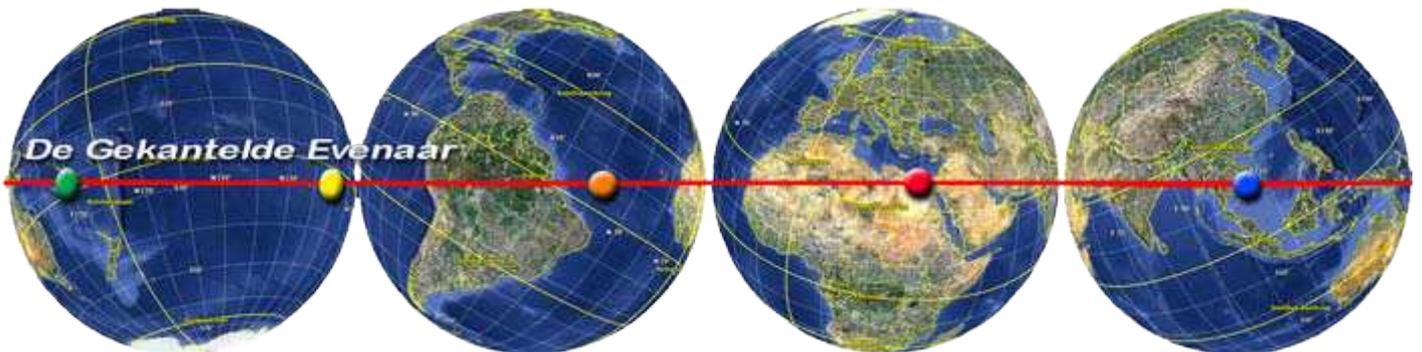
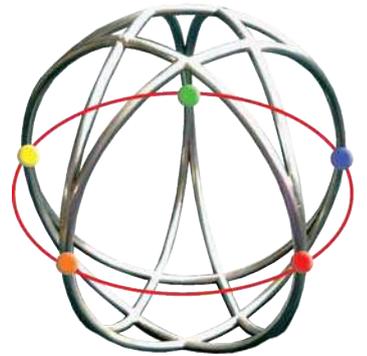


Akaija goes Angkor



Angkor Wat

*This travel report is part of the project **Akaija for Gaia**, with the aim to visit the 5 different anchor points of the 'Tilted Equator of Antiquity' and to report on this online. The anchor points of this ring are the centres of 5 other rings that together form a gigantic Akaija-Iloa around the world. By interconnecting the energy of these places and bringing the people living there into contact with each other, we hope to re-activate the energy of the Akaija (We are One) through this ring on Earth.*



- Aneityum (green dot)**
- Angkor (blue dot)**
- The Great Pyramid (red dot)**
- Lost island of Piri Reis (orange dot)**
- Easter Island (yellow dot)**

In 2012 we visited the first point: the island Aneityum of the island republic Vanuatu, \pm 1000 km north of New Zealand. We then spoke to the indigenous people of this island and found evidence that this island plays a role in this story. But the mere fact that the name 'Akaija' is used in their language for 'We all' is very special. [The report of that trip can be read online \(or downloaded as a PDF\) here.](#)

Following is the report our trip to the 2nd point: the temples of Angkor in Cambodia.

1 – First Impressions

Siem Reap, Cambodia, Thursday, February 1st, 2018

Hi to you all,

Well, that newsletter of more than 3 weeks ago has had an effect. How glad I am that I didn't send it just a few days before our trip. I expected, as usually after a newsletter, two or maybe three orders. Instead, I now saw myself forced to partly close the web shop before we stepped on the plane, so that I also had time for the travel preparations instead of polishing Chrams. But great of course such a support, which helped us greatly for this trip!

And there we are ... near the Angkor temples in what you call the Far East, a place that we would normally not have been interested in. In any case, Cambodia was not on my 'bucket list'. But life does have more twists and turns that you do not foresee and so yesterday we were on the plane to Bangkok. My grandfather had been there once, around 1892 or so I think it was, and perhaps more than once. He was a sailor, a real one! He even sailed on the last sailing ships of the Dutch navy at the end of the 19th century and tells in his diary about his nights on the lookout in the crow's nest and the starry sky that fascinated him so much. He also writes that he especially liked the bars of Bangkok and I think: "The bars of Bangkok? Or all places?"



One Night in Bangkok (in the rain)

Bangkok has since expanded, because we had to travel from Bangkok International to Bangkok Domestic Airport, a journey of 40 kilometres that took the shuttle bus 2 hours. Two hours on an 8-lane highway and we have stayed in the city area of Bangkok all that time. That makes you realize how big Bangkok is. What I particularly noticed were the dozens of very large advertising billboards of at least 100 to 200 meters long (that makes you think about the number of 'smaller' billboards). What a terrible view over a dirty city. I do not wish to see Bangkok anymore, but in a week's time we'll come back here and then drive ourselves on our way to another temple complex: Sukothai in northern Thailand. But that will soon be discussed.

In Domestic we encountered the Asian counterparts of Ryanair and Easyjet. Here are AirAsia and Lion, who believe that now everyone can fly. Ask the pilots.

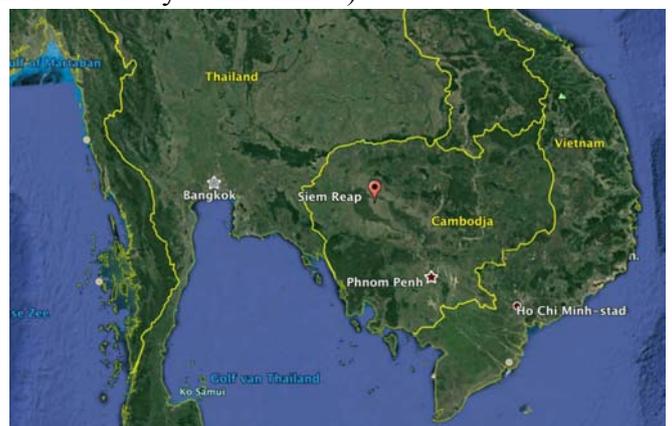


Cambodia looks interesting from the air. But first impressions can be misleading. It rains a lot here and from the air you see a lot of water, a lot of forests and in part it looks pretty pristine. Almost no roads, few houses and large areas of land where you do not see square agricultural land, but rather erratic forms. If you let nature go its way, all straight lines

disappear. As Spock once said: unlimited combinations and endless variety. I like him :-).

A good first impression from the air. But from the ground? Siem Reap is not the capital of Cambodia, but the village that since the start of the restoration 25 years ago has become a reasonable city with its own airport to receive the many tourists (especially Chinese). What struck us, looking around from the tuktuk on the way to Shelby's Treehouse (where we will stay this week) was that the streets on a number of points contrasted with that of Indian cities ...

1. It is chaotic and busy, but there is no unbearable noise of traffic. In fact, the traffic makes almost no noise! For a moment I wondered if it drove electrically. We are already starting to get used to that in the Netherlands. We have to check with Helen and Carl from the Treehouse, but it seems that a law applies here: Loud exhausts are forbidden! Anyway, they hardly make noise. Only the tuktuks



are still rumbling. What a relief compared to India, where the traffic drove us mad because of the engine sounds and hooting.

2. It is pretty green here, with many trees in the streets. You even hear birds. I love them! Good sign. This also means that there are probably fewer insects to find, because birds, which love trees, limit their numbers.

3. The people are, as we have already been told, really friendly. It is very reminiscent of Vanuatu, where people also smile a lot and treat each other with respect.

4. There are remarkably many young people here, but there is a reason that I will come back to later.



Neighborhood of The Shelby Tree House



dogs look pretty good. They all seem to belong somewhere at home, and what struck me the first night was that there were no barking and fighting dog herds running through the night streets, which I had experienced in Indonesia and India. When I saw so many dogs I expected this, but no. What we do hear are the nocturnal cat actions. So they are indeed here! Night animals ... I could have known.

The Cambodians seem, as Marianne has already read, indeed a bit conservative. You often see tourists walking with bare body parts, but the Cambodians do not. They also seem reluctant to openly show each other affection. Well, the

Netherlands is rather free-spirited of course, that's why we notice it.

What also stands out is the showing of respect to each other. Instead of giving each other a hand, they bring their hands close to each other in front of their faces with a small head bend or head nod to you. That, as we heard from Helen and Carl, is not a very old habit. In the past, people expressed their homage (or submission) to the royal family of Cambodia. But the good thing is that they now also do this to each other. It is certainly no submission, but rather respect to each other. The higher you keep your hands and the clearer the head flex indicates the degree of respect.

But then we heard something that put us in our place ... Noj, the woman who has taken on the household duties here, made this gesture towards us as well, with Carl and Helen present. They said they had never seen her do it to anyone. But what is the case? All previous visitors here were younger people. Here it is more a backpackers'

So our first impression is therefore a positive one ... It is a country under construction, although it seems chaotic, but I did not expect this relatively quiet street scene. People may not have money for cars, but ... why would you want a car here? The streets are not designed for them and you can move much faster with a scooter.

What else did we notice? After all, first impressions are no longer visible after a few days. There are many dogs walking around during the day and I did not see any cats at all. Strange, I thought, did the dogs...? These



home than a fancy Chinese tourist resort, so there are many young people. She does not make this gesture to these people as an adult woman. But she does to us. Hmm.... does that say something about how old we are? I don't like the answer :-).

But they whitewashed it very nicely: "Yes, but you have a young energy!"

2. Ruined Chrams

Mixed feelings...

The expectations I had been not correct compared to the reality as it manifested when, after a day of acclimatization, we first visited Angkor Wat. Not at all. On the contrary ... we are deeply impressed by what we see here. What we see here you can't be imagined at home from behind your computer. So big, and so old!

