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1. Sasquatch

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Sasquatch, Yeti, Swamp Ape, and Skunk Ape are several names that have been attached to the elusive giant hairy creatures that are from time to time spotted in the northwest part of the United States, the Himalaya mountains of Nepal, India, and the swamps of Florida and Louisiana. The Indians of the Northwest have legends of these creatures, which most tribes describe as “those that leave large tracks.” Thus they are called “Bigfoot” in English.

Plaster casts of footprints supposedly made by these creatures are numerous. Some of this so-called evidence has proved to have been fabricated by individuals wearing large artificial feet over their own. Serious researchers are adept at separating most phony footprints from those they feel are authentic by the distance between tracks and by their depth; the tracks would have to match the stride of a 7- to 8-foot creature and of a depth appropriate to the creature’s estimated weight of 550 to 800 pounds.

Most plaster casts thought to be authentic do have one thing in common: No matter what size the foot, the second toe is always reportedly longer than the big toe, whereas in most humans and apes the big toe is the longest.

Stories of sightings and encounters of these creatures have been passed down for ages and still reach us in print by way of supermarket tabloids. Other than the reports which state that the encountered creatures smelled bad and made frightening noises, there is little evidence that they are hostile unless physically threatened.

The Sherpas of Nepal relate that the Yeti, their version of Bigfoot, have stolen some of their women for the purpose of mating. If these stories are true, we must first consider the fact that one species does not have natural desires to mate with another; and secondly, that the creatures' actions in these cases may be based on the fact that they are themselves a form of human.

In the late 1960s a couple returning to their northern California mountain cabin found it in shambles. Canned goods were squashed to the point where they were actually burst open. It was obvious that the contents of the cans were eaten by something with a large appetite. Spilled flour provided the medium for giant footprints that seemed to go from place to place, stopping at things that might have been of curiosity, such as family photographs, electronic equipment, and the medicine cabinet. Nothing was taken but the food. Investigators found a tuft of long reddish brown hair that had become caught in the corner joint of kitchen countertop. Later analysis identified the hair as *being human*. It would be interesting to know what modern-day blood typing and DNA tests might reveal from that hair sample.

In 1972 a group of loggers in the state of Washington had just returned to their logging site with a recently repaired tire weighing over 1,000 pounds. After they wrenched the tire off the delivery truck and released it from the hoist, they took a break before mounting the tire. They were surprised by a sound like laughter coming from the woods. Turning in the direction of the sound, they saw what they estimated to be an 8-foot, 800-pound Sasquatch ambling toward them. Fleeing into the woods, the loggers observed the laughing creature lift the massive tire off the ground and carry it up a nearby hill. At the top of the hill the Sasquatch set the tire on its rim and sent it rolling back toward the camp. The tire fell over and stopped within feet of where the creature had picked it up. The Sasquatch stood at the top of the hill for some time looking down at the camp, giving one of the loggers enough time to retrieve a hunting rifle from his pickup truck. As the man took a bead on the totally exposed target, he found that he could not in good conscience pull the trigger. As he lowered his rifle, the Sasquatch raised one arm and waved, then disappeared into the forest.

A young woman walking near a stream of water not far from her rural Oregon home heard sounds like low moans coming from the stream bank just ahead and to her right. Moving in the direction of the sound, she came upon a female Sasquatch in the process of childbirth. The woman watched the birth take place and had eye contact with the new mother as the latter used her

tongue, stream water, and grass to clean her new arrival. The Sasquatch mother did not seem to fear the presence of the woman, and after a short period of nursing her baby she carried it across the stream, turning once to face the woman before walking into the timber.

When thinking of this type of human-Sasquatch interaction, I am reminded of a finely executed drawing (now in my slide collection) depicting a Sasquatch sitting on its haunches holding a child's small rag doll and mournfully looking at a distant log cabin as smoke rises from its chimney into a winter sky.

In about 1967 Sasquatch hunter Roger Patterson and a companion jumped from their frightened, bolting horses. Patterson grabbed an 8mm movie camera from his saddlebags and began to film before he even got his camera to eye level. After a short scene of the side of his skittish horse he focused in on a creature covered from head to toe with dark brown hair. The processed film showed a female creature (obvious by the fact it had large, swinging breasts) walking across a stream, looking back over her shoulder occasionally before disappearing.

The Patterson film has been viewed and analyzed by scientists of several appropriate disciplines. They all point to the fact that the pictures reveal the movement of specific muscles and muscle groups that would normally be used for walking by such a large anthropoid. In fact, these muscle groups are the same (on a smaller scale) as those *we* use for walking. The fact that the muscles of the creature are identical but on a larger scale supports the fact that the photographed Bigfoot was real. To build these anatomically correct features into a costume and cause them to perform in a natural manner during a prolonged period of action would admittedly overtax the abilities of Hollywood's best makeup artists.

At this point I would like to point out what I have learned from extraterrestrial contacts about the Sasquatch and their worldwide relatives.

To begin with, biomental conditions on planet Earth are not the best they could be. This is due to the fact that when the 5th planet of our solar system (called Maldek) exploded, the Earth experienced a shock wave that caused its molten core to vibrate erratically. In turn the vibrations from the core detrimentally affected the brain functions of the then-resident humans and also caused their bodies to mutate biologically. *The surviving humans were the first type of Sasquatch.* In other words, the Earth's erratic core vibrations caused human mutations, and the surviving population was reduced to hairy

4-1/2-foot creatures that used very primitive thought processes. In addition, the mutants sought shelter in trees and later in caves.

Apes and monkeys are descendants of human ancestors that were alien and not native to Earth. Because their genetics were alien, they were unsuccessful in reevolving into more human forms.

Because the vibrations from the Earth's core prevented the survivors from using higher brain-wave frequencies in their thought processes and perceptual abilities, the detrimental vibrations are called the Frequency Barrier.

Since the explosion of Maldek the Earth has been steadily healing itself by way of earthquakes, tectonic plate movements and volcanic eruptions. As the planet heals, the Frequency Barrier becomes less intense. And from the Barrier's beginning to the present, human ability to use higher mental frequencies has been increasing progressively. When the Frequency Barrier eventually disappears, humans of this planet will regain access to mental powers that we can only dream of at this time.

The extraterrestrials that operate the spacecraft we call UFOs have been monitoring earthquakes and such for thousands of years in order to determine the positive progress of the Frequency Barrier and its effects on life on Earth, particularly human life.

The visiting extraterrestrials are also human. The average height of the male is 8 feet and weighs about 750 pounds. Over the years Earthmen considered to be oddities have grown to as much as 11 feet. As the Frequency Barrier diminishes in strength we will begin to see taller individuals that will pass the height established by our present-day 7-foot basketball players.

Because the extraterrestrials were born and raised outside the effects of the Frequency Barrier, they have greater mental powers than we do. They live in what is called an "open mental state" and we live in a "closed mental state."

The extraterrestrials must vibrate their spacecraft like a tuning fork in order to protect themselves from the detrimental effects of the Barrier. Failing to do so will result in drastic physical mutations and the loss of a great deal of their mental ability.

This brings us to the fact that there are two types of Sasquatch, the first type being those that are mutated survivors or descendants of mutated survivors of a crashed spaceship. The second type of unfortunates were deliberately marooned in the Frequency Barrier for the sake of biological experimentation.