In Pursuit of The Ultimate Frontier

Five Great Civilizations

A discussion with
Richard Kieninger
Notes Regarding the Recording and Transcription

The *In Pursuit of the Ultimate Frontier* series was remastered from the original ten-inch, reel-to-reel tapes that were recorded at ten inches per second and, thus, required no cleanup. Only occasionally were the following grammatical touches needed.

**Textual Editings**
- All punctuation
- Noun and pronoun agreement (case, number, and gender)
- Verb tense
- Subject-verb agreement
- Article use
- Dividing up of really, really long sentences
- Removal of extraneous and redundant words and phrases
- Creation of the topic titles and table of contents

**Audio Remastering**
- Tape hiss reduction
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In Memoriam

This transcription and the accompanying CDROM is a small tribute to the late Richard Kieninger who devoted his life toward the upliftment of mankind. Calling to the world through the message in his book, *The Ultimate Frontier*; he showed those who were looking for a better way of life how to build and govern the intentional communities of Stelle, Illinois and Adelphi, Texas. The need for a more peaceful and respectful way of life is evidenced by the fact that both these towns are alive and well to this day.

Thank you!
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Introduction
CHARLEY JONES: Hello, and welcome once again to, “In Pursuit of the Ultimate Frontier.” My name is Charley Jones and I am your host for this series of discussions. The other voice that you will hear in this discussion today is Richard Kieninger. Richard is the author of the book called, The Ultimate Frontier, and it is written under his pen name Eklal Kueshana. you can find it in the various book stores across the country.

What we are going to discuss today is, “Five Great Civilizations,” but first of all, Richard, good day and welcome to the program.

RICHARD KIENINGER: It is good to be here again, Charley.
CJ: As a young man, specifically in junior high school, archeology took up a lot of my time. And, it has come to my attention, on a number of occasions, since my college days, that the history we read or were taught has been heavily edited, let’s say, so that archeology, geology, anthropology, etc. will neatly dovetail into one another without contradiction, when, in reality, the same series of facts can be explained in more than one way with a much different view of what may have occurred. Now, in *The Ultimate Frontier*, Richard, you discussed five civilizations as having been the major civilizing influences on our planet, and you place our Twentieth Century western technology as the fifth or lowest on the totem pole for lack of a better term. Would you begin our discussion today by naming these five major societies?

**The Earliest Civilizations**

RK: The first great civilization that evolved on the planet was the Lemurian civilization, which started approximately seventy-eight-thousand years ago and lasted some fifty-two-thousand years, until twenty-six-thousand years ago. The second greatest was the Atlantean civilization, which lasted some fourteen-thousand years, and sank beneath waves of the Atlantic ocean some ten-thousand and five-hundred years ago. The third greatest civilization was the predynastic Egyptian culture, which was really greatly different from the records that we are able to find of the various dynasties and preceded by quite a few years in time. The fourth greatest civilization was the Rama Empire in the Indian subcontinent.

Now, the Rama empire was probably the shortest lived in all of them. The predynastic Egyptian was concurrent with the Rama empire and both were concurrent with the end times of the
Atlantean civilization. They were known as the “three kings.” Atlantis was predominantly a very practical group of people, the people in the Rama Empire of India were much more idealistic than they were either practical or mentally oriented. The ancient Egyptian civilization was primarily noted for its use of mental techniques, in a positive way.

Evidence of the Earliest Civilizations

CJ: Let’s concentrate for a moment on the fact that for many of our listeners, at home or in their automobiles, speaking of a highly advanced, technologically accomplished civilized effort, at any point preceding say 10,000 BC, this is heresy to most people. In that light, Richard, How is it that so much of the evidence currently existent is ignored, and where might we find some of that evidence, if we were interested in looking today?

RK: There have been many archeologists who have stumbled across evidence of civilizations which go back so far that it has just astonished them. Of course, their education has always told them that everything started in the Mesopotamian area, possibly a few little scattered agricultural communities that have managed to leave some record behind, but all of these things dating back the earliest may be 5,500 BC, some seventy-five-hundred years ago, and so it is very shocking to them when they uncover things that go back substantially beyond those points. Now, we have never uncovered anything directly from the continent of Mu, which is where the Lemurian civilization was, mainly because it is under such deep water. There are architectural remnants on several islands in the Pacific Ocean.
CJ: This is something I am familiar with. A number of my relatives came back from the war in the Pacific—the Second World War that is—and told incredible stories about roadways and buildings and canals in certain areas. Simply to be believed there must have been something very well along in culture building to have erected such structures and then left them.