But ... let's first give some general information about what **Angkor** really is.

And *what* is ... is **Angkor Wat**?

Angkor is a temple complex that is spread out over 1000 km² and consists of exactly 72 main temples, an important number. But the word 'temple' does not completely cover the load, not in the Dutch language at least. *Kremlin* would be a better word, but that name also has a connotation. 'Chram' I would find a better word: a Heart surrounded by a community.



Angkor Wat from above

Angkor Wat has a total size of $\pm 1.2 \times \pm 1.0$ km. The reason that it's not square relates to Sacred Geometry, explain by Mr Axel Klitzke¹,

a specialist in this field, whom we will mention a few more times. Just like the old Kremains in Russia, these temples are walled pieces of land on which buildings stand, where people gather to make contact with the Spirits, where ceremonies are held, where festivities may have taken place. Original Kremains, Chrams, ancient cathedrals, pyramids, stone circles, etc. all over the world are connected to the cosmos, mirroring the heavenly skies. They are often aligned with each other, with the stars, with energies from the Earth, and there is

growing evidence that they are built so that they guide and harmonize the energy of the cosmos, such that this energy supports people and nature or strengthens. Pure, non-harmonised cosmic energy is not always healthy for people. Through the construction method, by alignment, by applying specific details, this energy was guided, filtered, strengthened or weakened and can thus benefit people, nature, possibly even life on Earth as a whole.

Angkor **Wat** is the most famous Chram of Angkor and is closest to the city of Siem Reap. Angkor **Thom** is, seen from Siem Reap, just 'behind'. To get there, you first have to buy a ticket in the city of Siem Reap, for 1, 3 or 10 days. A ticket for 3 days, as we bought, costs USD 62 p.p. That is quite an amount, even for European concepts, but it gives you access to all temples of Angkor. You also need a tuktuk with driver or, what most tourists do, an organized bus tour, because by walking alone you won't see much and for cycling you need a good condition in this heat to see enough. Or you must settle for shooting selfies in front of temples. Most tourists and certainly the Chinese and Japanese do nothing else. The temples do not seem to interest them, at most for their own ego. There are probably many who do not do it like that, but they do not stand out.



5 of the 72 temples of Angkor



One of the gateways to the terrain (Chram) of Angkor Thom. Left and right along the road deva's and asuras pull a snake (naga)

The Angkor temples are attributed to the Khmers, the indigenous people of Cambodia. Do not think, when reading the word 'Khmer', as I did some time ago, that we talk about the 'Khmer Rouge' or 'Red Khmers'. That was 'only' a splinter group led by Pol Pot, responsible for the genocide on the Cambodian population, the Khmers. Pol Pot wanted a peasant slave state and killed almost every intellectual, almost all Buddhists and, for example, people with glasses because they looked intelligent.

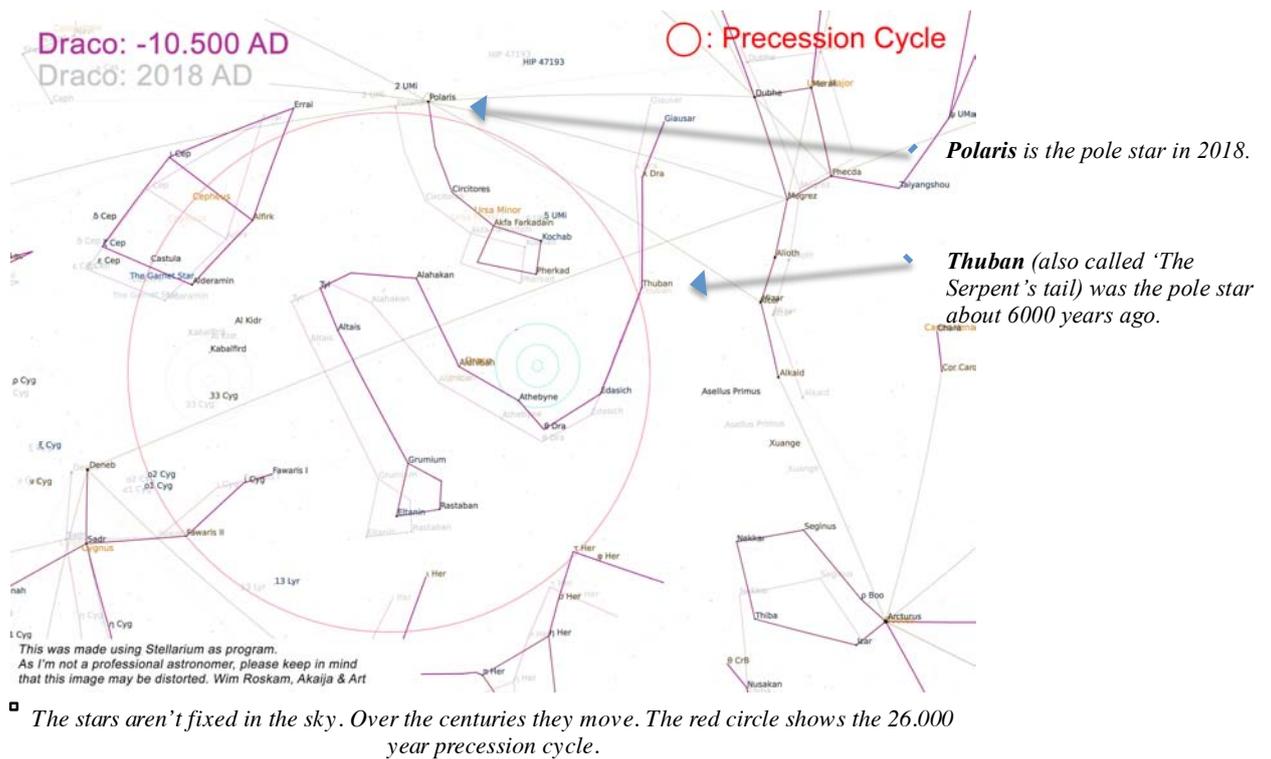
As a result, 50% of Cambodia's current population in 2018 is younger than 22 years! Can you imagine what it was 5 years ago, or 10 years ago? The population consists of 90% of Khmers.



Angkor Wat at daytime.

The pond in front seems to have been created for tourists shooting nice mirroring photographs.

If you surf the Internet, it is generally assumed that the Khmers have built Angkor, and that Angkor was the largest pre-industrial mega city in the world, with the flowering time roughly from the 9th to the 15th century. You can read e.g. find that 'Angkor' means 'city' and is a derived Sanskrit word of 'nagara'. 'Naga' also means snake and the snake or serpent is certainly a very important symbol throughout Angkor.



Researcher and writer Graham Hancock² has collaborated with PhD. John Grisby and discovered facts that seem to indicate that Angkor had been built thousands of years ago. They discovered that the alignment of the foundations of the different Angkor temples could be aligned with the Draco or Draconis galaxy. In the map of the 72 temples you can find the constellation Dragon, but the time calculation did not match. He took a computer program to visualize the starry sky through all ages and came to the conclusion that if he turned the starry sky back to 10,500 BC the stars were aligned to match Angkor's alignment.

Remarkably enough, Robert Bauval³, a colleague of Graham Hancock, discovered the same for the star



Northern Gate of Angkor Wat, flanked by snakes or naga's

alignment of the pyramids of Egypt. The same kind of alignment, traced back to exactly the same time: 10.500

BC, but with the constellation Orion as focus. You would think that the builders of the pyramids and those of Angkor were the same, or belonged to the same people.

The Khmers were not there yet, they come from elsewhere: immigrants. Who did live there, who were the actual builders / designers / founders of Angkor and of the pyramids and to which also the Akaija may be connected, we cannot say. Graham Hancock says: "The Angkor we see now is less than 1000 years old. But the pattern of the temples on the ground reflects the galaxy Draco 10.500 BC. "

What it seems like is that the foundations and parts of the current Angkor buildings are original, but that most of the decorations and reliefs are of a later date. Compare it with e.g. the Germanic shrines in Europe, which are usually also aligned in certain ways. Later, churches and cathedrals were built just in those places. So it looks like the new religion is the original one. People forget history, history becomes legend, legend becomes a myth and ultimately no one knows where it once started, where we came from and what we actually came to do here as a race.

On Aneityum this had also happened: missionaries built the churches on the sacred ceremonial places of the indigenous people.

Traditions can still be found in the ritual ceremonies and the language has traces of connections with the Dogon language in Africa. We try to discover the hidden message, but that is not easy in Angkor.

Yesterday we visited Angkor Wat, because that temple probably is the most important temple here for our research, but that may also be because 'everyone' goes there. Angkor Wat is just the best known and the photo of the three 'towers' (but there are five of them) with the Sun behind them, almost everyone knows.



All over Angkor you see these 'balustrades'. They are the body of the naga, and at gates and doorways you see the heads or the tails. The serpent's body is coiled around the entire central temple, which symbolizes the 'Churning of the Milky Ocean'. Angkor Wat's central towers are like a stick that is rotated in a bow with a tendon to create friction needed to light a fire. In this case it is 'churning the milk' in order to make Amrita... a special elixer.



Tempel tussen Angkor Wat en Ta Prohm

The tuktuk driver picked us up and took us first to the ticket office and then back on the same road to Angkor, a distance of 7 kilometres north of Siem Reap. That brings you outside the city directly in a jungle-like environment: tropical trees and fields with all kinds of large-leaved vegetables and plants. Then we came to a wide strip of water, which you could consider as a moat. However ... that 'moat' is about 190 meters wide and seems to extend at least one kilometre to the left and to the right: straight. What size of castle needs to be 'protected' for what? We did not see that 'castle', only a temple-like wall on the other side: my first sight of an Angkor building. A new 'first impression', and this came in. My feeling was: I know this! Here we have been! It

is strangely mysterious ... not obscure, but not light either. Strange and almost cryptically elusive.

