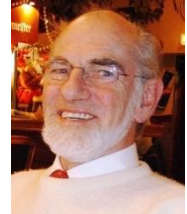


Interview with Joachim Rittstiegl

The Plato text (in chronological terms)



- KP: Mr. Rittstiegl: You recently told me that Plato was the first to write something about the city of ATLANTIS.
- RI: Yes, Mr. Kamp, that's correct.
- KP: When was that?
- RI: That was in 347 BC.
The great Greek philosopher Aristocles Plato lived from 427 to 347 BC.
He was probably the greatest scientist of his time.
- KP: And where did Plato get this information about "polis atlantis"?
- RI: From his great-grandfather. That was Critias the Elder, who lived from 506 to 416 BC. When this great-grandfather was 90 years old, he told the young Plato this story of ATLANTIS and gave him all the notes and sketches related to it.
- KP: Then Plato must have been about 10 years old at that time.
- RI: Yes, that's correct.
- KP: And did Plato write all this down as a 10-year-old boy, as a child?
- RI: No, at that time he only gave a speech at the children's competition at the Song Festival in Athens.
- KP: Now I come back to my first question :
When did Plato write the text about Atlantis?
- RI: That was in 347 BC.
- KP: From 416 to 347: That's almost 70 years later...
- RI: Yes! He only joined in the last year of his life, when he was already 80 years old. And unfortunately, he couldn't finish the text .
After 1020 lines, the text breaks off abruptly – so to speak, in the middle of a sentence.
These records still exist, but unfortunately not the notes and sketches of Critias.
- KP: Did Critias the Elder write these sketches and notes himself?
- RI: No! That was already the great state reformer **Solon**, his grandfather.
Solon lived from 639 to 559 BC.
- KP: Mr. Rittstiegl: Do you believe that Solon was in Atlantis?
- RI: No, absolutely not! Solon was in Egypt in the city **of Sais** in 560 BC .
- KP: Wasn't that a port city on the Nile Delta, where the city of Alexandria is located today?
- RI: Yes, there was a university there back then. The scholars told Solon about ATLANTIS and **read him a lot about ATLANTIS from books** .
- KP: Are these books still available ?
- RI: Unfortunately not, the **library burned down** and the city was later destroyed.
- KP: Did the Egyptians travel to Atlantis by ship ?
- RI: No. They only sailed in the eastern Mediterranean and weren't even allowed to pass through the **Strait of Gibraltar** .
- KP: But where did the scholars of Sais get their information from ?
- RI: From the **Phoenicians** . They were the greatest naval power at that time and controlled the entire western Mediterranean.
No foreign ship was allowed to sail further west than **Carthage** .
- KP: Do you believe that the Phoenicians were in Atlantis ?
- RI: Yes! There is evidence for that. The **"Mystery Rock" on the Mexican border and a Phoenician amphora** recently found near ATLANTIS .
- KP: And when was that?
- RI: That's hard to say, around 670 BC:
The Phoenicians informed the scholars in Sais around **660 BC** .
- KP: So the information was already around 100 years old when Solon heard about it.

- RI: Correct.
At this time, the Phoenicians' trade relations were no longer secret; because the city of **ATLAN** had already fallen and there were no more trade relations.
Plato says: *"The sea beyond was no longer navigable."*
- KP: Why not?
- RI: Vast quantities of **pumice** from volcanic eruptions floated on the waters of the Caribbean at that time, making passage impossible for ships.
- KP: What does it mean that **Atlan had just sunk**?
- RI: Yes, unfortunately Plato didn't know anything about that either. He only knew that an Atlantean fleet had sunk and that **"later"** the capital city of Atlan itself had also sunk. Mayan sources can provide more information here...
- KP: Which ones?
- RI: The ***Codex Dresdensis*** states: **ATLAN** sank on October 30 , **666 BC** . This corresponds to date 4.6.4.13.15.1 of the 6-stage Kul-un-kinil calendar.
- KP: This is the first time I've heard of this date .
So far, scientists have only been able to say that the achievements of ATLA NTIS fit into the Bronze and Iron Ages.
- RI: Yes, that's correct. That's exactly the time, Mr. Kamp: You haven't heard anything about this date yet, because only now have I managed to decipher this calendar without contradiction.
You can find and verify the date yourself in my book .