RK: The island of Ponape has the remnants of a city, which is often referred to as Venice of the Pacific. Huge stone works, large canals, wide enough to float a modern battleship, made up of stones that are so heavy that it is simply beyond the technology of any of the present day natives of those little islands out there. If you take all the islands of Oceania, and counting up their population they could not account for the population that could fit in to Metalanim on Ponape. On Malden island, for instance, there is a roadway made of huge basaltic blocks, which raise out of the ocean on one side of the island, across the island, and go in to the ocean on the other side.

CJ: Some of the reports I have read from anthropologists and sociologists in questioning the current natives about the origins of the enormous stone works in certain cases—it was interesting for them to find that the culture of the peoples’ currently inhabiting the areas contain no information of any kind to be passed down in verbal form about any of the efforts that were made in building those buildings. The buildings—I have read in other archeological places are made of rocks that are not native to the island.

RK: Yes, that is another interesting point.
CJ: That would be brought from somewhere else.

RK: And, in some cases of one-thousand miles away. Much of same sort of thing has been discovered in Peru. Some of the stones that were used to build those high cities, that the Incas found—and I say found, because those cities were built before the Incas discovered them. They are not sure where they came from themselves. The size and the weight of some of the stones which have been brought from as far away as the one-thousand miles into what is today high altitudes, have defied any explanation that any scientist have today on how it was done. In Lake Titicaca, high in Peru, are the remnants of a city that was built of huge blocks of stone. Many of the foundation stones are still there including a huge canal that apparently was at sea level and is now over ten-thousand feet high.

CJ: It is the city of Tiahuanaco?

RK: Yes.

**Nature’s Periodic Destruction of Civilizations**

CJ: So, we are dealing here with the prejudice or the preconceived idea, let’s say to be a little more fair, that certain geologists are convinced that humans could not have been very far long in culture or civilization building during the last naturally large seismic occurrences on the planet when, in reality, much of our current evidence shows that to be exactly opposite the case.

RK: There are legends of tribes in Africa which tell of the raising of the mountains that their forebearers went through. I
know that that boggles the minds of most people, but the era of mountain raising in some cases comes after mankind had already built something in that particular area that was later thrust up. We don’t seem to have too many records of what happened during the last six-thousand years except myths and, of course, the idea of the flood which is represented in the story of Noah and the Ark in the Bible. This does seem to verify that there was not necessarily a large amount of rain, but certainly an inundation most likely due to a tidal wave of some sort, probably generated by volcanic or seismic activity. Throw a few hundred tons of boulders and sand at any building and unless it is built like a pyramid out of solid rock, it is definitely going to crumble in the face of that kind of onslaught. Every so often we come across an area, which somehow managed to survive, and we have a little glimpse of something that existed in the past. Some of William Niven’s work, which was done near Mexico city was just fascinating, but unfortunately he could not get published. The irrefutable findings that he came up with simply were so out of sync with the accepted ideas of archeology and anthropology, at that time, that he just was unable to be published in the journals. Now, there is a museum filled with the artifacts that he uncovered in the three civilizations that he uncovered, one on top of the other. These are available for anybody to see if they want to go down to Mexico City. The sites where he worked on are still available for any archeologist to go over. It was a sand and gravel barrow that was being excavated for construction purposes in the area of Mexico City, and they kept uncovering these various artifacts. The natives would sell them, he happened to learn about them, he went out to see where they were, and he decided to conduct a scientific dig. He found three civilizations. The lowest one was by far the most advanced.
CJ: By lowest you mean …

RK: The one at the bottom. The pavement of that particular city was found thirty-one feet below the present surface. What was piled on top of that city was mostly boulders and sand; some eleven feet of that. The pavement of that city and some of the other things that he discovered around it indicated very clearly it was at sea level. Well, now it is presently at five-thousand feet with seven-thousand foot high mountains intervening between it and Pacific Ocean. So, it too was an area which was thrust up in mountain-raising activity after mankind had already built a city in that period. There were two more cities on top of that, and as I said before, the evident culture, from the artifacts he recovered, were definitely not as advanced as what had been at the lowest level.