So first we drove a kilometre to the left along the 'moat', made a right-turn and after another kilometre we arrived at the main access road to Angkor Wat. There is a stone bridge over the moat, which could not be entered due to restoration work. Therefore, a plastic-pontoon bridge was laid next to it, wide enough to provide access to a huge crowd.



Official access bridge



Temporal ponton bridge

We pay the driver a few dollars and cross the bridge, impressed by the remarkable wall of the Chram Angkor Wat. A few stairs, a narrow tunnel towards the light at the end and when we get out we see a long wide avenue with in the distance the typical and oh so recognizable towers of the central temple of Angkor Wat. What a great thing this is!! We could not imagine that at home. The numbers of tourists who walk in here are enormous. All distances are huge. Who have built this, for God's sake? Why so big? Why at all? What is this?! Was this a megacity before the industrial revolution? Where are the remnants of the houses then?

Questions, impressions, fatigue, overstimulation due to the often-disrespectful attitude of tourists. Masses of vendors and stalls. We understand their presence only too well, but actually they do not belong here. This should be a sacred place where silence prevails and not the noise of loudspeakers, market vendors, drums and masses of chattering tourists, of which we too are part, though we do not chatter.



Our goal was to hope to discover something that in one way or another has to do with the Akaija. What it seems like is that most of the old tracks have disappeared. The reliefs are typical Hindu scenes, and many of them display endless war reports, oppression and almost sexual body postures. Not exactly peaceful and certainly not uplifting or enlightening, which you would expect in a temple like this. Were those reliefs there thousands of years ago? I cannot imagine. It does not rhyme.

But according to Graham Hancock, the foundations are 10,500 years old and these temples have been built around 1000 years ago. That could be denied, but we are also in contact with Mr Axel Klitzke. Axel was a structural engineer in Germany and can work with numbers and sacred geometry in an unprecedented way. When Michael Vogt of Querdenken.TV filmed him⁴ during a trip to Angkor, he immediately noticed that the foundations of some temples had to be of a different date than what was built on top of those foundations. They were not attuned to each other. He also speaks about later influences. Moreover, Axel explains how, despite the fact that the current Angkor Wat temple was rebuilt and altered, it still hides very special mathematical mysteries that indicate incomprehensible architectural precision using sacred geometry, as is the case with the Egyptian pyramids.

Anyway ... Angkor has suffered badly from climate influences, probably from earthquakes and certainly from restorers who have bricked up nearly all 'windows' or openings the prevent collapse. Originally there were a number of 'stone twisted' bars in each window. We suspect that the shape of the ridges of these bars is not a coincidental adornment, but aims to harmonize energy and lead it to Earth, but then you enter the field of radiesthesia. That's for a future trip. What is also noticeable is that the outer stone blocks are of a massive type of stone, but inside there are very porous, lava-like blocks. What is original? No idea, but it may be the case according to people we spoke to. The name of these blocks is 'laterite', a common tropical stone type, very porous and light, and capable of storing a lot of water inside.

We walked to the interior of the interior and nowhere seem to be rooms or halls: only colonnades, passageways, courtyards, stairs, windows with pillars and lots of reliefs and symbolic engraved patterns. So this is - or was - the heart of a city surrounded by community, a chram. But what did they do here? How did people use Angkor



Wat originally?

Because we had heard a lot about it at home we were looking for something specific, with the strange English title 'The' Churning of the Milky Ocean '. That is not just a cute name and it does not refer to just a cute relief. It is a long relief that must be located somewhere in the endless colonnades. We only found it after we had walked all the way around, while we could just stepped aside to see it in a few seconds, but apparently we 'had to' go all the way around. I will come back to this relief later. We decided to make an extra visit to this temple, especially for this, because here is something special.

We also spent an almost obligatory sunrise-visit to Angkor Wat. That means getting up at 4.20 am, at 5.00 am in the tuktuk and in the dark on the way to Angkor Wat to see the sun rising from behind the 3 (but there are 5) towers in the middle of 1000 tourists. Only on March 21 and September 21, the sun comes exactly in line with certain towers from a key position. This sun did not come on. Yes, he did, but somewhere behind the clouds. Not very useful. Did we and all those other tourists have to get out of bed early *for this!*?



The insides of walls and the fundaments of Angkor are made of laterite, a very poreus type of stone,





Sunrise at Angkor Wat... but you're not the only one who got up early.



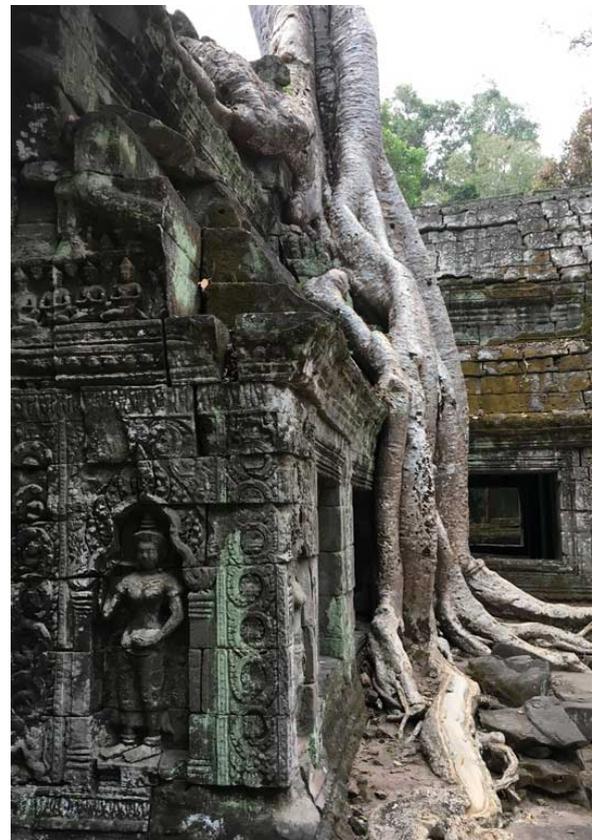
No way!



Srah Srang

Ta Prohm

Our tuktuk driver then drove us to Ta Prohm, the jungle temple, but actually it is the temple conquered by the jungle. That made an impression! The movie Tomb Raider was recorded here, not so long ago. We're going to watch that movie now that we've seen this. If you talk about ruins ... this is it! Let the photos speak for themselves.



After **Ta Prohm** the driver brought us to **Angkor Thom**. We had personally been advised to visit this one by Graham Hancock (he received an Akaija from us a few years ago ☺). Marianne had already crossed her borders: her knee was not working and she was tired.

I could still go along and walked around on my own, over the heads of the tourists, so to speak. What a hustle! What particularly struck me and disappointed were the countless carved heads of what once was the Khmer king Jayavarman VII. The Khmer kings called themselves god-kings. The Dutch are a stubborn people and

not easily impressed by authority, so I could not resist thinking whether he had some kind of iphone and now is the inventor of the selfies. Numerous tourists copy him.

Angkor Thom

So this temple, at least the central structure was disappointing, but we were tired, it was warm and so we went back 'home' to recover.

Later we heard from Mr T, who we will introduce later, that there was a whole bloodline of Khmer kings, who all wanted to leave their mark on Cambodia, and one of the ways was to be honoured with a temple. Of course more

impressive than that of its predecessor. *It may be* that they have used the remains and foundations of existing temple ruins. *And it may be* that they have rebuilt these ruins to the best of their ability with some freedoms, such as their own image, being placed in the towers. That seems the most obvious to me, but what really happened then remains uncertain.



All in all a very successful day, full of impressions and mixed feelings. Angkor definitely makes an impression! We have never seen something this big and impressive. But that missed sunrise still bothered us. I had already noticed that the sun rose every day invisibly in a cloudy sky, but usually went down in a clear sky. Many tourists here are tempted by tour operators to go to a special sunset at the Phnom Bakheng temple, near Angkor Wat. But from there you can see the sun going down very nicely, but not behind the towers of Angkor Wat. As a tourist you have to think for yourself and so we decided to go to the eastern side of Angkor Wat at the end of the day. There we set up the photo equipment and we then experienced the most beautiful sunset that is possible on this spot at this time of the year, with almost no tourists. There only was no mirroring lake here, but that did not matter to us.



3. Anchor point Angkor

Akaija goes Angkor, Tuesday, February 6th, 2018

Is Angkor an anchor point?

There is something strange about that name 'Angkor' or as it is sometimes written here: Anchor. This name *seems* to be derived from the English word *anchor*, which a nice wordplay because we always say that Angkor is an anchor point of the Akaija-Iloa around the world. Btw, I find the name *Angkor* a somewhat dark, almost gloomy, ever since I heard it for the first time when I was still young. And then you still had those *red* Khmers who were always in the news: definitely wrong folks. Yet the temples look as they sound: dark and ghostly, but that can all be runaway fantasy.



First impression for all tourists coming from Siem Reap: The Southern gate of the Angkor chram

We came here to discover something about the Akaija and although we both have this old feeling of 'here we need to go for the Akaija', it remains to be seen whether our fantasy is not really runaway. We tell the people here that we are researchers and that we write a book about what we discover. That sounds nice, but it is certainly true. Only it would be much nicer if this trip really contributes to that, otherwise we get questions from the tax inspector ☺

How do you proceed to find something if you do not know where to look, do not even know *what* to look for? We were not even sure if Angkor Wat was the right temple for answers. And it is quite a large area here: 1000 km². Finding a needle in a haystack may be easier. You take a strong magnet or metal detector and if you persist, that pin definitely appears.