The difference ATLAN / ATLANTIS

- KP: I noticed that you didn't use the word "Atlantis" in our interview.
They always referred to it as "ATLAN".
Is that the same ?
- RI: Yes, in terms of meaning, that's the same.
It is one and the same city.
Plato never used the word " **Atlantis** " separately.
His text always contains the complex term " **polis atlantis** ".
I also use this term often...
- KP: What does " **polis atlantis** " mean?
- RI: **polis** means "city" and **tis** is the genitive case in Greek and means "of".
Atlantis therefore means "of ATLAN".
- KP: So the whole Greek term " **polis atlantis** " translates literally into German as follows:
"City of ATLAN" ?
Did I understand you correctly?
- RI: That's exactly right.
And that's why I often only use the word ATLAN. for the legendary sunken city.
This name is also found among almost all indigenous peoples of the Americas, both the Native Americans of North America and the Indians of South America. Only the Aztecs add another letter to the same word. They call their oldest capital **Aztlan**.
- KP: And what does **ATLAN** or **Aztlan** mean ?
- RI: "City of **ATL**" . **ATL** is the sea god of the natives.
- KP: Do you see a parallel to Plato's text?
- RI: Yes. Plato even describes how this city was founded **by the sea god himself . And his sea god is called Poseidon in Greek.**
- KP: That's astonishing! So that means :
- On this point, Plato's statements and the Mayan traditions coincide down to the last detail.
- RI: Yes, that's true in all aspects of the Mayan legends.

“Oreⁱ chalcos”

- KP: The term "**Oreⁱ chalcos**" appears several times in Plato's writings .
What does that mean?
- RI: "**Oreⁱ chalcos**" is described by Plato as a red, shiny metal that was valued more highly than gold in ATLAN.
"**Oreaden**" in Greek means "the mountain nymphs", so to speak, sorceresses.
"**Chalcos**" means metal. From this, one could conclude that this metal, unknown in the Mediterranean region, is called "magic metal" in German.
However, it is much more likely that Plato adopted the original Mayan word "**oran**". **In ancient Greek, it must then be pronounced "oreⁱ".**
"**Mital oran**" in all their ancient legends .
- KP: And what does "**Mital oran**" mean ?
- RI: **Mital** means metal, similar to how it does in our language.
Oran generally means "poison" or specifically "**arsenic**".
- KP: I don't recall Plato ever writing anything about a poisonous metal .
- RI: You are absolutely right. The metal is also not toxic because it is a stable compound of three chemical elements.
It contains arsenic: Just like our table salt **NaCl** contains toxic chlorine and is nevertheless non-toxic.
- KP: Is it also known what elements "**Oreⁱ chalcos**" or "**Mital oran**" consisted of?
- RI: Yes. Three wise natives already told me that in 1976 .
These wise men would probably be called **Native American shamans** , or in our religion, "**bishops** ." I have great respect for the knowledge of these ancient men.
Perhaps that's why they entrusted me with this secret.
- KP: And what elements are they?
- RI: These are the **ores** from the *Sierra de Santa Cruz* and the *Sierra de las Minas* . They were already being mined more than 3,000 years ago.
- KP: How?
- RI: The **copper** is found in tunnels, or rather, in horizontal mines on the southern flank of the mountain range. *Sierra de las Minas* means "**Mountain of Mines**".
And in the *Sierra de la Cruz*, the **Ni-As ore** was simply transported away like sand in open-pit mines.
This ore is known today as **arsenic-nickel pyrite** .
That's all you need to create this **elegant** metal alloy. It's just as strong as brass and doesn't oxidize.
- KP: But **brass hadn't been invented on either continent back then. And nickel** wasn't known in the Mediterranean region either.
- RI: Yes, that's right: This "**Oreⁱ chalcos**" has the chemical formula **CuNi₂As₂** and melts at 1000°C.

Geography in Antiquity

Today we know: The Earth is a sphere, a globe.

When we combine our current geographical knowledge with the puzzle pieces of antiquity, an astonishing worldview emerges.

We see: LIBYA is Africa and ASIA is Asia, but without Siberia, China and Japan.

Plato says: *Beyond the Atlantic Ocean, there is a large landmass that is larger than Libya and Asia combined.*

This is America.

More than 2,000 years before Columbus, **this was** already known to the Egyptians in the Mediterranean region, but it was never verified:

And to this day, this important quote from Plato has not particularly caught the attention of any researcher.

