atomic Energy Commission of Risoe, Henri Francois and Guy Portal, both of the Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires, de Fontenay-aux-Roses.

If you are in France, the museum is well worth a visit and the Auvergne area is very beautiful and not yet overrun with tourists like other parts such as the Dordogne. The people have a reputation for disliking strangers, but we did not experience this at all, the contrary in fact. Food and accommodation are good and reasonably-priced. The area is also very interesting geologically, being volcanic; there is a possibility that it may erupt again. The Puy-de-Dome, a huge rock sticking up near Clermont-Ferrand, is well worth a visit.

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MORE ON THE GREAT WALL OF OAKLAND

In an earlier issue of Ancient Skies we reported on an apparently pre-historic stone wall in the hills behind Oakland, California which was then estimated to be 40 miles long. More recent research has discovered that the wall may be over 100 miles long and cover an area approximately 50 miles wide! Traces of the wall have been found as far east as the East Face of Mount Diablo, 50 miles east of San Francisco Bay. Also, a few stone circles have been found near the walls, although they are controversial as there is no way of dating them.

Attempts to date the wall have been unsuccessful although local records indicate that they have been known for at least 100 years.

Who built the walls is a mystery. The early white settlers did not live in this hot, arid wasteland, and they used wooden fences, not stone walls four feet high. Some of the stone blocks weigh as much as two tons. The early Spanish settlers kept their ranches in the lush grasslands of the Bay area. The Indians did not work in stone to our knowledge.

Another mystery is why the walls were built. Most of the walls are on hill tops and do not seem to have been used for boundary markers, cattle pens, or even religious alignments.

It is ironic that the walls are on the very doorstep of the University of California at Berkeley, an establishment with more Nobel Prize winners than any other institution. In spite of this, the University has taken virtually no notice of the walls for the last 100 years. Only recently, due to a semi-official recognition of the walls as a genuine artifact by Alameda County, has the University begun a slight amount of work. It is hoped that eventually some of the University's world famous archaeologists will take note of what is in their own back yard. Vaughn M. Greene, 548 Elm Avenue, San Bruno, California 94066 USA.

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