It was also striking that everyone we had approached in advance for advice failed. In other words, this has become a journey where we really have to rely on our gut feelings. We must learn to trust that our friends in Spirit lead us. Alas 'they' don't submit a travel guide with comments such as: "Go to the North-East wall of Angkor Thom, 2 meters left from the corner, 3rd stone from the top, slide that 3 cm to the left. There is a symbol that you need to solve the puzzle that you will encounter tomorrow." You only find that kind of stuff in the diary of Indiana Jones or in the last adventure game on your Xbox, and preferably take a Tomb Raiders. Adventure.

But ... we have already experienced a great deal and know from our own experience that 'they' are capable of allowing us to see or do something, precisely timed to the millisecond, that proved to be very important. That one millisecond can change one's whole life from that moment. Just think of how people meet each other for the first time in the most unlikely circumstances, which will marry a few months or years later. They, those 'boys' up there, can play for Cupid if necessary. But if they can do that, they can do a lot more. We are rarely aware of that. For us now it is the art to really have the confidence that we are being led. And that was not easy. Whatever the case... I was nervous when we started this journey.

The hosts of The Shelby Treehouse, Helen and Carl, are friendly people and speak excellent English. We told them about the purpose of our trip and asked them if they happened to know someone who knew a lot about Cambodia. At Aneityum, it was storyteller Neriam Tamathui who was almost thrown into our lap.

Well, a few days ago they had been playing mini golf and



'Our' room in The Shelby Tree House

they had spoken with the owner of the course for a while, obviously with the aim of giving their guests advice. Then they noticed that the owner of that golf club, Angkor Wat Putt, liked to talk about Cambodia and knew a lot about it. For 2 dollars per person we could even be picked up by a tuktuk, so what's the problem? This seemed like a tight plan, but 2 days later, overloaded with impressions of all temples, we almost forgot about their remark. Marianne suddenly thought of it and said: "That may be the hint we need! We should not ignore that. "

"Oops, yes, that's true," I thought. "You're right! That would not be smart. "



Golfing as a means to study Angkor is not the most obvious daytime activity for a tourist in Angkor. After all, our home town Apeldoorn also has mini golf courses and I've never been there, but this course had something that I do not expect to find in Apeldoorn: nebulizers for the grass and to cool down the players ... very clever. But much more interesting was the replica of various Angkor temples that we saw at the courts. The owner must have an affinity with the Angkor temples.

We entertained us fine and after a round of holes, with one more disillusion because we played like amateurs, we moved to the table with the owner of Angkor Wat Putt (<http://www.angkorwatputt.com>), with the appropriate name: Mr Tee Tam.

Tee owns a golf course? The man was born to own a golf course! I can't resist it ... from now on, in our report he's Mr T. Someone here who didn't watch the A-team?

This man is very sympathetic. As it turned out the National Heritage Trust of Angkor has trained him as a tourist guide! Angkor is the flagship of Cambodia and you must have a thorough knowledge of the culture and history of Angkor and speak 4 languages before you get the job. Tens of thousands of people come here every day! By the way ... we have to admit: the organization of the World Heritage Site Angkor, under the auspices of UNESCO is excellent! It is clean, the guides are friendly, the guards are attentive, yet unobtrusive, they work hard here and Cambodian people are proud of their heritage. Siem Reap is all about Angkor. It's alive! Maybe there are a few too many tourists, but on the other hand ... it is a huge area here and if you're clever, you can dodge them well.



Replica of Angkor Wat

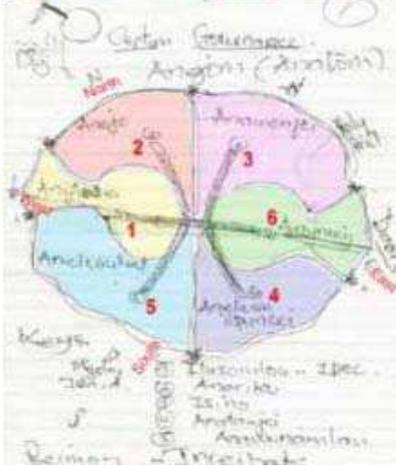
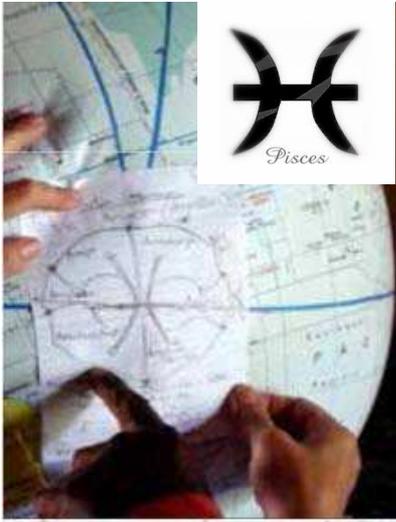


Mr. Tee Tom van Angkor Wat Putt

It took a while before he started to get interested in what we told him: that Angkor is an anchor point of a ring of megalithic structures around the world, one of the five main locations, even thousands of years old. That you can draw circles around each anchor point touching the next anchor point and then get the shape of the Akaija-Iloa. It takes a while before you understand such a thing, and even longer before you begin to see its scope. But we are used to that, no worries, and of course it wasn't a problem to show photos and documentation on the computer.

After a while he seemed to understand us a bit, but he couldn't immediately see the connection between the Akaija and Angkor. Apparently it first had to settle with him. Just like on Aneityum, we come up with a

story that puts 'his' beloved Angkor in a completely different light than he had learned and accepted until then. Hearing new insights is one thing, but if these new insights are different from existing insights you will irrevocably end up with resistance. Such information must first be valued and that process requires time. But slowly it dawned on us that our visit has *two* sides. Until now we assumed that we had to discover something, such as knowledge or insight. Our visit apparently also aims to **share** our knowledge of other places here. This



Het bestuursstelsel van Aneityum is exact uitgelijnd op het ankerpunt en toont het zodiac-symbool voor Vissen.

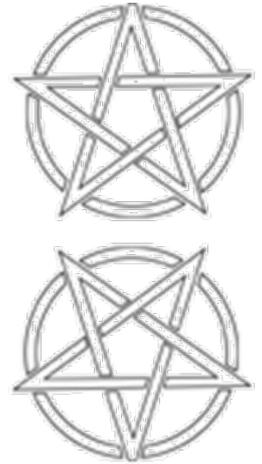
is how this tilted equator comes to life! Because Mr T. may well be an Angkor expert, but he had never heard of researchers such as Graham Hancock, Robert Bauval, Axel Klitzke, Jim Alison, Jacques Grimault and Patrice Pooyard and the story of the Tilted Equator. Obviously that's not taught during the Angkor-guide training. That could change from now on, because Tee's network is big! He told us that he knows just about every guide in Angkor personally. Exactly the right man. We only had to free up a few hours of our time and pay a few lousy dollars to get here by tuk-tuk. Heavenly hint?

We showed him the fish symbol that had emerged on Aneityum in the form of their (100% democratic) governing system, which relates to the Aneityum anchor point on the globe. But he didn't know it.

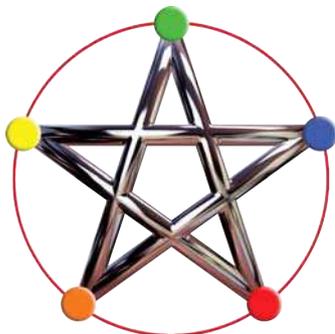
Then he suddenly saw a symbol that I had somewhere on the laptop: a pentagram in a circle. Well, the pentagram in the Netherlands and especially in Germany has a bad name because it is associated with Satanism and in case you also shy away from seeing this symbol on the right. I have written something about this on akaija.com: [upside down pentagram](#). In short: it is just what you want to see.

The pentagram symbol isn't devilish. What people do with it is a different story. It's an extremely important symbol connected with Creation, with Sacred Geometry, with the DaVinci Code, actually with everything. You may want to see it negative and positive, but at least understand one thing. To say 'We are one' means nothing if you do not dare to accept your dark side as part of you. How you deal with your light and dark side is what matters. Outside Europe people see pentagrams in a much different way, because Mr T. pointed to it and said: "But I know that symbol! Wait a sec!"

He started using iPhone and a few minutes later showed a picture on the screen that I 'borrowed' from the same website, because this is not our own photo. At



the moment these stars are nowhere to be discovered in Siem Reap, because the New Year starts 2 months from now, hence. We have already seen the street decoration preparations, where these stars also come to hang. He pointed to it and said: "During the Cambodian New Year's Eve, this symbol can be seen in every house. That is usually on 13, 14 and 15 April. "



This is a pointed version of the Akaija-Iloa, and it's always within a decorated ring that connects all 5 points: the Tilted Equator! The Akaija-Iloa doesn't show this

ring, because that is the invisible ring that unites all other rings in Love. And it is that ring that symbolizes the Tilted Equator and it is that ring that made us come

here in Angkor/Cambodia right now! There was a story that Mr T. told us a few days later when we visited him again and he allowed us to interview him. After all, he knows a lot of people and together they have a lot of knowledge about Cambodia and Angkor.

What he said, among other things, was that the 5 points of this star symbolize the 5 towers of Angkor. The ring around it is the universe. Mount Meru is the home of the gods and the 5 towers of the Angkor symbolize that. When during the New Year in all the houses of Cambodia these stars are lit (now electrically, but in the past they were lanterns with oil lamps), they form the connection with the stars in the universe. The Cambodian



Khmer Nieuwjaars sterren lijken opvallend veel op de Akaija-Iloa

New Year is held every year around the 15th of April, depending on the Sun and the Moon, and usually takes 3 days. It is the largest Cambodian event and Siem Reap looks like the Brazilian Carnival. Unfortunately we couldn't experience it ourselves, but from what we heard even tourists are not 'safe' anymore. But in a very nice way: everyone gets covered with white powder and gets soaking wet with cold water. The water is to cleanse you and the white talcum powder symbolizes purity.