Furthermore, Plato says: ***This huge continent is an island, a mainland surrounded by water.***

This indirectly means that even Cape Horn, the Northwest Passage and the Pacific Ocean were already known to the Phoenicians, Egyptians and Greeks of antiquity – albeit with some inkling, without their modern names ...

If one follows the latitudes of the Mediterranean Sea westward on the globe until reaching America, then according to Plato, the capital city ATLAN was located "to the south".

That's also true: "**Polis ATLANTis**" has been found.

And precisely where Plato described it:

In Central America, in present-day Guatemala, in Lake Izabal.

KP: The geographical knowledge of antiquity was essentially limited to the Mediterranean region. But parts of Africa and Asia were also known.

RI: **Herodotus** had learned from the Phoenicians around 420 BC that there was a large ocean outside the Mediterranean Sea.

KP: The Phoenicians called this the "**Atlantic**" ?

RI: Correct! Herodotus also knew that this Atlantic Ocean was located at the **Pillars of Hercules**. began.

KP: The Pillars of Hercules are now called: **Strait of Gibraltar** .

And that's where – viewed from the Mediterranean – the Atlantic Ocean still begins today.

RI: However, at that time only Phoenician ships were allowed to pass through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Herodotus knew more about the Phoenicians:

"In the Atlantic Ocean, west of Gibraltar, there is an island group with volcanoes."

They called this group of islands **Bora** .

KP: Today we call them: **Canary Islands** .

This also includes Tenerife with the 3718 m high volcano Teide.

RI: Furthermore, Herodotus knew about the Phoenicians :

"Further west lies an even larger group of islands."

The Phoenicians called this group of islands **Hyperbora** .

KP: From our current perspective, we can therefore say:

It can only be the **Antilles** ; because between the Canary Islands and the Antilles there is no other "*much larger*" island group in the entire Atlantic.

RI: Yes... your conclusion is correct.

It is astonishing that 73 years later, in 347 BC, **Aristocles Plato describes that there would also be a large continent behind these islands: the great mainland ATLAN.**

KP: Is this the continent we call **America today?**

RI: That's right! Plato says the following about this mainland:

"This mainland is larger than Asia and Libya combined."

"**Asia**" refers to the then-known part of Asia extending to China (excluding Japan and Siberia) and "**Libya**" is Africa. According to Egyptian sources, the Phoenicians had already circumnavigated this continent by 600 BC. However, the Egyptians did not believe the sailors when they said that in **southern Libya** the sun was in the north at midday.

KP: You thought that was a sailor's yarn?

RI: That's right: nevertheless, they even wrote these stories down in Egyptian hieroglyphs .

KP: "**Libya and Asia together**" It was probably a continent with an area of approximately **40 million square kilometers, according to a rough estimate.**

RI: Plato did not leave it at this rough estimate :

He meticulously wrote down exactly how big this distant mainland really was.

"1 Stadium" In Athens, during Plato's time, it was **180 m long.**

A "**1 square stadium**" as a unit of area was therefore 180 m x 180 m.

"1 Kleros" was 10 times as long and 10 times as wide as a unit of area.