CJ: This is all also the case in archeology that when you get to the bottom of the dig, you find the most advanced artifacts.

RK: That is one of the peculiar things about civilization on this planet; it seems that mankind has been losing ground as we have gone along. Now, I rank our present Western civilization as the fifth greatest civilization, but it has only been underway as a technological phenomenon for some few hundred years maximum; a few hundred years. Some of these other cultures who went on for thousands of years and managed to accumulate a tremendous amount of knowledge in science and technology.

CJ: Frankly when I read the section of *The Ultimate Frontier* concerning the time span of the Lemurian civilization at fifty-two thousand years of culture, uninterrupted by warfare or social
economic breakdown, what ever, I was plainly fascinated, Richard. At first, I really couldn’t understand how such a culture could be so thoroughly erased from the surface of the planet, but in *The Ultimate Frontier* you bring forth the point which is being, I believe, held by more and more of our current day geologists and earth physicists, that being the earth undergoes, not exactly a regular period of seismic upheaval, but I believe the time you get for is five- to twenty-five-thousand years.

RK: Between five- and twenty-five-thousand years seems to be the interval between these seismic reapportionment of the earth’s land masses.

CJ: What is the case? Do the poles get too heavy and tip the delicate balance or—

RK: Well, I guess we are not too sure as to precisely what makes it happen: lopsided deposits of ice at the poles is probably a major contributing factor. What we are talking about is a slip of the entire crust into a new position on the underlying magna of the planet. We are beginning to notice a distinct aberration in the rotation of the Earth’s axis right now; a wobble definitely brought about by the accumulation of ice at Antarctica. That is the only account they have for that at present time. Now, we also talk about usual gravitational stresses coming from the Sun and the Moon which is a particularly large gravitational stress coming from the outside that coincides with these internal irregularities. That very likely is the trigger for the slip of the Earth’s surface.

**The Jupiter Effect**

CJ: A friend of mine, who is in astronomy talks about Jupiter transits Scorpio, but this only happens once every two-hundred
or so years, and is almost always accompanied by earthquakes. They point out Boston had a number of serious earthquakes in the seventeen-fifties or sixties, I am not really sure which, with small tidal waves from five or six feet high. That did some minor amount of damage, because the area was not heavily built up. Geologists who have examined the records left by that action say that were such an event to occur now in the heavily built-up area that Boston currently is, there might be some serious destruction.

RK: And, speaking of planetary influences, in 1982-1988 is likely to be a time of considerable seismic activity worldwide. Those who have studied history and relationships of planetary positions have indicated that there is a far greater incidence of major earthquakes during those particular planetary configurations.

CJ: Does this have something to do with the “Jupiter effect?”

RK: The “Jupiter effect” is one of those configurations.

**A Seventy-Two Hour Earthquake**

CJ: So, Richard, we can generalize at this point, I presume, and say that man’s civilizing efforts, detailed and very advanced though they have been at certain times, have been interrupted per force by these natural scientific occurrences on our planet.

RK: It is very difficult to protect against something on that scale. Even if we could know the exact hour that is such a worldwide cataclysm were to occur, how could you protect yourself? Just about every part of the world is affected. If not by
tidal waves or submersion, then at least there is going to be severe earthquakes. I mean severer than anything that Richter has been working on, as the range.

CJ: I am not sure Richter is that great of an authority, Richard: he lives in Los Angeles. Richard, that is one thing that struck me when I was reading *The Ultimate Frontier*: you talked about the entire understructure that holds a continent, more or less solid on the semi-plastic underlayer, breaking up, and that entire continent moving or sliding to a place of greater equilibrium on the Earth’s spinning surface. The principal movement was completed within seventy-two hours, I believe as *The Ultimate Frontier* is telling. Would that be a seventy-two hour earthquake?

RK: Correct.

CJ: Holy cow!

RK: To sustain that, psychologically, is almost beyond most people’s comprehension, because you never know when it is going to end. There is no way to relax in an earthquake of that magnitude. Certainly sleep is not possible. It is almost impossible to imagine how people have survived that.

CJ: Handling the stress alone for thirty-six to seventy-two hours, that would be enough to deplete all your body’s natural reserves.