Mr T. told that each New Year (Chaul Chnam Thmey) Heaven sends a new angel (fairy is the word he used) who supports people in Cambodia for the year to come. As far as we understand, there are 12 angels.

We have already seen many pentagrams, pentagons and five-pointed stars, but we did not know that this is one of the prominent symbols in Khmer culture. This symbol is very difficult to discover on the Internet, unless you know exactly what to look for, preferably in the Khmer language. We didn't know what to look for, where to look to find evidence of a connection of Angkor with the Tilted Equator. But we had asked the wrong question! Instead of asking: "Where do we look for evidence", we should have asked: "When do we look for evidence?"

On reflection, however, an instructive game of miniature golf.

About gods and angels...

In the West dominated by Christianity, other religions are often labelled as "pagan" with the idea that there is only one god and that is "the Holy Lord". The word *gods* therefore gets a judgemental sound like 'ah, they don't any better'. Over the years that we see more and more of our planet contacting other cultures and other world views, beliefs, traditions, traditions/customs such as *kastom* in Vanuatu, we are becoming increasingly convinced that *we* in the West really shouldn't judge other cultures to be any lesser than our own. The most universal insight we discovered in southern Russia, the Altay, where the original inhabitants speak of *White Faith*, which is a universal concept that connects the essence of every religion in the world. What is it really about in any religion?

With that in mind, we also try to look at Cambodian culture: without prejudice. That is not easy, because we are becoming aware again and again of the number of assumptions we have that obstruct an open mind. Also time and time again we realize that our dictionary is not sufficient to express what is meant by words such as *gods*, *angels*, *dieties*, *fairies*, *heaven*, *hereafter*, *spirits*, etc. When Mr T. uses the English word *gods* we need to be aware that his native language is Cambodian and that our native language is Dutch, but that we communicate in a third language: English. The actual meaning of *gods* can be much more nuanced. Our own language, culture, upbringing, education, newspapers, TV, etc. have shaped our thinking and it is difficult to free yourself from it, making it hard 'grasp' the essence of other beliefs. Fluently speaking English as a common language for communication doesn't guarantee true understanding of such hard to understand spiritual concepts.

For example, Mr T. used the word *fairies* because he didn't know a better English word at that moment. But it soon becomes a *fairy tale*. Would *angels* be a better word instead? But in fact we don't really know what an angel is exactly, what they do, who they are. *Heavenly beings* may be a better and more general translation, but our deceased relatives are also heavenly beings. And although I consider Linda a heavenly being, I do not think she's an angel. But in another context I really think she is an angel ☺. So we are short of words.

But between the lines you understand what I'm trying to say.

We think that becoming aware of this culture gap is important in the sense of *Akaija - We are one*, which is why we pay so much attention to this. To explain exactly how the Khmers live, what their annual calendar looks like, how they are connected in the Buddhist traditions, but also to Hinduism, is not my specialism. It is almost impossible to explain that. You probably understand it best if you were born and raised here.

One thing however has become clear to us: they are a very religious people in their own way and as a people the Cambodians are extremely friendly people whom we can learn a lot from.

Preah Vihear

One of the most northerly temples in Cambodia is the Preah Vihear temple. Mr T has also added this temple to his golf course as you can see below.

This temple too belongs to Angkor, but to see it you have to drive for about 200 km. Well, the roads here are in good condition, but they are not motorways. So, you can encounter any vehicle, most of all the scooters. Less often cars, tuktuks, trucks, cyclists and a variation of mini tractors with exhaust pipes on top, regularly with the driver on the trailer body behind, filtering the exhaust fumes with its own lungs.

We knew from the website of mathematician Jim Alison⁵, who had calculated that the line of the tilted equator either runs over Angkor Wat or over Preah Vihear. Our feeling was that Preah Vihear was important to visit and so we spent the extra money and accepted the long drive of 6 hours for a return trip.

The night before I had dreamed about Linda, but I could only remember meeting her: I don't remember what we talked about, but what remained with me was a happy feeling. Maybe she knew I would need that feeling this day. What I did not expect was a 200 km drive through a totally destroyed country. Everyone knows of course the Khmer war and the mass slaughter. Fortunately, that is now a thing of the past. Cambodia recovers and people live again. There is peace and we feel safe here. It is a special country, but what happens on the countryside is a total disaster. All forests had been burned. And burning was still going on! It's the dry season now, hence the many fires.



Replica of Preah Vihear in Angkor Wat Putt



An dit not only the road sides that are burning.



So it looks like in the north of Cambodia ... empty green fields, burned down, with smoke plumes in the distance. It looks like preparation for monocultures such as cashew nut plantations, palm oil, bananas, etc.

We did not see any animal in 200 km, apart from some cows, goats and chickens in the villages. We have seen only one bird! We should have seen hundreds nearby and far away as is usual. Marianne noticed that the cows walked through the fires, completely accustomed to fire! They don't know any better. Unfortunately we can't show pictures, which was difficult from a moving car on a bumpy road with darkened glass.

Akay, the shaman from the Russian Altay, whose name is associated with the Akaija, said during his speech in Munich that the number of trees someone owns measures wealth in the Altay. Not money, but trees determine wealth! So Cambodia incredibly wealthy in a natural sense. A friend of ours in Paraguay, Andreas Pfeiffer⁶, owner of the Parent Tree Farm, is a specialist in helping to reforest Paraguay and doing so on a large scale and with thorough knowledge of the Inca culture in that area. There too were vast jungles, but not anymore and now instead of rains they experience droughts. Luckily Andreas knows a lot about weather-harmonization stations and put them to use with success. But there is still a long way to go. I sincerely hope that Cambodia will be spared such drought.

What do they do with those pieces of devastated land? We saw large-scale planting of cashew trees, certain palm species, banana trees and presumably much more is planted. Our guide talked about Chinese companies that sponsor Cambodia with a lot of money to start projects. But the Chinese companies gain most of this. The

Phnom Penh Post⁷ also publishes about this. The Chinese prefer to hire Chinese and ‘import’ them from China. For the Chinese, Cambodia is apparently a big gold mine that has to be completely emptied. But I should be honest: Europe did exactly the same in the past centuries and even now our hands are not clean in politics and commercial terms.



Preah Vihear is stretched a long lane with several buildings

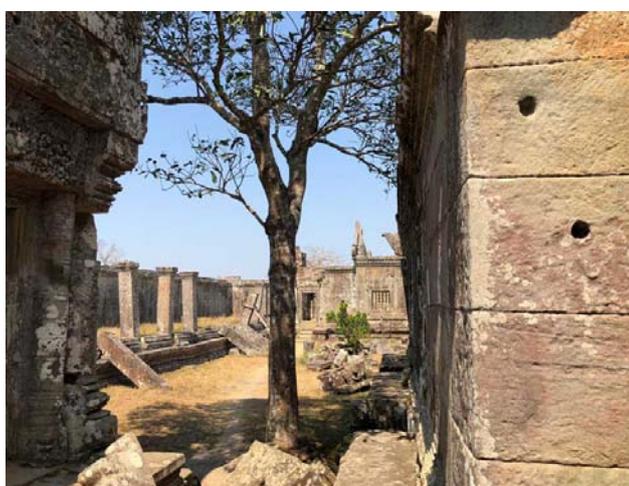
By visiting all anchor points, gathering information there and sharing the knowledge we have acquired elsewhere in those places, this Ring of Antiquity may start acting again like the Ring of Oneness, reminding people that we are one, also with nature. And thus we may start acting like that again.

Patrice Pooyard, the creator of the documentary about the tilted equator, who made recordings in many places around the world with his camera crew, said that people living on ring locations are aware of this somehow. This activation is a process that requires time and that we will not see its completion during our live-time, but it ‘must’ be done very many people are doing similar work, each in their own way. There’s hope. Yet, cashew nuts don’t taste the same anymore. Perhaps Linda reminded me of this last night: see it, accept it, report it, do not condemn, just observe and stay in love. Then let go. But enough about this. Let’s move on.

Preah Vihear is a curious temple complex on top of one of the few mountains in the north of Cambodia. Most of the land here is very flat. Suddenly there are a few small mountains and then everything is flat again. The mountain where Preah Vihear is built upon reaches 550 meters in height and suddenly rises from the flat land. It is a place with a history of border conflicts with Thailand, that Cambodians do not seem to like very much. Marianne felt not so good at that moment, unfortunately she could not walk everywhere, but while I was walking around the temple barefoot, she was able to tune in. Her conclusion was repeatedly that the energy here is really very strong. Stronger than at all other places where we were. If that means that this temple is the real anchor point ... no idea.

Here too much of the original building has disappeared and you see Hindu reliefs now. Laterite rock seems to have been used in the foundations, but I do not dare to jump to conclusions. I only perceive it. Much is broken and gone. How it should have looked about 1000 years ago can be deduced from the photo we took on the miniature golf course.

Smart boy, Mr T.





Preah Vihear. F.l.t.r. a bath?



View South along the temple into Cambodia.



Marianne with the driver.



4. Samudra Manthan

We already wrote that we wanted to see Angkor Wat again for a special reason, and that was to see a bas-relief with the title: The Churning of the Ocean of Milk.

The true title reads like: Samudra Manthan. And for those of you speaking Hindi: समुद्रमन्थन.



Samudra Manthan

(source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samudra_manthan)

It is a narrative that, when you go searching, is portrayed thousands of times by countless artists. So it looks like a tug-of-war contest involving all kinds of creatures in various gears and functions. Central is a rock around which the rope is wrapped, but if you look closely it is not a rope but a snake. Nice is that some artists wrap the snake around the rock in an impossible way (image to the right).