- "1 Kleros"** was an area 10 stadia long and 10 stadia wide.
That's an area of 1800 m x 1800 m = **3.24 sq km** .
- KP: Today we would say: **a village** ???
- RI: That's an accurate size comparison. – I like it...
"100 Kleros" are **"1 plot of land"**.
We must not confuse this with the modern concept of "property", such as a plot for a single-family home, but rather, for Plato , **"1 property"** is as large as **a county today or a large city with a diameter of 20 km**.
"one plot of land" is an area of **324 square kilometers**. A completely new size!
- KP: That's the first time I've heard that today...
- RI: I haven't read that anywhere before, but as a mathematician, I may be the first to have checked and recalculated it.
Plato confirms this calculation. He writes, in fact, verbatim:
"However, the size of each plot of land was approximately 100 square stadiums."
According to our current calculations, that's:
 $100 \times 100 \times 180 \text{ m} \times 180 \text{ m} = 324,000,000 \text{ m}^2 = 3,240,000 \text{ a} = 32,400 \text{ ha}$ or
= 100 x 3.24 km² = 324 km² .
Unfortunately, this number has not yet been calculated by any translator or interpreter.
- KP: That's probably why there are so many conflicting statements or assumptions about the true size of this continent .
- RI: Yes! Plato goes even further. He says about the size of this continent :
"The portion of this land that could be used for agriculture amounted to approximately 60,000 plots of land."
That's: $60,000 \times 324 \text{ sq km} = \mathbf{19.44 \text{ million sq km}}$
- KP: If one assumes that the usable area of a continent is 50% of its total area (perhaps even slightly less for Africa), then the continent described by Plato would actually be around **40 million square kilometers in size** .
- RI: According to current calculations, **America** has an area of **44 million square kilometers**.
- KP: It is astonishing, baffling, unbelievable and certainly surprising even for experts that Plato made such a statement about size (with only a 10% deviation) more than 2,000 years ago.
- RI: This calculation certainly did not originate from Plato himself, from Solon or any other Greek mathematician, neither from the Egyptians nor from the Phoenicians, but from the mathematicians of a high culture across the Atlantic, from the ancestors of the Maya and Aztecs. For they had even more to tell the Phoenicians, namely that this continent is **a large island** surrounded by water.
- KP: Indirectly, this means:
Even Cape Horn, the North Sea and the Pacific Ocean must have already been known to the inhabitants of the American continent .
- RI: Otherwise, Plato could not have written: **"This continent surrounded by water"**
Literally: **"This landmass surrounded by water stretched from north to south."**
- KP: This statement by Plato regarding the main extent of the continent also coincides with today's geographical knowledge: Fantastic!
- RI: He writes about the western boundary of the Atlantic Ocean :
"This opposite mainland encircles the entire Atlantic Ocean."
"Encloses" not "enclosed". The mainland didn't sink; America still exists today. Only the capital city sank...
- KP: But where was this capital city **ATLAN** or **ATLANTIS** located???
- RI: That's a good question.
Thousands of Atlantis seekers have failed to answer this question since antiquity.
- KP: And where did you search?
- RI: I was **n't searching at all**. I was exclusively engaged with Mayan culture, deciphering their difficult calendars and translating their dates.
stumbled **upon ATLAN quite by chance**. I found this capital city,

Specifically, in Central America.

KP: Does Plato say that too?

RI: Yes, just not so directly.

Otherwise, Atlantis would have been found and recovered long ago. Plato, after all, wasn't entirely sure in which part of the large American island continent **Atlantis** was located.

He simply says: *"Of the whole island, this part was located towards the middle."*

KP: So neither in the south nor in the north?

RI: Correct: Not in South America and not in North America!!!

KP: That only leaves central America...

RI: That's exactly right. And Heinrich Schliemann also searched here in 1885/86, **exploring the primeval forests of Yucatán:**

This is an area the size of France, back then without roads and without precise maps.

Thus, his attempt was doomed to fail, even though he was very close to the solution.

KP: And the solution is **Yucatán** in Central America?

RI: That's right; for in the hinterland there are the **Cordillera mountain range** and further north **the flat Yucatán Peninsula**. Plato elaborates:

"Initially, the whole country was described to me as being very high and rising steeply from the seas, ..."

By this he means, of course – as we know today – the mountains on the Pacific coast of Guatemala.

He ends this sentence as follows:

"The area around the city, however, is consistently a plain."

The capital city was therefore situated in a *"plain which was surrounded by mountains that stretched down to the sea."*

KP: Also on the Pacific coast, right?

RI: The assumption is obvious, but it is not correct.

The plain lies on the Atlantic coast, on the Caribbean coast, and on the **Gulf of Honduras**.

This may have confused some researchers...

KP: And how did you arrive at the different conclusion ?

RI: I did not draw such a conclusion and - as already mentioned -

I didn't even search for ATLAN.

The aforementioned sages told me back in 1976:

"Our oldest capital, ATLAN, was located within sight 75 km north of Copán in the ATL. From here, one could see the city's landmark: an obelisk with a golden sphere on top."

KP: What is "in the ATL"?

RI: "ATL" is the name of the Mayan sea god, and "ATL" is also the sea.

KP: And that's how they found ATLAN.

RI: No: I doubted the entire statement:

- a) You can't see 75 km ahead even in flat terrain.
- b) There was no sea 75 km away.
- c) I was also unaware of any ruins in the area.
- d) And the obelisk also seemed suspicious to me.

KP: So, that's misinformation!

RI: Not at all.

I just didn't know back then that "ATL" could also mean **river water**, **sea water**, or simply **water**.