RK: Right. And yet, it is so astonishing that mankind is so resilient as to have been able to survive these earthquakes in the past. When Atlantis sank, it left all the rest of the globe
impoverished so far as technology was concerned. Nobody else knew how to duplicate that technology, and so many of the things that had been used worldwide suddenly did not exist any longer, with the sinking Atlantis ten-thousand and five-hundred years ago. Although the technology probably gradually diminished in rest of the world, they managed to be civilized towards one another which is pretty important. But, then three-thousand years after the sinking of Atlantis came another one of these worldwide reapportionments of the land masses.

CJ: That’s such a mild term; reapportionment.

RK: If you think about it, it can’t help but be appalling.

**Knowledge from Previous Civilizations**

RK: That last reapportion is seventy-five years ago put an end to the Rama empire. They were the ones who built the Seven Rishi studies which are the most advanced in India. They had copper piping for water supplies and very modern type sewer system. Although their cities were badly broken down by the earthquakes they still stand as a monument to man’s technology in that part of the world. Also, the predynastic Egyptian culture essentially collapsed as a result of that worldwide change seventy-five-hundred years ago. Indeed, what we consider ancient history goes back to about the time of that great cataclysm.

CJ: That’s true. The Tigris, Euphrates, and the whole Mesopotamian area seems to have began to come to life around 5,500 BC, and then forward.
RK: That was people trying to come back to some resemblance of civilization and culture. As a matter of fact, they still remembered a lot of things from those prior days.

CJ: That is a good point, Richard. There is, in the Baghdad museum, a battery that can be dated, of course, because it is carbonaceous material, dated to 6,000 BC plus. Now, the battery is very badly corroded, but you can plainly see the two main poles of the battery. A number of these things were discovered. They were ceramic jars—

RK: Plugged with pitch in order to get them from drying out.

CJ: Exactly and to prevent evaporation, too.

RK: They had spent a long time trying to figure out what those were and

CJ: The ones that mystified them the most were connected in series. I found that fascinating.

RK: As a matter of fact, there was a great deal of knowledge that had come down to us from ancient times. Much of that would have been at that great Library at Alexandria which was destroyed by the Christians in the Third Century, because it spoke of pagan things and science, which was not in keeping with what the Bible had to say. In many cases there have been tyrants who have wanted history to begin with their era, and have done everything possible to destroy all the knowledge that preceded them. In that particular case, we Christians got in on the act and proved that we could do it, too. Of course, there have been other civilizations who have
contributed to what we know, for instance, the Chinese civilization and the Arabian civilization. They really had a great deal to offer to us.

**The Beginnings of Atlantis**

**CJ:** You said the Lemurian civilization disappeared with the last major seismic reapportionment of the Earth’s land masses, in *The Ultimate Frontier*. Some of its technological remnants and some of its people forming the Atlantean’s civilizing effort, which went on how long?

**RK:** Fourteen-thousand years. There was about twenty-five hundred year period when the Atlanteans who were mostly just trying to recover—

**CJ:** Mostly survivors.

**RK:** Mostly survivors. That twenty-five hundred year hiatus was really quite lengthy, But, when you consider how far we have come in rebuilding civilization in the last seventy-five hundred years, we have not been in any great shakes this time around as we were back then.

**CJ:** Of course, twenty-five hundred years is a little more than this from Rome to the present day. The advent of Christ certainly made a difference, didn’t it?

**RK:** For us it certainly did: He was there also in the two greater civilizations. He helped to establish the Lemurian civilization, and he was also an emperor of the Atlantean empire for a period of about a one-thousand years. It was, of course, at that time He established the first Brotherhood.
Predynastic Egypt

CJ: Well, let’s move forward then. We have scratched the surface, shall we say, of Lemuria and the Atlanteans. A place where we can find a lot more archeological remnants as far as percentage of what’s left to find goes, would be in the Egyptian area.

RK: As a matter of fact, that is really not so, because all of what’s available to be seen or to be uncovered in Egypt today were built after seventy-five hundred years ago.

CJ: So, all the beautiful buildings, the temples at Luxor and Karnak, those were all post the last earthly cataclysm?

RK: Correct. Predynastic Egypt primarily existed in what is the Mediterranean basin today.

CJ: It was a valley at one time?