It is a story about gods, demons, angelic beings, people and animals from a Hindu perspective. What exactly is told is difficult to understand and once again the culture gap comes into play. This is a comic cartoon from when the world looked completely different, while our current world is already way too big to understand. In addition, we (Wim and Marianne) are Westerners, with a Western background and so we look at things differently. Not better, but *different*. To give an example: In the Netherlands and Germany you prefer not to have a hooked cross on the wall as it's considered Nazi cross, but in India all houses, cars, computers and important objects are blessed during the Diwali festival. The same symbol is called *Swastika*.



Interessant is dat hier de slang verkeerd rond de berg gewikkeld is.

Bron: <https://www.himalayanacademy.com/media/books/what-is-hinduism/web/ops/xhtml/ch28a.html>.

As a tourist you have a special perspective: you look differently at things than the people in the country where you are visiting. The trick is to be unbiased and not to condemn what you see as 'pagan', 'retro' or 'stupid'. With that open-minded thought we try to look at the temples of Angkor and the possible relationship with the Akaija

and that is hard. Open-mind means that you have to let go of everything you have learned so far and to you try to perceive it as-is.

Our question is: What would have inspired the creatures who built Angkor, Easter Island, the Pyramids and the hundreds of thousands of megalithic constructions worldwide in the sizes XS, S, M, L, XL and XXL? The science recognized by the public media considers these constructions to be burial monuments of prehistoric hunters and gatherers flinging flint stones and hand axes, dressed in animal skins. But how such collectors were able to build pyramids with such precision that modern construction workers aren't capable to copy them is ignored. Fortunately, there is also an independent group of scientists who are trying to answer such questions and their research is very important to us.

Now we may have to adjust our insights again after a while, but this report is written on the basis of what we know at this very moment. Let's start...

We **assume** that the designers, founders or the Ancients of the XXL mega structures were a race that came to Earth from the stars. This race has left behind the Vedic writings in Sanskrit, among other things, and has built a ring of megalithic sites around the Earth, combined together called the Tilted Equator of Antiquity. Outside that line are more large, but especially countless smaller megalithic structures, mostly stone circles and dolmen. There are indications that comparable structures can be found on other planets, such as former space museum curator and NASA consultant Richard Hoagland⁸ (he also has an Akaija ☺) tells about on his website. The goal of all these constructions is unclear. What we hear increasingly often is that these constructions transmit energy that ensures that grain lasts longer and produces better harvests. It thus contributes to life energy, just like the Akaija does. It has also been calculated that all these structures are located at energetically strategic places and that they are often aligned with each other, on so-called ley lines. That old breed could build very well, because even after 12,000 years you can still find a lot of it.

We also **assume** that Vedic race or the Sanskrit writers originally built Angkor. They could be the Aryans, who were given a bad name by Hitler's actions. But what Hitler did does not say anything about the true nature of that race. Let's keep an open mind ☺.

There is a wealth of astronomical and mathematical knowledge hidden in Angkor. The German structural engineer Axel Klitzke is a walking encyclopaedia in the field of sacred geometrical principles and he has found various similarities between the pyramids and Angkor.

The above bas-relief too contains much hidden mathematical information. But to what purpose? What does *churning* mean in this story? What is meant with *ocean of milk*?

The epic to be seen in Angkor is a Hindu-tinted version of a Vedic epic that plays a very important role in Khmer culture. Btw the same story also is part of the basic knowledge of the inhabitants of Japan, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma and China. In the departure hall of Bangkok International Airport there is an impressive sculpture with this theme, which illustrates the importance of this epic, also for Thailand.



Screenshot from a lecture by Axel Klitzke



Bangkok International Airport has a big sculpture of Samudra Manthan

This is an explanation of Samudra Manthan according to the online version of the Encyclopaedia Britannica: *The Churning of the Ocean of Milk, in Hinduism is one of the central events in the ever-continuing struggle between the devas (gods) and the asuras (demons, or titans).*

The gods, who had become weakened as a result of a curse by the irascible sage Durvasas, invited the asuras to help them recover the elixir of immortality, the amrita, from the depths of the cosmic ocean. Mount Mandara—a spur of Mount Meru, the world axis—was torn out to use as a churning stick and was steadied at the bottom of the ocean by Vishnu in his avatar (incarnation) as the tortoise Kurma. The asuras held the head of the naga (half-human, half-cobra) Vasuki, who was procured for a churning rope, and the gods held his tail. When Vasuki's head vomited forth poison that threatened to fall into the ocean and contaminate the amrita, the god Shiva took it and held it in his throat, a feat that turned his throat blue.

In the churning of the ocean many wonderful treasures that became the prototypes for their earthly and heavenly counterparts were brought up from the depths: (1) Chandra, the moon, (2) Parijata, a beautiful and fragrant tree now planted in Indra's heaven, (3) the four-tusked elephant Airavata, Indra's mount, (4) Kamadhenu, the cow of plenty, (5) Madira, the goddess of wine, who became Varuni, the wife of Varuna, (6) Kalpavriksha, the wish-fulfilling tree, (7) the apsaras (celestial dancers), (8) the celestial horse Uccaihsravas, (9) the goddess Lakshmi, who became Vishnu's wife, (10) Panchajanya, Vishnu's conch, (11) Vishnu's mace and magic bow, (12) various gems, and (13–14) Dhanvantari, the physician of the gods, who rose up out of the waters carrying in his hands the supreme treasure, the amrita.

When the amrita appeared, the gods and the asuras fought over its possession, though they had originally agreed to share it equally. After many adventures, it was finally consumed by the gods, who were thus restored in strength.

Pretty interesting of course, only ... what is the link with the Akaija?

To begin with, the question is if this epic already existed in the original Angkor Wat of 12,000 years ago. The Vedic writings date from well before the Western era and the Samudra Manthan plays an important role in this. Presumably this epic is depicted nowhere else in the world as old and grand as in Angkor Wat. Samudra Manthan is explained and depicted in many different ways. Without wanting to be condescending, we assume that people don't know about the more alternative research of which we are aware. Moreover, we assume Angkor to be one of the 5 anchor points of a giant Akaija-Iloa around the world. That helps to look at things from a different perspective.

We thought: "There is something about that. Go check it out. Nice puzzle. " Then you understand why we pay so much attention to this and that we try to look at this epic with different eyes than most people do.

It kept me busy the whole trip and didn't let me go, but I couldn't get it sorted out. So I read all sorts of texts, and became more and more desperate. Both of us felt that this story is connected with the Akaija.

But how? I didn't get it.

By staying as close as possible to the original Vedic text, I finally found an interesting translation of someone called San Sarin⁹, a Sanskrit specialist, with the title *Samudramanthana*, sometimes written as 'Samudra Manthan'. Dr. Gautam Patel, ex-president of the Sanskrit Sahitya Akademi in India, wrote the preface. The date on which this preface was written caught my attention: 11-11-11.

Hmmm. was that a clue?

The translation is per line, with an example below:

सौते कथयतामेतां विस्तरेण कथां पुनः।
आस्तीकस्य कवेः साधोः शुश्रूषा परमा हि नः ॥१॥

Śaunaka uvāca

Saute kathayatām etāṃ vistareṇa kathāṃ punaḥ/
āstīkasya kaveḥ sādhoḥ śuśrūṣā paramā hi naḥ /1/

TRANSLATION:-

“O Sauti this legend must be told plentifully again for us on account of the extreme desire to hear (the story) of the saint, wise Āstika”.

fragment from 'Samudramanthana' by San Sarin



Wim busy to understand Samudra Manthan

Then it is explained word for word how it is pronounced phonetically, what meaning each word has and what alternative meanings are possible before going to the next line. The writer has therefore worked extremely scientifically to exclude nothing and this work is only 548 pages long. After a hundred pages I began to understand that there are several (trans) language problems with a generational gap of thousands of years, narrating about nothing less than quantum physics. It explains the duality principle within Creation, originally presumably written by a race far ahead of our modern world in mathematical and technical terms.

And I tried to understand it in a few holy days while seeing Khmer temples and Thai waterfalls, sitting at a swimming pool with a view over the River Kwai. Either. One thing is certain now: there's a cosmic culture gap here!

I got stuck and almost felt compelled to specialize in Hindustani religion. But that couldn't be the goal! I am now thinking of Linda, who inspired us to create and bring the Akaija into the world, with the unsuspected consequence that we now travel all over the world because her inspiration encompasses much more than we thought. So no, knowing Linda ... that is certainly not her intention: continuing education in Hindu religion.

But coming to think of it ... you never know with her ☺.

But then what so I asked her for help: "Help! What have you come up with this time? I don't get it."

Although I am deeply impressed by the writer's knowledge, I realized that I would never be able to touch that in this life and so I finally put his text aside. Maybe that was precisely the plan, because now I almost immediately discovered another explanation that resonated with what we already knew: an article by Dr. Melody Rod-Ari¹⁰.

She writes: It depicts a story about the beginning of time and the creation of the universe. It is also a story about the victory of good over evil. In the story, devas (gods) are fighting the asuras (demons) in order to reclaim order and power for the gods who have lost it. In order to reclaim peace and order, the elixir of life (amrita) needs to be released from the earth; however, the only way for the elixir to be released is for the gods and demons to first work together. To this end, both sides are aware that once the amrita is released there will be a battle to attain it.

The relief depicts the moment when the two sides are churning the ocean of milk. In the detail above you can see that the gods and demons are playing a sort of tug-of-war with the Naga or serpent king as their divine rope. The Naga is being spun on Mt. Mandara represented by Vishnu (in the centre). Several things happen while the churning of milk takes place. One event is that the foam from the churning produces apsaras or celestial maidens who are carved in relief throughout Angkor Wat (we see them here on either side of Vishnu, above the gods and demons). Once the elixir is released, Indra (the Vedic god who is considered the king of all the gods) is seen descending from heaven to catch it and save the world from the destruction of the demons.