And I also didn't know that you could actually see 100 km beyond the curvature of the earth, because Copán is 780 m above sea level.

KP: Yes, you can even see from the Zugspitze to the Feldberg, and that's about 300 km as the crow flies.

RI: And I didn't even know there was a lake there.

It is **Lake Izabal**.

- It is larger than Lake Constance, but at the time it wasn't marked on any map I could access. Only 13 years later did I travel to this lake and its 9 km long outlet to the sea, but even then I found no indication of it.
- I only noticed the similarity with Plato's text.
- KP: What kind of match do you mean?
- RI: Yes, first of all there is the **9 km long connection to the sea**:
Today this river is called **Rio Dulce** or **Desaguacero**.
Plato calls it a "**canal**" and speaks of a "**length of 50 stadia**". That's $50 \times 180 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ km}$.
- KP: That's astonishing. Are there any other similarities?
- RI: Yes, for example the lake itself. Plato mentions a diameter of 22.8 km in great detail.
In reality, it's 23 km today.
- KP: I would consider that equivalent .
- RI: Then there's the plain around the lake . Plato writes:
"The capital city lay in a plain which was surrounded by mountains that stretched down to the sea."
- KP: And do these plains and mountains exist?
- RI: Yes, exactly with the measurements described by Plato:
The **plain of Izabal** is 2,000 stadia = 360 km long.
and the two parallel mountain ranges **Sierra de la Cruz** and **Sierra de las Minas** are each 3000 stadia = 540 km long, they even slope down towards the sea as described by Plato.
- KP: And are they also parallel?
- RI: Yes, even today. Plato calls it "**a complete quadrilateral**", together with the mountains by the sea, the **Montanas del MICO** , and the mighty **Cordillera** in the hinterland.
- KP: And where was the city located?
- RI: Situated amidst these four mountain ranges, in an elongated valley in Lake Izabal, on an island with a diameter of almost 5 km. The island consists of three lava rings and a central section with a diameter of 900 m .
- KP: And that's what you saw on your first visit in 1989 ?
- RI: I didn't see anything of the city center or the island rings.
The entire island sank into the lake, as Plato also writes , true to the truth .
- KP: And you mean that it can still be seen below the water's surface.
- RI: I checked that:
a) by boat
b) by plane
There is nothing to see.
- KP: How can you be sure that the city was located there?
- RI: This was only revealed much later by scientific studies:
Today we know every detail, even down to 10 cm.
and they even know **where the 2156 Golden Law Tablets are located in the sunken city**.

“Crossing the lake”

We are now traveling with a small outboard motor to the **middle of Lake Izabal in Guatemala** , to the place where the now-submerged **capital ATLAN** (or “polis ATLAN tis”) used to be.
The lake has a width of 23 km here and, with a total area of 800 sq km, is larger than Lake Constance in Europe.

In the middle of the lake, with a diameter of almost 5 km, lay the **oldest capital city in America** , so that the distance to the lakeshore in the north, east and south directions was 9 km each.

Plato also gave this measurement: **50 stadia**. That's $50 \times 180 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ km}$.
This **Lake Izabal** has a direct connection to the Atlantic Ocean.

It is also 9 km long and is now called "**Rio Dulce**" or **Desaguacero** .
Plato called this connection a "**canal**" and also stated its length as 9 km.

(50 stadiums, each 180 m long = 9 km).

The "**Channel**" or **Desaguacero** flows into the **El Golfete bay** near the present-day city of Livingston. This small fjord, approximately 10 km long, opens **into the Gulf of Honduras**, which in other words means into the **Caribbean Sea**. The **Caribbean** is **part of the Atlantic Ocean**.

Phoenician merchant ships sailed here to trade with **ATLAN**.

And here, more than 1000 years ago, the Vikings' dragon boats sailed **to** trade with the successor city of **TULA**.

Both cities, **ATLAN** and **TULA**, were located in the middle of the lake on a crater massif from the Tertiary period.

The crater massif including the city of **Atlan** It sank in 666 BC, submerging about 20 meters into the lake in a single day.