RK: It’s a wet valley now.

CJ: Yes.

RK: But, it was below sea level in its day, and it was ringed around by land intervening between it and the oceans. When Atlantis sank, a gap was created in the area of Gibraltar, which allowed the Atlantic ocean to spill into the Mediterranean basin, and the Mediterranean basin filled in up the present day sea level. That took a couple of centuries to fill that hole up.
CJ: That’s fascinating, Richard, because the Greeks or the Phoenicians have a legend: they call those the “Pillars of Hercules.” Hercules pushed those apart and they no longer restrained the oceans.

The Rama Civilization

CJ: Now, you made a statement, a moment ago, that the Rama empire and the Atlantean empire coexisted, is that correct?

RK: Atlantis and the Rama Empire and predynastic Egypt all existed at the same time.

CJ: One of the places I found mentioned about the Rama civilization, on the Indian subcontinent, technological prowess, there is a term in Sanskrit, “Vimana,” spelled V.I.M.A.N.A. that refers to a flying machine and it’s used—

RK: Yes. That goes back to the Rama-Sita war.

CJ: Which was between—

RK: It was almost kind of like a family war that was going on between a family that lived in Atlantis and one that was in the Rama Empire of India. According to that book, the chieftains flew their flying machines and went up to the moon. There was a battle fought on the Moon which should yield some artifacts in the way of spacecraft.

CJ: That’s a good point: in the Moon’s anhydrous atmosphere, there shouldn’t be any artifact disintegration. So, if it there to dig up we many find some fascinating things yet.
RK: Well this, of course, is the legend that is written down in the Rama-Sita text.

CJ: So, Richard, as we have mentioned in other programs, that same number of facts certainly do yield a different picture when considered in the light of recent discoveries, bearing in mind the man William Niven and his work in Mexico and the island of Ponape and the city there, Metalanim, called the Venice of the pacific. I have seen the pictures that certainly indicate that.

**Closing**

Richard, the main value of this information we have been dealing with here today is centered around the fact that you cannot always expect civilization to be here just because you may have nailed a board together today doesn’t mean it will still be nailed down tomorrow. A human civilization has been “fly-swatted” on a number of occasions and, I understand from you, that it is the task of the Adelphi organization and the Stelle group to prepare technology to ensure the survival of humanity and civilization through a major seismic reapportionment of the earth’s landmasses destined to occur at the end of the century.

RK: That’s correct, with the principal object in mind of showing the remnants of civilization around the world how to get back to a technology rapidly and a high level of culture as well.

CJ: So, once again the importance of the information is not the information itself, but the plans that humans can make in light of being appraised of such information.
RK: And of course, it is the Brotherhoods who have thought all this out, who are here to try and make it happen, to get civilization back on the track again as quickly as possible rather than to lose another seventy-five-hundred years.

CJ: All right Richard. It has been a fascinating discussion. I would like to thank you once again for being here.

RK: It is always nice to be here, Charley.

CJ: And I would like to thank those of you at home for listening and I remind you once again, we will be with you next week on “In Pursuit of the Ultimate Frontier.”
The first great civilization that evolved on the planet was the Lemurian civilization, which started approximately seventy-eight-thousand years ago and lasted some fifty-two-thousand years, until twenty-six-thousand years ago. The second greatest was the Atlantean civilization, which lasted some fourteen-thousand years, and sank beneath waves of the Atlantic ocean some ten-thousand and five-hundred years ago. The third greatest civilization was the predynastic Egyptian culture, which was really greatly different from the records that we are able to find of the various dynasties and preceded by quite a few years in time. The fourth greatest civilization was the Rama Empire in the Indian subcontinent.

The Lemurian civilization lasted fifty-two thousand years, and was uninterrupted by warfare, social, or economic breakdown. The Rama empire was probably the shortest lived in all of them. The predynastic Egyptian was concurrent with the Rama empire and both were concurrent with the end times of the Atlantean civilization. They were known as the “three kings.” Atlantis was predominantly a very practical group of people, the people in the Rama Empire of India were much more idealistic than they were either practical or mentally oriented. The ancient Egyptian civilization was primarily noted for its use of mental techniques, in a positive way. I rank our present Western civilization as the fifth greatest civilization, but it has only been underway as a technological phenomenon for a few hundred years maximum.