The Akaija-Iloa is a merger of a left-handed and a right-handed normal Akaija. The name 'Akaija' means: *We are all one*. This includes everything: good / bad, left / right, white / black, up / down, yin / yang. Now I read about this epic all the time that it is a battle between good and evil, between gods and demons. But I felt rebellious against that: *Gods?*

I regard a *god* as a perfect being, perfect in Love, and creator of the Universe, source of life. Does a god, source of Life, synonym to Love, want to fight?! Fighting to me seems an action of imperfect, earthly beings that are still learning. So is the word *gods* a correct word? If you talk about a tug-of-war battle between *gods* and *demons* then you obviously want the gods to win. Those stupid demons have to lose and preferably still disappear from the face of the Earth.

But suppose this is about duality? That is polarization within unity. Your body is one whole, but you have a left and a right half of the body and you need both. Duality is an interesting concept.

You can ask dualistic questions on which the answer can be *yes* or *no*.

In the choice between 'life / death' the answer is apparently obvious.

When choosing 'in / out' it becomes more difficult: Do you want to go in or out?

At 'day' you are active and at 'night' you rest to get energy.

Of course we prefer to be 'positive' to 'negative'.

But '+/-' then? We would not have electricity without a positive or negative pole.

And at that moment something came to my mind, sitting near the pool, because suddenly I realized that my father had been an electrician! I learn from him that if electricity isn't used, then there's a static situation. There is voltage on the wall socket, but nothing happens, because everything is in balance. If you put your finger into the socket, you will disturb the balance and the energy will find its way through your body, with some consequences. It becomes even more interesting when we look at the revolving Earth that, believe it or not, *simultaneously* rotates clockwise and anti clockwise. Imagine that you float above the North Pole in the

StarTrek spacecraft Enterprise and you look down at the rotating Earth below you. It rotates clockwise. Now you ask Captain Picard to ‘hoover’ over the South Pole. There the Earth is turning counter-clockwise under you. So it depends on your perspective what you perceive.

Another example: if you are at a crossroads, traffic from the right takes precedence. But for the waiting traffic on the other side of the street, the same traffic comes from the left.

But the example with the Enterprise only works when the spaceship’s pilot is looking at the Sun to keep the position of the spaceship fixed. For the people on Earth the Sun is going down. No one ever will say, when looking at a sunset: “We’re rotating away from the Sun”, indicating the Sun is fixed in space and the Earth is moving. Duality is a matter of perspective. Quantum physics is about that.

Apart from questioning the choice of words for *gods* and *demons*, another question is whether it’s about a *battle* or *contest* or *tug-of-war*. Because that means that afterwards there will be a winner and a loser, at least in our dictionary.

So could this epic be about **balancing**? Then, as Dr Rod-Ari writes, you talk about *cooperation* between devas and asuras to achieve a certain effect. Left you see the same situation, which is not a competition, but which aims to make fire. Does making fire like shown here¹¹ mean the rope around the stick is in a tug-of-war?



Making fire is an act of Samudra Manthan

Mankind is walking on a balance chord. We lean slightly to the left, correct, tilt slightly to the right and continue one step after another, because walking is also balancing ... you can only lift your left leg when you stand on your right leg. Strangely enough I have just experienced that ... I got a whiplash in my calf muscle and I can hardly walk. Did I need this whiplash to do this ... ☺ . Hmm?

Is Samudra Manthan out of balance for a purpose?

There are 88 devas or gods on the left of Vishnu, but on the right there are 92 asuras or demons. In other words: the gods are on the losing hand ... if it were a tracking contest. It may look like a competition, but is it a competition? This is also part of the knowledge gap: our society is obsessed by competitions such as the Olympic games. Bread and games. Who is stronger? Our obsession with competitions may give a translator the idea that

this tug-of-war with a naga chord is all about competition. If you leave about that perspective and try to take a neutral perspective, there are more options.

San Sarin also noticed the imbalance of 88-92 and he spent 10 pages on what he discovered when he started playing with these numbers and was very surprised about it.

Light beings and perfected souls do not think in terms of: I am better than you. To them Love is the essence of existence, because we are one! I do not mean to say that the builders of Angkor Wat were heavenly and perfect beings. But they were far ahead of us in some ways and therefore might have had a different idea about competitions.

Instead of going into battle with another, you can also try to rise above yourself. Can that be similar to making Amrita?

When I read this recently I had to think of something else. People sometimes ask us what is the difference between the normal Akaija and the Akaija-Iloa. The Akaija-Iloa originated by merging the normal Akaija with its mirror image. What we say is that the normal Akaija is kind of out-of-balance. She’s left-handed. Or right-handed, just how you look at it. Such an Akaija is already working. You do not have to do anything.

The Akaija-Iloa is both left and right oriented. There is a static situation. We compare the effect of the Akaija-Iloa with a huge snowball on the top of a mountain. If the situation is static, then nothing will happen and the ball will remain. Push and the ball will roll. That push, we say, is your intention, your wish. Now we all wish the Akaija to support health, to protect, etc. So that wish is unconsciously already present. But you can also deal with it more consciously and use it as an amplifier of your intentions. But we add: Then take responsibility for what you evoke. What you broadcast will come back to you again, that is a cosmic law.



A left and a right rotating Akaija combined make an Akaija-Iloa

There is another detail Mr T told. He said that Angkor Wat was built as a floating island. If you remove the water around the Angkor temples, or if it dries up, then the temples collapse. The entire foundation of Angkor consists of laterite rock that is a very porous rock, like a sponge. So large amounts of water can be absorbed into the holes. As long as that water remains inside then Angkor ‘floats’ on water. If you remove the water, laterite is too weak to be able to carry these buildings and it will collapse under its own weight. That story is exactly right with the Samudra Manthan, where the whereabouts of the gods floats on the water.

Axis-Mundi (World-axis)

Dr. Melody Rod-Ari: *“Angkor Wat is located on the temple mountain, Mt. Meru is not only home to the gods, it is also considered an axis-mundi. An axis-mundi is a cosmic or world axis that connects heaven and earth.”*

She, like the Encyclopaedia Britannica, also mentions that word: axis-mundi. Interesting, because Graham Hancock had discovered that the foundations of some of the Angkor temples together form the star system Dragon or Draconis. One of the stars of Draconis is called Thuban (alpha Draconis). Around 2750 BC. Thuban was the pole star. Every 72 years the imaginary axis of rotation of the Earth shifts 1°. That shifting is called precession. Currently Polaris is the North Star, but more than 4750 years ago it was Thuban (see also the image of the stars a few pages back).

Dr. Melody Rod-Ari calls Angkor a 'mandala: *“According to ancient Sanskrit and Khmer texts, religious monuments and specifically temples must be organized in such a way that they are in harmony with the universe, meaning that the temple should be planned according to the rising sun and moon, in addition to symbolizing the recurrent time sequences of the days, months and years. The central axis of these temples should also be aligned with the planets, thus connecting the structure to the cosmos so that temples become spiritual, political, cosmological, astronomical and geo-physical centres. They are, in other words, intended to represent microcosms of the universe and are organized as mandalas—diagrams of the universe.”*

Deborah Houlding¹², author of an article about the constellation Draco starts her article by writing: *“Draco is depicted as a very long serpent wrapped around the heart of the precession circle, around which the North Pole spins over a period of 26,000. ”*

Coming back to the story of the Samudra Manthan and the unequal numbers of devas and asuras, it seems that the position of the world axis is out of balance. But I have learned that precisely imbalance causes energy to begin to flow. Perfect balance is a static position. You will only start walking if you disrupt your balance.

Two Roads



Faith and Two Roads are the same symbol from a different perspective. It is a fusion of the Christian, Coptic and Celtic Cross, the Holy Grail and the Indian Medicine Wheel

We discovered something else that we didn’t expect. The Two Roads also play a role here! I made the Two Roads in 2004 in the form of the painting Faith. This symbol is based on the number 4, but less visible is the 5 already present in the heart. The Akaija (2005) is based on the number 5, but the number 6 is hidden in the name. The Chram (2017) is based on the number 6. So they are all connected. We didn’t know the story behind the painting Faith until 2011 when we met Eliza White Buffalo and she said the same symbol was presented to her by a spirit being who once was an Indian holy man of the Sioux nation: Nicolas Black Elk. Black Elk explained that the Indian Medicine Wheel is a very important symbol for the tribes of North America. The medicine wheel (the Two Roads) is a circle in which two paths intersect. In the centre there’s a holy place. That is the place of the heart, of the Red Stone of Power.



That sacred crossing in the middle is also (if you leave the flat plane) the vertical axis, the connection to the top, as above so below, an axis-mundi. Invisible there is already a connection to the 6. But here in Angkor we discovered something interesting. The towers of Angkor form a so-called 'quincunx', a term that we had never



Coins with a quincunx / Two Roads. Source: British Museum



Angkor Wat is built like a quincunx

heard before. A quincunx consists of a square within which a 5th point is located. The 5 central towers of Angkor Wat form such a quincunx pattern. When we also discovered coin images from the British Museum¹³ where the quincunx is surrounded by a circle, like the Two Roads. The Two Roads, like Angkor Wat, contains a crossing of roads. In the Two Roads the vertical road is the Good Red Road, Black Elk says. That is the spiritual road, the road to the Light, to perfecting the soul. Horizontal is the Black Road, the dangerous road on which you can get lost, where you can fall.

Of course you do not want to walk on that road, because it is dangerous. But ... if you just stay on the red road you can see the Light in the distance, but do not come closer. By walking the dark path you gain experiences, make mistakes and learn to stand up again. And even while you walk the dark road you can still stay connected with your heart, because your heart is the middle, the Red Stone. But whether you listen to your heart is a matter of making choices in the world of duality. You are being pulled back and forth. You go left, discover the consequences, and may change direction. And thus your consciousness grows!