The **date of the sinking** was recorded by the Mayans in the **Codex Dresdensis, p. 61**. It reads:

4.6.4.13.15.1

This means: $(4 \times 0 + 6 \times 0 + 4 \times 7200 + 13 \times 360 + 15 \times 20 + 1 \times 1) \times 14 : 360 - 1980 = -666$

-0.7065 years from February 19th = **October 30th, 666 BC** 

Founding: 4.3.0.0.0.0 = -12900; 4.4.... = -9260; 4.5.... = -5620; 4.6.... = -1980; 4.7... = +1660

The **Aztecs** recorded the **founding date** for "**Colhuacán chicomoztoc**" ("the city on the crooked hill in the water with the 7 caves") on the **Great Calendar Stone** as

"Germ 13" or "Birth 13"

This means: $13 \times 4 \times 280$ years before the end of the 4th era (before 1660 AD)

$13 \times 1120 - 1660$ years = 12,900 BC

North American plate slowly rose again, so that around 150 AD a new "**city in the reeds**" (= **Iz Machi**) was founded there. It continued to rise slowly, growing ever larger. The new capital received the name **Tula on February 19, 759 AD**, at the coronation of **Max Kukulcan** as "emperor" (= *halach vinic*).

TULA became the most powerful and largest capital city of the entire Mayan Empire.

But on **September 14, 1224 AD**, it suffered the same fate as its predecessor city **ATLAN**: **it sank into Lake Izabal** on a fateful day at noon during a solar eclipse and a terrible earthquake.

On the same day, the city of **TULA** sank again, approximately 40 meters below the water's surface.

It has now risen by 20 m and continues to rise by a further 2.7 cm every year, so that it will reappear on its own in approximately 750 years.

Meanwhile, 10 meters of sediment from the 160 rivers that flow into this lake have accumulated over the ruins of the city, so that the actual water depth today is only 10 to 11 meters.

The lake itself lies at 0.50 m above sea level due to its constant connection to the sea.

The subsidence on **October 30, 666 BC** was already proven 30 years ago by **Prof. Dr. Lauer** by the erosion (caused by wave action, currently at a height of 20m) on the steep slope of the **Sierra de Santa Cruz mountains** on the north side of Lake Izabal; it is a fault line thousands of kilometers long, a labial eruption:

On the southern side of the lake, on the steep slope of the **Sierra de las Minas mountains**, there is no such erosion. This means that the edges of the two continental plates run precisely through this lake, continuing eastward in the "Rio Dulce", the "El Golfete", and the Puerto Rico Cayman Trench.

In a westward direction, this line runs under the cities of **Guatemala City and Antigua**, the old capital of Guatemala, to the Pacific Ocean.

Unfortunately, the movement of the ice floes is not yet complete, so there have been severe earthquakes even in modern times:

In 1773 the colonial capital **Antigua** /Guatemala was destroyed and in 1976 there were 20,000 deaths in the new capital Guatemala-City, although the abrupt uplift of the land was only 2 meters.

This is the same creeping danger as for the residents of the North American cities of **San Francisco** and **Los Angeles**.

Why should this oldest capital city, **ATLAN**, be recovered?

Because there is only one city in the entire world whose inhabitants have written their laws on **golden tablets**.

Each individual bar is likely worth \$1 million US.

And these 2156 tablets lie here and now at a depth of only 20 meters below us.

They are indeed still there. This is confirmed for us by Icelandic Vikings in the EDDA:

There, in the grass, lie the Golden Tablets, where Asgard (= ATLAN) once stood, in the place called Idafeld, in the heart of the castle. These are the Golden Tablets that the Asa once possessed. Widar and Wali (= Max Kukulcan and his twin brother Kim) guard the sanctuary.

Among the Mayans and Aztecs, the original inhabitants of the first capital city are called "Aza " (pronounced: Aassa).

The founder of ATLAN was the sea god ATL (in Plato: Poseidon) and their first king was named Xomimitl . This ruling dynasty of TOCHTL ("hares") remained in power from 12,900 BC to 666 BC.

So we are here on historic ground, or rather: in historic waters that hold the greatest treasure as a **World Heritage Site** .

Geophysical measurements have made it possible not only to determine the city center with a diameter of 900 m, but also to pinpoint individual buildings within the city, individual rooms within the buildings, and details within the rooms down to an accuracy of 10 cm.

Thus we know in which room of the castle, in which chamber and in which corner the stone box (2 m x 1 m) containing the Golden Tablets of the Law is located and has remained there unchanged since the castle's destruction.

Now, all that is needed is a sponsor willing to invest in this project and thereby achieve greater world fame than Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter with the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Therefore, and for other reasons, I am of the opinion:

ATLAN must be recovered.

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Manfred Kamp

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