There is another interesting aspect to Samudra Manthan. At a certain moment the god Vishnu takes the poison that the snake spits out in his throat to prevent the milky ocean from being poisoned. If you consider that poison to be 'evil', then there may well be a comparison with Christianity, where Jesus saves the world by bearing the sins of mankind on the cross.

What Linda added at the end of our book *The Lady of the Rings – Opting for Freedom of Choice: Dare to trust!* Even if it is difficult. You get unimaginable help from loved ones in Spirit, even if you do it completely wrong. They won't let you down. We have all chosen that dark way, otherwise we would not be on Earth. Sometimes that road is difficult, and for some people that is unimaginably difficult. We can't avoid every obstacle. Sometimes they are just on the road and things look real heavy. That's where trust comes in: to dare to trust, even if it is difficult.

Then you are in that balance situation. What am I doing? A bit too much to the left, a little too much to the right, sometimes falling, getting up again, gaining some experience and slowly Amrita, the elixir of life emerges. And here again comes a language problem. You can translate the elixir of life as a godly drink to become immortal, so that your physical body will live forever. But is that the immortality that is meant? From our perspective as 'living' people experiencing physical existence, we now live and we will die someday. We want to postpone that as long as possible and so Amrita is the means to not die. But that is only a perspective.

Our soul already is immortal! After our life we do indeed leave behind our body, which is made of Earthly material, but that which you are (who looks out through your eyes) remains and lives on in that invisible dimension that has many names. Words like heaven, astral world, Light world, Spirit World are the more European names. In the Far East there are countless other names that sound strange to us and for some even pagan to the ears. There are different layers within the Spirit World, depending on, for example, the level of development of the soul. Some are old, conscious souls; others are young, unconscious souls. That does not say anything good or bad, because you do not blame a child in primary school that it does not yet understand the textbooks of the university. But it does explain that some children are very wise for their young age and that some adults behave like toddlers.

I had a unique experience for way back in 2002 where I was able to communicate with Linda for a short time, somewhere 'halfway' that heavenly world, after she had died. That experience, no matter how short and limited, was enough to change my whole life and it is the basis for everything we do now. This experience resulted in the Akaija project. I experienced something like a download of a huge amount of information, but if I had to describe with one word what I experienced then, it is this: *unity consciousness*. Afterwards I was back in this material world and I experience the separateness again as almost everyone experiences it, except for a few people who have experienced this for a shorter or longer period of time. You could also call this Earth world the world of duality and the hereafter the world of unity consciousness. That is also the meaning of Akaija: We are 'One'.

Now try to look from that perspective, from Linda's perspective or ... in your case, from the perspective of a deceased loved one. Everyone knows them. Perhaps they are even more immortal than we who cannot see what is hidden beyond our physical eyes.

So could it be that Samudra Manthan, represented on this bas-relief, translated as 'The Churning of the Milky Ocean', may mean something like: *Purifying, perfecting the Soul by acquiring experiences in physical form, pulled back and forth between the extremes of duality, but helped by celestial beings and also by the physical beings of the Earth?*

If that thought is right, then Samudra Manthan represents the road, the Two Roads, the soul's struggle to achieve unity consciousness.

Akaija means We are One.

Samudra Manthan seems to represent to road to get there.

5. Thailand

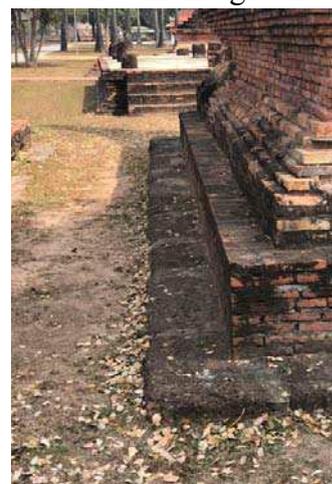
After our visit to Cambodia and Angkor our journey was not over, but already it was a success, because we had found what we were looking for, without knowing what look for. We knew it when we found it.



We took the plane back to Bangkok, hired a car and visited one more destination that had to do with the Akaija, the temple complex Sukothai in Thailand, somewhere halfway Bangkok in the south and Chiang Mai in the north. This temple complex is also exactly on the tilted-equator line, but about 5 longitudes further to the West. I expected to find more clues here, but we were disappointed. It is a special location, but looks so rigorously rebuilt, restored, changed, that there is nothing to be found of the original construction, except for the foundations that could be seen here and there under the structures if the ground had been removed sufficiently: laterite stones.



Well, that does not mean very much, because this type of rock is very common in the tropics, but because it is a relatively weak type of rock, it is not obvious to use it as a foundation material. It was also striking that the Sukothai temples are surrounded by water. But the present buildings, obviously at least a hundred years old, are built of bricks, and not for eternity, because on closer inspection many of these buildings had fallen down and dropped. Buddha is central here, looking at the countless images.





After Sukothai we had a real holiday, which we did on the banks of the Khwae (English: Kwai) Yai River, in the basin of the Kwai. Below some pictures and impressions.



The Death Railway

Our resort was located near Kanchanaburi where the famous Death Railway Bridge is located nearby. The Movie *Bridge over the River Kwai* was recorded there. Our intention was to visit that bridge, but I got a whip in my calf, possibly as a result of unnoticed dehydration in this climate (yesterday walking and climbing with 45°), and so it was not possible. But we had visited the HellFire Pass a few days earlier, another notorious place of the Death Railway. This touched us more than we expected and even now that I write this I feel its impact. Very impressive, this black history from WW2.



In the museum original wood-coal drawings were shown secretly made by the prisoners. The man who keeps a stone above his head during a criminal exercise was a Dutchman.

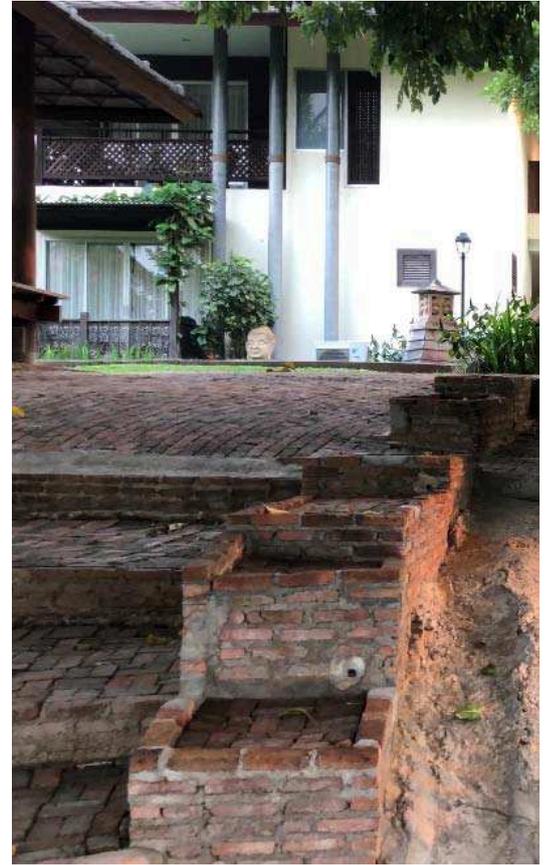


Lawa Caves and the Erawan Falls

And of course we also did enjoy holiday that week: visiting a cave, 'climbing' waterfalls, relaxing at the pool and enjoying a delicious meal.



Oopsss ... whiplash by jumping over this drizzly piece of grass. Wim looks aggressive with stick, but that lamp has survived ☺. He's there for extra light on the bed (that lamp). The only obstacle was getting used to the fact that he now had to really rest for a few days.



Wim had gotten a walking stick from the restaurant and that made walking easier, so we could walk back to our restaurant and enjoy delicious food in the evening. With the compliments to all the staff!

Wim was able drive to Bangkok Airport by car with automatic gearbox. Wheelchair assistance at the airport made us priority passengers and that made a huge difference to boarding and disembarking.

This trip was amazing and very successful!
Once again we have experienced that we get all the help we need. Another trip never to be forgotten. Our next goal is the 3rd anchor point of the Tilted Equator: the Giza Pyramid in Egypt.



Thank you for reading! And until then!

Wim en Marianne



Resources

¹ Axel Klitzke's website: <http://hores.org/>. Zie ook <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cNIe5SaDm5M>

² Graham Hancock's website is: <http://grahamhancock.com/>

³ Robert Bauval's website is: <http://www.robertbauval.co.uk/>

⁴ <https://quer-denken.tv/1657-angkor-wat-der-tempeldoktor/>

⁵ Great Circle uitlijning is berekend door Jim Alison: <http://home.hiwaay.net/~jalison/>

⁶ Parent Tree Farm (<http://www.theparentreefarm.de/tptf>)

⁷ <http://www.phnompenhpost.com>

⁸ Ex NASA-medewerker Richard Hoagland: <http://www.enterprisemission.com/>

⁹ <https://archive.org/details/SamudraManthanSanSarinRashtriyaSanskritSansthan>

¹⁰ Dr. Melody Rod-ari is Contributing Editor for Southeast Asian art. She earned her M.A. from Boston University and her Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles. Her article can be read [here](#).

¹¹ Afbeelding: <https://www.wikihow.com/Start-a-Fire-with-Sticks#Image:Start-a-Fire-with-Sticks-Step-13-Version-2.jpg>

¹² Artikel 'Star Lore of the Constellations – Draco: the Dragon: Deborah Houlding (gepubliceerd in 'The Traditional Astrologer' magazine nr. 16)

¹³ Foto van de munten is nummer AN753224001 van het British Museum (creative commons license).